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:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lingard's Troupe.
NOTES (CIRCUS—Corner Canal and Villere.

STATEMENT OF THE SUGAR AND RICE CROPS.

We have received from Mr. L. Bouchereau his annual statement of the sugar and rice crops made in Louisiana in 1869-70. (This is a continuation of the series of sugar statements, of which the late Mr. P. Champomier was the author, and is entitled, on account of the experience of Mr. Bouchereau and the care exercised by him in its preparation, to be regarded as a work of authority. It bears evidences of competency for the task and industry in the performance of it.

Mr. Bouchereau states in his introduction to the report that the rice crop was the largest ever made, and that the sugar crop slightly exceeded that of the previous season—going beyond all the estimates made during the growing season. The yield, however, both of sugar and molasses, was not in due proportion to the area of land on which cane was planted, in consequence of several untoward circumstances.

Mr. Bouchereau states the sugar crop of 1869 at 54,126 hogsheads, and that of 1868 at 50,000 hogsheads. He gives the name of each planter, his postoffice, the name of the plantation, its distance from New Orleans, the kind of apparatus used in his sugar house, the number of hogsheads of sugar and gallons of molasses produced with much other valuable information to factors, planters and capitalists.

The names of the planters are all arranged by Parishes, and the whole report is got up in creditable style.

The crop of rice for the year is stated to be one hundred and thousand, seven hundred and forty-eight barrels, of 200 pounds each.

The report was printed at the office of the *Price Current*, on Gravier street, and can be had there, also at the office of H. Dufatel, No. 10 Carondelet street.

We regret to learn from Mr. Bouchereau that he was a loser by the publication of his report of last year, and hope that our business men, especially those engaged in the sugar trade, will give him sufficient encouragement this year to continue what we suppose to be labors valuable to them. We believe it only needs to be brought to the notice of our sugar-factors that the report of 1868 entailed a loss upon Mr. Bouchereau, to induce them to make it up to him this year.

THE DISBARRING OF GEN. FREEMAN.

The proceeding of the Judge of the Eighth District Court, in disbarring Gen. John D. Freeman, has been generally commented upon by the members of the Bar and disapproved. It was entirely wrong in Judge Dibble to issue an official action upon a newspaper publication. Gen. Freeman had been guilty of no contempt of court committed in its presence and hearing. His conduct in another court that Judge Dibble's was not a matter with which the latter had anything to do, nor had he any official cognizance of it. Besides, the statutes of the State are clear and positive upon the subject of contempt. The general rule is that a proceeding of this kind is in the nature of a penal prosecution, and the party should have an opportunity of defending himself. Anything can be construed as a contempt which is done out of the presence and hearing of the court. The statutes are explicit upon it. We cannot think the Judge looked at them before issuing the order against Gen. Freeman.

The best thing the Judge can do, is immediately to rescind his order excluding General Freeman from the bar of the Court. The legal profession are interested in this matter and are bound by every obligation to stand by a brother who has wrongfully been made the victim of judicial ignorance and presumption.

Judge Dibble cannot afford to defy the Bar of New Orleans, and had better retrace his steps. The community believes that General Freeman was within the truth in making the allegations which have drawn upon him the ire of the Eighth District Court.

THE DOMESTIC SCHOOLS.—The *Times*, of yesterday, states that a majority of the new School Board of the City do not concur in the extreme views held by Mr. Conway, with regard to the propriety and advantage of introducing negro children into the schools, and disapprove of his action in raising the question.

We sincerely hope that the *Times* is no mistaken, and that the School Board will be able to hold that fabul Negrophilist Mr. Conway, in check. For we can conceive of no more impolitic nor ignominious proceeding than to enforce the laws of the State on this question. It would be impolitic in every point of view, and highly injurious to the community. It would certainly not tend to make the relation now existing between the races any more agreeable than they are. It would almost certain to destroy the public school system, and we are inclined to think—although that is none of our concern—that no political advantage would accrue from the change to the Republican party.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The fire-proof safe exhibited was worth of the great reputation of the firm. The burglar-proof safe, composed of wrought boiler plate iron, steel and iron, welded and tempered, and the patent Frankfurt or "Spread Essen," the best combination of metals against burglars' tools; it is fun in the tides throughout; the door and frame of the safe are made with steps, or rebates, which prevent wedging, and their new patent rubber flange, most effectually prevents the introduction of powder or nitro-glycerine; the bolts for fastening the door are the latest and great est improvement, they are the claw-bolt which lock behind the frame, in such manner as to prevent their removal by any burglar tools; all of the locks are made solid, and no joint extending through any part of this safe; there is no patch on the outside, presenting a perfect smooth surface. It has been pronounced by those best qualified to form an opinion of its merits, *the best in the world*. The dwelling-house safe fairly rivalled, in construction, finish and decoration the most expensive toilet furniture. The Dexter Combination Bank Lock gave evidence of its perfect security.

TOOK TWELVE TESTIMONIALS.—At the State Fair which closed Tuesday, the large and popular firm of J. Villavaso & Co (successors to Ernest Turpin) were awarded no less than a dozen testimonials in the way of premiums, diplomas and medals, for the excellence of articles in their line, embracing the best candies made here or in the United States, the best sponges or ornamental pyramid made in the State, the best display of confectionery made in the United States; the best plain and ornamented cakes of various kinds, and the best dozen bottles of syrups and cordials of various kinds made in the United States.

We have before alluded to the magnificent display of this firm at the Fair, and are not surprised at the results of their enterprise.

MOUND CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The branch office of this company in New Orleans, under charge of Geo. B. Simmes, the Secretary, which we stated in our last issue was to be removed to No. 28 Carondelet street, yesterday, will not be removed until Wednesday next. We mistook the day.

SICK TRANSIT.—The transition from gray to unnatural black or brown, effected by the hair dyes and kindred preparations, is indeed a sickening transit. PHALON'S VITALIA, on the other hand, restores the natural hue to a shade, and is pleasant and safe, instead of sickening and pernicious. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Stage tradition is outraged, at a New York theatre by a man's performing the part of *Macbeth*.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,053

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 6.—The United States Pharmaceutical Association, in session on the decennial revision of the Pharmacopia, accepted a delegation from the Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia. The American Medical Association Committee on Ethics reported favorably on the credentials of the delegates from the Women's Hospital and College, of Philadelphia.

Washington, May 6.—Col. Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, will attend the Republican State Convention at Raleigh, N. C., next Wednesday.

It is proposed at that time to fix upon a man for Attorney General of the State, and devise a plan by which to work during the approaching campaign.

Washington, May 6.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $466,000.

Gen. Walker, of the Census Bureau, says women are incompetent as census marshals; their business is to multiply, not numerate, the population.

The President nominated ex-Governor Wells as United States District Attorney for Virginia.

There were no other Southern nominations made to-day.

The Senate to-day discussed the House resolution to adjourn on the 4th of July, and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bills, without coming to a vote on them. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 6.—The Bremen steamer Hanover, from New Orleans, arrived out.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 6.—General Jordan, Colonels Mason Betancourt, and other officers of the Cuban service, arrived today; they report the Cuban cause in better condition than at any previous stage. The success of the revolution depends only on time and supplies. Considerable arms and ammunition have been safely received, on shore, and much has been taken from the enemy. The stock of ammunition on hand is sufficient for present needs. The Cuban army numbers about ten thousand armed, with artillery sufficient for the present method of warfare, and consists chiefly of mountain howitzers. The season now is in favor of the revolutionists, giving them what they most need, time for organization, and the collection of supplies. The rainy season retards Spanish operation. When over the best of the summer they will be able to prevent the Spaniards from pushing the war. Colonel Castillo, who was a wealthy planter of the interior and who is thoroughly familiar with all the resources of the revolution, says it has never been so strong, as its friends claimed, nor so weak as the Spaniards assert, but regards the situation at present as also other hopeful.

Memphis, May 6.—Major Gen. Halleck is here.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the application to supersede the division in the Sheriffalty case, leaving Wright in possession of the office. The steamboat accident, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, early laden with pork, lard and whiskey, sunk opposite Helena yesterday. She will prove a total loss. No lives lost.

Chicago, May 6.—A fire in Joliet, Illinois, last night, destroyed fifteen business houses including the *Herald* office, causing a loss of $30,000; the amount of insurance is not known. The principal others are James A. Parker, *Daily Herald*, Bennett & Co., Emmons & Allrich, Murphy & Co., and Dr. Alston.

New York, May 6.—The steamer Moro castle brings the Cuban filibuster, Gen. Jordan, as a passenger.

Louisville, May 6.—The Southern Baptist convention met to-day and committees were appointed.

A report from the Memphis Sunday school Board was read. They regard co-operation with Northern societies impracticable at present.

The report was referred to an appropriate committee, and the Convention adjourned.

Chicago, May 6.—A special to the *Tribune* gives an account of a disastrous accident which occurred to-day at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A new church just completed, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, was entirely demolished, and numerous small buildings destroyed. Loss $40,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 6.—The *Gaulois*, an independent organ, says the opposition party will see committees to London and Brussels to-day to discuss the real truth of the alleged conspiracy.

There was a conference yesterday at the Tuileries, at which M. Ollivier, Count Robert Plerre Lebeuf and the Minister of the Interior were present.

The design of the conference was to agree upon precautions necessary to preserve the public order on Sunday next, the day of voting on the plebiscite; in the meantime the police and other local authorities are making all the preparations that are possible in furtherence of the same end.

The *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's journal, was seized today on account of articles on political affairs.

Arrests continue of persons suspected of being implicated in the late plot against the life of the Emperor.

General De Wimpffen reports to the War Department from Oran, that the tribes of Algeria, which recently revolted, have submitted to French rule again.

Two sharp engagements were had with the rebels on Sunday, the 1st inst., in both of which the French were successful.

Paris, May 6.—Tuesday's edition of the *Gaspel* was seized by the police.

Troubles are reported at Lyons where the authorities have interrupted the publication of the newspapers.

Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, is here and announces his readiness to answer all questions, though the authorities are yet given him no occasion. He says he is acquainted with Flourens. He met him in London and received letters for him, but knew nothing of their contents, and declares that he had no knowledge of Flourens having been in any way connected with the conspiracy.

London, May 6.—The *Times* continues, editorially, to belittle the French conspiracy. It says the peril lies less in the strength of those who would inflict, than in the weakness of those who would resist, a conspiracy.

London, May 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in behalf of Smalley, states on authority that he was ignorant of the alleged conspiracy and of the contents of the letters sent to Flourens in his care.

London, May 6.—It is stated the expedition against the Red River insurgents has been abandoned, owing to unfavorable news received from that region.

The betting on the Chester Cup closed at midnight yesterday, as follows: 4 to 1 against Salvius, 5 to 1 against Derby, 8 to 1 against Sunshine, and 20 to 1 against Palmerston.

Rome, May 6.—Two-thirds of the French Bishops and priests now in Rome have requested permission to vote at the French Embassy on the plebiscitum.

The Marquis of Banneville thanks them for their patriotism, but is instructed to reply that the law does not permit such a trip.

Madrid, May 6.—Senor Alazoga has arrived from Paris.

It is now rumored that Marshal Serrano will not resign, but will be invested with the full powers of a Royal Regent.

Thirty-eight of the Spanish bishops announce from Rome, their refusal to take the oath to the new Constitution of Spain, although the Pope interposes no objection.

Berlin, May 6.—The Parliament of Zollverein having increased the duty on coffee, have reduced that on pig iron to 2½ silver groschen per quintal, and that on rice to 15.

Glasgow, May 6.—The steamer India, which arrived in the Clyde from New York, reports having spoken the steamer Siberia, which sailed from Liverpool April 29th for Boston, heading east. The Siberia had broken her shaft and was on her way back to Queenstown. She needed no assistance.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 6.—Evening.—Cotton closed firm and steady; middling uplands 10¾; middling Orleans 11¼@11¾. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester steady.

Havre, May 6.—Cotton opened quiet.

London, May 6.—Evening.—Consols 94. Five-twenty bonds 88¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 6—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 32c. Sales to-day 3000 bales.

New York, May 6—Evening.—Money closed easy at 4@5. Sterling 9¼@9¾. Gold closed at 11¾. Government securities closed strong. Southerns dull, but steady.

New York, May 6.—In Wall street, to-day, gloom in the stock market, but, otherwise, of business, generally, being light. Money was easy throughout the day at 4@5; for loans sold at a discount of 1-16@⅛. Exchange opened firmer, 9¼@9⅜ and closed firmer during the morning, ranged from 9¼@9¾, but, during the afternoon, it advanced slightly and closed at 14⅝. Government Securities opened steady; during the afternoon they were strong, closing steady—5s of '81, 115⅝; 5-20s of '62, 113⅝; 64s, 110⅝; 65s, 110⅝; new, 112⅝; 67s, 112⅝; 68s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 107⅝.

Southern securities opened dull. During the forenoon the only feature was a decline to 54¾ for new Tennessees. At the close the market was dull, but steady. Tenns. 59⅝, new 54¾; Virs. 60¼, new 66; Lous. 76, new 72; Levee 5s 72¼, 5s 91; Ala. 5s 102, 5s 72; Ga. 7s 93; N. C. old 47½, new 23¾; S. Ca. 90, new 81.

Wilmington, May 6.—Cotton dull; low middlings 20c; receipts for the week 392 bales; exports coastwise 279; sales of the week 150 bales.

Charleston, May 6.—Cotton market steady; middlings 21c, Sea Island 45c@81; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 493. Receipts of the week 4064 bales; exports coastwise 2664; sales of the week 1939 bales; stock 11,005 bales.

Savannah, Ga., May 6.—Cotton active; middlings 21½@21¾; sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 1677; exports coastwise 1093; stock 38,201 of uplands and 1477 of Sea Islands; receipts of the week 6664; exports to Great Britain 3465; to the continent 399; coastwise 4816; sales of the week 2800.

Mobile, May 6.—Cotton—good demand; tending upwards; middlings 21½@21¾; sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 575; exports to New York 916; to Boston 764; to New Orleans 111; receipts of the week 4539; exports to Great Britain 6430; coastwise 2648; sales of the week 5010; stock on hand 47,336.

Norfolk, May 6.—Cotton market dull and unchanged; low middlings 22½c. Sales to-day 50 bales. Receipts 228. Stock 9937 bales. Exports coastwise 58. Receipts of the week 1688. Exports coastwise 2272. Sales of the week 140 bales.

Augusta, May 6.—Cotton in fair demand, prices a shade better; middlings 20½@20¾c. Sales to-day 360 bales. Receipts 70. Sales of the week 1470 bales. Receipts 1275. Stock 1094.

Baltimore, May 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middlings 22½c. Sales to-day 320 bales. Receipts 361. Stock 3296. Receipts of the week 1098. Exports to the Continent 305. Sales of the week 825 bales.

Providence, R. I., May 6.—Cotton—net receipts of the week 54 bales.

City Point, Va., May 6.—Cotton—receipts of the week 177 bales.

Memphis, May 6.—Cotton dull; middlings 21¾@22c; receipts 746 bales; exports 496; receipts for the week 3611; exports 5417; stock 7107 bales.

Cincinnati, May 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn scarce. Oats a shade lower. Tobacco—good demand, but light supply. Whisky quiet at $1 06.

St. Louis, May 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at 86c for No. 2 spring, and $1 02@$1 10 for Red fall. Corn active.

Chicago, May 6.—Provisions dull. Pork $8 25@$8 20. Lard 16½c.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, May 6.—Weather clear and cool, with a heavy gale. The river fell 2 inches. Passed up—Alton. Down—Marble City.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 6.—S. P. M.—Barometer 29.55. Weather calm. Arrived—Schooner N. & D. Sembler, Kelso, from Sidaya from Ruatan, laden with fruit, to J. Machuca; steamship Haslan, at 7:30 p. m., Lewis master, from Galveston for Liverpool, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—Steamship Morgan.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Utley Cotton Press.—We yesterday witnessed an interesting test of the merits of one of these presses, which was sent here in charge of Major Edwards by the manufacturers, Messrs. Gibson & Wright of Atlanta, Georgia, but reached here too late for competition at our State Fair, where, however, it was exhibited by Messrs. Sizer & Owen, of this city, and received general commendation, particularly from planters who visited the Fair.

The trial was made in the yard of Messrs. Keplinger & Co.'s cotton pickery, corner of Chippewa and Tchoupitoulas streets, and we think abundantly demonstrated its superiority as a cheap and powerful press, adapted to the general wants of our planting community, on account of its evident simplicity, economy and durability. Time is, as we saw yesterday, saved in the use of the Utley, for we learn for the moderate sum of $200, and is capable of pressing a bale of 650 or 700 pounds weight into the dimensions of a package of 5 feet by 24x30 inches.

The test yesterday fully satisfied us that with one of these presses two men, as is stated in its behalf, can easily pack a bale of one pound of cotton complete in eight minutes, and that one man, as we satisfactorily observed, requires but a few minutes longer time to do the same work. We arrive at this data from thinking the few simple operations necessary, though the trial was made under the disadvantage of taking the cotton used from crates, carried several yards for the purpose.

We were particularly struck with the peculiar and immense leverage power exerted in working the press, by a singular combination of easy appliances, by which friction is avoided or used only where it is serviceable. The strain is taken off the bed-plate and follow-block on which the pressure is applied by a peculiarly contrived lever which works up and down a two inch square bar of iron in the height of the press. This peculiar leverage power compound leverage at both ends of the bale is estimated, and we think fairly, is capable of forcing a pressure downward on the follow block equal to 50,000 or 30,000 pounds weight, far greater than is required, while if it is desired to make a bale of very small compass the bed plate is forced up by the same leverage power which otherwise is exerted downward.

Notwithstanding their great power these presses are remarkable for their small irons and timbers, and consequent compactness and convenience. One of them can be handled on a float by two mules, and a couple of men can take them apart and set them up in a few hours time wherever desired.

Altogether we know of nothing so complete for the same use, and consider them a great desideratum, and for this reason have taken the pains to notice them, this particularly for the information of our planting friends, who by calling on Messrs. Sizer & Owen, the agents here for the manufacturers, can see some of the presses for their own satisfaction.

As a matter of some interest we might add that the bales which we saw packed yesterday leaves bound with the Wallis's patent iron ties, which simple and secure fastened with great ease and expedition.

The Department of Improvements.—We make the following extracts from the report made to the City Council by Gen. West, Superintendent of the Department, comprising the bureaus of streets, wharves and landings and city drainage.

By the organization of the Department by the Board of Administrators a yearly expenditure of $84,000 in salaries is provided for, including the enlargement of the city. The present annual outlay for this purpose is $68,600.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

"It is believed that the people of the city of New Orleans will be more benefited by such liberality in expenditure for repairs to, and new improvements upon streets as will secure an economy based upon a just and reasonable percentage of taxation. When a financial exhibit has been made, upon which reliable conclusions can be based as to the revenues and obligations of the city, and as to the valuation of taxable property, I trust to being warranted in recommending an issue of forty year "street improvement bonds," as provided in section twenty-five of the Charter; to an amount sufficient to put the streets of New Orleans in a condition demanded by its population, and by its personal and commercial importance, without imposing an unreasonable burden upon the taxpayers. I believe that true economy dictates a degree of perfection upon streets that would open up new areas to occupation, and lessen the expense of keeping old avenues in repair. There are already three contracts existing for paving streets, involving expenditures that probably cannot be met from current revenues. These are:

St. Charles avenue, with Southern Paving Company, about.....$300,000
Rampart street, with Coleman & Co.....92,000
Levee street, with Correjolles.....11,500
Total.....$403,500

Provision for meeting these amounts, in connection with other improvements, might be, and will probably require to be made by issue of bonds as above suggested.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

General West in his profusion of promises calls for "prospective resources" for this Department also. Read him:

"True economy points again to the use of prospective resources. It may be safely calculated that, with a reduction of the present onerous levee dues, $2,500,000 can be realized from landing charges in the next ten years. Section forty-seven of the city charter would clearly empower the Council to issue ten year bonds and pledge so much of the wharf revenues to the principal and interest of these bonds as would "provide for their payment."

"I believe it to be the true policy of the city to expend of her levee and wharf revenues, present and prospective, sufficient to provide good wharves, a well arranged and preserved batture landing, and ample covered accommodation for general merchandise free of other charges, in lieu of requiring consignees to pay for dilapidated wharves and the privilege of subjecting merchandise to damage by exposure."

BUREAU OF CITY DRAINAGE.

I do not feel prepared to enter into a theoretical discussion of this subject, and have so far been obliged to content myself with meeting the necessity of cleaning the main drainage canals, as a precautionary measure against the sickness usually apprehended during this summer. Shortly after my induction into office the President of the Board of Health impressed me with that necessity. The work is progressing, and I shall soon be able to determine the probable outlay. The subject can only be treated of now to the above extent; but it must be adjudged that the other branches of my department, though apparently more pressing in their needs, require less considerations and scientific reflection than that of city drainage. When study and attention shall have been informed my views and projects will be communicated to you.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Under this head Gen. West gives the expenses of his Department for the month of April, footing as follows:

Department proper	$ 613 20
Bureau of Streets	26,452 73
Wharves and Landings	6,784 71
City Drainage	6,027 55
Total	$40,478 19

To which must be added $900 per month due by order of Council to the Carondelet Canal Company, and some minor unascertained expenditures aggregatory, say $52,900.

Recourse to the data and records of the old Streets and Landings Committee, and to the Surveyor's department by myself, discloses an expenditure of $1,005,000 in 1868, and of $1,029,959 in 1869.

The examination is by no means perfect, and if $1,000,000 be assumed for 1868, and $1,100,000 for 1869, they will be nearer the just figures. And those embrace only the expenses of the old city. Time has not offered for a report of the expenses of Algiers, and of Jefferson City, like character.

This to have present monthly expenditures of $42,900 or per annum of.....$513,600
Contracts to complete paving in progress.....108,500
Contracts to complete repairs to "Morgan Wharf".....20,000
Total.....$642,100

Six hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred dollars for the new city, against $1,100,000 in 1869, for the old.

Gen. West, concluding, called upon by the Chief Executive of the State to administer the department involving the largest expenditure of money in the city government, I feel the great responsibility of the position, and am anxious to acquit myself to the satisfaction of the people, than had they been instrumental in entrusting me with their stewardship.

It is not considered that they will be satisfied with the above scale of expenditure. My judgment tells me that they expect the city to do for them what they get. One cardinal principle shall not be lost sight of—nothing shall be undertaken that they can not afford, nor shall they pay for anything that they do not get. Brains, muscle, material whatever they pay for, the other party to the bargain shall render value received to the extent that I possess the ability to exact it.

Base Ball.—The first of the series of games between the Chicago Base Ball Club of Chicago, now visiting this city, and the Atlantic Club of Algiers, came off yesterday at the Louisiana Base Ball Park, and terminated in favor of the visiting club. We append the score:

Chicago Club	51
Alantic do	0

The Health Ordinance.—This ordinance has been put in generally and rigidly enforced. The work commenced yesterday by an affidavit being made charging a prominent lady with a violation of the ordinance.

The Police Board up for Contempt.—They are sentenced by fine and imprisonment by Judge Cooley. The execution of the order is suspended by *habeas corpus* granted by Judge Dibble.

In the Sixth District Court came up before Judge Cooley, yesterday, the case of Lieut. Gen. Wright, Chairman, composing the Board of Police, and their attorney, E. Pilfield, Esq., charged with contempt of this court, and an attachment issued in the Eighth District Court, before Judge Dibble, counter to the proceedings had before Judge Cooley in the case of S. N. Burbank vs. the Board.

Mr. Pilfield and Maj. Robinson, of the Board, succeeded in purging themselves of the contempt and were discharged, but the Lieut. Governor and Messrs. Isabella Batual and George were condemned to five hours imprisonment and to a fine of $25 each.

The accused were represented by E. C. Billings, Esq., E. M. Day, Esq., acted as *amicus curiæ* by request of the court.

In answer to the remarks of Mr. Billings, Judge Cooley said he knew the Board better, he understands, than the counsel did. They were bold fellows in office, but they had fooled him once and he would not be fooled with again. The proceedings in the Eighth Court were not so much against Mr. Burbank as against the Treasurer of the Board, as in contempt of the Sixth Court, and were brought in defiance of its mandates. He considered the contempt of the parties simple by appeal to the Supreme Court, and he should not consider, the Eighth Court as invested with exclusive jurisdiction in such cases until the Supreme Court so decided. He therefore sentenced the accused as stated to fine and imprisonment, with the understanding that they could save them selves from imprisonment by withdrawing the suit in the Eighth Court.

The accused, however, did not choose to avail themselves of Judge Cooley's conditions intimation, but applied immediately to Judge Dibble for a writ of *habeas corpus* which was granted in just haste in time to intercept Judge Cooley's order for their imprisonment. So they went their way rejoicing. *Quod erat?* We shall see.

Rumor Concerning the Markets.—We hear reported that in a recent conversation in the Board of Administrations to pass an ordinance requiring the markets to be closed Sunday, it was pattering, doubtless after the Puritanic fashion of New England. We take occasion, consequently, lest there should be some foundation for the rumor, to warn the city authorities that such a step will entail an immense amount of litigation, which the city will doubtless be worsted, and the markets continue to have been sold for the year, and cannot be interfered with by depriving the lessees of their rights on Sundays.

The Late Shooting Affray.—Jas. L. Smith, the police officer wounded in the affray on Carondelet street on Tuesday night last, is represented by his physician, the house surgeon of Charity Hospital, to be in a dying condition. J. M. Barrett and Jacob Deipert, wounded in the same affray, are fast recovering from the effects of their wounds. Such were the accounts up to a late hour last night.

City Attorney.—Gov. Warmoth yesterday appointed George S. Lacey, Esq., City Attorney in place of J. R. Beckwith, Esq., resigned. Mr. Lacey was one of the former appointees of Mr. Beckwith, and, if he accepts, will be a valuable acquisition to the city Bar. We know of more indefatigable attorneys than Mr. Lacey, and we consequently hope he will accept the position. In the meantime, the resignation of Mr. Beckwith is generally regretted.

Suicide.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Leon Ferderavville, about 55 years old, committed suicide on board the towboat Ocean, lying at Algiers by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, for some domestic cause. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict accordingly was rendered.

Fire.—The alarm of fire last night at half-past 11 o'clock was caused by the burning of the junk store of Mrs. Seward, situated on Delta street, near Poydras. The Levee Pavilion Coffee-house, adjoining the junk store, was damaged by water. Both buildings were insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company of this city.

Third District Court.—The new excitement in regard to the release of all prisoners indicted before the 1st of April continues to occupy the public mind. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the officers of the law that all parties indicted before the date stated will have to be suffered to go scot free, as effectually as if they had been pardoned by the Governor. So much for a strange *faux pas* of the Legislature, which has seemingly acted as a pardon for over a hundred offenders, some of them charged with murder. The queer mistake has been fully determined on the 14th instant on the trial of a number of motions to quash indictments in a number of cases. It seems that the reason that parties who have been indicted since the 1st of April do not have the benefit of this legislative blunder is that the law is deemed to be in force with its punitory clause to take effect on that day.

Among the prisoners seeking release under the new state of things are J. A. Quintero, charged with murder; Pirot, charged with assault with intent to murder; George Lee, with false imprisonment; Peter Johnson, with murder; S. Dunbar, with forgery, and F. H. Moss, a colored sergeant of police, charged with a crime.

The case of Leon Verga, charged with manslaughter in killing F. List was dismissed by nol pros. So were many minor cases.

Among those who appeared at the bar of the court yesterday for release was the young woman, Eugenia Thompson charged with concealing the birth and death of her child, born out of wedlock. She was released on her own recognizance to appear if called.

After this, Judge Abell reflected that it would be better to test the matter more fully before releasing other prisoners, and consequently, had the applications pending before him continued till the 14th inst., as above stated.

CARPENTER AND SUMNER.—In the course of a scathing reply to Sumner's speech setting forth that Congress had the right to do about anything it might please to do within a State, under the tyrant plea of necessity, Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said that Sumner, "with true puritanic premeditation, was in the habit of 'nursing his wrath,' and that Sumner's propensity to reduce every discussion, no matter what might be its subject, to the general head of slavery—a field in which he has great experience and won many laurels—called to mind the practice of the quack who always threw his patient into convulsions, because that was a disease within his healing powers."

A LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The poet Rogers used to tell a story of the brevity of Talleyrand's correspondence: for once a lady wrote to him in high-flown terms of grief, informing him of the death of her husband, and expecting a letter of condolence in return; but the only answer was:

"Alas, Madam!
"Yours affectionately, etc.,
"TALLEYRAND."

In less than a year the same lady wrote to the same, married again, to which his laconic reply was:

"Ho, ho, Madam!
"Yours affectionately, etc.,
"TALLEYRAND."

The Recent Condition of Minorities.

Honorable Mr. Buckalew, formerly a United States Senator, but now a Pennsylvania State Senator, has succeeded in inaugurating a system of free voting, whereby minorities acquire a voice in public affairs. Having obtained the passage of an act by the Legislature to put the plan in operation in his native town, Mr. Buckalew has succeeded in having an election in the borough of Bloomsburg, which proved successful in carrying out the system. The free principle is thus explained by a section of the act:

"When six persons are to be chosen, each voter may give one vote to each of six persons, or one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one."

Accordingly two sets of candidates were nominated, "Citizen" and "Democrat," and the election resulted in the choice of a "Citizen" Mayor and an equally divided Council. Under the old system the "Citizen" party being in the majority, would have elected the whole ticket, but by this new system minority has a representation of half the Council, which is much fairer reflection of the popular will.

The question of representation of minorities has been discussed for some time, but this, we believe, is the first occasion on which it has been put to practical test. It will doubtless be agitated and brought before the public mind until its final adoption by the people. The principle of free voting certainly seems to be the fairer method, as minorities, which are now excluded from a voice in the conduct of government for whose support they are taxed, will have some participation in the conduct of public affairs.—*Exchange.*

The steamship Cortes, Capt. Nelson, sailed last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK.—Mr and Mrs J. R Vaino, Mrs A G Wheeler, child and servant, Mrs W C Wheeler and children, Miss Ida Grey, A J Haley, Wm Moses, F Baker, Thos Miller, A Pellmeier, A Speiser, W H Lyman, H Lindeman, Geo Clapp, J Brown, Jno Kennedy.

FOR HAVANA.—Mr Chadbourn, Geo W Griffin, M Cazo.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, 1870.

We have no material change to notice in the Money market proper. On the street All notes secured by first class collaterals and All business paper are quoted at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and the second grade at 14@18 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month, the out side figures being for long dated notes. Mortgage paper rules at 9@10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 and first class, and 11@12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 11¾@11⅝, against 11⅝ at New York, and closed, after a moderate business, at 11⅝@11⅝, against 11⅝. The sales included $2000 and $10,000 at 11⅝, $2000 at 11¾@11⅝, $2000 and $12,000 at 11⅝, and $2000, $200 and $700 at 11⅝. We heard of nothing doing in silver beyond a few trifling retail lots. It is quoted nominal at 107@108 ⅌ cent. for American half dollars, and 3 ⅌ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

A moderately fair business was transacted in Foreign Exchange, and with an improvement in gold and bills at New York the rates closed 9@9½ ⅌ cent. higher for Sterling. The sales of Sterling embraced $41,000, of which $2000 bill of lading at 124¼@124½, $1000 bill of lading and clear at 124⅝, $4000 at 124¾ and 125, $2000 commercial at 134½, $2000 At clear at 125, $4000 bill of lading and clear at 124¾@125, $900 At clear at 125¼, $2000 bill of lading and clear at 125⅛, $2000 and $2000 bill of lading at 125½. In France there were sales of $22,000 commercial, including $5,000 at 5.17½, 30,000 at 5.15, 30,000 at 5.15@5.12½, and 20,000 ten days sight at 5.10½. Sterling on Amsterdam quoted at 124½@125 for long sight, on Hamburg at 36@36½ for short, and 36@36½ for long sight, and on Antwerp at 5.16@5.15 for short, and 5.17@5.16 for long sight.

Domestic Exchange was easier. The sales continued to the New York market, and the demand was light. Sterling quoted at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. premium, and the sales included $10,000 and $20,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅛ premium, $2,000 and $3,000 at 25 ⅌ cent. commercial, $25,000 bank, and $25,000 and $25,000 private bankers at ⅛, $15,000 and $20,000 commercial at 3.16, $30,000 private bank at 3.32, and $2500, sixty days' sight, at ⅛ discount.

The principal feature in the Stock market was the fluctuation in Ship Island Canal Scrip opened at about $1 30, and after selling as low as $1 20, reacted and closed at $1 50. There was also some movement in Mississippi Valley Bonds. Mississippi Valley Navigation and some others, but the business taken in the aggregate was small. Last sale after the Board: Ship Island sold at $1 25@$1 50; do at $1 30; Scrip at $1 25@$1 50; do at $1 30; Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at 50@51; do at 50; Mississippi Valley Bonds, 1882, at 90; do at 89; Factors and Traders' Insurance Co. at 49@50; and 1 share Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal par value $100.

The only sale of Bonds reported is $1000 City Ten per cents one year at 100; $2000 State Warrants at 90; and $1000 Levee small amount at 89. Dealers bought State Bonds at 80@85 for new and 90@92 for old, and Mississippi Valley Bonds at 89@90 for former at 88@89 for new and 86@88 for old, and the latter at 89@90.

Subscriptions were remarkable for their small irons and timbers, and consequent compactness and convenience. One of them can be handled on a float by two mules, and a couple of men can take them apart and set them up in a few hours time wherever desired.

Altogether we know of nothing so complete for the same use, and consider them a great desideratum, and for this reason have taken the pains to notice them, this particularly for the information of our planting friends, who by calling on Messrs. Sizer & Owen, the agents here for the manufacturers, can see some of the presses for their own satisfaction.

As a matter of some interest we might add that the bales which we saw packed yesterday leaves bound with the Wallis's patent iron ties, which simple and secure fastened with great ease and expedition.

The Department of Improvements.—We make the following extracts from the report made to the City Council by Gen. West, Superintendent of the Department, comprising the bureaus of streets, wharves and landings and city drainage.

By the organization of the Department by the Board of Administrators a yearly expenditure of $84,000 in salaries is provided for, including the enlargement of the city. The present annual outlay for this purpose is $68,600.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

"It is believed that the people