THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers
No. 73 Chartres Street

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements occupying the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, with square, $7? per month.
Regular advertisements, [illegible] shall be charged [illegible] rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,743.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185..........Rampart Street..........185

IS THE LEGISLATURE SUPREME WHERE THE CONSTITUTION IS SILENT.

A legal friend of ours who honors us by occasionally reading these editorial lucubrations and for whose opinions we have great regard, has been good enough to point out, what he thinks an incorrect statement of the law of Louisiana, touching the power of the Legislature of the State, over the question of granting and regulating municipal corporations, embodied in a late article in this paper on the subject of the Metropolitan Police Law. Our friend is of opinion the Legislature is supreme and has the right to govern the city of New Orleans as it may think fit, either by permitting the present municipal system to continue or by repealing the charter and establishing some new mode of carrying on the city government. He thinks the Supreme Court in its late decision on the Metropolitan Police Law enunciated the correct doctrine touching the power of the Legislature—that is—when the Constitution is silent the Legislature may enact such laws as it thinks proper. This doctrine we still believe to be untenable, because it sanctions the violation of fixed principles which no one has ever disputed till now and which, therefore, the framers of the Constitution did not think necessary to set forth in that instrument. We believe it to be false because it sanctions the interference of the Legislature with the local affairs of the different parishes, cities, towns and villages of the State and permits the Legislature to destroy all local government—all police juries—all town councils and vest it in the Governor of the State or any other person acceptable to the law-making power. This could not have been the intention of the lawful people of the State in convention assembled, but its adoption is the fruit of the pernicious teachings of the Radical reformers who have sprung up in these latter days and who dare with sacrilegious hands to do violence to those time honored principles which are interwoven through every State constitution on the American continent, and which are also fully recognized by the supreme law of the land. There are certain principles which every educated man in this country and in England considers settled and beyond dispute. One of these principles is that the inhabitants of cities and towns and villages should have the right to regulate their own local affairs without any interference from abroad. See where the other doctrine leads to. The Legislature vests all power of appointment and removal in the Governor, not specifically denied in the Constitution, which enables him to dictate to the whole State. Is this republican? Is this consistent with the Federal Constitution and with the American system? Does everybody not know, Republican and Democrat, that if the voters of Louisiana were to have an opportunity—without coming in collision with the Federal Congress—they would set aside the present Constitution to-morrow? But the Constitution of Louisiana under which we now live says:

Art. 149—All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted.

Now the charter of the city of New Orleans was in operation at the time of the adoption of this Constitution and it is not inconsistent therewith. Therefore the charter remained in force. It is true the Supreme Court thinks that because the Constitution of 1868 omitted article 133 of that of 1864, which gave to the citizens of New Orleans the appointments of the officers necessary for the administration of the police of the city, and directed that the city should maintain a police selected by the Mayor, therefore the power to regulate the government of New Orleans reverted to the Legislature.

But art. 133 of the Constitution of 1864 was merely declaratory of a right previously existing in the citizens of New Orleans to regulate their own affairs. The citizens of New Orleans, we say, had this right independent of the Constitution, but whether they had or had not, the city charter certainly was in operation in 1868 when our present Constitution was adopted, and therefore under art. 149 (quoted above) continued to be the law of the State and is now the law of the State being unrepealed. We do not believe that the Metropolitan Police law effected a repeal of the city charter. We believe it to be an unconstitutional law in several essential particulars, and deserving of the obedience of nobody. We have already pointed these out and it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

But the best test of the want of merit in the law is, that it was notoriously enacted for the purpose of taking power hitherto exercised by the inhabitants of New Orleans and vesting it in the Governor of the State in furtherance of Radical schemes concocted at Washington. The people of Louisiana who are supposed to be represented in the Legislature, did not call for the change. It is within the knowledge of everybody that the Metropolitan Police law was enacted solely for the protection of Governor Warmoth and his colleagues of the State Government and to enable them to carry through such measures as might be necessary for party interests. We have here, then, a law which professes to be enacted by the people's representatives, which strips their constituents of rights never before questioned. Now, who instructed these representatives to enact this law? Who authorized them to enact it? Who called for this law? Why should the people have wished to relinquish to the Governor power, it is their interest to exercise in their own proper persons and not through any of their servants. The question was never submitted to the people, never agitated by them—there was no other occasion for it than that we have stated—the interest of the Radical party. It was enacted in fact as a measure of repression, as a check against the white people of the parish of Orleans supposed to be hostile to the present authorities of the State. It requires consummate impudence to say it is a law enacted by the people. It is nothing but an offshoot of the Reconstruction acts of Congress and an adjunct to them. We may truthfully say it is nothing but an enactment of the Federal Congress. It requires very great boldness in any man, any judge, any court, high or low, to sanction so infamous a law as this. We conclude then by reasserting that the Legislature, in passing this law, merely exercised their *physical* power, and that they had no *legal* right to place it upon the Statute Book.

We were quite aware when we enunciated the doctrine that the Legislature was not supreme, that we were advancing an opinion which would be disputed. We knew we were running counter to the circumscribed ideas of a good many people. But we do not write for lawyers. If you cannot quote the Constitution, the statutes of the State, or the Code of Practice in support of your arguments there is no other authority many of them recognize. Such ignore principles, or rather they are ignorant of principles and unable to appreciate their value. They argue from precedent and are limited to a certain circle of ideas. It is a waste of time to contend with such. There are practitioners in this State who have never read a single line of any commentator on equity jurisprudence, and who deny its leading doctrines as laid down by Story and other writers. There are lawyers in Louisiana who never read the history of the United States much less that of England, or any work on the Constitution of either country. It is no wonder they are ignorant of principles. We know a judge now sitting in a District Court in this State who thinks that Judge Henry A. Bullard and Judge Thomas Slidell were very ordinary lawyers, who thinks Louisiana Judges have no equity powers, and that what is not contained in black and white in the Constitution and acts of the Legislature, in the Civil Code and Code of Practice, and the Revised Statutes, he has nothing to do with. He has not the remotest idea that the articles of the Civil Code are merely the outline, the skeleton of the law which it is his duty to administer. If you cannot show him the law plainly written in the book like the letters of the alphabet, he refuses to hear you, and this man actually thinks he is a lawyer.

Let us stand upon broad, comprehensive, lasting principles—principles recognized the world over; then we shall rarely find it necessary to resort to books for authority.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. THEO. LA HACHE.—The friends of Mr. Theo. La Hache have tendered him a complimentary Concert to mark their appreciation of his many disinterested acts of public charity. It is announced for Friday evening, May 7. We acknowledge receipt of a card of invitation.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Young Bachelors' Social Club in sending us an invitation to their first grand picnic, to be given at the Oakland Course, on Sunday next.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—MADAME CAMBIER'S BENEFIT.—The last master-piece of Meyerbeer, "L'Africaine," promises to draw to-night a crowded house. The beneficiary Madame Uranie Cambier, first leading prima-donna of grand opera, is a talented artiste, an accomplished musician, and a lyric tragedienne who unites distinction to dramatic effect in her acting. She has largely contributed by her zeal as well as by her merit to give eclat to the interpretation of the great operas at our theatre, and her farewell benefit will furnish to all those who appreciate her artistic value and the services which she has rendered to the cause of musical art in our city, either as teacher or as singer, the opportunity to testify their admiration for her talents and to give expression to their regrets at her departure from New Orleans.

Madame Cambier will personate the character of *Selika*, Miss Hasselman that of *Inez*, Mr. Picot that of *Vasco di Gama*, Mr. Peront that of *Velusko*, and Mr. Van Haffen that of *Don Pedro*.

THE BRIGNOLI TROUPE.—Rossini's popular opera, "The Barber of Seville," was performed last night by this troupe at our Opera House, before a select audience who seemed to appreciate the efforts of these artists. Miss Durand made a charming *Rosina*, and the "Swiss Echo Song," sung by her, was applauded in a marked manner, as was Brignoli, who personated the character of *The Count* in a masterly style. Signors Sarti and Petrilli, the latter as *The Barber*, likewise came in for their share of applause. On Friday night they perform in "Il Trovatore."

TURGIS ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—A grand vocal and instrumental Concert will be given at the Opera House on Sunday next, at 1 P. M., for the benefit of the Turgis Asylum for Widows and Orphans. The artists of Mr. Calabresi's troupe will perform choice selections. Tickets $1, to be had at the music stores. It only needs the mention of a concert for such an object to secure a large attendance. The name of the good Father Turgis will never plead in vain in this community while they remember the piety and self-sacrificing devotion which characterized his labors among them.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ST. MARY ORPHAN ASYLUM, THIRD DISTRICT.—We call the attention of our readers to the Fair now being held at the Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the St. Mary Orphan Asylum, Third District. In consequence of the failure of the Legislature to provide the means of carrying on our charitable institutions, this asylum, among the others, has been deprived of its support, and its managers are compelled to appeal to the public. This appeal, we are persuaded, will not be in vain. These orphans must not be permitted to suffer while surrounded by plenty. Every one should consider it a pleasure as well as a duty to contribute his mite to this holy cause. The ladies in charge of this Fair deserve the encouragement of our citizens, and we hope it will be generously accorded.

We return our acknowledgments to Mesdames Benedict, Desforges and Rodgers, of the Victor Restaurant at the Fair, for acceptable attentions.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to call a commercial convention in this city on the 24th inst., to consider the promptest and most efficacious means of removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river, the improvement of the navigation of the Southern and Western rivers, and to confer fully on all matters touching the common interests of the South, West and Northwest. Invitations have been sent to the Boards of Trade of Chicago and other lake cities, and to the various cities and towns on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their tributaries, to send delegates.

The Mammoth Cave.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

* * * * * We groped about for many hours in this wonderful place. I never saw anything like it. The freaks of nature displayed here are very strange, and strike the beholder with awe. But the air in some parts of the cave is close and stifling, and when we came out I found myself saddled with a terrible fever, which entirely prostrated me. The physician had never seen a case like it before, and no remedy he prescribed seemed to do the least good. My life was despaired of. Mrs. Wilson, with whom I was residing, had in the house a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and she insisted I should try it, for she said she knew it to be a certain cure in all cases of fever, debility, ague, dyspepsia, etc. I had but little faith, but finally consented to try it as a last resort. In less than three hours after the first dose my fever left me; in two days I was sitting up, and before Saturday night I was as well as ever. I tell you all this that you may know how to act in any case of fever, or any similar disease. I firmly believe the PLANTATION BITTERS saved my life. * * * * In my next I will tell you about the Cave in detail. A. J. P.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

The Good Time Coming.

The eminent Scotch surgeon James Simpson thus discourses upon this interesting theme:

"But that day of revolution will not probably be fully realized till those distant days when physicians and surgery or we both—shall be familiar with the chemistry of most diseases; when they shall know the exact organic poisons that produce them, with all their exact antidotes and eliminatories; when they shall look upon the cure of some maladies as simply a series of chemical problems and formulae; when they shall melt down all tumors, necrosed bones etc., chemically, and not remove them by cruel operations; when the bleeding in amputations and other wounds shall be stemmed, not by septic ligatures or stupid needles, but by the simple application of haemostatic gases or washes; when the few wounds then required in surgery shall all be swiftly and immediately healed by the first intention; ravages of tubercle, blot out fevers and inflammations, avert and melt down morbid growths, cure cancer, destroy all morbific organic germs and ferments, annul the deadly influences of malaria and contagions, and by these and various other means markedly lengthen out the average duration of human life; when our hygienic condition and laws shall have been changed by State legislation, so as to forbid all communicable disease from being communicated, and remove all causes of sickness that are removable; when the rapidly increasing length of human life shall begin to fulfil that ancient prophecy, 'The child shall die an hundred years old;' when there shall have been achieved, too, advances in other walks of life far beyond our present state of progress; when houses shall be built and many other kinds of work performed by machinery, and not by human hands alone; when the crops in these islands shall be increased five or tenfold, and abundance of human food be provided for our increased population by our fields being irrigated by that waste organic refuse of our towns which we now recklessly run off into our rivers and seas; when man shall have invented means of calling down rain at will; when he shall have gained cheaper and better motive power than steam; when he shall travel from continent to continent by submarine railways, or by flying and ballooning in the air."

Mr. Roebuck on American Affairs.

Mr. Roebuck, in a recent speech at Leeds, alluded to international affairs in the following terms:

"Just as we find in the Ministry an inclination to knuckle down and prostrate themselves before the Pope in national matters, so we find that in international relations they are inclined to bow down and prostrate themselves before the power of America. We are delighted to see that great people, but we don't delight to see their feet upon our necks. Depend upon it that whatever they do, whatever they say to conciliate the people of America, they are determined not to be conciliated, and no prostration on our part will satisfy them. They are determined to be dominant on the earth, and, if they can, they will be. The only chance of our opposing the Americans is to oppose them now. The time has gone past when we could have opposed them more easily—I mean the time when I proposed it to Lord Palmerston. Depend upon it, if you don't take the present opportunity, the time is not far distant when they will prepare to place their feet on our necks, and when we must follow in the train of the United States.

Now, I was thought a very dangerous person when I asked Lord Palmerston—not in this hall, but in the old room of the Cutler's Company—to acknowledge the Southern States of America; but what has occurred only very recently in Congress? You know that Cuba is just now in rebellion against Spain, and at the present moment there is a motion in the Congress of the United States referred to a committee, and proposing to acknowledge the Island of Cuba as a free State. Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If it would have been wrong for us to acknowledge the Southern States under the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, how can it be right for America to acknowledge the Cuban people, who are not at all equal in social states to the Southern States? But we all know the difference between what is permitted to a great gentleman and what is permitted to a small gentleman. The United States may do what they like, but poor England, wretched England, can't be permitted to acknowledge as a free State a State that has a Legislature, an army, and victory in the field. My political testimony, then, on all these points is, beware of trades unions, beware of Irishmen, and beware of the United States of America. Those three things include the future of England."

MANNERS OF OUR NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE.—Our new Minister to France is studying the art of politeness and elegance of diction prior to his advent into Parisian society. He calls our worthy Secretary of State a "fossilized lunkhead." The term "lunkhead" is usually applied by sporting men to a very sorry style of horse, but never, we believe, to a human being before.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of State Auditor Wickliffe, Charged with Misdemeanor in Office—First District Court—Second Day, Wednesday, May 5th, 1869.—The trial of G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, charged, on two indictments, with misdemeanor in office, as previously noticed, was resumed at the usual hour. District Attorney Luzenberg, assisted by W. H. Hunt, Esq., for the State, and Messrs. Semmes, Field, Castellanos and Barnes for the accused.

Mr. Luzenberg reiterated the call made during the examination of Mr. Lynch, Tuesday, for the "Bond Register" of the Auditor's office. Defendant in answer reiterated that the books of the office had been seized by Governor Warmoth and the Police, and that defendant being ejected from the office could not produce what was not consequently in his possession.

Testimony for the State continued—James Graham, sworn—A notary public who made the inventory of the books, papers, etc., in the Auditor's office, after Mr. Wickliffe was ejected, his testimony was substantially about the same as on the trial of Mr. Wickliffe for alleged corruption in office. His testimony, therefore, need not be reported *in extenso*, as it must still be fresh in the memory of our readers. We add only what is new in his testimony.

Mr. Graham testified that he could make no inventory of the contents of the large iron safe in the Auditor's office, as Mr. Wickliffe possessed the secret of the combination lock to the safe, without knowledge of which the safe could not, in the opinion of mechanics, be opened. As before Mr. Graham identified certain books shown him as books belonging to the office.

Cross Examination—I examined this morning two apartments in the Auditor's office and the Auditor's desk; examined everything in the Auditor's desk which I supposed of importance; I brought the Auditor's books before the Grand Jury; had verbal order, I think, from the Grand Jury to do so. One of the books now in this court have, therefore, been in the court room before.

To the Court—I was told that it would probably require several months to work out the secret of the combination of the lock of the safe, and that the shortest way would be by forcing it open.

The Court strongly intimating that the trial seemed to be locked for the want of the contents of this safe in evidence, and that it should therefore be opened in some way. Mr. Hunt asked that the Court order that the Auditor reveal the secret of the combination, and that should he refuse the safe be forced open.

Counsel for defense argued that no such order should be issued, as it would be in contravention of defendant's rights and responsibilities as custodian of the records of the office, and the claim which he has continually asserted that he alone is the Auditor of State. Let him be properly placed in the exercise of his rights, duties and responsibilities in the office, and he would voluntarily furnish anything in the office which might be demanded.

Judge Abell said that without passing upon the controversy for the office between Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Delessize, he would make the order that the safe be opened by Mr. Wickliffe or by force in the presence of responsible parties. The question before this Court was not a civil one as to which of these parties is Auditor, but a criminal one whether or not the accused has been guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Finally, it was agreed on all sides that the safe should be opened by Mr. Wickliffe in presence of responsible parties. A recess was accordingly taken to allow time for the safe to be opened and the contents examined. Mr. Graham alone to make the examination, and the Sheriff and Mr. Wickliffe to be present.

[In our report of the testimony of Mr. Lynch, which was taken Tuesday, we stated: "Witness was consulted by the State Treasurer as to the propriety of paying certain warrants drawn by the Auditor, which seemed to witness to have been drawn irregularly, and that witness advised against paying them." The error of our report is evident as the warrants had to be paid or used in an equivalent manner, before they could be in the hands of the Treasurer.]

After recess of the Court, the iron safe in the Auditor's office having been opened as above, and the bond book and other books, etc., having been obtained therefrom, the trial was resumed before 4 o'clock.

Mr. Lynch, recalled—On page 237 of the bond-book is written in pencil memoranda of the return of ten bonds. Each coupon has on it the number of the bond to which it belongs, so that the bond book will show by the number where the coupons belong. One column of this book shows to whom the bonds were issued, another column shows by whom, another when, another how many coupons remain attached, and so on; other data in same way.

Witness here used a bond with coupons attached, to show the jury how he identified the bonds he found with the coupons. He cannot remember now the numbers of the bonds. He was satisfied the coupons in question, Nos. 1 and 2, were not issued at the time required so as to make them good. They are consequently fraudulent. When the bonds were issued the coupons attached to them, and instead of being circulated should have been cancelled by burning or defacing and posting the register. The thirty three bonds were delivered. [Counsel for defense interrupted on the ground that the book referred to must speak for itself.]

The numbers on this bond-book correspond with the numbers on the 33 coupons which I examined. None of these coupons could have been issued by the State, on account of their date. The examination of the witness as to the manner of issuing bonds and coupons and keeping the record was very minute and protracted. This bond-book shows 31 bonds issued after August 1868. I found that the coupons to bonds 1 and 2 could not have been issued legally when the bonds to which they were attached were issued. I compared 33 of these bonds with the numbers on coupons and found them to correspond. The warrants in question were; one for $1392 and the other for $568. Mr. Wickliffe showed me the bond-book before he made his confession.

Cross Examination—The bonds taken by the Commissioners sent to New York were delivered in blank by the Auditor. They do not appear entered on the Auditor's books; they were delivered to the Commissioner as Agent of the State. I know nothing, except this record in the bond book as to how and to whom these 33 bonds were delivered.

Re-examined—I was present and saw the coupons 1, 2 and 3 destroyed in the presence of the Governor's private Secretary and other persons. They were burned. The coupons 1, 2 and 3 therefore could not have been issued legally.

State Treasurer Dubuclet, sworn—Had an interview with Mr. Lynch about two warrants. They were not paid. The two amounted to $1960. Can't recall the amount of each. After Mr. Lynch saw the Auditor, the warrants having been paid, I sent them to the Auditor and the latter returned the money.

Cross-examination—Mr. Lynch said nothing to me about the matter except that Mr. Wickliffe would return the money.

Mr. Campbell sworn—I am assistant clerk in the Treasurer's office. The two warrants sent to the Auditor, and on which the money was returned, amounted to $1960. I took them to Mr. Wickliffe, in his back office, and he paid the amount. They were in favor of J. B. Richardson, Jr., and one of them, as well as I remember, was for $568.

Cross-examination—The warrants had been in Mr Lynch's possession. I had a conversation with Mr Lynch about them. Mr. Lynch said Mr Wickliffe said he had been so busy he had not attended to those warrants. Mr Lynch said they would be paid and all would be right. Wickliffe said that he had overlooked them in the hurry of business, and would correct the error. Witness added to Mr Hunt that Mr Lynch said Mr. Wickliffe pretended that an error had been committed.

It being now 3 o'clock, the usual hour for adjourning, Judge Abell adjourned court till Thursday morning, the jury being again placed in charge of the Sheriff.

Break in the Levee.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, it was reported that a break in the levee of fifteen feet had occurred at the foot of Saraparu street. It had not been stopped at last accounts but need only the raising of a few inches on the top of the levee to stop it. The breaking being shallow was doubtless stopped without trouble.

Charge of Perjury and False Imprisonment.—Isabella Rodgers, a woman of the town, was arrested last night charged by Dan. Crowley with perjury and false imprisonment. The complainant is a clerk of the Tremé Station and was recently arrested on a charge by the girl of having robbed her of some money while she was a prisoner. She was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Sadler.

The School Board.—There was a meeting of the School Board last evening, but no business of importance was transacted.

United States Marshal.—Mr. S. B. Packard, the newly appointed Marshal, took charge of the duties of the office yesterday.

Fire.—A fire occurred last night about nine o'clock in a frame kitchen attached to a brick building belonging to Mr. George Gamper, and occupied by Mrs. Denoco, a school teacher, at the corner of Annunciation and Felicity streets. Loss about $400, confined to the kitchen and covered by insurance in the London and Liverpool office. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

Mrs. Gaines.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, judgment was given in favor of Mrs. Myra C. Gaines, Caleb Cushing, subrogated, for $5975 21 and five per cent. interest for rents of property of hers held by D. N. Hennen, since 1861.

The Fair at Odd Fellows' Hall.—The Fair being held at Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum of the Third District is one which deserves the most liberal support. There are about 400 boys in this asylum whose wants are of the most necessitous character. Among those whom we noticed most liberal in their means or efforts are Mr. and Mrs. Salomon, assisted by Mrs. Lawrence and daughters, Misses [illegible] and other ladies at their tables, Mrs. Rodgers, Benedict, Desforges, Misses Sullivan and Overton, in the refreshment room, Miss Ludwig, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Ryan, and others too numerous to mention.

The effort of the New Hampshire Senators to protect Mr. Hale from the virtual removal which the credit of the country has seemed to require, were failure. Mr. Hale's resignation having been requested by the President, has been forwarded, and Gen. Sickles is, within a fortnight, to take his place. With that we might dismiss the needless debate in the Senate which is published this morning. But the New Hampshire Senators have chosen to raise a larger question—the right of the press to print official documents. With whatever temper their preposterous position makes needful, we have to inform these Senators that it is our business to print the news, and not to keep for them the secrets which they cannot keep for themselves. So much for any obligation they think we owe to the Senate. Such obligation as we may or may not owe, either "to Society" or to a man long honored for faithful and noble labors in a great cause, is another matter, and one which it is only an impertinence for Senators to attempt to decide. We have done what we thought our duty to the country. We did it far more in sorrow than in anger, but it seemed to us a plain duty, and its discharge has had the effect to relieve our foreign service from a stain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Constitution for a Cuban Republic Prepared in Washington.

Grant in No Hurry for a Complete Reconstruction.

Report of Admiral Huff on Cuban Affairs.

Destructive Fire at Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Cotton Caterpillar Appears in Florida.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 5—The announcement of Simms' appointment as Postmaster at Savannah, is probably premature. His commission is not yet ordered at the appointment office.

A Constitution for a Cuban Republic has been prepared in this city. The framers acted on the assumption that the Cubans will attain independence and, like Texas, desire annexation. The Constitution provides for one or more States in Cuba.

Leading members of Congress are participating in this movement, but, as far as known, the Federal Executive has taken no interest in the matters beyond tacitly authorizing the sale of useless or surplus war material to any applicant.

It has transpired that Boutwell has appointed H. C. Whitaker, of Boston, who was a prominent detective with Butler in New Orleans, Chief of the Treasury Detectives.

Washington, May 5—Gov Wells, of Virginia, obtained nothing satisfactory from yesterday's visit to the President. The election will not be held until a thorough registration is completed, and until Gen. Canby, who is not yet thoroughly acquainted with the political situation, shall recommend the most convenient period for the election. The President seems in no hurry respecting any of the three States involved.

Dispatches from J. Ross Browne confirm the English diplomatic report that the Chinese government opposes progress and will not willingly ratify Burlingame treaties.

New patents have been issued for extracting oil from cotton seed, and for a new cotton gin.

Col. Wood, Chief Detective of the Treasury Department, resigned on compulsion. Wood is notorious in connection with the Old Capitol Prison.

Gen Ely, recently appointed U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is dead.

The War Department is advised that Capt. S. H. Harkness, of the 35th Infantry, was killed while pursuing deserters near Fort Bliss, Texas.

Boutwell has extended the hours at the Treasury from 9 to 4.

Gov. Geary heading a delegation of the Union League of Philadelphia had a long interview with Grant to-day.

Commodore Huff, under date of April 27, reports his arrival at Havana from a short cruise.

He says he found upon arrival that political matters in Cuba were exceedingly quiet. An expedition supposed to have sailed from Yucatan, consisting of a large steamer and several sailing vessels, attempted to land men and arms for the Cubans on the south side, in the Western Department, near a place known as Pinar del Rio, but failed.

The Spanish Admiral left Havana in his flag ship, accompanied by several other vessels, in search of the party. No news has yet been received from him.

The transport having on board the political prisoners, that left a month since for Fernando Po, put into St. Johns, Porto Rico, for repairs. The Captain General of that Island determined to send some to the Canaries and the remainder to Cadiz.

Both the Cubans and Spaniards seem exceedingly quiet. There have been no outrages lately on either side.

He says: "Nothing can be heard of movements at present, but I shall continue to keep the Department informed of facts and rumors that may come to my knowledge by every opportunity."

Washington, May 5.—Advices via Florida report the safe arrival of a steamer from New York with arms for the Cubans.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Charleston, May 5.—Reliable advices from Florida mention the appearance of the cotton caterpillar in that section. A telegram has been received here that the genuine cotton caterpillar is at Ocala, Florida.

Wilmington, N. C., May 5.—A destructive fire at 4 this A. M., destroyed the works of the Cape Fibre Company. Loss $80,000. No insurance. Origin of the fire not known.

New York, May 5.—The *Tribune* this morning has the following from Washington:

Several gentlemen who participated in the recent conservative convention in Virginia have arrived here and were at the White House to-day for the purpose of urging the President to endorse the action of that convention.

They also wish to get the President to fix as early a day as possible for holding their election.

The President did not indicate what action he would take in the matter, but said he would confer with Gen. Canby, who no doubt, fully understood the condition of affairs in that State, and who would allow the day at the time most acceptable to a majority of the people.

The President will not be drawn into the support of any of the political parties in that State. He will allow them to work out their own political future in their own way.

New York, May 5.—768 women have applied for employment in canvassing the persons of ladies who arrive from abroad at the Custom House.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 5.—The *Times* this morning has another leading article on the Alabama treaty recently rejected by the United States Senate. The writer sharply criticises the speech of Sumner, and concludes as follows: "The question is one of law and not of feeling. It remains to be shown that Great Britain can be held answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both countries."

Madrid, May 5—Olozaga and his friends demand the establishment of a Directory. Prim is favorable to the proposition.

Florence, May 5.—The Ministry has resigned. Menabrea forms a new one.

London, May 5.—A bill suspending the Mayor of Cork from the magistracy was introduced, and after debate was read the first time in the House.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 5—Evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales 7000 bales. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Naval Stores dull and unchanged.

London, May 5—Evening—Consols 93¾. Bonds 80¼. Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat.

Paris, May 5.—Bourse quiet.

Havana, May 4—Sugar unchanged in tone or quotations. Sterling Exchange 12½ premium. Paris 1 per cent. discount to par. U. S. gold loans ½ to 1¼ premium. Currency 26 to 25 discount.

Frankfort, May 5—Bonds closed at 86⅞.

Havre, May 5.—Cotton closed unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 5.—Freights firm. Cotton without decided change. Sales 2500 bales. Middling uplands 29¼c. Flour less active. Wheat heavy, with a decline chiefly on spring. Corn heavy and 1c lower. Pork firm. Lard quiet—kettle 18¼ to 18¾c. Whisky 97 to 98c. Groceries quiet and steady.

New York, May 5—Evening.—Governments closed dull—5 20s of '62, 118¾; of '64, 114; of '65, 115⅛; do new, 116⅝; of '67 and '68, same. 10-40s 108⅛. Louisiana 73½; Levees 69¾. Money eased up a little but remained sharp at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet and firm at 109¼. Gold steady 135⅝. Stocks weak and unsettled.

Charleston, May 5.—Cotton dull and nominal.

Mobile, May 5.—Cotton market dull and firm. Sales 150 bales; low middlings 26c. Receipts 208 bales. No exports.

Memphis, May 5—Cotton quiet, firm and unchanged. Receipts 331 bales. Exports 707 bales.

Cincinnati, May 5—Family Flour $6 to $6 25. Corn 64 to 65c. Oats 68 to 70c. Whisky 92c. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 14¼c. Bacon—shoulders 15¼c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17c; hams 18½ to 19. Lard 18c. Sugar 13½ to 15. Molasses 70 to 75c.

St. Louis, May 5.—Superfine Flour $4 to $5. Wheat $1 50. Corn 58 to 65c. Oats 64 to 65c. Barley $1 70 to $1 75. Rye $1 25 to $1 26¼. Whisky 95c. Sugar 12 to 15c. Molasses 75 to 85c. Pork $31 to $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 17c. Lard 17 to 19c.

Chicago, May 5.—Flour $5 to $6. Wheat $1 11⅞ to $1 12. Corn 56 to 58c. Oats 61 to 61½c. Rye $1 16½. High Wines 90 to 92c. Molasses $1 to $1 05. Sugar 14 to 15¼c. Pork $31. Lard 17¼c. Bacon—shoulders 11¾c.

Louisville, May 5.—Sales 194 hhds. Tobacco at $5 to $13 75. Bacon shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 17¾c. Hams 19¼c. Lard 18¼c. Sugar—hard standard 16⅝ to 16⅞. Corn 67 to 68c. Oats 67 to 70c. Pork $31 to $31 50.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, May 5.—River rising with 7 feet 10 inches of water in the canal.

St. Louis, May 5.—River falling here and above.

Memphis, May 5.—Weather cloudy and warm. Thermometer 80 at 6 this evening. Indications now of a storm.

Arrived, Silver Moon from Cincinnati. Departed, Julia for St. Louis, Darling, with 1100 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati, Louisville and Strader for New Orleans.

The Strader added 400 bales of Cotton here for New Orleans.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 5—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind S. W. and fresh. No arrivals. Sailed steamship Clinton.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]

Vicksburg, May 5.—Passed down yesterday: Mississippi, at 9 A. M.; Vicksburg, at 6 P. M. River rising very slowly.

London, May 5—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 80. Sugar 38s 9d.

London, May 5—Afternoon.—Bonds 80⅛. Tallow active and unchanged.

Liverpool, May 5—Noon.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 11¾d; middling Orleans 12d; sales 7000 bales.

Liverpool, May 5—Afternoon.—Bombay shipments, according to private advices, 35,000 bales. Tallow 45s 6d.

Havre, May 5.—Cotton opens flat; good middlings afloat 140; tres ordinaire on the spot 143; the market will be closed on Thursday.

Washington, May 5—Cresswell has appointed James Sims, colored, postmaster at Savannah, Georgia.

Cincinnati, May 5.—Committees from Charleston, S. C., Knoxville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., will be here this week to confer with committees in this city in reference to Southern railroads.

Madison, Ind., May 5.—The Democrats carried the municipal election by an average majority of 207.

Alexandria, May 5.—Many colored people were among those who paid their respects to General Lee last night.

New York, May 5—Noon.—Stocks weak and unsettled. Money sharp, 7. Sterling 109¼. Gold 135⅛. 5 20's of 1862, 118¾. Louisiana 6's, old, 73¼; levees, 70½.

New York, May 5—Noon.—Flour less active. Wheat dull and 1 to 2c lower. Corn dull and drooping. Pork steady, $31 12½ to $31 25. Lard steady, steam 18 to 18¼c. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 29¼c. Freights firm.

Southwest Pass, May 5—Noon—Barometer 29.95. Wind W. S. W. and fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Mary M. Roberts, Smith, at 7:30 last night, from Galveston and Indianola, to Geo. D. Hite & Co.

Schooner Bronze, Reali, seven days from Tampico; fruit, to Piaggo Bros.

Steamship Kensington, [illegible], at 10:10 A. M., from Boston, to Wm. Creevy.

No departures.

Lord Stanley on the International Relations.

On Friday, April 22, Lord Stanley spoke at Glasgow. A summary of his remarks has already been given. The following is a verbatim report of his reference to the relations of the two countries:

I own that notwithstanding the failure of the late negotiations—that it is a failure there is no denying—but it is a failure, I think, which was not caused either by anything done or by anything left undone upon our side of the water. Notwithstanding that, I may, I don't think I can bring myself to take a gloomy view of those relations. Certainly, if we were to judge by the utterances of some American journals, and by those which have been attributed, justly or unjustly, to some transatlantic politicians, it might seem that our friends on the other side of the ocean were not very easy to please. But in the first place I do not know that any one has spoken of late on their behalf who was authorized to speak authoritatively on the part of the nation; and, in the next place, I think we should recollect and allow for the very peculiar position in which they stand. They have had a great military success—a success unexampled in its way, and they are finding out now practically, what we had an opportunity of finding out just half a century ago, that military glory, even where acquired in the best of all possible causes, is a very expensive luxury. They used to pride themselves—and they could do it quite justly—upon their freedom [illegible], upon their comparative immunity from taxation, and upon the peaceable [illegible]. Now, it has so turned out that they have a debt which, measured by the interest paid upon it, is heavier than that of the United Kingdom, [illegible] taxation [illegible] they can command, still for the present is probably much more burdensome than ours; and that they have had to deal with a greater military [illegible] and to put it down in precisely the same [illegible]—I think they were quite right—but to put it down precisely the same manner as it would have been put down by any government of the Old World. Now, I have no doubt that, notwithstanding the military glory they have acquired, there is a great deal in these circumstances which may be annoying, and when people are annoyed, no matter from what cause, they are apt to be more than usually sensitive. But, for my part, I have very great faith in the good sense of the American people. I do not think that they can wish to increase their difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. As for our part, [illegible]. There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for wilful and intentional wrongs because we do not admit, and we have no right to admit, that any such wrong ever was committed by us. But what we have all along in substance said is this, that international law having arisen in connection with the events of the late war, it was quite possible that upon either side, or upon both sides, in the absence of precise rules to guide us, acts [illegible] might have been committed [illegible] and that the question whether they had been or not was one which we were perfectly ready to refer to the judgment of any impartial arbiter. [illegible] the matter in dispute [illegible] I may [illegible] some persons by saying it is a matter of very secondary importance. Whatever happens in that respect, we have secured the main point. We shall have satisfied our own consciences, and we shall have put our country unmistakeably in the right.

WHY CHASE WAS NOT NOMINATED.—A writer, said to be C. L. Vallandigham, says in the Dayton *Ledger*, in an article on the way to run the Democratic party to victory:

We want no such fear and trembling, no such timidity and utter absence of common sense as led the New York Convention to reject the only nomination that would have placed one [illegible] such cowardice and blundering.

This refers, of course, to the fact that Chase was the candidate whose nomination would have given the Democratic party a chance to win. And a mistake in judgment by Mr. Vallandigham caused the defeat of Chase. There was one hour in which, if Vallandigham had not done anything, Chase would have been nominated. Seymour's declination, after he had been nominated by McCook, was made in good faith, and would have been received as final if he had not been overpowered by Vallandigham's furious declaration that the public safety demanded the nomination of Horatio Seymour. If Seymour had not been nominated just then, the nomination of Chase would have taken place within an hour. Ask Alex Long if this is not so.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

GRANT TRYING TO TOADY LEE.—A dispatch to the *Courier* says that President Grant went into the country early Friday morning and spent an entire day at a village called Laurel, where, it is understood, he met General Lee and spent an hour in social converse. Why couldn't he invite Lee to the White House, and smoke cigars with him as he did with Longstreet? If Lee would only turn Radical, how gladly would the "loyal" welcome him as United States Senator from Virginia. But the difficulty is that Lee will not turn Radical, or Half and-half, and Lee's family is so illustrious that he couldn't be persuaded to claim relationship with the Dents or the Simpsons. Longstreet's wife may be a Dent, but Lee's wife can never be anything but a Custis. No chance for office!

THE CASE OF THE LIZZIE MAJOR.—It appears the rumor was false that Secretary Fish had made an imperative demand on the Spanish Minister for the surrender of the two passengers taken from the Lizzie Major by the Spanish frigate Fernando el Catolico. According to the most reliable information no such demand was made, because there had already been received by our Government information that the act of the Spanish captain had been disapproved by the Cuban authorities as soon as they were informed of the case, and the passengers were surrendered to the American Consul at Havana without delay.—*N. Y. Times.*

AUSTRIA.—*Pesth*, April 24.—At the opening session of the Diet yesterday, Francis Joseph made a peaceful address. He said there was much important legislation to be accomplished. The internal reforms of the country required the concentration of the entire power of the nation, and the good sense and moderation of the people. The relations between Austria and other powers of the world, he said, afford a peaceful prospect. In conclusion, he reminded the representatives that it was necessary to carry out important reforms.

DENMARK.—*Copenhagen*, April 24.—The *Dagbladet* newspaper has an article upon the purchase of the Danish West India Islands by the United States, as arranged with the Secretary of State of the last American Administration. It says the question of the admission of the Antilles by the United States remains, and menaces America, by the recent action of the Congress, of a want of respect to the Government of Denmark. It also states if the measure finally miscarries Count Raasloff will resign.

The late implication of Minister Hale in frauds and illegal practices in Spain, so endeared him to the Radical Senators that they defeated the attempt to remove him. Thus characteristically ended the session of the Radical Senate. There was no instance in which they did not promptly sanction the removal of gallant and honorable men like [illegible], Kirby Smith, Averill and others, who had fought from the beginning to the end of the war, and ably filled the civil posts to which they had been appointed in recognition of their services.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1869.

The Money market proper is quiet and easy with a moderate demand for discounts on A1 paper, and an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all the offerings of that description. The street rates are 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 1 to 1½ per cent. per month for good and first-class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper may still be quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 135¾ to 136 (against 135⅝ at New York) and closed at 135⅝ to 135¾. The sales included $15,000 at 135⅝ to 135¾; $3500 cash and $8000 deliverable to-morrow at 135¾; $5000, $1000 and $20,000 cash at 135¾; $5000 at 136⅛, and $7000 at 136. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted at 131 to — for American half dollars, and 128 to 129½ for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was moderate and with a decline in gold and bills at New York, rates showed a falling of fully ⅛ per cent. The sales of Sterling included £1500 bill of lading at 146; £2500 clear at 146¼; £1000 bill of lading and £3000 and £12,000 clear at 146⅝; £5000 at 146¼; £2500 at 146¾, and £3000 bank at 147⅛. In Francs 100,000 A1 commercial changed hands at —. Sterling may now be quoted at 146¼ to 146⅝ for bill of lading and clear, and 147¼ to 147⅝ for bank; and Francs 3 84¾ to 3 85 for the former, and 3 83¾ to — for the latter.

We have no material variation to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅛ per cent. premium, principally at the former, and the sales included $35,000 commercial sight on New York at 1-16 per cent. discount to par, $15,000 commercial, and $20,000 and $50,000 bank at 1 16 discount, $50,000 commercial at ⅛, and $50,000 sight on Boston, without grace, at par.

Nothing reported in Stocks. An offer of $5 37½ for Jackson Railroad was refused—held at $6. The only sales of Bonds within our notice were $1000 City ten per cents at 96, and $20,000 Sixes, Railroad issues, November coupon, at 70. A lot of $3000 State Warrants sold at 87½.

The refusal of the Fourth District Court yesterday to grant a new trial in the Metropolitan Police Warrant case excited a much firmer feeling among holders of these issues this morning, and most of them raised their asking rates to 79 and 80. With few or no buyers at these figures, however, the market subsequently became weaker, and at the close could hardly have been quoted at better than 78 to 78½c. We heard of no round sales.

City Treasury Notes were quiet and unchanged. They are quoted at 26¾ to 27½ per cent discount. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 27½ discount, and sold at 26¼ to 27.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 1500 bales at easier prices, requiring however, only a slight modification of our quotations, which we adjust as follows: Ordinary 24½ to 25½c; good ordinary 26 to 26¼c; low middling 27 to 27½c; middling 28 to 28¼c; and strict middling at 28½ to 28¾c.

In giving the above figures it is proper to add that there was very little good ordinary to be had as low as 26c, and that 27½ is for strict low middling, which was scarce. There was also but little middling to be had at 28c, or strict middling at 28½, but sales of both at those rates require them to be given as outside figures. A sale of low middling was reported at 26½c, but this could only be regarded as exceptional. The market was depressed by the Liverpool telegrams, and a decline in gold and foreign exchange, but on the other hand the supply was limited, and factors were reluctant to give way. It was evident that had there been a more liberal amount on sale there would have been a greater falling off.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3 844
Arrived since last statement	900	
Arrived previously	709,425—710,325	
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1 622	
Cleared previously	712 [illegible]—713 [illegible]	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Friday evening 3663 bales against 5002 corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet but firm, with no deficiency of tonnage in any direction. We quote as follows:

By steam: Cotton to New York ⅝c, to Boston ¾c, to Philadelphia ⅞c per lb, flour to Northern ports 65 to 70c per bbl; Corn to do. 12 to 15c per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool 5 16 to ⅜d, to Havre and Bremen ⅞c per lb, to New York and Boston $? per bale; Tobacco to Bremen, Liverpool and Havre, 30s; to London 35s per hhd; Grain to Liverpool 8d per bushel.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sugar was in fair demand to-day, and the sales foot up about 400 hhds at previous prices, viz: Inferior 7 to 8c; common to 9¾, fully fair 12¼, prime 12½ to 12¾c, and 13¼ to 14c per lb for strictly prime and choice. In Molasses we heard of no transactions of importance. A lot of 50 hhds Cuba Molasses sold at 42½c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Richmond, from Louisville, and Sam. Morris and barges from the Ohio River have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—We note a better feeling, a good demand and a firmer market to-day, and there were sales of 6700 bbls, of which 100 on the levee, 300 treble extra and 100 choice extra on private terms. 50, 100 and 100 fine at $4 50, 50 fine at $4 75, 300, 100, 150 and 300 superfine at $5 50; 100 single extra at $5 60; 100 double extra at $5 70; 3000 double extra, taken for shipment, at $5 75, 65 on the levee at $4 50, 300 treble extra at $6 50, 50 at $7, 250 choice extra at $8, 100 at $9, 50 at $9 25 per bbl, 200 double extra at $5 75, 150 do at $5 87½, 250 and 500 do in job lots at $5 87½ to $6 per bbl.

CORN—Is in fair supply. The demand is fair, but prices have ruled more in favor of buyers. Sales to-day 7000 sacks, of which 1100 mixed and 600 white at 73c; 150, 250, 300, 1000 and 1700 white at 75c; 1000 do at 76; 50 yellow at 78c, 100 at 76c; and 300 at 77c; 112 damaged at 65c; and 300 inferior at 71c per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and very firm; 100 sacks sold at 71c; 600 at 72c, and 125 at 73c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and prices are lower; 100 and 300 sacks sold in lots to-day at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply, but prices have declined, owing to some receipts by steamer. The receipts by steamer are landed at once, and must be sold or stored, hence the decline, while the receipts by barges are kept on board until sold. There were sales to-day of 569 bales, of which 169 fair at $28, 168 prime at $28 to $30; 225 prime at $29, and 75 choice at $32 per ton.

PORK—Is dull, with holders asking $32 50 per bbl for mess, and only job sales at that price. It is retailing at $32 75 to $33 per bbl. 100 bbls mess sold on the landing at $32 25 per barrel.

BACON—Is in request and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. There were sales to-day of 75 casks, of which 3 casks shoulders at 13¼c; 5, 10, 10 and 30 casks clear rib sides at 17¾c, 5 do. at 17⅝c; 10 do. clear sides at 18¼, and 30 tierces sugar-cured hams at 20c per lb. Clear sides could be bought readily and were sold a cask at a time at 17¾c.

LARD—Tierces are quoted at 18¾ to 19c; kegs 19¾ to 21c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 13½c per lb. 13 casks sold at 13 to 13¼c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 19c, and Northern at 20c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried in jobbing from store at $4 per bbl. The stock is light.

LARD OIL—17 and 15 bbls sold at $1 45 per gallon.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is in very limited request, and the stock, though light, is ample. Quotations are nominally, ordinary 7 to 7⅛c, prime 8 to 8¾c, and choice 9 to 9¼c per lb.

CHEESE—Is coming in to a fair extent, and sells at 20 to 23c per lb, as in quality, for both Northern and Western.

BUTTER—Receipts of new butter as yet are light. It is quoted at 50 to —c per lb for choice Goshen, and 40 to 45c for choice Western.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet. No 1 $3 25 to $3 50; virgin dip $5; No. 2 $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl. Pitch steady at $3 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine jobbing at 65c per gallon.

HIDES—The market is quiet and receipts are light. Mexican dry flint 20 to 21c, country do 17 to 18c, Texas stretched 19 to 20c, dry salted 16 to 17c, wet city slaughter 7½ to 12c per lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm. Prime (gold duty paid) 17 to 17½c; good 16 to 16½c; fair 15 to 15½c; ordinary to fair 14 to 14¾c per lb. Stock in first hands 13,500 bags.

WOOL—Receipts of new clip are still very light. The market is quiet and quotations little better than nominal. Washed 30 to 37c per lb; Mexican 24 to 23c; burry 14 to 18c; Louisiana 20 to 27c; Texas ⅛ to ¼ merino, 26 to 28c; and lake 24 to 27c per lb.

COW PEAS—The market is well supplied and the demand light. They are retailing at $1 75 to $2 per bushel.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 5, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—389 Texas Beeves and 361 Calves Yearlings.

Sold yesterday—379 Texas Beeves, 352 Calves and Yearlings, 94 Hogs, 77 Sheep and 7 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—341 Texas Beeves, 522 Calves and Yearlings, 498 Hogs, 132 Sheep and 35 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ₩ lb	— —	— —
2d quality, ₩ head	— —	— —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	55 —	60 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible] —	45 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	20 —	35 —
Hogs ₩ lb gross	— 7	— 10
Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head	5 —	8 —
Sheep, 2d quality, ₩ head	2 50	3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ₩ head	— —	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₩ head	6 —	10 —
Calves, ₩ head	6 —	10 —
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₩ head	— —	— —
Goats, ₩ head	1 50	4 00

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.
HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

MARRIED.

On the 5th May, 1869, by Judge Baum, at her father's residence, Miss DÉSIRÉE SICARD to GREGORIO ESPINOLA.

Propositions

FOR deepening the Water at the entrance of the Mississippi River are invited by the Chamber of Commerce standing Committee, stating the mode proposed to be adopted, the cost and time required for the purpose; said proposals to be sent to the Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, as early as possible, as it is important, to the interest of Commerce that the work should be commenced without any avoidable delay.
CHARLES BRIGGS, Chairman.

OLD INFALLIBLE.
OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
No Mother's Nursery should be without it.
Are your children ailing now?
Have they a continual itching of the nose? Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite? Have they a hard, swollen abdomen? Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and headache? Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach? Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth? Have they temporary blindness and dizziness?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is no dangerous candy. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold all over the world.

Wanted,
IMMEDIATELY, a German Tailoress. None need apply unless fully competent. Apply at No. 154 Rampart, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

Excursion Train.
Office of the General Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co. New Orleans, May 3, 1869.
ON and after SUNDAY next, May 9th, a train will leave the Depot at 6 30 A. M. for Manchac, returning will leave Magnolia on Monday at 4 30 A. M., arriving in New Orleans at 9 A. M. Fare for round trip one dollar and fifty cents ($1 50) with privilege of returning on the regular Express train arriving in New Orleans at 11 40 P. M. and the regular Excursion train at [illegible]. Fare from New Orleans to Kenner and return fifty cents. Ponchatoula $1 50. Manchac, Ponchatoula, Tickfaw, Amite, Tangipahoa, Osyka and Magnolia $2 50. Excursion tickets for the Saturday evening train, the 7 A. M. Sunday train, with privilege of returning on Passenger train arriving on Sunday at 11 20 A. M. and 11 40 P. M. and on Monday at 9 A. M. and [illegible] will be sold at the regular [illegible] (the regular fare.)
JAS. YOUNGE, General Ticket Agent. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Whiskies, Brandies and Wines.
WE have in store, and offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following brands of Liquors:
RYE WHISKIES.
30 bbls. XXX Rye Whisky. 15 .. Old Cabinet. 20 .. Old Family Rye Whisky. 25 .. Bohon's Rye. 5 .. Bohon's Pure Rye Whisky, 1867.
BOURBON WHISKIES.
25 bbls. A. Keller's Whisky. 20 .. Davis. 10 .. Chicken Cock. 25 .. Silver Creek. 20 .. Woodcock.
RECTIFIED WHISKIES.
50 bbls. Pike's Magnolia Whisky. 50 .. Olive Branch. 20 .. Wiltshire. 30 .. Rip Van Winkle Whisky, and other brands.
Ale, Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES. Cognac BRANDIES, Jamaica and St. Croix RUMS, Holland GINS, Krug CHAMPAGNE, VERMOUTH and Schiedam SCHNAPPS. 20 cases Old Rhine WINE, 1862.
CLANCY & SIEWESSEN, 4 Tchoupitoulas street.

Notice.
THE French Bark MADRAS, Gaudo, master, from Bordeaux, will discharge cargo immediately. Consignees are hereby notified to take their permits as soon as possible, and attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee, otherwise such goods will be stored at their risk and expense. V. J. DEJAN, 38 Customhouse street.

Notice.
NEITHER the Captain nor Consignee of the French Bark MADRAS will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. V. J. DEJAN, 38 Customhouse street.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
Present Cash Assets, March 31, 1869 ... $ 9,681,977 00
Annual Cash Income, March 31, 1869 ... $ 171,831 00
Number of Policies issued in 1868 ... 11 ...
Insuring over ... 718,456 [illegible]
A. P. CLEVELAND, 81 Camp street. General Agent for Louisiana.

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 104 Canal street. New Orleans, May 3d, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION held at this office on the 5th of April last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Company to serve for the ensuing year, viz: [illegible] David McCoard, M. Pulz, S. Z. Relf, Paul Fourchy, L. F. Generes, D. A. Chaffraix, J. J. Fernandez, P. N. Wilts, Jos. Hoy and Chas. Lafitte, and at a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. Paul Fourchy was unanimously re-elected President. G. W. HOTT, Secretary.

Davidson's Tonic,
FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.
HAS had and is still proving itself to be one of the Greatest Discoveries of the Age. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by Messrs. E. J. HART & CO., BALL, LYONS & CO., and also at JOHN FLEMING'S Patent Medicine Depot, 4 Chartres street.

Wanted,
A GOOD WASHERWOMAN. Apply at No. 102 Carondelet street, (Pontalba Buildings) near St. Ann street.

Mrs. Olympe
BEGS LEAVE to inform her Customers and the ladies of New Orleans that on the 3d of May she will remove to 144 Canal street.

Cooking Stoves.
We are now Selling out our Stock of Cooking Stoves at cost.
CHIEF COOK, DIAMOND ROCK AND PREMIUM DELTA.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TINWARE, Stock, Tinmen's Tools, Pressed, Plain and Japanned Ware.
BOSTICK & SEYMOUR, Corner Common, Front and Fulton streets.

Arrow Tie Agency,
43 ....Carondelet Street.......43
NEW ORLEANS.
THE ARROW TIE.
THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS POPular Fastening for Baling Cotton has induced the proprietor to provide a largely increased stock for the coming season, and we are now prepared to fill orders from the Trade, in any quantity, of the ARROW TIE, And also the Swett [illegible] Fastening BUCKLE TIE, with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron.
H. T. BARTLETT, E. W. PAYNE, General Agents, 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Special Notice.
THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA have FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for investment in First Class Mortgage Paper on improved real estate situated in the city of New Orleans. Apply at the office, No. 10 Commerce street. J. B. HOOD, President Louisiana Dep't.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
BORNIO & BROTHERS, 77 Gravier street.

E. HEATH, DEALER IN
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS, WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 90.......Camp Street.......No. 90
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, TERRIES, PLUSHES, CHINTZ, DIMITY and STRIPES for Slip Covers, HOLLANDS, ENAMELLED and HAIR CLOTH, CANE SEATING, BURLAPS, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, CURLED HAIR, TICKINGS, MATTRESS and SPRING TWINE, SOFA, CHAIR and MATTRESS SPRINGS, WIRE GAUZE, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR PLATES and FRAMES, &c., &c., &c.

Mess Beef.
AT LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE OF PORK can be hada superior article of beef, "Victoria" brand, (Kingsbury & Rush), to which attention is invited. PERKINS, SWENSON & Co., 48 Carondelet, corner Union.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of MESLIER & THAYER, for the purpose of carrying on the General Auction and Commission Business at No. 106 Gravier street. BOUSSIEU O. MESLIER, CLARENCE C. THAYER. New Orleans, April 1st 1869.

Mme. Robert,
196.......CANAL STREET.......196
Between Burgundy and Rampart streets.
RICH LACES AND LACE SHAWLS, FASHIONS, NOUVEAUTES and DRESS MAKING in the latest Parisian styles.

French Professor.
A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, who has been a Professor in France for twelve years, and a resident in the United States nearly five years, wants a situation as a French Professor in any Institution of this city, or in families. No objection to go in the country. Would be satisfied with reasonable compensation. Can give the best references. Address "A. T. P.," Care Box 2?, Postoffice, New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.
Varieties Theatre.
W. R. FLOYD.........Lessee and Manager.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT
The management takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement for a short season only with the popular and famous "Peak Family Bell Ringers," it being their first appearance in New Orleans in many years.
Monday May 10.
And Every Evening During the Week.
GRAND MATINEE
(Saturday Noon, at 12 o'clock.
SCHOOL CHILDREN ADMITTED TO MATINEE For Twenty-five Cents!
30th annual tour of the original PEAK FAMILY, SWISS BELL RINGERS, and the celebrated BERGER FAMILY, Instrumental Performers, Assisted by SOL SMITH RUSSELL, The Greatest Character Singer, Humorist and Facial Delineator of the Age.
EVERYTHING NEW, BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE
Cards of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1. Family Circle 50c. Gallery 25c. The sale of Tickets will commence at the Box Office on Saturday May 8. Seats may be secured without extra charge. W. W. FOWLER, Business Agent.

OLD RELIABLE.
OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age. Delighted millions sing their praise. No family or person should be without them.
ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW?
Have you a Headache or Backache? Have you Constipation of the Bowels? Have you a Sour Stomach? Have you a Bad Breath? Have you Cold Hands or Feet? Have you Chills or Fever? Have you Palpitation of the Heart?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you Suppressed Discharges? Have you Sickness and Vomiting? Have you Irregularities or Weakness? Have you Rush of Blood to the Head? Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you a Colic or Diarrhea? Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach? Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite? Have you Billious Symptoms of any kind?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROTHERS. Sold all over the world.

To Merchants, Foundrymen, Railroads, Steamboats, Planters, &c. &c.
GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE SOUTH.
WE call special attention to our Stock of Iron Pipe and Fittings, both plain and galvanized, Brass Valves, Cocks, etc., of every description, Steam Water and Vacuum Gauges, Bolts and Nuts, Hot pressed Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bar Rod, Sheet and Boiler Iron, Cisterns, Well and Force Pumps, Rubber Packing, Rubber Hose, Hemp Packing, Lubricating Lard, Linseed and Sperm Oils, Turpentine, White Lead, Paints, &c. &c. A good supply of Shelf Hardware, Tools, &c.
Agents for GRAFF & CO.'S Wire Brush for Foundries, Boiler Flues and Sweeping purposes.
Agents for E. S. MITCHELL'S and WESTON'S premium Lightning Rods.
Agents for CHANDLER & Patent Driven Wells. Iron pipe cut and fitted to any length or shape.
BOSTICK & SEYMOUR, Corner Common, Front and Fulton sts.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
BORNIO & BROTHERS, 77 Gravier street.

Havana Cigars.
BORNIO & BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS of the finest qualities of Havana Cigars since 1840.
The Oldest Importation House in the South.
Amateurs, Clubs, Retail Stores, Barkeepers and Country Merchants are invited to call, examine and try our stock, at 77 Gravier street. BORNIO & BROTHERS.

Change of Schedule.
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, New Orleans, May [illegible] 1869.
ON and after SUNDAY, May 2d, passenger trains will leave New Orleans at 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Will arrive in New Orleans at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

GENTLEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
100 dozen fine FRENCH SHIRTS, all pure Linen. Just received per steamship Teutonia. To be sold out at $6 per dozen. The Shirts are worth $9. GOEBLE & NIPPERT, 137 Canal street.

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS,
REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN At Leeson's Rooms, 129 Canal Street, New Orleans. Touro Buildings.

Sieg & Krug,
58.......Customhouse Street.......58
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS, —AND— Agents for the Sale of Alexander's Spool Thread.
A FULL SUPPLY of this Celebrated Article kept constantly on hand, which they offer to the trade at greatly reduced prices and on accommodating terms.

350,000 Cigars.
FOR SALE, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, a stock of 350,000 Cigars manufactured at his establishment, from the best Vuelta de Abajo tobacco. Also, a large selection of Mixed and Domestic Cigars. F. SUAREZ, Cigar manufacturer, No. 13 Columbus street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, Third District.

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
17.......Chartres Street.......17
IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. BEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Cistern Box 285, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence, 264 Canal street, near Franklin.

Mr. MANUEL BORNIO,
No. 63 CUBA STREET, HAVANA,
FIRST SUB-COLLECTOR OF EXPORTATION OF Lottery Tickets,
Attends to all orders for Havana Lottery Tickets at a reasonable commission.
For further particulars, apply to BORNIO BROS., No. 77 Gravier street.

Spanish Teacher.
PROFESSOR LOUIS A. D'ESTRAMPES gives Lessons in Spanish, at private residences or in Academies, for both sexes. He will also give a course of Spanish and French for a class of five pupils, at $5 each a lesson, or $12 a month. Success guaranteed. The Professor speaks English, and can, consequently, make himself understood by those of his pupils speaking that language. Apply at No. 129 Royal street, or No. 70 Bienville street, above Mr. Maillard's Store.

National Lottery
OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.
HIS Excellency the Governor Superior Political of Havana, has disposed that the 35,000 Tickets which have been playing in every Drawing, according to the last Plan, be reduced to 30,000 until new disposition.
Each drawing will consist of 30,000 Tickets, at twenty dollars each.
The total amount to be distributed in every drawing will be 330,000 dollars, in 513 Prizes, in the following manner:

1 Prize of		$100,000	$100,000
1		50,000	50,000
1		25,000	25,000
1		10,000	10,000
2 Prizes of		2,000	4,000
1 Prize of		2,000	2,000
6 Prizes of		1,000	6,000
494		200	98,800
2 Approximations	To the Centenary of the capital prize	of 250	24,750
2 Approximations	To the Centenary of the second prize	of 250	24,750
2 Approximations	To the Centenary of the third prize	of 250	24,750
2 Approximations	To the Centenary of the fourth prize	of 250	3,250
513 Prizes			$330,000

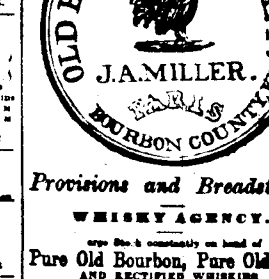
This innovation will begin with the Drawing Number, 819, of the 6th May, 1869.
Havana, 1st of April 1869.
The Administrator General, FRANCISCO COMPRODON.

$55, $55, $55, $55, $55.
GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH Family Sewing Machines.
POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.
Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch. Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery. Using both threads directly from the spools. No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread. Wide range of application without change of adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.
Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.
The very highest prize THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.
Salesrooms, 168 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Continues to take Fire, River and Marine Risks, AT TARIFF RATES.
Office No. 14 Carondelet Street.
LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President. EDWARD COCHRAN, Vice President. CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Secretary.
DIRECTORS
Col. W. C. C. Claiborne, No. 134 Dauphine Street. Adolph Schreiber, Esq., of E. J. Forstall & Sons. Forrester Dolliole, Esq., of Cobb, Dolliole & Co. Chas. O. Johnson, Esq., Cotton Factor. J. F. Todd, Esq., of Devon & Moore. R. L. Bruce, Esq., of Hill & Bruce. Arthur Ferrari, Esq., of Cha. Lingham & Co. B. Lagisse, Esq. No. 137 Old Levee Street. J. A. Braselman, Esq. of J. A. Braselman & Co. Jno. D. Britton, Esq. of Britton & Moore. R. Gordon, Esq., Cotton Factor. J. C. Denis, Esq., Cotton Factor.

Queen Fire INSURANCE COMPANY, —OF— LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for New Orleans and the vicinity of the QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to take risks on Cotton and other Merchandise, Buildings, Dwellings, Houses, Household Furniture, etc.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Authorized Capital ... $10,000,000 gold. Subscribed Capital ... $9,543,880 ... Paid up Capital and Surplus in ... $2,562,880 ... And a Special Fund in New York of ... $200,000 ...
EDWARD COCHRAN, Office Star Mutual Insurance Comp'y 14 Carondelet St.
The Queen is permitted to refer to Adolph Schreiber, Esq., of E. J. Forstall & Sons, W. Crommett & Co., Thos. A. Adams, Esq., President Crescent Mutual Insurance Company; Chas. Briggs, Esq., President Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company; Gen. G. T. Beauregard, President N. O. Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MANUFACTURER of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Iron Railings, Boilers, Bagasse Furnaces, Heaters, Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Jail Boxes and Castings, &c.



Provisions and Breadstuffs.
WHISKY AGENCY.
Large Stock constantly on hand of Pure Old Bourbon, Pure Old Rye AND RECTIFIED WHISKIES, of all Ages, Prices and Proof, Cooperage and Quality of the most superior.
Orders filled for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Naval Stores, Cotton, Bagging and Rope, Corn, Hay, etc.
Advances made on Consignments to Messrs. F. B. COBB & CO., New York, COBB, DOLLIOLE & CO., 83 Natchez street.

Premium Cooperage.
TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.
THE undersigned calls the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large stock of Molasses Barrels and Half Barrels, Sugar Hogsheads, also has constantly on hand a large stock of Hogshead and Barrel Hoop-poles, which he is prepared to offer at moderate prices and free of delivery. R. J. BERKERY, 31, 33 and 35 Front str., between Conti and Bienville, (Sugar Landing) Office No. 33.

B. PIFFET'S,
127 Canal Street, Touro Buildings.
Just received
RIBBONS—RIBBONS, very rich; Roman, Scotch and Striped SASHES; Satin RIBBONS, of every description.
TRIMMINGS—TRIMMINGS. Fringes, Galloons, Braid, Buttons, the best and largest stock in the city.
BAGS AND BASKETS.
Every description of Leather Bags and Baskets, furnished and plain. Umbrellas, Gloves, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fishing Hooks, Fishing Poles and Lines.
TOYS—TOYS.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD COTTON BEAMS
THE ONLY RELIABLE PLATFORM SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, DRUG SCALES, BUTCHER SCAL...
For sale at Fairbanks' Southern Scale Depot, NO. 53 CAMP STREET. W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

Slates. Slates. Slates.
PEN ARGIL QUARRY—PENNSYLVANIA Slate Company. Manufacturers of the finest quality of DARK BLUE ROOFING SLATES. We call the attention of Slaters and the Building Trade generally to the superior quality of these Slates and can with confidence recommend them as being equal to the English Slates, and at a lower price. A full supply of all sizes always on hand. A trial is solicited. BRIDGE & SON, Agents, No. 128 Gravier street, New Orleans.

BOYS' CLOTHING —And— MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
E. T. WALSHE. 110 Canal street, New Orleans.

Copartnership.
MR. FRANK H. HOOKER became a partner in my house from December 1st, 1868. The firm will be under the name and style of J. A. LUM & CO. J. A. LUM.
The CARRIAGE BUSINESS will be continued in the new stand, No. 162 Gravier, and 13 Union street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where may be found a large stock of the latest styles of CARRIAGES suited to the market. J. A. LUM, FRANK H. HOOKER.

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

Manilla Rope! Manilla Rope!
FROM the celebrated factory of Lawrence Waterbury & Co., New York. All sizes constantly on hand and for sale by MARSHALL J. SMITH & CO., 34 Carondelet street.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.
Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE.........Duchesne.........Saturday, 1st May
LAFAYETTE.........Rousseau.........Saturday, 15th May
ST LAURENT.........Lemarié.........Saturday, 29th May
VILLE DE PARIS.........Surmont.........Saturday, 12th June
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.........$145. Second Cabin.........90. Third Cabin.........[illegible]. Do. including railway tickets.........[illegible].
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage apply to L. GRAND & CO., Provisional Agents, 13 Carondelet street.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT.........Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY.........Capt. L. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.........Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE.........Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES.........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans:
The steamship SHERMAN, Wm. P. Henry, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, May 8th, at 8 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE.........$60 00
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.
For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 100 Common street.
The GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, May 15th, at 8 P. M.

For New York.
The Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, May 9, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE.........$60
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 63 Carondelet street.

Regular Weekly Packet.
Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P. M. (VIA CANE AND LITTLE RIVERS.)
For Grand Ecore, St Maurice, Montgomery. Will take freight for all landings on the Bayou Dieu, Coushatta, Coulterville, Cotile, Alexandria, Normand's, Barbin, Cassandria and all intermediate landings. The A No. 1 packet FROLIC, John Hiern, master. Thos. Hiern, clerk, will leave punctually as above. For freight or passage, apply on board or to E. P. SPPLER [illegible], or LABUSQUIERE & CO., 30 Peters street.
A clerk will be on the levee every Friday morning to receive freight.

TREATMENT —OF— SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ, [illegible], from the Paris University. Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets.

Classical and Commercial College,
133.......BARRACKS STREET.......133
BETWEEN RAMPART AND BURGUNDY.
EDW. C. HAYDEL, CHS. BLETON.
PARTICULAR attention constantly paid to the comfort of the Boarders.
A complete Classical and Commercial Course in French and English.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
UNDER the management of Mme. E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DEROUEN, No. 78.......Dauphine street.......No. 78 BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL.

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS, DENTIST.
Office and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal. J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 139 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and vulcanite, at moderate prices. Consultations gratis. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas. French, Spanish and English.

GLYNN & WINTZ,
9.......CAMP STREET.......9
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies' Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Also—Agents for Cahill's Imperial Boots. We use the finest material and employ the best of workmen. [illegible] Martin's celebrated English Bootees always on hand. GLYNN & WINTZ.

Southern Manufactory.
JOHN NORWOOD, MANUFACTURER and DEALER in BOOTS and SHOES, 120 Canal street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.
Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's measures promptly attended to.

E. DECHAMPS,
30.......St. Louis street.......30
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SWISS ABSINTH, KIRSCHWASSER, FRUITS in BRANDY, FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC. Sole Importer of the Wines Pauget, &c. of Bordeaux.

REOPENING.
N. MILLER'S LAKE PARK HOUSE AND RESTAURANT NEW LAKE.
HAS been reopened for the Season, on SUNDAY, March 21st, 1869, since the closing of the last one, many important improvements have been made for the convenience of visitors. The best Wines, Liquors and other Refreshments always on hand. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Comfortable Rooms for Parties, Weddings, etc. N. MILLER, Lake Park House.

Café des Pyrénées,
KEPT BY D. ROUSSE,
43.......ST. LOUIS STREET.......43
CORNER EXCHANGE ALLEY.
GOOD COFFEE and SUPERIOR LIQUORS, COMFORTABLE ROOMS which are recommended to travelers. GREAT REDUCTION.

St. Cloud Hotel.
THIS new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and 42d streets, possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first class Family-Boarding House—the rooms being large and en suite, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequaled table.
One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.
The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis. MOORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

BEN BUISSON,
181.......Common Street.......181
COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, GALLIER COURT.

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.
P. GIEFERS,
34.......St. Charles Street.......34
Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Maker. Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality. Prices Moderate.

Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated, the unfortunate victims of seminal Weakness, victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with suppression of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved. The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other. Everything confidential. 130 Bienville street.

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —TO— 143.......Gravier Street.......143
Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders, at reduced prices.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse.
ELKIN & CO.,
168.......Canal Street.......168
(Opposite Christ Church.)
A SPLENDID assortment of New Canton MATTINGS of best quality, WHITE, RED CHECK AND NEW FANCY PATTERNS.
Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide. Manilla and Cocoa MATTINGS. Window SHADES in every variety. CORNICES, CURTAIN GOODS, HAIR CLOTH, TASSELS, CORD, ETC.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler.)
—GAS FITTER— AND DEALER IN Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc., NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET, Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.