The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,707.

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 is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, detachably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having 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, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net 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.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1869.

THE DIVISION OF LANDS.

Among the articles of our present State Constitution which we have found oppressive or impracticable, is that relating to the judicial division of lands:

Art 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law to put in force this constitutional provision. It was approved by the Governor on February 24, and is in substance as follows:

The Sheriff charged with making a sale will notify the party whose property is to be sold of the division of it, in lots of not less than ten acres and not more than fifty, and to furnish him with the plans of the property, so that he may be able to make the sale according to law. The party whose property is seized will have the right to divide it into such parcels. If the plans are not delivered to the Sheriff, he will cause them to be made by the Surveyor of the Parish or will make them himself. In cases of partition and in succession sales the division ought to be made by the parties interested or by arbitrators in case of disagreement. If the plans of the lots are not furnished ten days before the time fixed for the sale, to the officer charged with the sale, he will proceed as the Sheriff and will sell the lots separately. In cases where land to be sold does not exceed the superficies of 50 arpents, the division in lots is not obligatory. Section 4 declares that the dispositions of the law shall not be applied to sales made and based upon contracts concluded prior to the adoption of the Constitution, but only to those following its adoption and to succession sales made since that time.

There are not, probably, any sales to be made as yet arising from seizures under hypothecary contracts entered into since the 8th of March, 1868, but there have been probably many partitions and sales growing out of successions since the latter date. Without conforming to the provisions of the 132d article. Are these sales and partitions null? We think not, for the Constitution no more than the new law pronounces the nullity in never presumed. Besides who would invoke it? The party whose property is seized? It is made his duty by the law to give the Sheriff the plans of his property and if he does not he cannot complain. The creditor? It is he who directed the procedure. The buyer? He is satisfied with his purchase. In succession sales the same response might be made to interested parties. As to minors they have no interest in attacking a sale which has been made in block while this manner of procedure has evidently been favorable to their interest. The division of large sugar plantations in lots of ten to fifty acres, would repel all serious buyers and would be, in a measure, ruinous to all interested parties. It is evident that no one would care to buy the lots upon which stood the dwelling and the sugar-house if the purchase were not sure also of obtaining the land which is attached thereto, or if he had to fear having his purchase taken from him by some exploitation.

This law is iniquitous, oppressive and absurd. It cannot, however, be pretended that it is contrary to the Constitution, because it is in pursuance of that instrument. But it undoubtedly constitutes a flagrant attempt on the rights of the property holders, and is also in violation of the Federal Constitution. It is probable the act of the Legislature, like the 132d article of the Constitution will be substantially a dead letter. In rare instances will it be applied. The means of eluding it are simple. Judicial sales might be effected by private arrangement between the parties interested much in the same manner as amicable sales are sometimes effected by auctioneers. Where the parties are of age there would be no difficulty in coming to a friendly understanding. In the cases of minors recourse might be had to other means. Lawyers will not be embarrassed in discovering the means of accomplishing the object.

For what purpose is this absurd, legislative intervention in the mode of transmitting property? It only adds a hindrance to that already existing in our tacit mortgage system, and it is of a nature to drive away many capitalists who desire to invest their means in Louisiana.

It becomes from day to day more evident that it is the interest of Louisiana to relieve herself, not only from hundreds of laws made by the present Legislature, but also from the Constitution which serves as a base for this legislation. The people of Louisiana we are confident will, sooner or later, take possession of her Government, and repudiate the debts as well as efface the odious laws enacted in her name. We hope this day may be near for the interest and prosperity of our State.

THE FIREMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.—By notice elsewhere it will be seen that the sum of five thousand dollars has been deposited, to wager in sums to suit from one hundred dollars upwards, that Mississippi Steam Fire Engine Company No. 2 will win the wager in the contest with Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, on next Sunday, subject to the decision of the judges selected by those companies. Apply in the back office, on the ground floor, No. 176 Gravier street.

Independent of this, we learn that the regular wager of five hundred dollars between the two companies has been deposited.

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs Drake & Co., (proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS) are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS—to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a Tonic and Appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

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

SAILING OF THE TRADE WIND.—The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrill, sailed last evening for Belize, Honduras, with a good freight and the following named passengers:

Randell Gibson, P M Ryan, Miss Ellen J McVoy, Miss Mary McVoy, Miss E S McVoy, Miss Catherine Glasscock, En s P Glasscock, W J McVoy, Miss Sarah A McVoy, Miss Mary A McVoy, Miss Martha E McVoy, Miss Sallie McVoy, J S Glasscock, Miss Davis C McVoy, J T McVoy, John McVoy, E Hegerty, Annond Wm McCandlish, Frank Turner, Dr J Seay, John T Seay, E M Gibson, Ben Scott, Chas Aymes.

FRANK BLAIR'S PROPHECY—A FAIR PROSPECT OF ITS FULFILLMENT.—Gen. Blair charged that Gen. Grant, if elected, would turn the Presidential chair into a throne. Nobody believed this assertion. It was received as an utterance which, originating in the heat of discussion, was indicative only of a fear of Grant's general policy, rather than as being liable to a specific and literal construction.

There is, as yet, nothing which particularly supports the literal meaning of Gen. Blair's charge, unless one be disposed to be an alarmist. Were one of the latter character, he might attach a certain amount of significance to some prominent occurrences of Grant's short administration. Thus, he might argue somewhat as follows:

1. The appointment over Thomas of an unscrupulous instrument like Sheridan, is indicative of some bad project.

2. Sherman, the successor of Grant as commander of the army of the United States, is known to be an uncompromising monarchist.

3. Grant is filling a majority of the official stations with relatives, personal friends and his immediate retainers.

4. Grant is disposed to push our relations with Cuba and Great Britain to the verge of war, and, in so doing, gives rise to the suspicion that he wishes to create an army upon whose support he can rely for the carrying out of some ulterior and sinister project.

Of course, these assertions are those of an alarmist. Grant is of the people. Grant was elected by a party that is so governed by conscience, so devoted to the interests of God and humanity, so full of sympathy for the poor people, that it would never permit him to commit the crime of overthrowing the republic.—Chicago Times.

A DISTINGUISHED RADICAL PRONOUNCES THE GOVERNMENT A FAILURE.—If I should say to anybody that it is my deliberate judgment that this Government has failed in the object that it was intended by its projectors to secure, I suppose I should be scouted at. But, sir, when I compare the situation of this country to day with the situation of that country from whence we sprang I find that not only in capital, but in general intelligence, in education, in liberty among the people, they far exceed the privileges and the power of the people of this country. They are increasing in a ratio which is most astounding in education and in all the refinements of life, as the statistics show. And where are we? All we have to help ourselves in the world is our cotton, which we are about to lose, and our tobacco, which we shall lose.—Senator Sprague.

Gen. Grant declared, in his inaugural, that the proper way to effect the repeal of an obnoxious law was to rigidly enforce it. This was his theory! How has he carried it out? Is he for enforcing the law of 1789, which prohibits persons interested in paying Government taxes filling positions that involve the collection of their own taxes? Instead of enforcing this law, he first violates it and then asks Congress to sustain him in the violation. If he is excellent in precept, he is certainly poor in practice.—Savannah Republican.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr.—The presence of this distinguished gentleman in our city, and the fact that he was on the Democratic Presidential ticket with Mr. Seymour and the favorite of the two with the Southern people, has made him the recipient of marked courtesies from many of our citizens. The Hancock Club, so noted for their hospitality, have extended him special attentions. He is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Royal Street Robbery.—Manuel and Juan Fernandez and Raphael Sophiza, charged with stealing about $150 worth of shoes at the time of the fire the morning of the 7th inst., at or near the corner of St. Ann and Royal streets, were examined yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, and held under bonds of $500 each for trial before the First District Court. The affidavit charges that the stolen shoes were taken in a trunk to the room used by the accused, No. 75 Dumaine street. One of the witnesses testified to seeing Manuel Fernandez take the trunk with the shoes in it, but thought his object was to save them from burning. Mary Morrison, who was in the room of Juan Fernandez by some appointment with him, testified that she saw the men bring the trunk in about one o'clock in the morning after the fire. Being frightened at this she ran away.

The Canal Street Controversy.—Mr. Tilton, through his counsel, applied to the Fourth District Court for a suspensive appeal from its order, allowing the Claiborne Street Railroad Company to set aside the injunction on giving bond and to proceed with their work. Judge Thiard yesterday refused to grant the appeal, on the ground that appeals cannot be taken from interlocutory orders, and for the reason that an appeal would defeat the object of the law. The decision is as follows:

The Court declines to grant the prayer of the foregoing petition for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. There is no ground for an appeal from the judgment complained of, because the judgment is merely interlocutory, and does not work an irreparable injury to the plaintiff. The counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Tilton, the plaintiff, himself, has been informed that this case could be tried on the merits on any day they might choose. Therefore, if there is any error in the interlocutory order complained of, it can be revised on an appeal from the final judgment in this case, which may be obtained at any time, and which the plaintiff has no reason to believe would be against him.

2. The effect of an appeal from the aforesaid interlocutory order would in reality defeat the object of the law, which is to protect equally the plaintiff and the defendant. The right to apply *ex parte* for an injunction on giving bond is secured to the plaintiff, it is true; but it is equally true that the defendant has a right to have *ex parte* the injunction dissolved on giving bond, so as to replace the parties in the situation in which they stood before, until the trial of the case on its merits. Now, if the plaintiff is allowed to appeal from the motion of the defendant, then he defeats the object of the law and the right of the defendant, because the injunction would exist at least for two years, any how, without a trial, and whether the plaintiff is entitled to it or not.

(Signed) PAUL E. THEARD, Judge.

New Orleans, 24th March, 1869.

We understand that the next step to be taken in this case is the application of a *mandamus* to the Supreme Court to compel the Judge of the Fourth District Court to grant the appeal prayed for.

The Drainage Imbroglio.—Attorney General Belden, representing the State, and acting under the late law of the Legislature incorporating the Ship Island Canal Co., having applied in the Fifth District Court to have the three several Boards of Drainage Commissioners of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson "decreed to be unlawfully holding and exercising their offices," and that Benj. Bloomfield, by appointment of the Governor, "be decreed to be entitled to all the property and the rights and privileges established in his favor as Commissioner of Drainage under the said act incorporating the Ship Island Canal Co.," and the said company having enjoined further proceedings by the above mentioned Drainage Boards, the gentlemen composing those Boards seek to give bonds so as to proceed with their work so necessary for the immediate drainage of the city, which is, of course, suffering by the suspension of their operations under the effect of the several proceedings against them. They had not, however, given bond up to a late hour, at which our reporter visited the court yesterday. They will doubtless furnish any bond required.

The cross proceedings in this controversy is the injunction sued out in the Seventh District Court by the well known millionaire of this city, Mr. Patrick Irwin, to restrain the several Drainage Boards above mentioned from turning over the Drainage funds, material, etc., to Mr. Bloomfield, as being contrary to the purposes for which such funds was established, and in detriment to his vast interests and rights as a payer of the drainage tax for a great number of years.

The Mississippi and Atlantic Ship Canal Company.—Gov. Warmoth yesterday signed the bill incorporating this company, whose object is to connect the waters of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.

The company comprise Messrs. H. H. Stanley, Geo. W. Munson, Peter Marcy, Hy. Ellerman, S. S. Green, Geo. W. Carter, Ed. Kenny, E. H. Angamar, J. B. Gather, E. S. Wurzburger, and their associates and successors.

The proposed canal is to run from some point on the river, south of, and within ten miles of Fort St. Philip to Breton Island Sound, and is to be not less than one hundred and ten feet wide and twenty feet deep.

The company are to have the privilege of widening and deepening the canal, and of constructing a telegraph, railway and shell-road on either side; to construct and run boats, barges, etc, and to establish and collect tolls, subject to the usual legal restrictions.

The capital stock of the company is fixed at one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The charter is to remain in force ninety years. Their domicile is fixed in New Orleans, and their books are to be kept open at all times for the inspection of the stockholders.

The Case of the Maltreated Children.—Mrs. Walpool, charged with most brutally beating a little boy and girl, children of a Mr. Priestley, who went to Texas about 18 months ago leaving them in her charge, was examined before Recorder Becker yesterday, when the evidence was so conclusive against her that the Recorder held her under bonds of $1500 for trial before the First District Court.

One lady testified that she, on one occasion, examined the boy's back and found it blackened with bruises. Another lady testified to having, on another occasion, witnessed the most barbarous beating of one of the children.

The Recorder, in giving his decision, pronounced it one of the most unparalleled cases of brutality which had ever attracted the attention of a court in this city, and regretted that he was compelled to credit the reports about it in the city papers. He sent the children to Mayor Conway, who will, doubtless, send them to some orphan asylum until their father returns from Texas.

At last advices Mrs. Walpool had not given the required bonds.

Ætna Conclave No 15, S. W. M.—This Conclave celebrated their Anniversary last evening in the rooms over Hawkins' Saloon. A pyramid cake from Ætna Conclave No. 1, of Mobile, was a feature of the occasion.

Sanitary.—Mr. L. Lorenz, in reporting the condition of the streets, etc, in the Second District, complains that, in a great many places some of the streets are in a filthy condition, and that it is generally the fault of citizens that offal is not removed, because they do not get it ready in time for the offal carts. Mr. Lorenz examines on an average about 150 premises per week. In the same time he has to report on an average about fifty complaints. Sergeant Charles May is in charge of the office of the Second District.

Arrest for Murder.—Samuel Williams was arrested yesterday by Officer Delpert, on a charge of murder, in wounding August Rose about a week ago at the lake end, the wounded man having died of his injuries yesterday at the Charity Hospital. Williams escaped into the swamp at the time, and is charged with having, on the same occasion, made an assault with a slungshot on Charles Fellmer with intent to kill. The accused was locked up to await examination.

Burglary in the Third District.—A 12 o'clock Tuesday night the coffee-house of Mr. Escat, at the corner of Elysian Fields and Levee streets, was burglariously entered by unknown thieves, supposed to be professionals, who succeeded in blowing open an iron safe and escaping with the entire contents. The property belonging to Mr Escat consisted of $150 in specie, $260 in twenty dollar bills, $150 in fifties, $130 in fives and tens, $150 in bonds, a $100 bill, and $25 in nickels.

Belonging to Mr. John Molony, there were seventy dollars in greenbacks, and twenty dollars in gold and silver.

Mr. François St. Martin had four hundred dollars in specie, and Mr. François Voilet two hundred and fifty dollars, also in coin. The total sum amounts to eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars in greenbacks, and eight hundred and twenty dollars in specie.

A book containing money, belonging to Mr. Andrew Borger, was also taken, but the amount has not been ascertained.

The report of the explosion was heard by the officers in the vicinity, but they were unable to gain admittance to the coffeehouse, the doors being all locked. A new steel crowbar, a chisel, a large key, brace and bit, candle and cold chisel, were left by the burglars.

Mishap.—Officer Sale reports that about 6½ o'clock last evening Miss Mary Ann Stevenson was taken suddenly ill and fell down in one of the Carondelet street cars and hurt herself seriously. The officer, with the assistance of some citizens, carried her in an insensible condition to the drug store of Dr. H. Curtins, corner of Delord and Carondelet streets, where, the officer reports, the clerk refused to admit her or render any assistance. She was thence taken to the office of Dr. Lockwood, No. 238 Carondelet street, where she received medical attention. She recovered sufficiently to be conveyed home.

In justice to Dr. Curtins himself we would add that we do not doubt that the kindest attentions would have been rendered to the young lady had he been present.

Gambling Houses.—There are five licensed gambling houses in operation in this city under the late law of the Legislature. One at 15 Royal street, another on Bienville street between Royal and Exchange Alley, one at 39, one at 66 and another at 107 St. Charles street, all apparently doing a grand business, for the privilege of which they pay into the State Treasury a license of $5000 each.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—John Henry, colored, charged with stealing two pair of gaiters from the store of G. Brown, 26 Camp street, was tried yesterday and convicted.

T. B. Reason, formerly a steamboat captain, charged with taking $73 from the pockets of John T. Arnot, another steamboat captain, the night of the 27th of February, was put on trial. The jury could not agree on a verdict, and on motion a *nol pros* was entered in the case and the accused discharged. The defense was that the accused was drunk, and judging from his favorable appearance and the fact that both parties were drinking at the time, it is not unlikely that the money was lost instead of stolen, or was taken in jest and lost by carelessness. The jury, however, were equally divided.

Supposed Shooting.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday night Sergeant Wynn heard a pistol shot in a house at 235 Decatur street, and is satisfied that some one was shot at and probably wounded. The inmates of the house, said to be Spaniards and Sicilians, either know nothing about it or refuse to give any account.

Lecture.—Major Martin Delaney, late of the U. S. Army, proposes to deliver a lecture in the State House this evening, on the subject of "The state of the country in reference to the South."

Washington Items.

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.]

Washington, March 14.—The intimations from this point of a contemplated change in the form of our Government are by no means senseless. They are the effect of the universal apathy of the people under the most flagrant usurpations of power. When Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, the people of Rome had already become imbecile, luxurious and corrupt. The form of government ceased to be a question in which they felt they had the slightest concern.

The contest was narrowed down to an issue purely between two rival military chieftains. It is the deliberate opinion of thoughtful men here of both political parties that we are upon the eve of a fundamental political change. The people of the United States are at this moment in a condition more favorable to the ambitious views of a daring man than were the Romans when they differed only in the choice of a master—ranging themselves on the side of Cæsar and Pompey respectively.

Doubtless the present supineness and docility of the people is to be attributed mainly to the tremendous conflicts through which the country has passed. The mere idea of the possibility of another is quite sufficient to throw a vast majority of them into a paroxysm of terror. It is also felt that, with the popular suffrage diluted as it now is, and will further be, the right to vote is next to no right at all, and that being the only one left, its surrender, together with the now unmeaning and expensive forms of a Republic, would be a sacrifice amply compensated by the security to life and personal liberty and property, the assumed fruits of kingly authority.

A master is therefore wanted! An apathetic nation invites a yoke for its people to save them from an imaginary danger! Who will the King be? Undoubtedly Grant might, without a blow, have assumed and maintained regal power. Had he the nerve? *No!* The thing was unquestionably in his head, and hence the original programme of his Cabinet and his other appointments. But he cowered at the first symptoms of revolt on the part of a faction in the Senate, who would have surrendered at discretion upon the summons of a single orderly sergeant. People, although without courage, admire that virtue in leaders, and are marvellously quick in discovering the white feather. Gen. Grant, by his surrender to Wilson and Sumner, in the appointments of Boutwell to the Treasury and Motley to the English Mission, has forever broken the spell that might have enthralled a great people. The substitution of Boutwell for Stewart is the more astounding, since the latter was a declared free trader (and therefore acceptable to the President's own section), while the former is an avowed protectionist, and generally inimical to the interests of the West. Of the appointment of Motley I hear no special complaint from any quarter. The reason is so obvious that it need not be referred to. In other respects the new President has lost moral power. The very small piece of malice displayed in the removal of General Blair from merely an honorary position, at so early a time as to impart to the act the character of mere spite, is quite sufficient to show that the new President will prove harmless, except as the willing tool of the Radical faction.

ULYSSES THE LITTLE.

I met "old man Blair," as they call him, (the father of General Blair) to-day, and in the course of a short conversation the subject of Grant's removal of Frank from the petty office of Pacific Railroad Commissioner was alluded to. Mr. Blair seemed to feel deeply hurt, not because of the removal, but because of the manner in which it was done. He said he had taken pains to inform Grant, very soon after his inauguration, that Frank did not intend to either ask him for, or to hold the office, but would resign it within a month. There was some particular reason why he wished to remain even that long. But Grant was also told that if he wished to appoint somebody else immediately, Frank would resign forthwith, rather than be formally removed. This request from an old gentleman who has been respected by every President since the days of Jackson, in behalf of his son, who was one of the bravest and best Federal officers from the North-west, so far from accomplishing the desired result, precipitated what it was intended to avoid. Up to this time Grant did not know that Frank Blair held any office under the Government, nor that there was any such office as Pacific Railroad Commissioner. He immediately ordered Blair's removal and the appointment of Mr. Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, in his stead. And, as I said in a former letter, on the very same day that he removed Blair from one office he appointed Longstreet to another and a better one.

Now, I should like somebody who is versed in history to match the above as an instance of petty malignity on the part of a man occupying so high a place as that of President. The act, trifling as it may appear, shows one of the strongest characteristics of Grant, and is a true index from which to judge the man and the President. He is, by all odds, the smallest specimen of the *genus homo* that ever emerged from the industrious obscurity of a tan-yard into the blazing meridian of statesmanship. I know him in the army from 1861 to 1864, and could relate a hundred incidents in strict accord with his contemptible treatment of Blair. But we need not go far back to find companion pictures for his instance. What prompted him to send Hancock to Dakota and Thomas to California? These men during the war refused to join the Sherman-Grant Mutual Admiration Society, and hence their punishment.

[Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.]

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE CIVIL TENURE BILL

Washington, March 21.—The struggle over the Civil Tenure bill continues, and the interest heightens as the combat deepens. The anti-repealers were depressed at the close of the fight yesterday, and to-day are even more demoralized. They have tendered a compromise, offering to suspend its operations during Grant's continuance in office, but this was promptly rejected by Morton, the Radical leader. He says the Senators must show their hands, and what would perhaps have been acceptable a week ago is now inadmissible, and, moreover, that the law is either right or wrong, and the question should be settled now. The anti-repealers have in this emergency struck out another tack. They propose holding a caucus to-morrow morning to settle the difficulties pending, and for the purpose of arranging the rancorous spirit to which this matter has risen. They still hope a caucus will grant what Morton and others of Grant's friends reject, and will try the four years' dodge. This, too, the latter expect to defeat. The repealers tonight claim a majority of four to six, and have hopes, also, that Trumbull will be with them. Pratt, of Indiana, however, is reported to have given way under the skilful manipulations of Sumner, Orth and Julian, although two days ago he was outspoken for repeal. Fessenden, who spoke against it, it is said will vote the other way.

BUTLER'S NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. Butler will submit shortly, to the Reconstruction Committee, a plan for restoring the political disabilities of the Southern people. It will provide that any person, excepting those who, previous to the war, served in the United States Army, or Navy, Judges, members of the Confederate Cabinet, etc., may, by making certified affidavit before the County Clerks of the State accepting the war situation, negro suffrage and all, be restored to citizenship. The persons excepted in the act can have their disabilities removed only by application to Congress. The bill is to become a law only with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both Houses.

Mexico.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The New York *Times* says:

"Every mail from Mexico makes its situation appear more desperate. It seems to be conceded that the present Government is inadequate to the task of preserving peace and order, or giving security to life and property. It now exhibits a sign of activity by frequent executions of rebels, and arrests and imprisonments of suspected revolutionists; but that sort of irregular vigor is almost as fruitless as its previous sloth. It amounts to little to bolt the barn-door with care after the horse is stolen. Negrete's officers are shot as fast as captured; but that does not alter the fact that the outlawed General captured and held for four days the important city of Puebla."

This is in reference to that so-called Republican Government of Juarez, over which many people were inclined to build such high hopes in 1865, upon the downfall of the Empire. We never had any faith in its continuance. That mixture of Indian, negro and hybrid races, with a comparatively few whites, is not capable of sustaining any regularly organized government of any description. A Republic with such a people is the broadest of all farces. No reorganization for Mexico can come from within. It must be from without. The Anglo-Saxon race have got to take possession of its plains and establish there what it has not had since it became independent—a well-regulated and organized society. Whether mankind are born equal or not, it is certain that some people are fit for self government, and others are not.

"A MISERABLE SURRENDER."—We are not surprised, but very much disgusted, at the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the so-called House of Representatives of Georgia. Up to this period the State of Georgia has, in spite of many drawbacks, held a conspicuous position in Federal politics south of the Potomac, and been classed with the unterrified States which still, in the forum of reason, stand forth as the champions of what is left of civil liberty—the rights of Commonwealths and the purity of race. So majestic was her position that she soared above her sisters in misfortune, while all honest men combined to honor her, and even the Federal Congress testified its respect by hesitating to push her utterly beyond the pale of Union. But the applause of good men everywhere and the timidity of bad men at Washington may as well cease, so far as the House of Representatives at Atlanta is concerned. The valor of its members has oozed out, like Bob Acres', at the finger tips, and the courage which stimulated the lion has been revealed as the disguised pusillanimity of an inferior animal. Since the members of Assembly are so fond of reconsidering, let them by all means recall their miserable action of Friday; let them abjure their cowardly surrender. As the case stands they have not only submitted cravenly to the rod that threatened them, but they have voluntarily apologized to the negroes for daring to consider that white men were really a tribe their superiors.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist*, March 18.

"A few days ago," says a correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette*, "a plan was submitted to the Pope for a new basilica, the erection of which he was asked to sanction. His Holiness replied: 'If we consult the tendencies of the age, and consider the revolutions which are agitating the world, it is not basilicas we shall find called upon the build, but mad-houses; for it is plain that the whole world is going mad.'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Tenure-of-Office Amendment.

Grant and the Mississippi Delegation.

Arkansas Radicals Apprehend Prosecution for Murders Committed.

Indiana Returns Democrats to the Legislature.

Examination of Governor Wells Continued.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

March 24—HOUSE.—Paine introduced a bill punishing civil or military officers having the power but failing to enforce the 14th amendment, with fine and imprisonment.

Butler reported the Mississippi bill. Beck moved to amend by giving the President power to appoint the provisional Governor. Farnsworth gave notice that he would move to postpone till next session. Beck addressed the House in opposition to the bill when the House adjourned on motion of the Democrats by a small majority. This is regarded as an unfavorable indication for the ultimate success of the bill.

SENATE.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill ratifying the treaty of July 4th, 1868, with Mexico, for the adjustment of claims.

The Tenure-of-Office amendment passed to the following effect. The President may suspend during recess and appoint another to perform the duties, reporting such suspension within thirty days after the next meeting of Congress, and nominating a successor. If the Senate refuses to confirm the nomination, and also, by vote, disapproves of the suspension, the suspended officer, at the end of the session, shall resume his office. The President need give no reason for the suspension.

Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

The President nominated Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs, New York; Wm. Price, Postmaster at Grenada, Miss., and quite a number of Northern officers.

The Senate, in Executive session, only confirmed Henry D. Moore Collector of Customs, Philadelphia.

Washington, March 24.—In the Supreme Court, the case of Messrs. Warren, plaintiffs in error, vs. the city of Mobile, was continued to next term.

Washington, March 24.—Replying to the Mississippi delegation, urging him to assist in passing the pending bill, Gen. Grant said that to him the most feasible, least expensive and quickest way to restore the State seemed to be to give the Governor of the State, who is also the military commander, time to appoint all the officers under the recent act of Congress, then submit the Constitution to the vote of the people, allowing all to vote who are qualified under the Reconstruction acts, and no others. Congress to select such articles as they deem necessary, to be voted on separately, without allowing them to affect the Constitution as a whole.

There were, he said, portions of the Constitution that might be rejected, and, perhaps, ought to be.

Col. Pierce here suggested and urged that the President of the Convention, who is authorized, by the bill under consideration, to appoint the State officers, being better acquainted with the people and their wants, would be better able to make judicious appointments than the military Governor.

The President, without making any definite reply, arose, and the delegation retired.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Indianapolis, March 24.—Democrats have been re-elected in all cases of resignation to defeat the Fifteenth amendment. An extra session is called for April 8th.

Columbia, S. C., March 24.—The General Assembly, after a four months' session and passage of about 75 acts, adjourned to-day *sine die*.

Wilmington, March 24.—Capt. Hunter, of the steamer Fairbanks, which arrived to-day, reports having passed the fragments of the wreck of a large schooner, or brig, off Cape Lookout, on 23d inst.; picked up a trunk, in which found a book, with the names of Jasper W. Haskell, Martha D. Haskell and Susan J. Haskell, Deer Isle, Friday, July, 1862. Searched among the fragments of wreck and floating hay, but discovered no trace of any of the crew.

Providence, R. I., March 24.—The Senate postponed the consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment to May session.

St. Louis, March 24.—Indian troubles in the neighborhood of Fort Randall continue.

Mobile, March 24.—First Race—Mile and a quarter dash, Mobile *Tribune* purse. Stonewall Jackson 1, Bettie Bay 2. Time 2:16½.

Second Race—For all ages. Entrance fee $25; purse $500; mile heats 3 in 5. Jessie U. 2 3 3 1 1 1. Transit 4 1 1 2 2 2. Agnes Donoon 1 4 2, distanced. Mary McDonald 3 2 4, distanced. Time 1:53¼, 1:53¼, 1:48, 1:48¼, 1:51, 1:52¼.

Memphis, March 24.—[The *Avalanche's*, (Little Rock) special says, Clayton is trying his best to force an adjournment of the Legislature, fearing the passage of the new registration bill, which takes the appointment of Registrars out of his hands and places it in the hands of three commissioners, to be elected by the Assembly, one for each Congressional District. This Board is to have power to decide all questions of registration, and will prevent the Governor from refusing to register any county and disqualify such individuals as he desires to control the Legislature.

The *Appeal's* special from Little Rock says: The *Republican* calls on the Legislature to pass a militia indemnity bill before adjournment, to protect Upham Catterson and others from prosecution for murders and outrages committed by the militia, and intimates that unless this be done they may have to emigrate to a more healthy climate.

San Francisco, March 24.—Sixty-six vessels are now *en route* for Great Britain from San Francisco, with cargoes aggregating 1,700,000 sacks of wheat. Also, eight vessels for domestic Atlantic ports with 165,000 sacks of wheat, and ten vessels for Rio Janeiro with 51,000 barrels of flour. California wheat and flour now afloat for China and other countries aggregates 2,300,000 sacks of wheat, valued at $4,000,000.

A Mazatlan letter states that Col. Palacios, who recently escaped from jail in that city, is massing his forces and is acting under instructions from Placido Vigo, who is hourly expected on the coast.

Richmond, March 24.—The examination of Gov. Wells and others, regarding the purloining of political letters from the postoffice, was continued till next Monday by the U. S. Commissioner.

Business in the offices of ineligible officers at the capital was suspended to day, and nothing more, it is understood, will be done until Gen. Canby arrives.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Halifax, March 24.—Very destructive floods have occurred in Nova Scotia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 24—Evening.—Cotton closed active; middling uplands, on the spot, 12¼d; afloat, 12⅛ to 12¼d; middling Orleans 12⅜d. Common Rosin 5s 3d to 6s. Turpentine 30s 6d.

London, March 24—Evening.—Consols 93¼, Bonds 83⅝, Tallow 47s. Sugar on the spot 40s., afloat 29s. 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 24—Evening.—Cotton active; sales 4000 bales; middling uplands 28¾c. Flour more active. Wheat closed dull. Corn a shade firmer. Mess Pork $31 to $31 25. Lard heavy; kettle 19⅞ to 19¼c. Whisky and Rice dull. Sugar and Coffee firm. Turpentine 55 to 55½c. Freights quiet.

New York, March 24—Evening.—Southern securities heavy. Governments closed dull 5-20's of '62, 118; of '64, 114; of '65, 116; do. new, 113; of '67, 113¼; of '68, 115. 10-40's 105.

New York, March 24.—Evening.—Sugar firm. Muscovado 12¼ to 12⅝c. Wool quiet. Domestic fleece 48 to 56c; seconds 77c; pulled 44 to 48c. Hides—but small business, buyers holding off; Rio Grande, dry 23½ to 23½c; wet 12½c; New Orleans, wet 12 to 12½c; Texas do. 13 to 13¼c.

New York, March 24.—Evening.—Money closed at 7 per cent gold, with commission added in some cases. Discounts best paper 10 to 10½. Gold 131⅛. Sterling 108¼. Stocks feverish. Southern securities heavy.

Mobile, March 24.—Cotton quiet but firm; demand fair; sales 900 bales; low middling 26¾ to 27c; receipts 411 bales; exports 597 bales.

Cincinnati, March 24.—Flour and Grain dull and unchanged. Whisky 91 to 91½c. Pork held at $32. Bulk shoulders 12¼c; sides 14¼c. Molasses 80 to 85c. Bacon shoulders 13¾c; clear ribbed sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard 18¼c. Sugar 14 to 16c.

St. Louis, March 24.—Tobacco heavy; lugs to factory dried old leaf $4 75 to $13. Flour—superfine $4 to $5 25. Wheat $1 50. Corn 55 to 58c. Rye $1 26½ to $1 27. Barley unchanged. Whisky 90c. Sugar 13 to 15½c. Plantation Molasses 75 to 90c. Pork $32. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear ribbed sides 15¾c; clear sides 16¼c. Bacon shoulders 13¾c; clear ribbed sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard 18 to 18¼c.

Chicago, March 24.—Flour $5 25 to $6 37½. Wheat $1 11½. Corn 54¾c. Oats 52½c. Rye $1 20½ to $1 21. Barley $1 70 to $1 72. High Wines 88 to 89½c. Pork $30 25 to $30 50. Lard 18c. Hams 15½ to 16c. Bulk shoulders 11½c. Molasses $1 to $1 05. Sugar 14 to 16c.

Louisville, March 24.—Sales 180 hhds Tobacco at $4 50 to $17 50. Pork $32 to $32 50. Lard 19c. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear ribbed sides 17¼c; clear sides 17⅝c. Bulk shoulders 13¼c; clear ribbed sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Corn 61 to 65c. Oats 62 to 65c. Whisky 90c. Sugar 14 to 16c. Molasses 80 to 85c.

Memphis, March 24.—Cotton receipts 463 bales, exports 119 bales. Market firmer, middling upland 26.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 24.—Passed up—Lizzie Gill at 8 P. M. Down—W. R. Arthur at 10 A. M., and Nick Longworth at 8 P. M. River rising.

St. Louis, March 24.—River still swelling.

Louisville, March 24.—River rising—8 feet 6 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, March 24.—Raining here. Passed up, Virginia and Robt. Burns. Passed down, Mary Houston and Mollie Able.

Cairo, March 24.—Passed up, Thompson Dean and Swallow. Passed down, Louisville, Bismarck and City of Alton. River rose three inches; weather cloudy and warm.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Wind easterly and strong.

Arrived—ship Mayflower, Call, 33 days from Newport, Wales, iron, to master; schooner J. Simonson, Ellis, 21 days from New York, general cargo, to order.

[Private Cablegram.]

London, March 24.—The strike of the Preston cotton spinners is extending. Several Glasgow mills have stopped for want of hands.

Madrid, March 24.—Two hundred women marched through the streets to the Cortes, with a petition against conscription.

Havana, March 23.—The insurgents are massing on the south side of the island. The inhabitants demand more troops.

The Government is silent regarding the movement of troops. The American brig Mary Lowell was captured at Ragged Island.

The Peruvian monitors still remain at Ragged Island. During their voyage one of the monitors jammed the steamer Havana, sinking her. Seven of the Havana's crew were drowned.

New York, March 24, noon.—The Ocean Queen arrived to-day, from Panama, with $100,000 in treasure. She brings no news.

London, March 24, noon.—Bonds easier at 83⅝.

Liverpool, March 24, noon.—Cotton opens active; middling uplands 12d; middling Orleans 12¼d. Sales 15,000 bales.

Liverpool, March 24, afternoon.—Cotton ⅛d higher; middling uplands 12¼d; middling Orleans 12⅜d. Sales 20,000 bales.

Havre, March 24.—Cotton firmer, but not higher.

Washington, March 24.—Eighty-two miles will complete the Pacific Railroad.

HOUSE.—A motion to extend the time for evidence in the contested election between W. H. Strader and Eggleston, from the Cincinnati District, was defeated.

The motion was in the interest of Strader.

The Reconstruction Committee held no meeting. To-morrow they consider the Georgia case.

The Senate caucus agreed to suspend the Tenure-of Office law for four years.

It is reported that Grant accepts this solution, but the repealers are stubborn. The result is doubtful.

Omnibus bills, removing disabilities, constructed on a partisan basis, will not pass. The opposition is thoroughly organized.

The dead lock will continue till some general amnesty bill is adopted.

English View of the Cuban Situation.

The London *Times* of the 3d instant has a long article upon the Cuban insurrection, which, while considering the American accounts from the seat of war as too favorable to the insurgents, and the Spanish accounts as equally exaggerated on the other side, concludes that, making allowance for all these, "enough remains to make no doubt whatever Spanish authority can ever be restored to its former completeness."

The *Times* is of opinion that the geographical position of Cuba makes every American believe that it is destined to become one of the States of the Union, and to give his country a preponderant influence in the Gulf of Mexico. It is declared that, possessing Cuba, the Union must dominate the West Indies, and proceed surely and swiftly to the incorporation of the continent south of its borders. The fertility, the vast resources of the island, not yet fully developed by the Spanish possessors, its capacity for producing the most valued growths of tobacco, its fine harbors, and its comparatively healthy climate, are represented as making it an object of desire to the patriotic American. The American resident's have long looked upon it as scarcely foreign ground. The *Times* tells an anecdote of one of the early settlers in Texas, then under Mexican rule, being asked whether he did not regret leaving his country, answered coolly: "I guess my country will be along here soon." So the Americans look upon the possession of the noble Spanish island as part of their "manifest destiny." The *Times* does not fail to point out that lawless expeditions have in past years been directed against Cuba by Americans, and, though the general government cannot be accused of giving them any assistance, the filibusters, it is alleged, certainly had the secret sympathy of multitudes in the Union. The *Times* will see by late advices that the United States government is about reinforcing its squadron in the Cuban waters, probably with a view of preserving that neutrality which is demanded by national duty and honor, and, possibly, the same time, if it be necessary, of assisting the Spanish authorities in preventing outrages upon American citizens. The *Times* says:

"There could be no greater triumph for the partisans of the fallen dynasty, and no more dangerous weapon for them in the Cortes than the circumstance that the overthrow of the lawful Queen had produced the loss of the most valuable dependency of Spain. The multitude does not argue, but is moved by first and general impressions; and though it might be shown conclusively that the loss of Cuba had been really caused by the long misgovernment of the very monarchy which had been overthrown, yet the fact that it had followed closely on Prim and Serrano's revolution would create an ineradicable belief that the calamity was due to their treason or neglect. The difficulties of Spain at the present moment are even more financial than political, and the prospect of a long Cuban war, taxing all the powers of the mother country, must depress the confidence of capitalists, while it increases the unwillingness of the people to make pecuniary sacrifices."

General Rousseau's Life Insurance.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Our attention has been called to the following paragraph, which appeared in the correspondence of a late issue of your paper:

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S LIFE INSURED.—The sudden death of Gen. L. H. Rousseau in New Orleans last month is supposed to have left his family unprovided for. A few days since Ex-Congressman Daniel W. Voorhies, of Indiana, discovered that a short time before his death Gen. Rousseau insured his life in the Equitable Company, of New York, for $10,000. Mr. Voorhies is endeavoring to establish the claim for the benefit of the late Generals family, who at present know nothing of it.

As the latter part of this statement is calculated to produce the impression that the Equitable Life Assurance Society is disposed to resist the payment of the amount secured by the policy on Gen. Rousseau's life, we beg that you will inform your readers that such is not the case. Gen. Rousseau's life was insured in this Society for the sum of $10,000. Proofs of his death were received only a day or two ago from our agent in New Orleans. The case was at once acted upon, and the administrator of Gen. Rousseau's estate (to whom the policy appears to be payable) notified of the Society's readiness to pay the same.

No communication has been received from Hon. D. W. Voorhies on the subject, nor are we aware that he has any connection with the matter.

After having issued over 40,000 policies, assuring upwards of $160,000,000; and having paid losses amounting to upward of $2,000,000, we are able to say that we have never resisted a claim in the Courts, excepting in one case, where fraud was so apparent as to leave no choice as to the course to be pursued.

We endeavor to be so particular when the contract is made, that any hesitation at the time of its maturity is rendered unnecessary.

We are informed that the family of Gen. Rousseau were uncertain as to whom the policy was made payable, which may have been the occasion of the remark made by your correspondent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

GEORGIA AHEAD OF NEW ENGLAND.—Said Mr. Sprague the other day in a speech in the Senate:

A few weeks since, in order to understand something of the condition of the South, I visited Georgia, and, naturally was invited to inspect a cotton mill. In the city of Augusta, Ga., is a cotton mill that to-day will surpass, and to day does surpass, in the success of its operations the best one in New England; and the secret of that success lies in the turn of one roll where the cotton is delivered on the spindle, it turning at one hundred and fifteen turns to the minute, where others in New England, and even by the side of it, turn ninety or one hundred.

MARINE NEWS.

The Marine News will be found on our inside page.

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. mh16 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1869.

The money market proper continues in the same condition as noticed in our last report. On the streets A1 notes, secured by unquestionable collaterals, are quoted at 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month, and first class business paper without collaterals at 1 per cent. per month. Mortgage paper rules at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1 and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers.

Gold opened at 131⅛ to 132 (against 131⅞ at New York) and after a limited movement closed at 132 to 132⅛. The sales included $4500 and $2000 at 131⅞, $1500 and $15,000 at 132, $5000, $5000 and $10,000 at 132⅛, and $5000 at 132⅜. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted at 127½ to 128½ for American half dollars, and 135½ to 135¾ for Mexican dollars.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were to a very fair extent and the sales of Sterling included $5000 bill of lading at 141, £2000 bill of lading and £5000 A1 clear at 141⅛, £2500 A1 clear and £12,000 A1 bill of lading at 141¼, £2500 A1 clear at 141⅜, £1000, £3000 and £3000 at 141⅜, £2000 A1 clear and £5500 A1 bill of lading at 141⅝, £2000 and £4000 private bankers' at 141⅝, £500 at 142, and £500 bank at 108½. The business in Francs included 75,000 and 175,000 A1 commercial at 4, (sales) 40,000 and 60,000 (purchases) at 3 99. Sterling may be quoted at 141 to 141⅝ for bill of lading and clear and 142⅛ to 142¼ for bank, and francs 4 to 3 98¾ for the former and 3 95 to 3.96¼ for the latter.

There was an increased amount of Domestic Exchange offered, and rates were easier, although without any quotable decline. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, some of them, however, offering, toward the close, to draw at ⅛ for round amounts. The sales of private included $40,000 New York commercial sight at ⅛ per cent premium, $20,000 at 5 16, $75,000 commercial, $50,000 and $150,000 private bankers' at ⅛, $100,000 at ⅛ to 7-16, $25,000 ten days' sight at ⅛ discount, $12,000 thirty days' at 1⅛, a moderate amount of sixty days' at 1⅝, and $15,000 sight on Boston at ⅛ prem.

Nothing reported in Stocks, excepting 22 shares Crescent City Railroad at $65. We heard of several round sales of State Levee six per cent. bonds, the particulars of which were withheld.

A lot of $1000 Metropolitan Police Warrants sold at the reduced rate of 78, and $5000 State (in small lots) at 88 to 90.

City Treasury notes were inactive and drooping. The sales included $3000 at 26½ per cent discount, and $1000 at 27. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 27 to 28 discount, and supplied the demand at 26.

Later.

There were no sales at the Board last evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 6400 bales, partially at previous rates, but mostly at an advance of ⅛ to ¼c. We now quote ordinary at 24⅛ to 25½c; good ordinary at 26⅛ to 26¾c; low middling at 27 to 27¼c, middling at 28c to —; strict middling at 28⅛ to 29c, and good middling at 29⅛ to 30c.

The market opened at yesterday's advance, but after the receipt of the Liverpool telegrams factors advanced their pretensions, and the subsequent business exhibited increased animation with a general upward tendency, the prices paid showing an improvement on yesterday's rates to the extent noted above, while the sales were on the liberal scale reported. Some authorities quoted strict good ordinary at 26¾c, strict low middling at 27¾c, and middling at 28⅛ to 28¾c, but the figures we have given appeared to us to approximate most nearly to the state of the market at the close. The business was mostly for Great Britain and the Continent. Only a limited amount was taken for the North.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	2,944
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	724,219—727,220
	730,264
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	601,665—601,665
Stock on hand and on shipboard	128,619

Receipts proper since last evening 959 bales, against 1257 for the corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS.—The market still shows no improvement. There is very little Cotton offering for foreign ports, while coastwise the regular steamers are filling out with rough Freight. We quote as follows:

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool nominal, to New York ⅜ to ⅝c, to Boston and Philadelphia ⅝ to ¾c per lb; Flour to Northern ports 60 to 65c per bbl; Corn to Northern ports 15 to 18c per bushel, Molasses and Beef to New York $1 per bbl.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅜ to 7 16d, to Havre ⅝c per lb; Corn and Wheat to Liverpool 8⅛ to 9d per bushel.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 1 hhd Sugar and 10 bbls Molasses were received to day. The market for Sugar is extremely dull, and the only sale from first hands to-day is 29 hhds good common at 12¼c per lb. Several sales were made from second hands at the usual advance on wholesale prices. This stock on Sugar is large. Molasses is scarce, and is quoted at 65c per gallon for fermenting, 75c for prime for melting, 78c for choice, and 73c for reboiled.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Great Republic, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market is well supplied, but it is rather dull, although there was more inquiry to-day, and the feeling generally is decidedly better. Fine is quoted at $4 25 per bbl; $5 62½ to $5 75 for superfine; $5 75 for single; $6 to $ — for double extra, and $6 25 to $ — for treble extra. The principal sales to-day are confined to 3150 bbls, of which 50 and 100 superfine at $5 75, 50 single extra at $5 85, and 50 at $6; 100 and 150 double extra at $6 12½; 100 treble extra at $6 30, 300 and 500 treble extra at $6 35, 50 do. at $6 37½, 100 double extra at $6, 250 choice extra at $9, and 50 do. at $11 25 per bbl.

CORN.—The market is quiet, with a moderate supply on hand. Sales to-day 2344 sacks, of which 514 white mixed, in second hand bags, at 75c, 630 mixed merchantable at 77c, 500 and 700 white at 78c per bushel.

OATS.—We have heard of sales to-day of nearly 1000 sacks at 65c per bushel, but subsequently the market was firmer, and most holders were asking 68c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is firm; 350 sacks sold at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in fair supply and demand. 90 bales prime sold at $27, and 1100 choice Aurora sold at $28 per ton.

PORK.—The market is dull, with holders asking $33 25 per bbl for mess. It is retailing at $33 50 to $33 75 per barrel. Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 100 bbls extra heavy mess sold at $33 50 per bbl.

BACON.—The market for this article is also very dull. Shoulders are offered in small lots at 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c, clear sides 17¾c per lb, but at retail ¼ to ½c per lb more is obtained.

LARD.—We have to note a dull market at 18¾ to 19½c per lb for tierces, and 20¼ to 21c for kegs.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are retailing at 13⅞ to 14c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is dull, and is quoted at 18¾ 19c per lb.

BUTTER.—The market is bare of Western while Northern is very scarce. We quote choice Western 40 to 45c, inferior 32½ to 37½c; choice Goshen 55 to 57½c; common to good Northern 45 to 50c per lb.

RICE.—Louisiana Rice in fair supply, but the demand is only for the local trade. We quote nominally ordinary 7½ to 8¼c; prime 9 to 9⅜c per pound.

WHISKY.—There is still very little demand for lots, and the stock is heavy. Rectified is quoted at 80 to 90c per gallon. A lot of 50 bbls Louisiana sold to-day at 85c per gallon.

WOOL.—The market is bare of all kinds except Mexican, which is quoted at 23 to 24c per lb.

RYE.—Is in light supply and demand. The last sale was at $1 70 per bushel from the landing.

HIDES.—The demand for dry Hides is good, especially for light weights, but wet Hides are neglected. We quote dry salted 20 to 21c, country dry flint 20 to 21½c, Texas stretched 22 to 24c per lb; wet city slaughter 9 to 13½c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 25, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—212 Texas Beeves, 102 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold yesterday—224 Texas Beeves, 211 Calves and Yearlings, 22 Hogs, 5 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—651 Texas Beeves, 792 Calves and Yearlings, 296 Hogs, 400 Sheep and 77 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ₱ lb	—	10 — 14
2d quality, ₱ head	35	— @ 50 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	45	— @ 60 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	30	— @ 35 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	18	— @ 22 —
Hogs ₱ lb gross	—	10 @ — 12
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	4	— @ 7 —
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	2	50 @ 3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	—	— @ 1 50
Milch Cows, 1st quality, ₱ head	90	— @ 100 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head	50	— @ 60 —
Yearlings, ₱ head	10	— @ 14 —
Calves, ₱ head	10	— @ 14 —
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	8	— @ 20 —
Goats, ₱ head	1	50 @ 4 00

$5000 WAGER.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE CONTEST.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on deposit FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to wager, in sums to suit, from one Hundred Dollars, upwards, that MISSISSIPPI STEAM FIRE ENGINE No. 2 will win the wager in the contest, with VOLUNTEER STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 1, on next SUNDAY, subject to the decision of the Judges selected by those companies. Apply at No. 176 Gravier street, back office, ground floor. mh25 3t—2p

The Great Bazaar,

64..........Bienville Street..........64

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th of March, at 8 o'clock. A fine lunch will be served. State and City Officials and the public at large are requested to attend. Minors and boys not admitted. Strict order will be maintained. THOS M. DAVIS, Proprietor. mh23 3t

For Sale,

A BAKERY, situated on Moreau street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny, Nos. 407 and 409. Apply on the premises. mh24 6t

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the undersigned, on the evening of the 9th inst., a young COW and its CALF. The owner can have the same on payment of all the costs. JOACHIM PAYTRAL. On the Lake Road, Bayou St. John, four squares from the Gate. mh23 3t

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK, Washer and Ironer, to go to the country. Liberal wages will be paid and a permanent home secured. Apply to LABUSQUIERE, DUPLEIX & CO., 55 Peters street. mh23 3t

Wanted,

A MAN, French or German, to work steadily on a plantation. No objection to a party having a family. LABUSQUIERE DUPLEIX & CO. mh23 3t 55 Peters street.

To Arrive per Ship Bon Fils, from Bordeaux.

A LOT of genuine GRUYERE CHEESE. LABUSQUIERE, DUPLEIX & CO., mh23 2t 55 Peters street.

For Rent—Furnished House.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling-House, neatly furnished, with Kitchen, Out-Houses and Large Garden. Good Waterworks and Cisterns on the premises. Apply to Mrs J. S. MAUNSELL, mh21 3t 6 Peace street, Third District.

Removal.

M. NOULEN begs leave to inform her patrons and the ladies generally, that she has REMOVED her establishment to 335 Magazine street, between Felicity and St. Mary.

In connection with Dressmaking, she keeps Dress Trimmings and Millinery of the latest styles. mh20 1m

HATHORN & PIERSON,

GROCERIES, OILS AND DRUGS,

95, 97 & 99..Gravier Street..95, 97 & 99

Between Magazine and Camp,

—OFFER FOR SALE—

100 barrels refined PETROLEUM OIL, 50 barrels LINSEED OIL, 50 tons WHITE LEAD, all grades, 50 barrels TURPENTINE, 100 kegs English SODA BI-CARB, 50 boxes WINES—assorted brands, 25 barrels ALCOHOL, 95 per cent, 50 ounces QUININE French, 50 ounces MORPHINE, 500 pounds CHLOROFORM, 5 bags GUM OPIUM, 200 boxes PRESCRIPTION VIALS & BOTTLES, 25 barrels FLOUR SULPHER, 5 barrels CAMPHOR, 5 cases NUTMEGS, 20 barrels LARD OIL, 500 boxes WINDOW GLASS, 100 boxes CASTILE SOAP, 100 cases CONCENTRATED LYE, 100 cases WHITE LEAD, in tin cans. mh20 1m

IMPORTANT

To Planters and Merchants.

WE will sell at very low prices a most superior article of Extra MESS BEEF, and it will be a great saving to planters and merchants to call and see us before paying present high rates for Pork. Our Beef is all warranted. R. M. WILSON & SON, mh19 1m 30 Carondelet street.

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. mh17 3m

AGENTS WANTED. Agents can make from $10 to $20 per day, with Blake's Double Patent Chair Springs. They make a Spring and Rocking chair out of any common chair, by simply fixing to the front legs. They fit any chair and cannot get out of order; they will last a lifetime. The Springs are appreciated by Ladies. [illegible] Address C. B. GOODWIN & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, 612 Broadway, N. Y. mh19 3t

T. Harang & Co's. Canal,

CHOCTAW LOCKS.

THIS is the name given by the above gentlemen to a fine set of Locks built by them on their plantation situated on Bayou Lafourche.

The capacity of the Locks are 14 feet by 80. The Canal, at present, is 12 feet wide in the swamps and 20 feet on high land. The depth is from 6½ to 7 feet.

Boatmen and travelers will find the Canal in a good traveling condition, and in less than 10 hours they may pass from the Mississippi River through the Company's and Harvey's Canal into the Bayou Lafourche. mh18 1m

Notice.

PERSONS having any kind of OLD GOODS, and who should like to dispose of them, can do so by applying to RAGUET & GERARD Tailors, mh19 No. 96, corner Conti and Bourbon.

Havana Lottery.

THE highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

SORNIO & BROTHERS,

mh16 1m 77 Gravier street.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing under the name of J. RIVIERE & CO. was dissolved on the first inst., M. A. E. HELMES, of New York, retiring from the same.

Mr. J. RIVIERE will continue the business under his own name. J. RIVIERE. A. E. HELMES.

New Orleans, March 1st, 1869. mar1 1m

Copartnership.

MR. FRANK H. HOOKER becomes 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 at 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. dec16 1y FRANK H. HOOKER.

MADAME DUPUY,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM PARIS with the latest French, and also with the latest New York Fashions, receives every month the last HAUTES NOUVEAUTES of Spring. DRESS MAKING in the latest styles. A large assortment of PLUMES. CLEANING and DYEING of PLUMES.

97..........Royal Street..........97

mar9 1m New Orleans.

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 suit, 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 unequalled 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. mar6 3m

Office of the Merchants' Mut. Ins. Co.
No. 104 CANAL STREET.
New Orleans, March 13th, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Election for Eleven Directors shall be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the 5th of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. mar14 td G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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. aug19 1y

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.

F. GIEFERS,

24..........St. Charles Street..........24

Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Maker, Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality. mar1 1y Prices Moderate.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
New Orleans, March 25th, 1869.

THIS Bank will be closed on Good Friday, 26th instant. Notes maturing that day must be paid the day previous. CHAS. JUMONVILLE, mh25 1t Cashier.

Bank of America.
New Orleans, March 25, 1869.

THIS Bank will be closed To-morrow, (Good Friday,) Notes maturing on that day must be paid this day. J. B. FARRIS, mar25 1t Cashier.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

WARRANTS of all denominations, to pay State Taxes for sale by the undersigned, who will also attend to the payment of the same without charge of extra [illegible]. J. HERNANDEZ, mar8 1m 11 Carondelet street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Thursday and Friday Evenings, 25, 26, Brougham's Great Play of the LOTTERY OF LIFE.

LOTTERY —OF— LIFE.

Saturday Evening—Benefit of D. E. RALTON.

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 Bilious 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.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

17..........Chartres Street..........17

IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, Canna 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. sept27 1y op

Sale of Warehoused and Unclaimed Goods.

United States Customhouse, New Orleans, Collector's Office, March 19th, 1869.

JAMES MELLIGAN, Auctioneer.

THE following goods having remained in Warehouse unclaimed for more than one year or warehoused for more than three years, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse Building, [illegible], on FRIDAY, April 9th, 1869, at 11 o'clock a. m.:

UNCLAIMED—1 package cigarettes, 1 sack guano, 1 box wall paper, [illegible]

WAREHOUSED OVER THREE YEARS—34 baskets champagne, 2 boxes champagne, [illegible]

W. P. KELLOGG, [illegible] Collector. mh21 21 24 2[illegible] ap1 a[illegible]

BOYS' CLOTHING

—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE.

jan30 1y 116 Canal street, New Orleans.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1849.)

Chocolate. Chocolate.

P. GISOLON,

119..........ROYAL STREET..........119

Torrefied Coffee and Ground Coffee of EVERY GRADE; ALL KINDS OF CANDIES AND JELLIES.

NO one can now question the superiority of all goods from P. Gisolon's house, 119 Royal street, known for the last twenty years, and which is rendered, on account of its success in the [illegible], goods at all prices. Call and judge for yourselves. P. GISOLON, feb17 3m 119 Royal street.

NEEDLES AND FISHING TACKLE.

ANDREW CLERK & CO. respectfully inform the public and their old customers that they will continue business in their old stand, No. 48 Maiden Lane, New York. Their assortment of Fishing Tackle is the largest and most complete in any in the United States. They are also Sole Agents for the Warren Needle, which for the last thirty years has enjoyed a reputation for quality and uniformity of temper superior to all others. jan28 3m

$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, 188 Canal Street, New Orleans. feb14 3m

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO. 44 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO. 44 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO. 44 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO. 44 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO. 44 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO. feb16 6m 44 Tchoupitoulas street.

General Railroad and Steamboat TICKET OFFICE,

Corner St. Charles and Common streets, (Under St. Charles Hotel.)

Passengers going to any point in the North by boat to Cairo, can purchase their Through Tickets AT THIS OFFICE.

Tickets good by ALL BOATS, and good UNTIL USED.

Passengers that have bought their Boat Ticket to Cairo can purchase at THIS OFFICE their Railroad Ticket from Cairo to any point in the North, and can also engage Sleeping Cars—saving time, trouble and money. [mh4 3m] WM BEDELL, Ticket Agent.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERZ,

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets, (Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered at the lowest prices. Shipments particularly attended to. jy31 1y

LLAMBIAS & DOCKTER,

115..........LEVEE STREET..........115

(OPPOSITE COAST STEAMBOAT LANDING.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN PRODUCE, Pork, Flour, Coffee, Irish Potatoes, Beans, Lard, Whiskey, Tobacco, Coal Oil, Codfish, Herrings, Soap, Candles, Lard, Rice, Sugar, Corn, Salt, Soda, Aniseta, Cordials, and all goods required by the Country Dealers and Planters,

At the Lowest Market Prices.

mh4 1m

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, feb 18 3m No. 128 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Mme. ROBERT,

196..........CANAL STREET..........196

Between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

RICH LACES and LACE SHAWLS, Fashions, Nouveautés and Dress Making in the Latest Parisian Styles. mar9 1m

BEN BUISSON,

181..........Common Street..........181

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GALLIER COURT,

..........Room..........

mar9 3m

E. DECHAMPS,

20..........St. Louis Street..........20

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 Bouget, Aîn, of Bordeaux. jan8 1y

SPRING OF 1869.

CLOTHING AT A BARGAIN!

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 & 83..........Canal Street..........81 & 83

—AND—

213, 215 & 217..........OLD LEVEE..........213, 215 & 217

The FINEST Stock of Ready Made CLOTHING to be found.

Employing daily upwards of 300 workmen for the Manufacture of Clothing, I have an IMMENSE ADVANTAGE over other houses, and am enabled to offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS to my Customers and to the Public.

Ten first-class Cutters are also connected with my Establishments, and persons wishing to have their Clothes made to order will find no other as great advantages, both in regard to the elegance of the cut, the workmanship and prices of the Goods.

I have also on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES from the best European Factories, to which the attention of Merchant Tailors is called, and which I will sell, by the piece and otherwise, on good terms.

LEON GODCHAUX, 81 and 83 Canal street, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee street.

The attention of Mothers is called to my beautiful assortment of Children's First Communion Clothing. mh19 1m

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fifteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1869..........$496,936 21

Viz: Fire Premiums	$224,635 96	
Marine Premiums	141,602 85	
River Premiums	130 [illegible] 40	
		$496,936 21
Less Return Premiums	$1,502 46	
Less Unearned Premiums	36,760 00	
		38,262 46
Net earned premiums		$458,673 75
Losses, etc., paid		
Fire Losses	$125 045 15	
Marine Losses	119,350 75	
River Losses	29,380 30	
	$273,776 20	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	59,721 41	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	13,067 81	
Expenses, Reinsurance, etc., less discount account	19,464 98	
Six per cent. interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1869	31,329 00	
		398,[illegible] 50
Net profit		$ 60,517 16

ASSETS.

Invested in Real Estate	$ 38,705 00
" Mortgages on Real Estate	76,371 50
" City and other Bonds	82,520 00
" Bank and other Stocks	126,765 00
" Scrip of Insurance Co.'s	73,476 25
Loaned on Pledges	23,[illegible] 19
Bills Receivable	35,119 47
Premiums in course of Collection	97,449 30
Cash on hand	116,494 00
	$667,917 14

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

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1869. P. C. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees have received to declare a Scrip Dividend of Forty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year expiring 28th of February, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of June next.

Thirty per cent. of the scrip certificates issued for the year [illegible] will be redeemed, also six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid, on and after the second Monday of May, 1869, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs,	A. Lecourt,
Ant. Carriere,	Frank Williams,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Thomas Byrne,
E. Brigtier,	John Thornhill,
Chas. Lafitte,	Jos. B. Wallis,
P. Anderson,	George Foster,
Alfred Hearty,	Andrew Stewart,
A. Freret,	L. B. Poitier,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	R. Piaggio,
E. F. Schmeyer,	Rudolph Sieg,
Geo. W. Hyman,	H. F. Given,
Arch'd Montgomery,	W. C. Black,
Henry J. Vose,	Geo. G. Garner,
E. Marquese,	Thos. H. Hunt,
Cass. Wu[illegible],	Chs. Honold,
A. R. Mo[illegible],	O. Carriere,
	S. Howard.

mh19 1m daw1f

Havana Lottery.

THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

SORNIO & BROTHERS,

mh16 1m 77 Gravier street.

Dr. J. LYMAN KENNEDY,

FORMERLY OF PHILADELPHIA,

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

215 Canal, Entrance on Rampart Street.

For the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Functional Derangements, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Spinal Irritations, all Diseases Incidental to Females at the dawn of womanhood, the age of maternity and changes of life. Pulmonary Consumption, Diseases of the Heart, Eye, Ear, Blood and Skin, the Womb, Uterus and its appendages, scientifically treated. Thirteen years of my professional life having been devoted exclusively to the treatment of the above named Diseases, I feel that I can promise a speedy and permanent cure in Diseases not often understood. Dr. K. Has testimonials and autograph letters from some of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen in this country many of whom are known to the world of letters, bearing testimony to his skill. Dr. K. has collected the principal discoveries with which Modern Chemistry has enriched the field of Materia Medica. He has investigated faithfully the effects of various substances and explored the wide field of new remedies not before used, several of which have proved to have qualities of great remedial power. Persons at a distance can consult me by letter.

J. LYMAN KENNEDY, M. D., 215 Canal street, feb27 1y Entrance on Rampart street.

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. D. COBB & CO., New York, COBB, DOLMONDE & CO., jan 22 july 31—tu th & sa 37 Natchez street.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD COTTON BEAMS

THE ONLY RELIABLE PLATFORM SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, DRUG SCALES, BUTCHER SCALES. For sale at Fairbanks' Southern Scale Depot, NO. 53 CAMP STREET. feb6 3m W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

GLYNN & WINTZ,

9..........CAMP STREET..........9

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies' Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Also—Agents for Cahill's Imperial Bronze. We use the finest materials and employ the best of workmen, therefore we guarantee satisfaction. Day & Martin's celebrated English Blacking always on hand. mh7 1y GLYNN & WINTZ

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 keeps 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. B. J. BEAKLEY, 21, 23 and 25 Front str., between Canal and Bienville, nov 26 1y (Sugar Landing.) Office No. 25.

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, 20th March
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarié..........Saturday, 3d April
LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau..........Saturday, 17th April
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday, 1st May

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	85
Third Cabin	35
Do. including railway tickets	37

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 VICTOR PERRILLIAT, apr6 6md 197 Common street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT..........Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. R. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. WM F HENRY
GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans;

The steamship

CRESCENT CITY,

R. W. Holmes, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, March 28th, at 8 A. 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. 180 Common street.

The UNITED STATES will follow—leaving on SUNDAY, April 4th.

For New York via Havana.

The Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship

MARIPOSA,

E. Kemble, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 8 P. M.

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

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

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, mp4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

The Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.

IS PREPARED to receive and deliver all freight which may offer.

Until further notice, the trains will start from the New Depot at 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 P. M., leaving the Lake and at the alternate hour, commencing at 5 A. M. GEORGE PANDELY, oct8 1y op Superintendent.

TREATMENT

—OF—

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOX, grad. from the Paris University, Corner Canal and Burgundy Streets. jan26t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of J. M. Lapeyre, who has disposed of all his rights and interests in the concern to his late partners Wm. S. Pike and Alex. Brother, they assuming all the liabilities of the same.

New Orleans, Dec. 21st, 1868. WM. S. PIKE, J. M. LAPEYRE, ALEX BROTHER.

THE business of Pike, Lapeyre and Brother will continue to be conducted under the same name and style, until the first day of January next (1869), when Alfred Shepperd and Paul Blanc have an interest in our business, which will thereafter be conducted under the name and style of PIKE, BROTHER & CO.

New Orleans, Dec. 21st, 1868. WM. S. PIKE, ALEX BROTHER, ALFRED SHEPPERD, PAUL BLANC.

Classical and Commercial College,

133..........BARRACKS STREET..........133

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BURGUNDY.

EDW. C. HANDEL. CHS. SLETON.

PARTICULAR attention commonly paid to the comfort of the Boarders. A complete Classical and Commercial Course in French and English. jan21 3m

JOHN R. KEEP. JOS. A. HOGAN.

KEEP & HOGAN,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

26 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, AND 25 NEW LEVEE STREET, NEW ORLEANS. jan2 3m

REMOVAL.

Daniel & James D. Edwards

Have removed, temporarily, from Nos. 28, 30 and 32 New Levee street, to the corner of Customhouse and New Levee and Peters streets opposite the United States Customhouse, prior to occupying their new establishment, corner of New Levee and Peters streets, fronting on Front and Delta streets, between Gravier and Poydras streets. jan21 3m

350,000 Cigars.

FOR SALE, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, a stock of 350,000 Cigars, received at his establishment, from the best Vuelta de Abajo factories. Also, a large selection of Mixed and Domestic Cigars. F. SUAREZ. Cigar manufacturer No. 19 Columbus street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, Third District. feb 13 3m

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Fouchez 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, Vacuum Pans, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work, and every description of Machinery for the South. feb16 1y LEEDS & CO.

For Rent.

A ONE-STORY FRAME BUILDING, situated at the corner of Derbigny and Kerlerec streets, with garden attached to it, near the Esplanade street and Claiborne street cars. Possession immediately. Apply at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District. feb27

For Rent.

A ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, IN KERLEREC street, between Claiborne and Derbigny. Rent low. Possession will be given immediately. Apply at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District. dc17t

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
New Orleans, Feb 6, 1869.

For the purpose of inaugurating a course of Lectures to the Physical Sciences, and for the purpose of putting into practical effect and establishing Schools and Classes of Mechanical Drawing and Lectures on Natural History and Mechanical Inventions, the Committee on Education of the Mechanics' Society of this city would respectfully open communications with Architects, Professors and Lecturers on the various sciences named, for the purpose of securing their aid in the scientific training of the young Mechanics and others of our city and State.

DANIEL EDWARDS, JOHN CLARK, A. BOULWARE, Committee.

Address Education Committee, Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, La.

Editors of Newspapers friendly to the cause of Education will please publish the above. feb8 15t

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER the management of Mme E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DERON

No. 75..........Dauphin Street..........No. 75

BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL. jan9 6m

Café des Pyrénées,

KEPT BY

D. BOUSSE,

45..........ST. LOUIS STREET..........45

CORNER EXCHANGE ALLEY.

GOOD COFFEE and SUPERIOR LIQUORS. COMFORTABLE ROOMS which are recommended to travelers. GREAT REDUCTION. feb28 6m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON has removed from 61 Camp street to the Canal street, where he is producing the finest work in the city, at the old rates of $3 per dozen. feb1 3m CALL AND SEE.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 206 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

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 in French, Spanish and English. sept 4 1y

Dr. C. Blancke,

416 & 418..........St. Charles St..........416 & 418

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium Base is superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, and they are not susceptible of being impaired by acids. mh12 1y

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office, No. 75 Camp Street, Corner of Natchez street.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

Assets on the 31st December, 1868..........$1,143,114 97

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HEWSON, Secretary.

This Company continues to issue Policies on FIRE, RIVER and MARINE risks at the current rates of premium.

TRUSTEES:

E. K. Converse,	Octave Voorhies,
Achille Wendt,	A. H. May,
Robert Borie,	L. H. Allen,
F. M. Howell,	Jno. T. Moore,
Wm. Chambers,	Jos. H. Oglesby,
P. A. Chelmeda,	W. M. Perkins.

sep 8 tf ood