The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR......$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"L'Etoile du Nord," opera.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Fritz, Our Cousin German," with Jos. K. Emmet.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gaite Comique Troupe of Specialties.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

AN IMMODEST PROPOSITION.

It is stated in the reports of the proceedings had in the Eighth District Court yesterday, in the case of the State on relation of Salomon & Simpson, against the Auditor of the State, Mr. G[illegible] that the Attorney General [illegible] expressed some dis[illegible] employment b[illegible] Auditor of private [illegible] the Auditor in [illegible] and insisted upon his [illegible] for that officer and to associate [illegible] counsel with himself if he thought proper to do so. He denied that the Governor and Auditor had the right to make selection of counsel to aid him in his duties.

Under the circumstances, this is one of the most immodest propositions we have heard for many a day and we do not think it is even tenable in law. In the first place, the Attorney General is himself interested in defeating the Auditor in this litigation, because he is now seeking from that officer warrants upon the Treasurer, under authority of an act of the Legislature, which is amenable to the same objections as the act which is sought to be enforced by Nixon's assignees in the proceeding before Judge Dibble. Attorney General Belden is the beneficiary under an act passed at the late session of the Legislature, which allows him some fifty thousand dollars for what he claims to have been extra services to the State rendered in his official capacity. If the Auditor be ordered by Judge Dibble to issue the warrants upon the Treasurer, demanded under the act of the Legislature in favor of J. O. Nixon, he must also issue those demanded by Attorney General Belden under the act in his favor. Mr. Belden has therefore a direct personal interest that Mr. Nixon should be successful and Gov. Warmoth and the Auditor unsuccessful in the case now before Judge Dibble. One would think that the law advisor of the Governor and other State officers should have sufficient decency not to wish to appear in a case where he might be charged by the public with preferring his own interest to that of the State. But Attorney General Belden, if we read the law correctly, has no such right to appear for the Auditor in this litigation, as he sets up. It is only *when required by the Governor* that he is to appear in the courts for the State, in cases in which she may be a party, or may be interested. (Revised Statutes, section 131.) The Auditor and all other State officers when cited to appear in court to answer in a mandamus proceeding, have the right to select their own counsel, for they are defendants against a proceeding of the State. In such a case, we say, it is the State that is the plaintiff, and the Auditor the defendant. The Attorney General, therefore, may appear for the plaintiff if he wishes to do so, and we are free to say that will be a very appropriate role for him to perform, because it is his individual interest that the mandamus should be made peremptory. To prove that we are correct in asserting that the State is plaintiff, and Auditor Graham the defendant, we have only to cite the title of the case: "The State on the relation of Salomon & Simpson versus James Graham, Auditor." Here Mr. Graham by a legal fiction is required to oppose the State, which through the machinery of her courts, seeks to compel him to perform what is alleged to be his duty. Mr. Graham therefore has a right in his individual capacity, to show to the court that he is not bound as an officer to perform the duty which the State requires him to perform. If the Attorney General were to appear for the Auditor, we should have the strange spectacle of the State resisting her own suit.

Mr. Belden's claim is inadmissible.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY. — A company under the above title has been organized in this city, with a view of benefitting the Second District, where the office is to be located. The capital stock to be five hundred thousand dollars, with privilege of increasing it to one million, in shares of $100 each. The profits are to be divided among the assured and the stockholders. A subscription book has been opened at the People's Bank, corner of St. Peter and Old Levee streets, where parties wishing to subscribe can do so.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.—The attention of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and our commercial readers generally, is directed to the notice in another column, which announces that an address will be delivered before the chamber at 7 P. M. this evening, by the Rev. R. C. Blichfeldt of Alabama, on the object of European Immigration. This gentleman comes to our city highly recommended by prominent citizens of Selma and Mobile, as one whose attention has been much turned to the work of encouraging and forwarding the introduction into the Southern States of laborers, mechanics and domestics from the Scandinavian countries of Europe.

FRENCH ALMANAC FOR 1871.—We are indebted to our confrère, Mr. E. Lefranc, of the *Renaissance*, for a copy of his almanac for 1871. It contains an annual review of the principal events of 1871 and other interesting matter. Portraits of Gens. Lee, Johnston, Jackson and Beauregard and of Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens, embellish the work. General Lee's battle reports also make part of the English reading matter.

THE STATE FAIR.—We are requested to state that the Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana determined at a meeting held by them last night, to postpone the annual fair which was to have been held on the 8th April next and succeeding days, until the 18th day of next November. This is in consequence of the destruction by fire of the buildings at their Fair Grounds on Sunday last. It has been found impracticable to rebuild them in time to hold the fair in April.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for late New York papers on different occasions.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience of 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 150 Canal street, New Orleans. feb28 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.

London has 316 newspapers, of which 21 are daily—12 morning and 9 evening; 210 weekly, 102 of which are issued on Saturday and only 1 on Sunday. It has also [illegible] periodical publications, such as magazines, reviews, etc., of which 389 are religious, representing every shade of opinion. It has 39 juvenile publications, nearly all of them illustrated.

The Kansas City (Missouri) Bulletin, in its [illegible] of the [illegible] Congress from that district, [illegible] watched the Congressional [illegible] of Col. Robt. T. Van Horn, and the [illegible] was as inordinately overrated [illegible].

Express cars are now running daily over the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, between Chattanooga, Tenn., and the terminus of the road near the city of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 8th, 1871.

To the Press and Public of the City of New Orleans:

A stranger in this city visiting it for legitimate business purposes and for presenting a large mercantile interests at the North, I have no remedy but to appeal to the press for condemnation of a gross outrage, and at the same time give an inkling to the public and the government, of the character and manners of a government official in this city, and of his peculiar style of disposing of government business.

On Monday last, finding it strange that I received no mail from the North, I called on Mr. C. W. Lowell, the Postmaster of the city of New Orleans, and stated to him that some mistake must exist at this office in reference to my letters. He was in his private office, his hat on his head and reading a newspaper. In a gruff and boorish manner he answered that it was none of his business, but finally he condescended to go and make some inquiry. On returning he informed me that some one bearing a like name to mine had been receiving my mail, that he would investigate the matter and desired me to call on [illegible] or Wednesday. To [illegible] Lowell [illegible] his hat seemed [illegible] left his head; he [illegible] deign to answer my [illegible] at me with just an [illegible] as Bill Sykes is represented on [illegible], when about to dispose of Nancy, and in about as polite a manner as that individual could have managed it, ordered me out of his office. I called his attention, in a respectful manner to the fact, that though but an humble citizen I was entitled to courtesy from a Government official, and to his assistance in obtaining a correction of the mistake which was working injury to me. His characteristic, chaste and polite answer was, "get out of my office."

I need add nothing more. I simply ask is that the courtesy due to a citizen and a stranger in this city? Do the people tolerate such representatives of the Government, and not even murmur? It is well the public should know what to expect when calling officially upon Charles W. Lowell, Postmaster at New Orleans—hence this communication.

Respectfully, HENRY C. PIKE,
New York.
New Orleans, March 8th, 1871.

The Conflict of Races at Meridian.

It seems that the tragedy which occurred at Meridian on Monday last was the legitimate fruit of the poisonous teachings of villainous white men who have been engaged in stirring up bad blood between the white and negro population and inciting the latter to deeds of lawlessness.

The Meridian papers say that on Saturday the negro militia had a parade and were extremely abusive to the white people, threatening to set the town on fire. This threat they executed the same evening, destroying property worth seventy-five thousand dollars. It was during the examination of the negroes accused of riotous conduct on this occasion that Judge Bramlette, the magistrate who presided, was killed. The Meridian *Gazette* of the 7th inst. publishes these particulars of this lamentable affair:

Meridian has been the scene of one of the most horrible tragedies that ever occurred in a civilized community. While the examination of the witnesses in the case of the State vs. William Clopton and other negroes, charged with riotous conduct on Saturday night at the time of the fire, was progressing, Mr. Brantley deposed as to some remarks Warren Tyler had made about the white people. He was interrupted in a very rude and angry manner by Tyler, who, it appears, was armed with two pistols, and who was one of the defendants in the case. Tyler stated that he would impeach Brantley's testimony, for which Brantley raised a cane and advanced to within eight or ten feet of him. At this juncture Gen. Patton, city Marshall, caught Brantley and held him. While he was thus held Tyler drew a repeater and commenced firing at Brantley. At the first fire Judge Bramlette was shot through the head and instantly killed. The room was crowded with white and black who were attending the trial, and as great excitement was prevailing an indiscriminate firing commenced, in which William Clopton and a negro named Gus Ford were killed and several persons, white and black, wounded.

After firing several shots, Tyler jumped out of the window of the court-room, which was in the second story of the Sheehan building, and ran up Sydney street. As soon as it was known he had killed Judge Bramlette he was pursued, and on refusing to surrender was instantly killed. Tyler fired a number of shots at the parties in pursuit of him and resisted his capture until the very last.

Judge Bramlette was a man universally loved and respected. He had been Judge of Probate, and was, at the time of his death, Justice of the Peace and a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Clopton and Tyler were turbulent and disorderly negroes, who have been stirring up strife in this community for the last two years. Their greatest desire seemed to be to stir up enmity between the races, and do all the mischief in their power.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Coroner's Inquest in the Case of the Late Mr. Perkins.—Coroner Creagh yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of Mr. F. W. Perkins, found dead in his office, No. 28 Carondelet street, on Tuesday morning. The first witness called was the colored porter, employed by the firm.

Toby A. Brown—He repeated what has already been published, about his opening the office on Tuesday morning and finding Mr. Perkins a corpse, going to Mr. W. F. Perkins and returning with him, and added: We both examined the office and saw how things were. He directed me to remain and take charge of the office as he was going to see Col. Badger. He directed me to say nothing to any body until his return. I remained on the sidewalk until after the arrival of Mr. Timpson and another gentleman. Mr. Timpson said he had been sent by Mrs. Perkins to know what had become of her husband. He asked me if Frank was there? I told him yes; he was found on the floor dead. He and the other gentleman went in and looked over the front counter and came out. They remained on the sidewalk until the arrival of Capt. Badger and Mr. Perkins. They all then went in and examined the office together. When I first saw the body it was lying on the flat of the back. It seemed to me the vest pockets were turned out. The office was all turned upside down when I first went in alone. Only one safe was open, the one in the back office. I saw no tools that did not belong to the office—a wrench and screw driver. They were lying by the big iron safe. The day before they were in a drawer next to the safe. Mr. Perkins, when he came with me, searched the pockets of deceased to see if his watch was there. I supposed that he was feeling for the watch. I first saw the pockets turned out when Mr. Perkins came to the office with me. I cannot say that he found anything in the pockets. I did not notice the pockets turned out, until after Mr. Perkins went to the body. I did not go near enough to the body to notice the pockets when I first entered.

[The witness was locked up by order of the Coroner, to await further examination of the case.]

John Schneschenberger, proprietor of John's Shooting Gallery, sworn—On Monday I sold one Ballard Deringer. I was sitting on my desk about three o'clock on Monday, or between three and four o'clock, and one of my boys, who was outside, made a bargain with a gentleman to sell him a Ballard Deringer. The boy was coming inside the gallery with the pistol and a box of cartridges to try it, and then I walked up to him. The gentleman had the pistol and the boy had the cartridges. I commenced a conversation with the gentleman. He said, "John, are those good pistols?" I told him that they were one of the best and latest patents. He said, "all right," and walked half way down the gallery and tried it. I asked him to go close to the target. After firing the shot he walked down and saw where he hit. He came back, and saying "that's all right," handed me two five dollar bills. I remarked to him that he had better take a pair, that they would only cost him twelve dollars. He said, "never mind, one will do me," or "one is enough." Upon being shown the pistol found in the office, the witness stated that if he was to polish the pistol it would be impossible for any one to tell the difference between it and its mate, now in his store. The man I sold the pistol to on Monday, I saw on Tuesday lying in a coffin at Bothick's undertaker's shop. I knew him by sight well, and have seen him several times in my place here and at the lake. I described the man before I saw him. I am positive it is the same man.

Question—Who came to you about this matter?

Ans.—A man whom I don't know, came to me with that very same pistol, and asked me if I had one like it. He asked me if I sold one on Monday. I told him I thought so, but I would have to look at my book.

Officer Coughlin, sworn, said, I was in bed at the time I heard of this occurrence. The Acting Sergeant came to the house to see if I knew anything about it. I left the beat at half-past 5 o'clock. I felt the door of 28 Carondelet street a little before 5 o'clock. I saw a dim light in the office. I noticed there was a light there all night.

Col. A. S. Badger, Superintendent of Police, sworn,—About six o'clock yesterday morning, Major Perkins, the partner of the deceased, came to my residence and said: "My brother lies dead in our office. Dress yourself quickly and come down with me." At the office I found the deceased lying on his back on the floor, dead, his head lying in a pool of blood, which had apparently flowed out from a hole just behind the right ear. His pockets were turned wrong side out, with the exception of the inside pocket of his coat and overcoat. I did not search to learn if he had pockets inside his vest or not. I picked up a small single barreled Ballard pistol near the body. The pistol, an [illegible], contained a discharged metallic cartridge. The premises exhibited great disorder. The safe in the rear office was open, and the keys left in the safe, and papers and documents from the safe were strewn about the floor. Nearly all the drawers about the office were open, and the papers were scattered promiscuously about. One drawer had been forcibly opened and the lock wrenched off. An attempt had been made to pry open the doors of some closets with a poker. The large safe in the front office, which contained money, was not open, but a small screw driver was inserted between the bottom of the safe door and the sill of the safe. An old poker was also sticking in the clasp of the safe near the handles. A monkey-wrench laid on the floor in front of the safe. These tools and pokers all belonged in the office. The key of the large safe also lay on the floor. All this disorder was produced by no burglar or thief. I instructed Sergeant Malone to take the pistol, submit it to the hardware dealers in the city and learn if a pistol of that kind had been sold recently, and to whom. That is about all I know of the case of my own knowledge.

Question — During [illegible] said con[illegible]

Q.—What did he say?

A.—As the brother is subpœnaed as a witness, I would prefer not stating what he said. I don't object to giving the testimony if the Coroner and Jury demand it.

Coroner—I think it is very important and proper to have all the testimony in the case there is. I wish to know if the brother requested you to say nothing about the cause of the death, or not to investigate it too closely. If so, what did he say.

A.—The brother said to me in reply to a question as to business arrangements and financial condition of the firm: "Our business is bad, but when you look over things down at the office, if you determine in your own mind that this is a suicide, please don't say so." I have refrained until this morning from expressing any opinion in the matter. That is about all that he said that is of material importance.

Cross-examined—Major Perkins did not ask me about any footprints in the office. While in the back yard I kicked over a pile of scraps. Major Perkins said, "they have been there some time; they belong here." I don't remember that Major Perkins said anything about being a partner.

Dr. Cooper, sworn—By the Coroner: I want to know if, in your opinion, the great force of the ball, together with the fall, could fracture the skull.

Ans.—The ball entered the skull just above the ear and ranged downward, fracturing the skull at the entrance. Right above the hole the skull was fractured clear across. The ball was found between the two lobes of the brain. There was considerable extravasation of blood. The fact that the hair was not burned, was no evidence that the pistol was any great distance from the head.

Smith Izard, sworn—This witness was called in, as an experienced detective, to give an opinion based upon the appearance of things in the office. After describing the condition of the office, he testified:

To the best of my knowledge I do not think that building was entered by force. I also think no burglar or professional thief entered the building for robbery. The disarrangement of the contents of the office must have been done by Perkins himself, or by parties who entered the office before the Chief of Police was notified.

The Coroner sent his deputy, Mr. Long, to the residence of deceased, on Chesnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, to take the evidence of his widow, which was as follows:

Mrs. Francis Wm. Perkins sworn—About seven o'clock on Monday evening my husband, after returning with me from a visit at Mr. Bell's left me at my room, stating that he was going down town to the office. There was nothing unusual in his manners.

Question by the Coroner—Did your husband say to you on Monday that you would be a richer woman to-morrow than you are to-day?

Answer—Never, sir. My husband spoke sometimes of his business troubles, but I never heard anything from him that could lead me to the belief that he thought of suicide, for he loved us too well. I had proposed to him to go with me on Tuesday to a place to transact some business, which he consented to.

The investigation will be continued this morning, when Mr. Perkins and the agent of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company are cited to appear as witnesses.

It is reported that deceased, on Saturday, had paid the Knickerbocker Company an insurance of $10,000, for the benefit of his wife and children. Should this prove to be the fact, it may be regarded as a noteworthy circumstance that the judgment of Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, in the case of Mrs. Regina Morse vs. The Louisiana Equitable Insurance Company, was published in the evening papers of Monday, about the time deceased bought the pistol and prepared himself to commit suicide. The judgment gave the plaintiff $5000, amount for which the company had insured the life of her husband, who had committed suicide.

Death of George Martin.—In another part of this paper will be found a funeral notice, which we know will elicit from many of our readers in New Orleans and other portions of lower Louisiana, expressions of heartfelt regret. George Martin numbered his friends from the lakes to the gulf, but in the creole parishes of Louisiana, he was best known. In his death, one of our first class restaurants has lost its presiding genius and chief attraction. George was famous as a caterer and "Victor's" will no longer be "Victor's" now that he is gone. But he will be remembered for his good qualities when that establishment is among things that were. Few men more amiable or more kind-hearted than George Martin, of whom it may be recorded that "his hand was as open as the day of melting charity," and that he detested every mean thing.

Accident to Governor Warmoth.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, as Governor Warmoth was crossing the river, about fifteen miles from the city, on the harbor police steam launch, he was stepping from the forecastle, when the boat gave a lurch and his right foot got under the pump crank. The police report says he received an injury which, it is feared, is a very severe one. He was brought to the city and taken to the Charity Hospital to be attended to by Dr. Smythe. One of the bones of the foot was broken. He was delirious last night, and it was feared lockjaw might result from the wound.

Foundling.—About nine o'clock last night, a white male child, only a few hours old, was found by a lady on the banquette in front of the Camp street Orphan Asylum. The lady took charge of the foundling.

The Late Administrator of Commerce Indicted.—An indictment having been found against Samuel C. Eusley, late Administrator of Commerce, in the City Council, and against his brother Fletcher J. Emily, for obtaining $15,000 from Francis C. Mahan, by false representations, a capias has been issued for their arrest and a requisition upon the Governor of the State of New York, where they are now said to be, has been made.

Alsace and Lorraine.

The separation of these two provinces from France, as claimed by Bismarck, can only be maintained by right of conquest, as the claim that they are simply being restored to their original possessors, can hardly be maintained as a precedent without danger to nearly every State in Europe, and especially to Prussia herself. By the treaty of Munster, 1648, that part of Alsace, belonging to Austria and to the free cities of the empire was ceded to France; and by the peace of Ryswick, 1697, the city of Strasburg and all the territory occupied by the French troops on the left bank of the Rhine were similarly ceded. Franche Comté (Upper Burgundy) was conquered by Louis XIV., and its junction with France secured by the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678. Two centuries of possession and incorporation of these countries into France, afford a much better title than that by which Prussia, Russia, Austria, England and Italy hold large portions of their present territory. The only change by curtailment of the old boundaries of France was made by the peace of Paris, 1815, in reuniting Landau, a part of Alsace, to Germany.

Lorraine, which, in the division of the Empire of Charlemagne by his sons, had belonged to the French Kingdom of Austrasia, being then part of France and under Frankish rule, fell to the German Empire under Lothaire II. From the middle of the sixteenth century France took a decided part in all the disputes relating to Lorraine. Duke Charles, in the following century, consented that after his death it should be united with France, but this event did not take place until the year 1766, under Louis XV, on the death of Stanislaus, ex-King of Poland, and the father-in-law of the French King, and Duke of Lorraine. This increase of French territory was gained without violence, and in conformity with a treaty giving the dukedom to Stanislaus during his life. Were the doctrine of restitution to be carried into practical effect by the great powers of Europe, there would be extraordinary changes in that quarter of the world. Prussia would have to give up her share of plundered Poland, restore Silesia to Austria and waive all future claim to the Rhenish provinces acquired by the Congress of Vienna, and to Hanover, seized during her late war with Austria. In Italy, Victor Emmanuel would be obliged to fall back within the limits of Piedmont and Savoy, and let united Italy be disintegrated once more into the kingdom of Naples, the States of the Church, Tuscany and the Lombard-Venetian viceroyalty, under Austrian dominion. This notion of restitution is a dangerous one to the victor as well as the vanquished, and if carried out would lead to the most extensive changes all over the map of Europe. Russia, under this grand reform, would have to give back Finland, her Baltic provinces, her large share of Poland, the Crimea and Circassia, etc., etc. Even on our side of the Atlantic, we might be called upon to restore California to Mexico, Florida to Spain, and the whole of the territory west of the Mississippi to France, all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Reorganization of the French Army Proposed.

French Prisoners Returning from Hanover.

Ho[illegible]

Negro Mob at Buffalo Gap, Va.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 8.—The Minister of Marine proposes a great reduction of the budget.
The Minister of War proposes a complete reorganization of the army and the erection of fortifications on the new German frontier. The army of the Loire will occupy the forts around Paris.

London, March 8.—A dispatch from Hanover, 8th, says, the French prisoners who have been held in various parts of the kingdom of Hanover, have been forwarded to Hamburg, whence they go to France.

Count Bismarck has passed through Dingerbrack *en route* to Berlin. He will be met at Mayence by a committee of citizens, who will welcome and escort him to Germany.

Emperor William has reviewed the First and Twelfth Corps, and the Wurtembergers at Villiers. The headquarters of the Emperor are now at Ferrieres.

The elections to the Bavarian chambers resulted in the choice of 29 liberals and 17 patriots—the latter are opposed to the Confederation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 8.—Chief Justice Chase is here. His health is much improved.

Messrs. Ferris, of New York; Aldige, of Vermont; and Howard, of Iowa, have been appointed commissioners to examine Southern claims.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The Department receives now the full list of reports from its stations, reached by the Western Union and Franklin lines.

Synopsis of weather reports for the past twenty-four hours:

The pressure has diminished with threatening weather on the middle Atlantic, and less so with clear weather on the south Atlantic. It has risen with threatening weather on the east Atlantic. The central area of the lowest barometer which was yesterday evening in Nebraska has moved very slowly to the southeast and now covers Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. Its influence has extended very rapidly to the gulf and less so towards Lake Ontario. Heavy rains are reported from the Mississippi Valley, with high and brisk southerly winds from the gulf to Lakes Michigan and Haven; high northerly winds in Nebraska; fresh winds prevails on the Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.—A severe storm is indicated for to-night and to-morrow for the gulf, high winds for Thursday on the lakes and threatening weather on the south Atlantic with fresh winds.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Staunton, Va., March 8.—At Buffalo Gap last night, about twenty-five negroes attempted to mob another named Jackson Norvill. Two of the mob seized Norvill, when the latter drew his knife, and vigorously commenced to cut at them. He killed one instantly, and mortally wounded the other. He then made his escape into his house, where the mob could not get at him. A few hours later he was arrested, and brought to this place and lodged in jail.

Charleston, March 8.—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock last night. There is general satisfaction among the people at the fact that the new railroad scheme, involving an addition of $4,000,000 or more to the State debt, have finally been defeated, after a hard struggle. There has been no addition of any kind to the State debt during the session. The result is mainly due to the firm and persistent opposition of Governor Scott to all measures of public extravagance. It is estimated that the taxes for the current year will be ample to meet all the financial needs of the State government, and the taxes for next year have been somewhat reduced. The ordinary appropriations have been largely cut down. In the last hours of the session the Governor vetoed a bill making appropriations for legislative expenses on the ground that it included a fraudulent item of nearly $100,000—the veto was sustained.

The bill to fund all existing liabilities of the State in a new sterling loan, and absolutely prohibiting any increase of the public debt, passed.

Memphis, March 8.—Special Chancellor Finney, in the case of contractors of the Nicholson pavement against numerous property holders, has decided the city cannot levy a special tax, but must collect this as other tax.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 8. — Evening. — Consols 91⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 92.

London, March 8.—Cotton dull and unchanged—middling 13@13¼c. Flour firm and in fair shipping demand, extra family $6 25. Groceries in good jobbing demand. Hay quiet, choice $19 delivered at cars. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess Pork $20 75. Bacon—shoulders 9c, clear rib 11¼c, clear sides 11¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 8c, clear rib 10¾c, clear sides 10¾c. Lard 13¼@13¾c. Tierce and keg. sugar-cured hams canvassed 16c, uncanvassed 15¼c, plain 15c, all packed. Whisky quiet, 84c. Tobacco firm and active—sales to-day 370 hhds. at $5 25@$18 for common lugs to good leaf $20 for common to good bright wrappers.

Liverpool, March 9. — Evening.—Cotton market steadier; uplands nearly 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans nearly 7¾@7⅞d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, 3000 of which were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 8.—Cotton closed irregular; sales 4317; middling uplands 14¾c. Flour—Southern dull; shade easier; common to fair extra $7@7 60; good to choice $7 65@9. Whisky firmer; 93@93½c. Wheat heavy and lower; winter red and amber Western 70@73c. Corn heavy; 1c lower; 87@8¼c; handsome Southern yellow 90c. Pork heavy; 21½@21¾c. Beef quiet. Lard dull and heavy; kettle-rendered 13¼c. Navals firm. Money easy at 4@5. Sterling 9¾. Gold 11¼. Governments declined ⅛@⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾. Southern securities very dull; Tenn's 64¼, new 64; Va's 65, new 65; La's 60, new 58; Levee 6s 73, 8s 85; Ala. 8s 101, 5s 67; Ga. 6s 80¼, 7s 90; N. C.'s 47¼, new 27; S. C.'s 73, new 51.

New York, March 8.—Departed—Tybee for San Domingo.

The steamer Russia, for Liverpool, takes out half a million of dollars in specie.

Arrived out—Steamship Columbia and City of Manchester.

Norfolk, March 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 13¾c. Net receipts 740 bales; exports coastwise 910; sales 100; stock 3687.

Charleston, March 8.—Cotton dull; middling 13¾@13⅞c. Net receipts 1436 bales; exports to the continent 1350, coastwise 1152; sales 300; stock 39,451.

Savannah, March 8.—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings 13¾c. Net receipts 1658; exports to Great Britain 3977, Rotterdam 1680, coastwise 486; sales 1600; stock 74,717 bales.

Galveston, March 8.—Cotton flat; good ordinary 11¾c. Net receipts 469 bales; sales 160; stock 61,798.

Mobile, March 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 14c. Net receipts 869; exports coastwise 844; sales 1000; stock 74,491 bales.

Baltimore, March 8.—Cotton less active, and lower; middlings 14⅝@14½c; net receipts 136; gross 548; exports coastwise 164; sales 465; stock 15,365.

Boston, March 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 15c; net receipts 139; gross 3110; exports coastwise 10; sales 250; stock 9000.

Wilmington, March 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 13c; net receipts 95; exports coastwise 138; sales 39; stock 3974.

Memphis, March 8.—Cotton quiet; sales to-day 1000 bales; middlings 13¾c; receipts 1790 bales; exports 1565 bales.

Cincinnati, March 8.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middlings 13⅞@14c. Flour firm, demand fair—family $6 50@6 75. Wheat firm, demand fair—red $1 38@1 42. Corn—demand good at full prices, 57@58c. Rye firm, $1 05@1 05. Oats drooping, No. 3, 50@51c. Barley drooping, 90@95c. Provisions dull and drooping. Mess Pork $21 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 7¼@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¼@9¾c; clear sides 10½@10¾c. Bacon—shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¼c. No sales of importance. Lard 12@12¼c asked. Whisky advanced to 88c.

Chicago, March 8.—Flour quiet, nominally unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 quiet, closing at $1 24@1 24¼. Corn—No. 2 mixed fairly active, closing quiet, 48c. Oats—No. 2 quiet, [illegible]. Rye—No. 2 nominally 90c. Barley—No. 2 dull, 78c. Highwines 86c, iron bound. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork $20 50 and 20 75@21, seller's option for April. Dressed hogs quiet $7 90@7 95. Live hogs easier.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 8.—Passed down: R. J. Lockwood, at 6 last night; Commonwealth, 11 A. M. Passed up: Silver Bow, 8 last night. River rising. Weather rainy and warm.

Memphis, March 8. — Weather cloudy. There was a thunder storm and a gale this evening.

River swelling. Passed up—Greenback and La Barge. Down—Church, Mohawk and Legare.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 8—6 P. M.—Barometer [illegible]. Wind south, southeast, blowing strong. Weather rainy.

Arrived—Norwegian ship Elpis, Evensen, master, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to W. R. Buddendorff.

Ship Sarawak, Richardson, master, 48 days from Liverpool, with salt to master.

Schooner Anna Lyons, Kemp, master, 17 days from Boston, with ice and merchandise to Thorndike, Norton & Co.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, March 7—Evening.—Bismarck, in a speech to diplomats, narrating the origin of the war and the changed condition of Germany, comments with severity, almost amounting to animosity, upon the offensive and evasive policy of England during the war.

London, March 8.—Bismarck has commenced his homeward journey.

The National Guard of Paris are excited over Gen. Paladines' appointment. Paris is otherwise quiet.

Paris, March 7.—The *Journal Officiel* invites the Mayors of Paris and the communes to address a demand for a part of the funds sent by citizens of the United States, and urges that a delegate of the American Government be added to the commission for its distribution.

All the theatres are preparing to open as soon as gas can be supplied.

The Bank of France will commence issuing balance sheets on Thursday.

A letter from Jules Simon is placarded everywhere. It announces the departure of Napoleon, and declares him responsible for the ruin and invasion of France.

The appointment of Gen. Palladines has given offense because of his acknowledged firmness and talent. He has a plan for the reorganization of the National Guard, approved by Thiers.

The National Guard for the future is a difficult problem.

The disgraceful scenes in Paris will soon be put down.

Paris, March 7—Evening. — The Prussians to-day delivered to the French all the forts upon the left bank of the Seine.

The Emperor William and staff left Versailles to-day.

The Prussians will completely evacuate Versailles by the 11th inst., and the neighborhood by the 19th.

It is hoped the present difficulties in Paris will pass over without serious disturbances.

Washington, March 8.—It is rumored at Havana that there was heavy engagements recently near Las Tunas. The insurgents had two guns. The Spaniards were victorious.

The Radicals of Porto Rico elected deputies to the Spanish Cortes, the Conservatives not voting.

The Democrats in Desmoines, Iowa, elected a treasurer and marshal. The usual Republican majority in this place has been about 300.

In the New York municipal elections the Republicans carry Elmira, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Auburn and New Hartford. The Democrats carry Utica, Troy, Watersville, Rome and Oswego.

Wendell Phillips, in a lecture for the benefit of the French, in New York, denounced Bismarck as the bigot of Europe.

London, March 8—Noon.—Consols 91¾. Bonds 92¼.

Liverpool, March 8—Noon.—Cotton is dull, though the market opens a shade firmer; uplands 7d.; Orleans 7⅛d.; estimated sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

New York, March 8—Noon.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull; buyers firm. Pork steady at $21 87½@22. Lard quiet. Cotton unchanged; middling uplands 14¾c; sales 3000 bales. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin firm at $2 80@2 85 for strained. Freights firm.

The Atlantic Cables.

It is announced that the broken Atlantic cables cannot be repaired for some time, as the last attempt to grapple for the cable has proved unsuccessful, and the repair steamer has been so much injured that she cannot return to the work sooner than next June. The only means of transmitting news until that time will be the French cable. When the repair steamer has been refitted she will return to the same spot where the injury occurred, which is about sixty-five miles from Heart's Content, and lay a new cable, so as to clear the rocky ledge which, it is stated, caused the fracture. Should this method be found impracticable, a heavy cable will be needed over the dangerous spot; so as to hold on steadily and prevent chafing. The maintenance of telegraphic communication across the Atlantic is not so easy and simple a matter as was once supposed, and it is therefore suggested that a short route for steamers should be adopted. By the latter plan, a steamer would run from Valentia, Ireland, to St. John, Newfoundland. Passengers might then be conveyed by railroad across the island of Newfoundland to St. George's Bay, and then by steamer to Bay Chaleur. The distance between Valentia and St. John is 1600 miles, and swift steamers, it is stated, would make the run in four and a half or five days. For carrying out this project the construction of a railroad across Newfoundland is absolutely necessary, and another railroad from Bay Chaleur across the Province of New Brunswick to connect with the Maine roads must also be built. By this route, when completed, it is asserted that passengers and mails can pass from London to New York in six days.

French Hatred of Prussia.

A LEGACY OF REVENGE.

The military correspondent of an English journal with Prince Frederick Charles writes:

A French gentleman with whom I talked to-day said that if the Prussians would but resign their claim to Alsace and Lorraine France would rest satisfied with the endurance of her children and the heroic resistance of Paris, would let Germany go its way, and would sheathe her sword without any intention of drawing it again. He added: But if Germany robs us of our territory I will leave all my fortune to my children only on the condition that they swear vengeance against the Prussians, and carry out the legacy which I transmit to them. In ten or twenty years, it mattered not how long, France will be strong again, and Germany will have to answer for all she has done. The Germans are perfectly alive to this legacy of hatred to be treasured up against them. The military aristocracy which rules in Prussia, educated and trained entirely with a view to success in war, regard peace as hurtful to their interests, and likely destroy the manhood of the nation. "What does it matter if our children have to fight again? That will be their business." You will agree that such a sentiment is wholly of the middle ages, but it exists. From a military point of view, the Prussian, now the German, organization is terribly efficient, but it affords the facility of carrying the whole nation into war at any moment, when the interests of a class demand it. Even to a soldier the military atmosphere of the Prussian army is oppressive, and it is very doubtful whether the machine lately set going can be stopped as soon as its present work is done."

A Good Suggestion.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* makes to the press of the Southwest, the following excellent suggestion, which we hope will be unanimously approved and acted upon. Intercourse with our brethren in the West can only be productive of good.

EDITORIAL EXCURSIONS. — Every few weeks we see notices of Editorial Excursions wherein the excursionists are supposed to have a good time, judging from the letters written to their respective journals.—Recently we have had the "Illinois Press Excursionists," again the "Western Press," and the "Missouri and Kansas Press," traveling down South, taking notes of the surroundings, political, social and industrial. We have observed the Indiana and Pennsylvania Press on a Western tour, and the Press of several of the Western States making Eastern tours. There is no class of the hard worked, small paid and little thanked community that need recreation more than the newspaper man, who labors with his brains and hands sixteen hours in twenty-four for the cultivation and elevation of a community. Then let the brethren of the Southwest have a "Press Excursion" to the West. We suggest that Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi editors throw off the harness for a few days and take a jaunt, visit some of the principle cities and mingle with the people and see much that will improve and benefit themselves and interest their numerous readers. Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities, may be taken in the route.—What say you, gentlemen? Can't the thing be did? Who seconds the motion?

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, [illegible] are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance has yet been cited in which it has been taken either as a safeguard against this class of disease or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The ocean when malarious fevers are rife, [illegible], and no tar at all of any disorder subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From march and past, and from all the [illegible] are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colic, and a whole host of spasmodic and other maladies. Fortify the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in the new settlements for malarious fevers are [illegible] in the great centres of population on the borders of the southern bayous and [illegible] and the rich agricultural region of the West. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all, who will be unwise enough to brave rather than avoid the danger it would avert? [illegible]

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.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1871.

We have no change to make in our report of the money market. On the street A1 and first class notes, secured by unquestionable collaterals, are quoted at 8@10 per cent. per annum; A1 business paper, without collaterals, at 10@11, and good do. at 12; and A1 mortgage paper at 9@10, and second grade at 11@12.

Gold opened at 111⅛@111¼, (against 111⅛ at New York) and closed after a moderate business at 111⅛@111¼ (against 111⅛). The sales included $4000 and $10,000 at 111⅛, $2000 and $5000 at 111¼ and $5,000 at 111⅛@111¼.

There was less animation in Foreign Exchange and with an advance in gold rates ruled decidedly stiffer, the closing figures showing a net improvement of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced nearly £90,000, of which £8000 bill of lading and clear at 120¼@120⅜, 4000 bill of lading at 120⅝, £10,000 bill of lading and clear at 120⅞@121, £2,5000 at 120⅝@120¾, £3000, £5000 and £10,000 clear at 120¾, £3000 at 121, £5000 A1 bill of lading and clear, at 121⅛, £1500 ships bill at —, and £9000 bank at 103⅝ (gold.) £12,000 first class at 121@121⅛, and £700 private bankers' sight at 122. In francs 10,000 A1 commercial sold at 4.70. Sterling may now be quoted at 120⅝@121⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 121⅛@ — for bank.

Domestic Exchange was dull and heavy. The banks supplied remitters with sight drafts on New York at 3-16@¼ per cent. discount, and we noticed sales of $50,000 and $80,000 private bankers' sight on New York at 5-16 discount, $10,000 and $40,000 at 11-32, and $40,000 commercial and $60,000 and $100,000 private bankers' at ⅜.

Several days since, not reported, 1800 shares Jackson Railroad stock changed hands at $6 50, and to-day 100 same at $6 62½, 20 Bank of New Orleans at $42, 20 Louisiana State Lottery (near the close) at $85, 120 same (earlier) at $95 50, 20 Sanitary & Fertilizing Co. at $91 50, a very full price, 10 Hydro Carbon Gas Light Co. ($20 paid) at $50, 100 South Eastern Railroad at 50c, 25 Carrollton Railroad at $112 50, 100 Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at $1 75, 40 Upper Red River Raft Co. at $5, 50 do. at $5⅛@6, 25 and 400 Land Loan and Pledge Association at $2 50, 100 do. at $2 70, 200 and 300 do at $2 75, 200 do. at $3, 15 Louisiana Warehouse at $3, 15 do. at $4, and 15 at $10. The latter is now quoted at $4. Yesterday 20 shares Louisiana Lottery sold at $84, and there were additional sales of Land Loan and Pledge Association at $2 30 and $2 50.

The only transactions reported in Bonds are $4000 new city 7's at 73, and $13,000 at 73¼.

Nothing transpired in Warrants.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes are 12 ⅌ cent. discount buying and [illegible] selling.

LATER.—At the Board of Brokers this evening 18 shares of the State National Bank were sold at $100.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 11,300 bales at still more irregular and generally easier prices, showing a further falling off of ⅛c on the medium qualities, and ¼@½c on the lower grades. We reduce our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the inside figures for strict.

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Inferior	[illegible]	—
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	—
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	—
Good Middling	— @ [illegible]	[illegible]

Many sales of the various grades were reported at less than the inside figures for average lists; for example, ordinary at 9c, strict ordinary at 9¼c, and a good style of good ordinary at 10⅝c. Styles between strict low middling and middling sold at 13, 13¼ and 13½c. Mixed lists from barely low middling down were greatly demoralized, but toward the close, after the 4:30 P. M. telegram from Liverpool, which quoted 1-16d. higher, and reported a steadier market, factors assumed more confidence, and purchases could hardly have been made as cheap as at an earlier hour. In brief, the news inspired a better feeling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	2,778	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

To-day's exports embrace 2187 bales to Liverpool, 600 to Bremen, and 1285 to Boston. Receipts proper since last evening 2473 bales, against 7[illegible] on last Wednesday, and 7[illegible] last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 28,196 bales, against 26,536 for the corresponding time last week, and 20,[illegible] last year, and since August 31, of 1,050,[illegible] bales, against 806,010 last year.

FREIGHTS.—There is no abatement in the demand for room for cotton and under a light supply of sailing tonnage rates are firm. There is no steam room on the berth for Liverpool. The offerings continue few. We quote cotton to Liverpool by sail ⅞d.; to Havre, Bordeaux, Hamburg, Bremen, Cronstadt, Genoa and other continental ports, by sail, 1⅛c ⅌ lb. Oil Cake to Liverpool, by sail, [illegible]. Cotton to New York and Philadelphia ⅞c, by steam; Sugar to do. by steam, $6; Molasses $3.

SUGAR—Received to-day 360 hhds. The supplies are light, but the demand is limited and prices are unchanged; Inferior, 6½c; common, 6¾@7½c; good common, 7¾@8c; fair, 8½@8¾c; fully fair, 8⅞@9c; prime, 9¼@9½c; strictly prime, 9¾c, choice, 10⅛@10¼c, yellow clarified, 11@12c, white, 12@12⅜c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 500 barrels. Good Molasses is in fair demand, but poor qualities are dull. The supplies are selling at 15@25c, for inferior and fermenting; 30@47½c, for fair to prime fermenting; 30@40c for centrifugal and cistern bottoms; 40@50c for prime; not fermenting, and 55@56c for strictly prime. The market is bare of choice.

FLOUR—The supply is light, but the assortment is fair for the wants of the local trade. For an export demand the supply is insufficient. The market appears to have weakened a little, though without any quotable change. Superfine is quoted at $6 50, double extra $7 25, treble extra at $7 50@7 75 ⅌ bbl. The sales to-day are confined to 250 bbls double extra and 400 treble extra on private terms, and 50 choice extra at $8 87½.

CORN—Is in fair supply and moderate demand, at previous prices—6000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 mixed and yellow at 70c, 100 and 500 yellow, 500, 700 and 800 white at 71c, 152 and 3000 white, and 300 white in dundee at 72c.

OATS—Are in fair supply and moderate demand at about previous prices. 1800 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 were St. Louis, part second-hand sacks, at 62c, 300 St. Louis at 63c, 225 do. at 64c, and 145 Galena at 65c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm; 100 small sacks sold at $1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime and choice is in light supply and in demand; 830 bales were sold to-day, of which 30 bales Ohio river at $26; 50 prime St. Louis at $26; 100 do. at $28 50; 500 choice at $29 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Is dull, with holders asking $23 ⅌ bbl for mess; 50 and 60 bbls over-weight mess sold at $22 75. It is retailing at $23 50@23 75 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—We hear of sales of shoulders, not reported, at 8c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The market is steady, with a fair supply; 130 tierces steam-rendered sold at 12¾c ⅌ lb. Tierces are quoted at 12¾@13c for steam and kettle; 13@13½c for refined; kegs 14@14½c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is in good supply and limited demand. 18 casks shoulders sold at 9¼c, 7 do. at 9⅜c, clear rib sides are held at 11⅞c, clear sides 12⅛c. There is a brisk inquiry for clear sides at 12¼@12⅜c. Sugar-cured hams are dull at 16¼@16⅝c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 15@16c ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is quiet but prices are steady. Carolina is quoted 9¼c ⅌ lb for prime, 9⅛c for good, and 8¾@9c for prime; Louisiana 8¾@9⅛c ⅌ lb for common, 6⅝@7c for ordinary, and 8c for prime.

CORN MEAL — Is quiet and steady.—Standard brands of kiln-dried commands $3 90 ⅌ bbl on the levee, and $3 75 from store. No bbls sold on the landing at $3 60 ⅌ bbl.

SALT—Demand fair, prices unchanged. Dealers quote Liverpool coarse $1 85@1 90, fine $1 40@1 65, ⅌ sack. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Last season's Salt neglected. Table Salt in pockets $[illegible].

COTTON SEED MEAL— Decorticated in good demand. Dealers selling at $1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs. Undecorticated held at $1 40 ⅌ 100 lb.

COTTON SEED—In demand at $17 ⅌ ton in sacks delivered.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 157 Calves and Yearlings and [illegible] Hogs. Sold yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs and 211 sheep. Stock on hand this day—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed, 1st quality, ⅌ lb. net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

ENGAGEMENT of the great character comedian MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET, who will appear every evening and Saturday Matinee in Charles Gayler's great comic sensation of "FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN." Fritz......Mr. J. K. Emmet. In his celebrated Parlor Concert Scene with new songs, new dances and solos ever greeted with demonstrations of delight. Friday—Benefit of Mr. J. K. Emmet. mar7 6t

THE REV. DR. BLICHFELDT WILL DELIVER an address before the Chamber of Commerce, at 7 o'clock this evening, upon the subject of EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION. Members are notified and the public are invited to attend. WM. M. BURWELL, Secretary Chamber of Commerce. mar8 1t

Notice.

MR. JOSEPH HAMILTON, JR., will please call at V. E. Serrania's, No. 10 Chartres street, corner Conti, for particular business concerning him. mar8 2t

A. Coutin,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
IMPORTER,
66......MAGAZINE STREET......66
New Orleans, La.
Specialities of Choice Wines, Brandies and Liquors. mar7 1m

THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT THE Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad 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. Tickets for sale at the office of CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez sts. mar8 6t

McIntyre & Applegate,
PLUMBERS,
146 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Plumbers' Furnishing Goods, Iron and Brass Pumps, Cooking Ranges, etc. feb28 1m eop

Ruptures Cured.

PRACTICAL TREATMENT OF RUPTURES in both sexes. A safe and permanent cure, the result of a discovery confirmed by numerous experiments, and which it is deemed a duty to communicate to those afflicted with the above infirmity. Consultations at Dr. J. B. MAILHE'S office, No. 61 Basin street, between Bienville and Conti, Robinson's house, every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. feb19 1m—sund wed

Bulk Meat, Etc.

200,000 lbs Dry-salted SHOULDERS.
[illegible] lbs Dry-salted CLEAR SIDES.
[illegible] lbs CLEAR RIBBED SIDES.
[illegible] lbs RIBBED SIDES.
[illegible] bbls. Excelsior WHISKY.
300 kegs LARD.
[illegible] bbls. MESS and RUMP PORK.
For sale by J. R. VANHORN & CO., No. 36 Poydras st. feb18 2t

AD. RINCK,
Portrait Painter,
67......ROYAL STREET......67 feb27 3m

COTTON BATTING AND WADDING. The undersigned will take orders for COTTON BATTING and WADDING, manufactured at the Amite Mills, La., by M. A. Tarleton, and deliver at short notice. Samples can be seen at our office, 64 Carondelet street. CAMPBELL & STRONG. New Orleans, January 12, 1871. feb15 1m

CHECKS on the Germania National Bank, Hibernia Bank, and other New Orleans Banks, for sale by BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO., No. 60 Camp street. feb9 tf

Swiss Mulls.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE. For sale by J. S. LINGHAM & CO., 7 Carondelet street.

C. F. Holle & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS,
—ALSO—
Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer,
81......MAGAZINE STREET......81
Liberal cash advances made on consignments. dec8 1m

C. Mehle & Co.,
CHRIS. MEHLE. B. C. STEINBECK. J. DONALDSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.
Stock Landing, New Orleans. jan8 1m

Whisky—Whisky.

CHOICE Western Rectified, from the Crescent City Distillery. A constant supply of ROSEDALE, MAGENTA, WHITE WHEAT. These Whiskies are POSITIVELY GUARANTEED as pure in quality, order and condition as any brand made in Cincinnati. They are well adapted to the city and country trade. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves. FAIRCHILD & BINGHAM, 36 and 38 Magazine street. feb16 1m

Office Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company,
NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET.
FACTORY—Corner of Poydras and Freret Streets.
NEWTON RICHARDS, President. feb18 1m

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

Special Notice to Shippers of Freight.

THROUGH bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to all points. Shippers should bear in mind NO TRANSFER is made of goods between here and Mobile by this line, and RATES ARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. All through bills of lading must be signed either at the freight depot, foot of Girod and Julia streets, or at the general freight office, corner of Camp and Common streets, previous to 4 o'clock P. M., for goods shipped at 4:30 P. M. of the same day. If bills of lading are not so presented consignments will not be forwarded until the following day, or until bills of lading are signed. All goods must be clearly marked with the name of consignee and destination. T. B. KENDRICK, General Superintendent. WM. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent. feb21 tf

Livingston's Coal Oil.
IN FIVE GALLON CANS AND BARRELS.
Refined by LIVINGSTON BROTHERS,
AT THEIR CRYSTAL PETROLEUM WORKS
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dealers desirous of obtaining an ILLUMINATING OIL, warranted by the Refiners and the undersigned to be of uniform good quality, and that will stand a fire test never below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, the standard for safety recognized by the United States Government are informed that LIVINGSTON'S OIL possesses such requisites, and can with entire confidence be relied upon.

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

Arrangements are perfected whereby a supply can at all times be had here, and buyers of fives for export are informed that the price in this market will enable shipments to be delivered in Cuban or Gulf ports, at no higher cost than those from New York.

120 cases five gallon cans each.
[illegible] barrels, just received and for sale by W. F. CONVERSE, Jr., [illegible] Poydras street, Agents for the Refiners. mh4 6m

M. ELIE,
16......ROYAL STREET......16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned. sep14 ly

Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51......Camp Street......No. 51
JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
S. W. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Payehaud. Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Gold received, and valuables received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. [illegible]

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE.
Wagons, Cradles, Market-Baskets, Work-Baskets, Chairs, Clothes-Baskets. Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. [illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans.

NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
For Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c.
The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning; not liable to get out of order. [illegible]
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, having been awarded
75 MEDALS
or other highest premiums, for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal of the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
Nearly 1,000 Musicians
including a majority of THE MOST EMINENT IN AMERICA, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
(See Testimonial Circular, Sent Free.)
NEW STYLES AND REDUCED PRICES this month. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont street, Boston; 596 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL.

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 of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. jan18 3m &sw

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. } Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, } Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. } and facilitates the process of Teething. 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 Medicine 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. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"Quite Run Down." How often is this expression used by persons whose bodies and minds are exhausted by the toils and anxieties of business life. Mere stimulants do no good in such cases. Their first effect is transient. The re-action disastrous. In TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, the true remedy for this breaking down of physical energies and the animal spirits is provided. It renovates and refreshes the assimilating organs and the nerves, while it carries off, without violence or pain, all the impurities which clog the bowels and vitiate the blood. In indigestion, biliousness, constipation, nervous weakness, and hypochondriasis, it has no rival, except the water of the Seltzer Spring itself, of which it is the exact and perfect equivalent.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
march9 2w tha sat tues&w

STEINFELD'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. WHITMAN, 167 Poydras street, New Orleans, Agent for Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas. [illegible]

$75 EVERY WEEK!
MADE EASY
BY
LADY AGENTS.

We want smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, give perfect satisfaction and netting

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business*, at the same time doing good to their companions in life. Sample $2 00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 PARK PLACE, New York.

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.

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

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

H. W. John's Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood-work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.

SABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana. 185 Poydras street.

Agents for the celebrated French Ranges.
" " " Oxborn Enclosed Animal-Cages.
" " " "The Times" Cooking Stove.
Manufacturers of all kinds of [illegible] Ware.

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 stands unrivalled 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 lb, ½ lb, 1 lb and 5 lbs each actual net weight, as represented, and

Sold generally throughout the United States

By Grocers and Ship-Chandlers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,

Manufacturers,

[illegible] New Street, New York.

CORDAGE.

1000 Coils Manilla ROPE, various sizes, suitable for plow lines and steamboats, and 100 Coils New Zealand ROPE, assorted sizes, for sale by W. M. ABBATT, Agent for the Star Bagging Co., 61 Magazine street.

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	$140,[illegible] 14	
Premiums on River Risks	67,778 18	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less: Return Premiums	[illegible]	
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]	
	[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	4,[illegible]	
Bills receivable for Premiums	2,[illegible] 21	
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]	
Valette Dry Dock Company Stock	[illegible]	
New Orleans and White River Packet 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 [illegible] day of January, 1871.
ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this [illegible] 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 14th day of March next.
ALF. MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.
61 CAMP STREET.
NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending December, 1870, viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add—Unterminated Risks for 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deduct—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, less salvage	[illegible]	
Less—Discount and interest and profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profit		[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, estimated at the lowest market cash value, viz: [illegible]

Bonds: State Bonds	[illegible]
[illegible] Per Cent. Bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	[illegible]
[illegible] Parishes' Bonds	[illegible]
N. O. Gas Light Company	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	[illegible]
Harbor Protection Company	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]
Loans on Pledge	[illegible]
Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Scrip of other insurance companies	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Including dividends.
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 21st 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 in February, 1871; also, Fifty per cent. on the balance of the scrip of the year 1868, payable 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. J. Hart,
R. Bisson, Henry Renshaw,
I. N. Marks, P. McSweeney,
J. Weis, R. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent, Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson, Thomas Sloo.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Sixteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirement of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870		[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]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	
Expenses, profit and loss, etc.	[illegible]	
Interest on outstanding scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profit		[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:

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 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, 1870.
P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 9th May next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 9th May next, on 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, [illegible]
Ant. Carriere, [illegible]
Geo. A. Fosdick, [illegible]
R. Bressler, [illegible]
P. Anderson, [illegible]
A. Prericks, [illegible]
Geo. W. Dunbar, [illegible]
E. F. Stockmeyer, [illegible]
Geo. W. Hynson, [illegible]
A. Montgomery, [illegible]
Henry J. Voss, [illegible]
C. Marqueze, [illegible]
Charles Lafitte, [illegible]
A. Leovey, [illegible]
Frank Williams, [illegible]
Thomas Byrnes, [illegible]
Richard Nugent, [illegible]

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO AND PETERS 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, Grate Bars and Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. Boutemps,
DYER AND SCOURER.
[illegible] Poydras Street [illegible]
Between Carondelet and Baronne street, [illegible] by Bourbon street, New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The following first-class iron steamships form this line:
W. G. HEWES, I. C. HARRIS, AUSTIN, ST. MARY, AGNES, HARLAN, ALABAMA, MORGAN, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, [illegible]
CITY OF NORFOLK,
WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON.
The steamship
W. G. HEWES,
B. T. ROUBNE, Commander,
will sail on FRIDAY, March 10th, 1871, at [illegible] M., from foot of St. Joseph street.
No freight received after [illegible] P. M.
Freight taken at special rates.
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,
Rathkamp, Commander.
Will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the [illegible] o'clock train from New Orleans
On WEDNESDAY, [illegible]
Freight received daily at Morgan's Railway Landing, foot of St. Ann street.
No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesdays and Fridays.
For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, March 11, at [illegible] A. M.
For Havana [illegible]
The iron steamer
I. C. HARRIS.
R. P. Farwell, Commander.
Will leave the foot of St. Joseph street [illegible]. If steamer is unable to cross the [illegible] goods to be delivered at shipper's risk [illegible] to pay half lighterage. For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner of Magazine and Natchez sts.
Freight to Galveston taken at special rates.
No bills of lading signed after sailing of the steamer.
Freight insured at one-half the rates [illegible] the Board of Underwriters, July 1, [illegible].

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 [illegible] Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.
[illegible] line steamers,
On [illegible], 1871.
The iron steamship
ALABAMA,
Capt. J. Bowen,
will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the [illegible] A. M. train of Morgan's Louisiana [illegible]
Freight for St. Mary's and Corpus Christi [illegible] at Rockport.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, office cor. Magazine and Natchez sts.

ATTAKAPAS, BERWICK'S BAY, [illegible], MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND [illegible] RAILROAD.
PASSENGERS take the Ferryboat opposite Jackson square at [illegible] and trains leave Algiers Depot at [illegible] connecting at Brashear City at [illegible] with the Morgan line steamships of Brashear [illegible]
JOSEPHINE,
Capt. Jahnhal [illegible]
Tuesdays and Fridays.
CITY OF NORFOLK,
Capt [illegible]
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WHITNEY,
Wednesdays and Sundays.
Tickets to be had and staterooms secured [illegible] every day, Sunday excepted, at the office of [illegible] or at the Ferry Landing [illegible] 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 [illegible] placed on the route between the Lake End of Pontchartrain Railroad and the other places in Mississippi Sound, some time in the month of April, to make DAILY [illegible] trips.
Guest passengers are advised that the [illegible] passage and freight will be [illegible] ORDINARY LOW FIGURES.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
MARY, [illegible]
FRANCES, [illegible]
SARAH.
CHANGE OF FARE.
Cabin passage, $[illegible], including berth [illegible].
Deck passage, $[illegible].
One of which will leave daily on the arrival of the [illegible] P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.
Through bills of lading signed to [illegible] River and interior points in Alabama [illegible]. Freight after [illegible] P. M. will be received [illegible] for Mobile [illegible] following intermediate points [illegible] [illegible]
DESTINATION.
Shippers are earnestly notified that the [illegible] Line will not be responsible for any [illegible] and Mobile which is the limit of [illegible]
All freight must be [illegible] to the depot [illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamers
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. GEO. [illegible]
SHERMAN......Capt. A. BLAN[illegible]
GEN. MEADE......Capt. [illegible]
UNITED STATES......Capt. A. W. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI......Capt. W. P. [illegible]
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. [illegible]
HENRY B. SOUDER, Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans [illegible].
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
GEO. L. NORTON, Commander,
will leave her wharf, [illegible], on Saturday, March 11, at [illegible] A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE......$[illegible]
STEERAGE PASSAGE......$[illegible]
Through bills lading signed to [illegible] Glasgow, Havre and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for sale to [illegible] Passengers for Liverpool and [illegible] Cunard line.
Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
ROW & LEDWITH, [illegible] No. [illegible] Common [illegible].
The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will follow—leaving SATURDAY, March [illegible], at [illegible] A. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible]
GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
Gager, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, March 11, at [illegible] A. M.
PASSAGE......$[illegible]
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN, HAVRE taken by this line, and through bills lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON, [illegible] Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth.
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
[illegible] CANAL STREET, [illegible]
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, conditions and circumstances.
His object is to give his entire attention to many years practice in this city [illegible] long in the art of [illegible] his ability, he can afford to insert all kinds of [illegible] in gold and compare with any [illegible] city. Give him a call. His long residence here [illegible] well known to need comment. He speaks 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 desirous that the rich and poor, should enjoy the [illegible] has determined to manufacture best Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers [illegible]. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations at equally as moderate terms. Office hours daily, from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M., at [illegible] St. Bourbon street, corner Royal. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
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