The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Billy Emerson's Minstrel Troupe.

HOW TO COUNTERACT PARSON CONWAY.

We see no insurmountable difficulty in the way of counteracting the vile scheme devised by this pestilent carpet-bagger, to degrade the children of our people, and further the aims of the abominable political party to which he belongs.

Our German fellow-citizens, as we said yesterday, have set us an example which we should be prompt to imitate. They have with great public spirit and energy gone to work and digested a comprehensive plan which we think an admirable one, and well fitted to replace the public school system, which they are willing to abandon to Parson Conway and his proteges. All that remains to be done is the subscription of the necessary funds, and we are assured they will be forthcoming. This plan contemplates the establishment of several grades of schools.

FIRST. PRIMARY SCHOOLS, one in each district of the city; each school to have six classes for boys and as many for girls. English, reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic, to be taught to the two lower classes. Reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, elementary history, geography and natural history, mental arithmetic and drawing to be taught to the 3rd and 4th classes. To the 5th and 6th classes will be taught the English, French and German languages, the higher branches of reading, the history of the world, geography, algebra, geometry, higher arithmetic up to single and double rule of three. The girl's classes, 5th and 6th, to be taught sewing and other feminine work outside of the above plan of instruction, in which they, too, participate. These primary schools are estimated to have at the highest, 300 boys and as many girls, between the ages of 6 and 12, divided into six classes for boys and as many for girls, making 50 scholars each way per class. Scholars to pay monthly, in the two lower classes, $2 each; in the intermediate classes $2 each, and in the two higher classes $4 each. Six teachers for each elementary school, three of whom to be females.

SECOND. INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, replacing the present High School. Objects to be taught: grammar, syntax and composition in the English, French and German languages; poetry and rhetoric in the three languages; the whole of arithmetic as contained in the text books now in use in the public schools; commercial calculations, banking, mathematics, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, geography, history of the United States and of the whole world, ancient history and geography, mythology, natural history in all its branches; natural philosophy (physic); history of literature, French, German and English; calligraphy; geometrical drawing; planing, etc. In the highest class of the intermediate school the elements (grammar) of Latin and Greek. This school to receive children between the ages of 12 and 16. The girls' department to participate in all of the foregoing studies, with the exception of Latin and Greek. The girls in this school also to be taught music, drawing, and some of the finer arts appropriate to the sex. Each intermediate school to receive 150 boys and as many girls, divided into, at least, three classes each way. Five teachers for each intermediate school, two of whom to be females.

THIRD. A HIGH SCHOOL OR POLYTECHNICUM in which to be taught all the higher branches of learning, mechanics, engineering, building, botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology, physic, chemistry, astronomy, highest branches of mathematical drawing, fortifications, etc.

The physical development of the children by gymnastics, in all of the three divisions, for boys and girls, to be carefully attended to.

Such is the [illegible] of the plan agreed upon by our [illegible] fellow-citizens. We submit it to our readers simply to show them what these thoroughly earnest men have in view. The schools are not intended, we understand to be exclusively German. Indeed the projectors desire to co-operate with the American part of our population, and to listen to any suggestions from this quarter. They would even modify the plan if found advisable to do so. They are, however, determined to have schools separate from Conway's, whether the American population join them or not.

We suppose none of our people contemplate having anything to do with the public schools under Mr. Conway's control, after the admission of negroes, and if that be the case, the sooner we take into consideration the subject of new establishments for the tuition of our children the better. We have three months before us in which to make the necessary arrangements, but it would be well that the parents whose children now attend the public schools, should see that preparations are making to organize a new system in time for the opening of the scholastic year, on 1st September. It has been proposed to call a meeting of prominent citizens in the Second and Third Districts of the city at an early day, to take this subject up and to see what can be done. We are assured that the people are ready to respond. It will, of course, be necessary to raise a fund for the benefit of those persons who are unable to pay for the tuition of their children. The public schools will then remain exclusively for the negro children, who will alone enjoy the benefits of the general tax levied throughout the State for school purposes. As to the special city tax, we believe the voters will reject it by an immense majority.

It has been estimated that if an annual fund of $150,000 could be levied for the purpose of maintaining a new system of schools, such as we have urged on our readers, a like sum would probably be raised from the monthly dues paid by parents. This would give $300,000, a sum amply sufficient to educate ten thousand children. But this is a mere estimate, which we do not profess is anything more than approximative. Doubtless there are those among us who are familiar with the subject, and whose suggestions, based upon their experience, would be more valuable.

To proceed in this way would, it seems to us, be more appropriate and more dignified than to prolong a contest which must end in the triumph of the social equality doctrines. We must either establish separate schools or accept the public school system under control of Mr. Conway. Private tuition in separate schools sustained by voluntary contributions and tuition fees, avoids all wrangling on the question of race or color. The tax of two mills, which the whites will have to pay for the education of the black, will only be a temporary sacrifice. It cannot be long before we shall recover control of our own affairs. We can then repeal Mr. Conway's law and adjust the school question in conformity with the sentiments of the white people of Louisiana. Probably by that time we shall have become convinced of the advantages of private schools and the pay system.

In the meantime we must keep in view to vote down the special tax which Mr. Conway wishes to impose upon us if we will let him. It is believed that that tax will be fixed at one-quarter of one per cent. The day of election is not yet fixed, but we suppose it will be held shortly.

SODA WATER.—Mr. T. S. Waterman, of 56 Basin street, announces through our advertising columns to-day a further reduction of fifty cents in the price of his soda water.

The price is now one dollar per fountain, including cartage.

THE EIGHTH WONDER!—To the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a fluid without bad smell, sediment or color, that changes the grayest hair to its youthful shade, in from five to ten applications. This prodigy of the age is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

What Railroads Do for the People.

VALUE OF LANDS INCREASED ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT.

The editor of the Gadsden *Times*, who has recently been over the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, says that the time made by their trains is probably faster than that of any other road in the South, being at the rate of 22 miles per hour, including stoppages. He further states that lands along the road which heretofore sold for twenty dollars per acre, are now worth fifty.

And yet we hear of land-owners refusing to grant railroads the right of way in Louisiana—others demanding exorbitant and inadmissible equivalents for the right of way—others demanding two and three times the value of property which railroad companies require and seek to purchase.

Is not this a very short-sighted policy? It is much better to make fair contracts with railroad companies than drive them to the legal methods of expropriation.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* thus exposes an instance of the short-sighted policy to which we have reference:

It is rumored that the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, owing to the exorbitant prices asked by property-holders for naked lots along Front street and at the foot of North Boulevard and Africa streets, intend to strike the river above Baton Rouge at some point near the old brick-yard, and for that purpose a line from the Plank road along the Bowie's levee, has been surveyed by the engineer of the company.

Louisiana Rice.

Mr. James Wood, dealer in Louisiana and Carolina rice, and agent of the Empire Parish Steam Rice Mill, No. 33 Peters street, between Customhouse and Bienville, has submitted to us a sample of rice grown on the land of Gustave Bayhi, Esq., Plaquemines parish, hulled and polished at the Empire Parish Rice Mill, Pointe-a-la-Hache, and destined to have been exhibited at the late State Fair, if it had been milled in time. The rice we find to be of superior quality and well prepared for market. The grain is large and of good color. Mr. Wood communicates to us these particulars touching the present growing crop:

A large breadth of land has been put into rice, and the prospect is that the fields will yield rich returns. Should the season prove favorable, rice of the new crop will be received here on or about the 15th of next August. Last year the first lot made its appearance on this market on the 12th of August, and in 1868 on the 10th of the same month.

From the 1st of September last to date the receipts here foot up 47,860 barrels of cleared rice, averaging 240 lbs.

The stock of rough rice in the whole country is represented as very light, scarcely amounting to 8000 barrels.

A marked improvement has been noticeable in the course of the market for Louisiana rice during the past fortnight. Orders have been received here from the North and West, and the receivers are disposing of their stocks quite freely for supplying other markets.

The improved quality of the article offered for sale during the present and last two seasons has enabled it to compete more successfully with other descriptions placed on our market. There are now eight steam rice mills in operation throughout the rice growing portion of the State, and two in this city, with all the latest improvements necessary toward cleaning and polishing the rough rice or paddy, and the general details of the culture are receiving much greater attention.

Yours truly, JAMES WOOD.

GRAND PARLOR CONCERT.—The concert for the benefit of the Seventh Street Orphans' Home takes place this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The artists named to participate are the young musical genius Senorita Filomeno, Miss Melanie May, Prof. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Pearce, Miss J. S——, Senor Salcedo and Mr. Thos. Doane. The programme for the occasion we notice embraces a number of fine selections. The cause is a most worthy one, and we hope will be materially assisted by the proceeds of the concert.

We return our thanks to Mr. H. Conquest Clarke, Secretary of the Mayor, for a copy of the official proceedings of the City Council of New Orleans, on the 17th instant.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Public Administrator.

To the Editor of the N. O. Bee:

The last General Assembly has deemed it convenient and necessary to consider the people of this State in the light of lunatics and interdicted, by providing that a suitable person, termed Public Administrator, shall be appointed by His Excellency the Governor of this State, to take charge of and administer the property of private individuals in all intestate successions, when there is no surviving husband or wife, or heir present or represented in the State, in all cases when the administration is claimed by two or more persons, in all testate successions when the executor has not qualified, and in all vacant successions—thereby exhibiting their great wisdom, superior intelligence and extensive knowledge.

It is very natural that the patience and forbearance of our people, in silently supporting the wrongs and injuries inflicted and heaping upon them, should be considered by our most learned masters as an insanity.

We could have nought to say if the servants of our masters confined their actions within the scope of the powers delegated to them; but the servants are worse than the masters, and seek, in their thirst for power and desire of gain, to embrace more than their grasp can retain.

Such is the case with P. B. Fouke, Public Administrator for this parish. Not content with the profits which would arise from the administration of successions lawfully falling within the meaning of the act, (No. 87,) he seeks to have wills annulled in order to obtain the administration of the estate. He has brought a suit to annul the will of Mrs. Ann Bryant, *alias* Bass, No. 33,189, Second District Court for this parish, probated long before the pretended act went into operation. He alleges, in substance, that Mrs. Bass could not, after a sentence of interdiction, make a valid will.

Supposing the testament to be null and void, the moment the court orders its execution, and the executrix has qualified, the Public Administrator has nothing to do with the estate, and in bringing a suit to annul the will he goes far beyond his power. If he has the power to sue for the annulment of a will, then the flood-gates of litigation are opened and we may bless the Legislature for heaping another curse upon our people, who are now groaning under the heavy yoke of tyranny.

Very respectfully, CHS. LOUQUE, Att'y at Law.

The plan of building railways of only between two and three feet gauge is now attracting great attention among European engineers. A line in Wales, called the Festiniog Railway, has been operated with locomotives for six years past with a gauge of 1 foot 11½ inches, and recent investigations show that it has not only been economical in the matter of construction, but also in its running expenses. The total length of the line, which extends from Portmadoc to the Festiniog slate quarries, is 14½ miles. Its total cost, including a mile of breakwater, half a mile of tunneling, and no end of rock-cutting and embankments, and with 7 locomotives and 1000 cars, has been only £6000 per mile; and on this cost it pays 12½ per cent. annually. The regular speed of trains is limited to 12 miles per hour, but they have been run at 30 miles, and could be run if required at 40. The line is full of sharp curves—some with a radius of 120 feet—and of grades of 1 in 80. The success of the narrow gauge in this instance has led to its adoption in Norway with satisfactory results, and it is proposed to introduce it into Russia. It seems as though American railway engineers might also study it with profit.—*Ex.*

TALENT AND TACT.—Talent is serious, grave, sober and respectable. Tact is all that, and more too. It is not distinctly a sixth sense, but the life of all five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, the lively touch. It is the interpreter of all riddles, and the remover of every obstacle, and shows a man his way in the world. Talent is power; tact is skill. Talent is weight; tact is momentum. Talent is wealth, while tact is ready money. For all practical purposes, tact carries it against talent ten to one. Take them to the theatre; one will produce a play that will fall dead upon its first representation; the other will keep the house full every night. One makes the world wonder that it moves no faster; the other excites astonishment that it moves so fast. Take them into the church; talent convinces, tact converts. Take them to court; talent feels its way, tact finds its way. Talents command; tact is obeyed. Talent has the ears of the house; tact wins its hearts and votes. Talent is a fine thing to talk about, but tact is the talent of talents; the eye of discrimination; the right hand of intellect.

It is related of the late Prince Henry de Bourbon that last summer while he was at the Hotel Basilewski, ex-Queen Isabella said to her son, "Ask your uncle always to be your friend and protector." The Prince thereupon took the boy on his knee and gave him a lecture on the good qualities which he ought to cultivate. When he had finished the ex-Queen burst into tears, and cried out "In other words, try to be all that your mother is not."

It is said that Surat cotton sent by way of the Suez Canal has been returned to India from Huddersfield as yarn in forty-five days. The time usually required by the Cape of Good Hope is ninety days.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Magnolia Conclave, S. W. M.—We are in receipt of tickets to the second grand annual pic-nic to be given by this conclave, for the benefit of their relief fund, on Sunday, May 22d, at the Fair Grounds. Admission for gentlemen, 50c; ladies and children free.

Academy of Music.—Billy Emerson and troupe of minstrels are the great card at the Academy to-night. They will give a grand matinée, with a select programme to suit the ladies and children, to-morrow noon.

Swiss Target-Shooters.—We are indebted to the society of Swiss target-shooters of this city for invitations to the celebration of the inauguration of their shooting gallery, commencing at the Magnolia Garden at 9 o'clock, Sunday morning, May 22d.

The Jones-Liddell Affair.—Volney Liddell and Wade Young, having been arrested, were sent to prison by U. S. Commissioner Urban, to await hearing on an affidavit made by Cuthbert B. Jones, charging them with the murder of his father, Charles Jones, and his brother, William Jones, while they were prisoners in the hands of the Sheriff of Catahoula Parish, of Harrisonburg, in that parish, on the 28th of February last.

Sixth District Court.—The Operation of "Mohal"—Judge Cooley's Decision.—The following decision relative to a claim for services due for performing the operation of "Mohal," in performance of a Jewish custom, will be read with interest. Judge Cooley said:

This is a suit for services and expenses for going to Mexico and Texas to perform the ceremony of circumcision on some children there.

The defendant, Meyers, claims he did not employ the plaintiff. He says he was written by a friend of his to send him an operator named Hochwald, and that he produced this letter to the plaintiff, and upon that letter the plaintiff went. He says he did not hold himself out as liable for the expenses incurred in going there or for the value of their services; and it is alleged also by the defense that if he did not intend to make himself liable, no pecuniary compensation is allowed in this case.

It seems to me plain that Meyers did not comply with the request made by his friend in that letter. Had he complied with that request he would be only acting as the agent of this man, who wrote to him and would not be liable. Meyers was requested to send a certain individual, but he did not send that individual; he sent another, and exhibited to him this letter as his authority. Had he sent the man Hochwald, whom he was requested to send, that would have been entirely different. It seems to me he cannot claim any immunity as agent, as he did not comply with the terms of the letter.

He took upon himself the responsibility of not complying with the terms of the letter, and therefore made himself liable.

In relation to the custom of charging for these operations, the testimony shows that there is no regular tariff of prices. But it is equally well shown that payment, though not formally pressed in the form of a mercantile transaction, is invariably expected, and that payment is invariably tendered and accepted. There is no regular price. It varies according to time, place, distance and means of the parties.

In this case the plaintiff claims a thousand dollars. My impression is this claim is too much. The testimony of Dr. Heidingsfelder, who seems to have a great deal of experience in these matters, shows that he would have gone there and performed the operation for six hundred dollars. I will take the estimate of Dr. Heidingsfelder, and give judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $600. Hawkins and Tharp for plaintiff; Cotton and Levy for defendant.

The points of interest raised in the case may be summed up as follows:

1. That this decision forms a precedent for the legal right of persons skilled in the art to recover compensation for their services.

2. That a person residing at another point sending a mandatory heir to another to send a certain person named to perform the operation, is not bound if the mandatory disobeys his instructions and sends in the place thereof another party, and in such case the mandatory becomes personally responsible for the employment.

3. That in fixing the value the rule is applied that where several witnesses testify as to the amount, the one fixing the lowest amount will be taken as the standard.

The Jackson Railroad Case.—The matter of the *quo warranto* issued at the instance of the Board of Directors of the Jackson Railroad, requiring the old Board to show by what authority they held their offices as President and Directors of the road, came up in the Eighth District Court yesterday morning, and was postponed until Thursday, the 26th inst.

Gen. Freeman has asked for and obtained a new trial in the rule to dismiss the injunction issued by Judge Cooley in favor of the Jackson Railroad vs. H. S. McComb, which was dismissed a few days ago by Judge Cooley on the face of the papers.

The Ship Island Canal Company.—In the case of the intervention of the city in the Ship Island matter vs. the Draining Commissioners, in which an appeal has been granted by Judge Dibble, a rule has been taken by Messrs. Hays & New for the company to test the right as to whether the city can intervene and appeal in this case.

Eighth District Court.—Francis Foray vs. Hugh J. Campbell, Register of the State Land Office. In this case plaintiff alleges that he is the Parish Surveyor of the parish of Vermillion, and that he was employed by Emile Thibodaux, Lambert Broussard and others to enter certain lands in said parish, which are a part of the public domain of the State of Louisiana, granted to the State by the general government by the acts of Congress of 2d of March, 1849, and 28th September, 1850, and known as swamp lands.

He alleges that he has applied to Hugh J. Campbell, Register of the State Land Office, to enter said lands, and that he has refused to allow them to be entered, or to give petitioner any satisfaction. He avers that he has been persistent and earnest in his efforts to accomplish his mission to this city, which is for the sole purpose of entering these lands; that he has waited upon said Hugh J. Campbell from hour to hour and from day to day, and he has failed to do his duty by refusing to allow the entry of the lands. Petitioner avers that he has exhibited to said Hugh J. Campbell all the applications above referred to, showing the lands to be subject to total overflow, etc. He asks a mandamus compelling the defendant to comply with his demand.

Judge Dibble issued the required order, returnable on the 27th instant. Jas. S. Tully, of counsel.

The Infant's Body.—The negro's statement that he procured the body of the dead infant (an inquest on which we reported yesterday) at Mr. Barns', or Byrnes' grocery, corner of Bienville and Derbigny streets, appears to have been erroneous, the grocery mentioned having been burned on the 3d of March last, and situated where it existed, at the corner of Bienville and Prince streets, several squares distant. We stated in our report of the inquest that there was nothing to implicate Mr. B. or family in the mystery.

Inquests.—Coroner Roche has held an inquest on the body of Thomas D. Clarke, aged 19 years, who fell into the new basin at Magnolia bridge and was drowned last Wednesday. He is supposed to have been unable to swim. Verdict accidentally drowned.

The same Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of a white man, a stranger, who died suddenly at No. 174 Franklin street, near Poydras street, and was supposed at the time to have been poisoned. Deputy Coroner Long visited the house, and found that he had died of natural disease, and rendered a certificate accordingly.

First District Court.—Daniel Graham was yesterday convicted of assault and battery on policeman Carey. One Billy Mack was convicted of a similar offense.

Joseph Doury and Louis Hubbard were convicted of false imprisonment.

BISMARCK'S OPINION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—Bismarck himself publicly declared his conviction that popular representation as exemplified in the United States was the only sure and permanent foundation on which the governing system of a great people could rest. It was a remarkable and significant thing that Bismarck, who had so long been regarded by Englishmen as a living symbol of the most dogged and uncompromising toryism should come to receive, as he did, the public and cordial thanks of the English Reform League (then the most radical organization in England, composed of men who regard John Bright as slow and conservative) for his practical and complete recognition of the fundamental principle of a free government. I presume we may take Bismarck's own word for it that he had learned this great lesson in the art of government from the teachings of the American war. The echo of Appomattox rolled along the Rhine, the Elbe, the Spree, and the Danube.—*From "The Echo of Appomattox Across the Atlantic," in the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

FROM NEW YORK—CUBAN AFFAIRS.—It is now a well understood fact that Gen. Jordan, lately at the head of the Cuban army, will in a few days reach our city. The reasons that move him are that the contract entered into between himself and the Junta was only for one year's term of service, and the one year's service expired in February last. At the beginning of the year the Junta sent out to Cespedes a copy of the contract with Jordan, which it is insisted has been fully complied with. The Junta in sending the letter to the President of the Republic stated that they would continue to pay the sums stipulated on the original contract with Jordan so long as he should remain with the army. Mr. J. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, believes that the presence of Jordan here at this time will be of great service to his cause, as he esteems him a man of ability and character, fully informed relative to the strength of the two contending parties in Cuba. Reliable Cuban correspondents state that little is doing there beyond guerilla war, in which the insurgents are able to hold their own. General Valmazeda is now at Bayamo, looking after affairs in that district. The Captain General still remains at Puerto Principe.—*Ex.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 19.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $872,000.

Commissioner Delano is expected to return here on Saturday.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, interviewed the President to-day.

The War Department places the army at the disposal of the census marshals.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discussed the subject of cables this morning but took no action.

The Internal Revenue collections of North and South Carolina show an increase of 22 per cent. over the receipts of last year.

Mr. Jacobson, a member of the bar of this city, departs for Vicksburg to function as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

The Freedmen's Bureau Howard corruption investigation is about drawing to a close. The chief trouble seems to be about using Government lumber and bad bricks.

One of the Judges of Wyoming Territory has ordered the seizure of certain portions of the Pacific Railroad. Several Senators and Representatives demand the removal of the Judge, but the President prefers referring the matter to the Attorney General.

Charges, which are generally believed to be idle, are pressed by Californians against Judge Field of the Supreme Court, with the view to his impeachment.

The best informed California people say the charges are spite.

In the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, as reported by the Senate on Tuesday, a mistake in printing occurs where it is provided that fifty miles should be built in the second year at the western end. It should read at the eastern terminus.

The question of guage was carried in Committee by a bare majority. It is generally understood that the entire provision regarding the guage will be struck out of the bill, thus leaving it to be determined by the company, or five feet guage substituted.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill granting lands to the North Louisiana and Texas road running from Vicksburg to the Texas line.

Washington, May 19.—A memorial was presented representing that naturalized citizens of Rhode Island cannot vote unless they are worth $134 in real estate and asking a remedy therefor.

SENATE.—Bills to appoint an Appraiser of merchandise at Mobile and to reduce taxation were reported favorably. The Fifteenth Amendment bill was considered. Hamilton, of Maryland, said that it would practically repeal all registration laws, and that if passed no one would be safe in talking to a negro before an election, because he was to have the right upon his unsupported affidavit to cause the arrest of any man he might charge with any supposed interference with his rights. Schurz admitted the truth of the Democratic charge, that his party had revolutionized the Constitution by the 13th and other amendments, and argued that the change in the governmental policy caused by the war was a revolution that secured individual rights in the States.

Pool took the position that Congress could constitutionally enter a State and deal directly with the rights of electors, that the prerogative of citizenship could not safely be left to the caprice of the States. Howard said that the right of the black man to vote in the South would for half a century yet be the only safeguard for national authority. If the rebel leaders ever came into power again the war would have to be fought over. The people of the South had lost their property and their boasting spirit, but for five generations yet to come would not lose their unquenchable hatred of Northern society and Northern Government. In case of a foreign war we would see a disposition at the South to join the enemy so as to put down this Government they so much hate.

He would never agree to universal amnesty, for then Jefferson Davis and the rebel ring leaders would come back to rehatch and revivify the lost cause. Personal pride would never allow him to see his name on the same list of yeas and nays with perjured traitors and enemies of his country.

The Judiciary Committee presented a report on the inquiry as to the corrupt means used to influence Senators on the Georgia bill. The testimony is voluminous.

HOUSE.—A very bitter discussion took place upon the Appropriation bill in the feature providing for a Minister to Rome. Religion entered very strongly into the discussion. Sharp passages occurred between Bingham and Voorhies, each claiming that the other was playing for the Catholic vote.

Banks made a personal explanation defending the San Domingo treaty, holding that our safety depended upon the acquisition of the neighboring islands.

Washington, May 19.—The Committee on Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into and report whether any corrupt and improper means had been used or attempted to influence the Senators on the Georgia question, made a report this afternoon. They experienced much difficulty in ascertaining facts, and the examination was protracted by the unwillingness of witnesses who were in a position to know the truth. They first examined Hon. James Hughes, from Indiana, who testified that a gentleman named Porter called upon him on the evening of the 21st of March last, but he was not positive about the date.

Porter asked him whether he could control the vote of Senator Carpenter. Hughes replied he did not think he could, but had no doubt he could ascertain how he was going to vote upon any question of importance. Porter said that ten thousand dollars in railroad bonds, endorsed by the State of Georgia, or the Government of Georgia, could be put up to secure his vote against the Bingham amendment. Hughes told Porter he could not approach Senator Carpenter with any proposition of that sort, but he was satisfied, in his own mind that he would vote for the amendment. Before Porter left the room he made some remarks to the effect that the $10,000 were to be divided between Porter and himself, in case of its being done.

Hughes told him he could have nothing to do with such a transaction. Mr. Hughes subsequently met Mr. Carpenter, who said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill.

Mr. Hughes then mentioned to him the matter and suggested that perhaps it was due to himself that he should bring it to the attention of the Senate. He laughed and replied he had done nothing in the matter, and did not so propose that in the present state of the public feeling he did not desire the notoriety of having it known that even any person had held him so cheap as to suppose that his vote could be bought. He afterwards told Porter that Carpenter said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill. This was the end of the matter. The name is Lewis Porter, who is the Financial Clerk of the city postoffice. The committee next examined Mr. Porter, who denied on oath having knowledge of an attempt on the part of any to influence a vote on the Georgia question, or that he had talked with any one excepting Judge Hughes. It was not until after a protracted examination that he testified he had a conversation with different persons on the Georgia question, and had asked Judge Hughes as to Senator Carpenter's vote. He then asked to be allowed to take legal advice. He wanted to employ Hughes as an attorney in the matter. He told Hughes he could have a fee provided he could do good. He talked about $5000, but there was no positive arrangement for this $5000. Hughes was to look this question over and ascertain the situation and render such aid as he could.

Mr. Avery, connected with a railroad in Georgia, was in communication with the witness and had $10,000 worth of bonds. Avery was a director in the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, and admitted having gone to see Porter, who was an active politician in the Republican party. Avery admitted that he went to New York to obtain people to write letters to Senators, and had asked twenty men to write to Senators Conkling and Fenton, and that that has cost money. It appears from the testimony of Henry M. Atkinson, son-in-law of Senator Tipton, that he was approached by Jh. Gibbs, an old citizen of Nebraska, and Gibbs said he would rather give a thousand dollars, or would rather than a thousand dollars Tipton would vote against the Bingham amendment, which the witness said he construed as an offer of one thousand dollars to induce Tipton to vote against the amendment. It also appears from Atkinson's testimony that Gibbs manifested great anxiety as to how Tipton would vote. Isaac L. Gibbs, in his testimony, denied he ever said he had any authority to offer money. It was only a figure of speech. The committee think that it will be a matter of surprise to the reader of the testimony that the man Gibbs, who pretended to know so little about Georgia, should have so deep an interest in the Georgia question. W. C. Bestor, of Riggs & Co.'s bank, testified that the bank has cashed drafts drawn by Gov. Bullock on the Georgia National Bank, amounting to between ten and eleven thousand dollars.

John Kerr, cashier of the hotel kept by Sykes, Chadwick & Co., testified that after paying Bullock's hotel bill, $600 were placed in the Governor's hands.

W. S. Huntington, cashier of the First National Bank, testified that between March 18 and April 21, 1870, they paid $3,506 75 to D. C. Forney on a draft drawn by Gov. Bullock on the Georgia National Bank, payable to said Forney and endorsed by him.

D. C. Forney, publisher of the daily morning *Chronicle*, testified that all the transactions with Bullock were purely of a business character, and exhibited his books showing the transactions between them. $4450 were paid for printing pamphlets, publishing speeches and other matters, copies of papers, etc., $4228 of the above amount was paid to the publisher during the present session of Congress, and every item relates to the Georgia question. Whether the charges are reasonable or whether another consideration than the printing done and the papers and pamphlets furnished may not have induced Bullock to pay such prices it will not be difficult for the impartial reader of the testimony to understand. George A. Bailey, one of the publishers of the *Congressional Globe*, R. O. Polkinghorn, a practical printer of twenty years' standing, and W. J. Murtagh, the publisher of the *National Republican*, severally testified as to the very liberal prices paid Mr. Forney, from which the committee draw the conclusion that one-third of the sum of $4228 paid to Forney by Bullock ostensibly for printing and copies of his paper would have been a liberal compensation. Gov. Bullock in his testimony said he thought it important for the colored members of the Georgia Legislature to make some formal expression of their wishes with regard to the Bingham amendment, and come to Washington for that purpose, and he telegraphed them accordingly. Eleven of the 33 or 34 members came to Washington as the representatives of the whole of them and two came who were not members of the Legislature. He lent them from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars to pay their expenses, and only a small portion of the money was refunded. The amount of money made use of by him from the 15th of March to the 21st of April was $14,500, and of this amount $4008 was paid to Forney and $505 to the *Globe*. It appears from Gov. Bullock's testimony that there was no special agreement with the publishers of the *Chronicle* for work done. He sent the matter to him for publication without fixing on the price. A man named Geo. D. Chapman said he could influence the vote of Senator Pomeroy.

The committee has not thought it advisable to delay their report, by sending for Chapman, who, from the testimony before it, assumed that he could control a Senator's vote by corrupt means; but having called the attention of Senator Pomeroy to his conversations, as testified to by Gov. Bullock, Senator Pomeroy came before the committee and showed that Chapman was unknown to him, save by introduction and not exceeding ten minutes conversation, and not in any manner connected with any of the matters through which Chapman assumed he could control his vote, and that the pretext of Chapman's being able to influence him one way or the other was without a shadow of foundation.

The committee feel constrained to say, from the evidence before them, that such means had been used and attempted, however unwilling some of the witnesses implicated in the transaction had shown themselves, to disclose the whole truth. Enough has come out to satisfy the committee that P. J. Avery both attempted and used improper means to influence Senators to vote against the Bingham amendment; and that Lewis Porter, an officer of the Government, acted improperly in undertaking for pay to aid him in this purpose; R. B. Bullock, in paying D. C. Forney, publisher of the *Chronicle*, having the patronage of the Government; triple prices for printing pamphlets and inserting in his paper articles and speeches on the Georgia question, and the said D. C. Forney in publishing the said articles and speeches with editorials concealing the fact that he was paid for the same double and triple prices, did use improper means to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia question.

There is no evidence that any Senator was influenced, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that a newspaper in the position of the *Chronicle*, enjoying to some extent the confidence of the administration and of the dominant party in Congress, would have an influence with Senators while assuming to act independently and from a sense of duty which it would not possess if it were known that the insertion of many of the articles it published bearing on a pending question, were paid for at extravagant prices by a person having an interest to produce a particular result. As there is no law for punishing such attempts they must be left, and perhaps it is best they should be left to the judgment of the enlightened and just public sentiment which will not fail to visit with its condemnation every attempt of the use of improper means to influence the vote of a legislative body. The report is signed by Senators Trumbull, Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter and Thurman.

Senators Stewart and Rice, in the views presented by them, say that it is disclosed by the testimony that many things undoubtedly occurred not creditable to the parties concerned.

The investigation has been mainly directed to the conduct of those opposed to the adoption of the Bingham amendment. It was impossible in the limited time allowed to give the subject such consideration as it deserved, or to inquire in regard to the conduct of the parties in favor of that amendment, except as the conduct of Chapman was incidentally inquired into. The report of the majority, so far as Avery and Porter are concerned, is fully sustained by the evidence. There is no evidence to connect any Senator or Gov. Bullock with the conduct or purposes of any of these men. They cannot concur in the report of the majority wherein they attach blame to Gov. Bullock for money paid to the *Chronicle*, as there was not in the matter so published anything that would be any object in concealing from publication. There is no evidence that Gov. Bullock had any connection with the editorials. He simply paid the bills asking no questions.

The dissenting Senators agree that the prices were extravagant, and the charges for the reading matter were hardly justifiable in a paper occupying the position of the *Chronicle*.

In conclusion, they say that Gov. Bullock acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole controversy. In other respects they concur in the report.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, May 19.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church met this morning. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. M. M. Jacobs, of Allegheny, Pa., Moderator of the last Old School Assembly, which was followed by a sermon on "One spirit and one body the ideal of the Christian Church," by the Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., of Utica, N. Y., Moderator of the last new School Assembly. About 500 delegates are in attendance, and the proceedings were of the most interest, commanding the rapt attention of the delegates and auditory.

New York, May 19.—The Government to-day awarded two millions of bonds at 111 40-100 to 111 44-100.

Memphis, May 19.—In the shooting affair at French garden, near Fort Pickering, last night, Jerry Riordan, Josh Moore and Albert Baer were dangerously shot, the former fatally.

Tell Powell has been arrested for shooting Riordan and held to bail.

The Committee on Boundaries in the Methodist General Conference made a lengthy report to-day, changing the boundaries of nearly all the annual Conferences and creating five new ones.

Augusta, May 19.—Crops of all kinds are suffering and seriously injured by the drought. There has been no rain in several weeks.

St. Louis, May 19.—The Missouri State Agricultural Association held their Annual meeting in this city yesterday. The attendance was very large, members from all points of the State being present.

Quite a large number of Kansas Editors were also present by invitation.

A banquet was given last night, and to-day the Association made a pleasure excursion over the Missouri river, and Galveston Railroad to Fort Scott.

A. E. Krager, indicted by the Grand Jury for his connection with the defalcation of the late City Treasurer, has been released on $5000 bond on each indictment.

Indianapolis, May 19.—A successful experiment was made here this evening with an invention to reduce the danger and destructiveness of fires. It effectually shuts out air and reduces fire to a smouldering condition, as well as preventing it from spreading.

The universal opinion of those who witnessed the experiment is favorable.

The insurance men who were present expressed a willingness to reduce the rates upon buildings thus protected.

Louisville, May 19.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church Southern Assembly met in the Second Presbyterian Church at 11 A. M.

The proceedings were opened with an able sermon by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly, from the text "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."

After this sermon, Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Jas. H. Wall, of Georgia, Temporary Clerk.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

A large number of the most eminent divines of the South present, and questions of great importance will come before the Assembly.

Among the eminent men present are Rev. Dr. Dabney and Rev. E. H. Rutherford, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Palmer and Rev. Dr. W. C. Dunlap, of Louisiana; Rev. Dr. Ross, C. A. Stillman, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Petrie, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. J. H. Miller and Rev. S. A. King, of Texas; Rev. J. A. Lyon, of Mississippi; Rev. W. N. Hopkins and Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Kentucky, and Rev. Allen Wright, Governor of the Choctaw nation.

Louisville, May 19.—The Lexington races. The race to-day was mile heats, best 3 in 5, free for all ages. Club purse $600, with the following entries:

F. Wingates's m. Amber and F. Bisseck's g. h. Aneroid.

In the pools Aneroid sold for 100, Amber 80, and but few takers.

In the first heat Aneroid's rider pulled against him for inside, crowding Amber against the fence. Foul riding was claimed and so decided, by the Judges giving the races to Amber.

It is reported the rider of Aneroid was bribed.

Cincinnati, May 19.—The general Synod of the reformed Presbyterian Church of North America began its session last night. Rev. M. Harsheer, retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon. About forty delegates are present from Nova Scotia, New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 19.—The *Times* has a remarkably bitter article on the alleged mismanagement of the Erie Railway affairs, and the course pursued in relation to shares in the stock market. The writer asserts that the standard of commercial morality is lower in the city of New York than anywhere else in the world. What here in England would be deemed crimes, are there regarded as masterpieces of financiering. It concerns the American people to purge themselves of this reproach, though it will be a task equal in difficulty to the abolition of slavery.

The *Times* also has an article on the yacht race: "There is no schooner in England probably that can sail with the American yacht Sappho, which throughout the match was handled by an English captain, and crew under his personal direction."

The *Daily News* explains that the telegram published on Tuesday morning by the Central Press Association, announcing the award of a prize to the Sappho, was premature. It was late yesterday afternoon when the Sappho was pronounced the winner. The judges arrived at this conclusion from the Cambria's having disregarded official instructions regulating the race, but which were faithfully observed by the Sappho.

The *Telegraph* has a sensational paragraph giving the strength and plans of the Fenian organization in this country.

London, May 19.—The news from Spain to-day is important, though conflicting. Dispatches received from Madrid direct report that the Council of Ministers has determined to confer upon Marshal Serrano royal attributes if no candidate for the throne is found within a reasonably short time. On the other hand some of the continental news agencies have just forwarded telegrams to the effect that the regency will thrust the crown upon Espartero in default of any other solution of the situation. It is believed in some quarters that his resolution to decline the crown is not absolutely final.

Paris, May 19.—The police made several more arrests to-day of persons who are believed to have been connected with the regicide plot. Some houses were searched and more bombs found.

Bullion in the Bank of France 13,000,000 francs greater than last Thursday.

Collingwood, Canada, May 18.—The steamer Chicora arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, having again been refused permission to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Col. Bolton, commanding the British forces, waited on Gen. Cooke in command of the district, and asked the intention of the American Government with regard to the Chicora. Gen. Cooke replied: "My instructions are absolute. Nothing whatever connected with the Red river can pass the canal. I must therefore absolutely refuse to allow the Chicora to pass."

Toronto, May 19.—The *Globe* and *Telegraph* have strong articles in favor of building a canal on British ground around the Sault St. Marie, and that the privileges now enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals shall cease until the question at issue is adjusted.

Paris, May 19.—The Emperor, on Saturday, will address the Corps Legislatif upon the announcement of the vote of plebiscitum. The Emperor will express his gratitude to the people. Will promise to fulfill all their liberal aspirations. All dignitaries of the Empire will be present.

London, May 19.—David Hall, the Scottish landscape painter is dead.

Bullion has increased a quarter of a million.

Accounts from Hong Kong, via Bombay, give flattering accounts of the prospects of the tea and silk crops, which are said to promise largely above their average yield.

Paris, May 19.—It is reported that the Italian banker Carnuschi will not receive permission to return to France.

Madrid, May 19, via Paris.—The Duke de Montpensier has returned to Madrid. He yesterday had a long conference to-day with regent Serrano.

It is rumored that the Unionist party consents to the proposition that the Regent be invested with Royal attributes and are intriguing to bring about this result.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 19.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; uplands 10⅝ a 11d; Orleans 11¼d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Naval stores quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 19—Evening.—The different markets to-day were very dull and generally devoid of any special feature of interest.

The supply of money seeking investment on call largely exceeds the demand which is limited in consequence of the general dullness which prevails. Money loaned easy at 4a5. Prime discounts 6a7. Exchange firm at 9⅝a9¾. Gold was dull during the day, ranging from 114⅞ a 114⅜ and closed steadily at 114¾ a 114⅜.

Government securities opened steady but declined ¼, when it was announced that offerings to the government exceeded $9,000,000. During the afternoon they were quiet and steady, and closed firm. 81s 116¾a116⅞; 5-20s of 1862 112[illegible]; 64s 111a111¼; 65s 111a111⅛; new 113a113⅛, 67s 114a114⅛; 68s 114a114⅛; 10-40s 109a109⅛.

Southern securities during the early part of the day were generally quiet and firm, and during the afternoon were firmer in new Tennessees and Louisiana Levee 6s. Very little change in other bonds. Tennessees 64¾, new 55a55⅞; Virginias 66a69½; new 60; Louisianas 73; new 72; Levee 6s, 74a74½; 8s, 92; Alabama 8s, 101a101½; Georgia 6s, 87; 7s, 96; North Carolinas 46a46½; new 24a24⅛; South Carolinas, new 83a83¼. Sub-Treasury balance $92,226,590, of which $5,579,765 in currency.

New York, May 19—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 23¼c; middling Orleans 23½c; sales to-day 1900 bales.

New York, May 19—Evening.—Money—the supply for the month exceeds the demand; closed to-day at 4a5. Sterling 9⅝a9¾. Gold closed at 114⅝a114⅝. Government securities closed steady. Southern securities firmer in new Tennessees and Louisiana Levees.

Galveston, May 19.—Cotton very firm, holders asking higher rates; good ordinary 19c; receipts to-day 581 bales; exports coastwise 1454; stock 28,744.

Mobile, May 19.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 21¼c; sales to-day 35 bales; receipts 627; exports to New Orleans 200; stock 48,707.

Chicago, May 19.—Flour quiet; spring extras $4 12½a$4 50. Wheat active and excited, 98c. Corn firm, 85¾a90c. Oats 49¼c. Rye 80¼c. Barley nominal. Highwines $1 04a$1 05. Provisions dull and easier. Pork $30. Lard 16c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11¾a12c.

Louisville, May 19.—Bagging—large sales at 25c. Cotton firmer; middlings 21¼c. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn $1 20. Oats 67c. Rye $1. Provisions firmer. Pork $30. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¼; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 16¾c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1 07a1 08. Tobacco—sales to-day 354 hogsheads at $6a8 50 for frosted to lugs and $8 50a$38 for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, May 19.—Passed up—Henry M. Shreve, at 4 A. M. Down—Mollie Able, at 6 A. M. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis, May 19.—Passed up; Mollie Ebert and Silver Spray. Down: Grosbeck and Fontenelle.

River falling. Weather clear. Mercury 88.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 19—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind north, light.

Arrived—Schooner Willie, Eden, master, 14 days from Grand Cayman, with coffee, copper, etc., to Ed. Pilsbury.

No departures.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1870.

We have no new feature to notice in the Money market. There is still an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all approved paper, the offerings of which continue small. The street rates are 10@12 per cent. per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1@1½ per cent. per month for second grade. Mortgage paper is quoted at 9a10 per cent. per annum for A1, and 11@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 114⅞@114⅞ (against 114¾ at New York), and closed at 114⅝ (against 114⅝), touching 115 during the interim. The sales included $2000, $4000, $5000 and $25,000 at 114¾; $10,000 at 114 13-16; $2500, $4000 and $40,000 at 114⅝, and $1000 at 115. Nothing transpired in Silver. It is quoted nominal at 108a109 for American half-dollars, and —@3 per cent. premium in gold, for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was of moderately fair extent at figures showing very little variation. The business in Sterling reached £40,000, including £2000 and £3000 bill of lading at 126; £1500 clear and £7000 A1 bill of lading at 126¼; £2000 and £2500 at 125¾; £2000 at —; £6500 A1 bill of lading at 125¾; £3000 bank at 126, and £1200 at 100½ gold. The only sale of Francs within our notice is 50,000 bank at 4.46⅞. Sterling may be quoted at 124¾@125¾, and 125¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@126 for bank; and Francs 4.53¾@4.52½ for the former, and 4.50@— for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was dull and heavy. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ a ¼ cent. premium, and the sales included $50,000 private bankers' sight on New York and $70,000 commercial at ⅛ premium; $15,000 and $20,000 private bankers' and $50,000 commercial at 3-16, and $35,000 private bankers' at ⅛.

A fair business was done in Stocks, but the transactions were confined to the fancy list, the sales including 100 shares Ship Island Canal at $1 03¼; 200, 300 and 500 do at $1 05; 100, 300 and 500 at $1 10; 300 Crescent City Slaughter-House at $25; 100 do at $29, and 2 Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal at $120.

We noticed a firmer feeling in both State and Metropolitan Police Warrants. $10,000 State (new) changed hands at 96¼, and $3000 at the same, $1100 (old) at 93¾, $3000 at 94, $1500 at 94⅛, and $1200 and $10,000 Metropolitan Police at 93¼, $500 at the same and $6600 at 93⅞.

Nothing reported in City Treasury Notes. Dealers bought small sums at 18a20 per cent. discount and offered to sell at 15a17.

LATER.—In addition to the sales noted above $5000 State Warrants changed hands at 94⅞, and 50 shares Canal and Claiborne street Railroad, late this afternoon, at —.

At the Board this evening the only sale was 40 shares Bank of New Orleans stock at $42 50. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bids.
Gas Company	$— —	153 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press	72 00	—
Crescent City Slaughter House Co.	29 75	29 00
Ship Island Canal Company	1 12½	1 07½
Jackson Railroad	—	—
N. O. City Railroad	6 00	107 00
Crescent City Railroad	72 50	—
Orleans Railroad Co.	71 00	—
Germania National Bank	—	117 00
Merchants' Bank	66 00	66 00
Bank of New Orleans	42 75	42 50
Crescent City Bank	27 00	26 75
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	46 75	46 25
Union Bank	36 00	32 50
Bank of America	212 00	210 00
Louisiana State Bank	16 00	15 50
Canal Bank	— —	65 50
Southern Bank	— —	79 00
Citizens' Bank	180 00	165 00
Bank of Lafayette	par	—
Jefferson City Bonds	— 80	—
Louisiana State Sixes, old	— —	74
State Levee Sixes	— —	74
State Warrants, old	— 96½	95½
do do (new)	—	90
State Notes	— —	94
City Seven per cents	— 75	—
Gold	114¾	114⅝

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 2100 bales at stiffer prices during the morning, but showing less strength at the close. We now quote ordinary at 17¾a18¼c; good ordinary at 20¼a20¾c, low middling 21¼a21¾c; middling 22¼a—c; strict middling 22¾a23¼c, and good middling 23a—c.

The market opened with a better enquiry and prices not only exhibited more steadiness generally, but the descriptions from strict good ordinary up to middling ruled at figures ⅛c. higher than yesterday. After the receipts of the Liverpool telegrams they ruled less in favor of factors, and orders could have been filled at rates which would hardly been accepted in the morning. Upon the whole, however, the advantage was sufficiently on the side of the sellers to require that our quotations should be modified as above. Although buyers came forward rather more freely than yesterday, yet the demand was continued to a few parties, the bulk of the business having been done by four brokers.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept 1st 1869 bales		770
Arrived since last statement	356	
Arrived previously	1,132,776	1,133,[illegible]
		1,134,[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1,758	
Cleared previously	1,011,085	1,012,843
Stock on hand and on shipboard		121,[illegible]

To-day's exports [illegible] coastwise. Receipts proper [illegible] Friday evening 14,085 bales [illegible] for the corresponding week, and 4745 last year, and since September 1st 1,075,289 bales, against 70,213 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 152 hhds Sugar, 59 bbls Molasses. The market for Sugar is dull, although there were sales of 100 hhds. Inferior is quoted at 7½@8¼c; common 8¾@9¼c; fair 9¾a10c; good fair 10¾c; fully fair 10¾a11¼c; prime 11¼c; strictly prime to choice 11¾c; yellow clarified 12a12¼c; white 12¾c. ℔ lb. Molasses commands 35c for inferior; 40c for common reboiled; 70a75c for prime reboiled; 37½c for Cuba reboiled on plantation; 50a75c for City Refinery reboiled, and $1 for Golden Syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Robert E. Lee, from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market is inactive without any change in prices. Fine is quoted at $4 a 4 25, superfine $4 62½ a 4 75; single extra $5, double extra $5 37½ a 5 50, treble $5 75 a 6 25; choice extra $6 50 a 7 50, family extra $7 75 a 8 50 ℔ bbl. The sales to-day are confined to 500 bbls, of which 40 bbls common at $5 25; 100 treble extra at $6 50; 100 double extra at $5 40, 50 treble extra at $6 10, 50 do. at $6 25, 100 treble extra at $6 50, and 75 choice extra on private terms.

CORN.—Is scarce and higher. 500 and 1500 sacks white, just received, sold at $1 50 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—Are in good demand and firm. Sales to-day 2500 sacks, of which 150, 500, 500, 500 and 700 sacks at 70c ℔ bushel, and 500 Ohio river at 67½c ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—200 sacks sold at $1 40 ℔ 100 lbs, 50c at $1 37½, and 100 at $1 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—150 bales Ohio river sold at $24. Prime Western is quoted at $25a26; choice $27 ℔ ton. A boat load of 1500 bales prime to choice sold at $25 50 ℔ ton.

PORK.—The market is quiet but firm with a light stock. Mess is quoted at $31 a 31 50 ℔ bbl. It is retailing at $31 75a32 ℔ bbl.

LARD.—25 kegs refined sold at 19¼c. Tierces are quoted at 17½c. 100 kegs choice kettle-rendered sold at 19c, and 10 do. tierces at 16c.

BACON.—Is quiet but firm. Holders are asking 14½c for shoulders, 17¾ a 17⅞c for clear rib sides, 18¾ a 18⅞c for clear sides, with retail sales at these prices. 10 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 21c ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Northern is selling at 20a21c ℔ lb; Western 19c ℔ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE.—The demand continues very active, and the receipts yesterday and to-day embracing some 300 bbls, were all sold at an advance of ¼c ℔ lb. We now quote choice at 8¼ a 8¾c; prime to good do 7¾ a 8c; ordinary to good do. 6¾ a 7c ℔ lb.

ESCULENTS.—Western potatoes are entirely neglected and may be quoted nominally at 50c a $1 50 ℔ bbl. New Louisiana are in good demand at $5 a 5 50 ℔ bbl. New Louisiana onions $2 50a3 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the landing at $9, and Turkeys at $27a30 ℔ dozen. Eggs are plentiful and dull at 15½a17c ℔ dozen.

WHISKY.—The market is quiet. The supply is good and prices are without any change. We continue to quote good and choice rectified at $1 10a1 15, and common $1 05 ℔ gallon. Bourbon is selling at $1 25 a 1 35 ℔ gallon for patent, and $1 50a5 for pure.

CORN MEAL.—The market is entirely bare of supplies. Choice is quoted nominally at $1 70 ℔ bbl.

Soda Water.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
REFERRING to my card of April 27th, I hereby announce A FURTHER REDUCTION in the price of Soda Water of Fifty Cents per Fountain, placing it from this date at One Dollar per Fountain, including cartage. T. S. WATERMAN,
my20 1f 56 Basin street, near Common.

MONTVALE SPRINGS, 1870.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, situated in Blount county, East Tenn., will be open for the reception of visitors on the first of June.
The marked beneficial results attending the use of these waters in functional derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin, and the Cure of Chronic Diseases, attest their Medicinal Properties.
The buildings at Montvale have been repaired, refitted and repainted, and everything put in good order.
All the accessories for enjoyment and recreation at the best watering places will be found here.
The facilities for reaching Montvale this season are increased by the extension of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, and regular trains are running to Maryville, whence passengers are conveyed in coaches to the springs, nine miles distant.
RATES OF BOARD.
Per Day, $2 50; per Week, $14 00; per Month, $50 00. Address for Pamphlets containing analysis and description of waters, &c.
JOSEPH L. KING,
my20 1meod Knoxville, Tenn.

Notice.
NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the French bark COMTESSE DUCHATEL will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said bark.
CONSIGNEES per bark COMTESSE DUCHATEL, Dupont, Master, from Bordeaux, are requested to attend to the delivery of their goods on the levee, at pier No. —, Second District, otherwise their goods will be stored at their risk and expense. C. CAVAROC,
my20 3t 5 Exchange Place.

Notice.
TWO SORREL HORSES, one of which is four and the other five hands high, entered my premises, Hopkins' Plantation, on Gentilly Road, on Sunday last. The owner can have them on payment of costs.
my19 3t CASIMIR ARNEST.

Wanted,
IMMEDIATELY, a good WET NURSE, white or colored, childless, and coming well recommended. Apply to C. CAVAROC,
my20 1t No. 5 Exchange Place.

MARBLE MANTELS.
THOSE in want of Marble, Slate or Iron Mantels, are invited to call at ALLEN HILL'S BUILDERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, No. 167 Baronne street,
And examine a larger and more varied stock of Mantels and Grates than can be found in Northern Cities—One Hundred Samples of Statuary, Brocatelle, Sienna, Lisbon, Verde Antique and Egyptian Marble, Marbleized Slate and Iron Mantel, furnished and put up complete with ordinary or low down grates.
Mr. Hill having formed a business connection with Messrs. Coleman & Volk, (successors to Wm. H. Bee & Co.,) No. 356 Hudson street, the most extensive works in New York, is constantly receiving New Patterns.
Prices in New Orleans will be uniform with those at the factory—parties can buy of Mr. Hill either here or in New York, and take no risk or care, the difference in price will be the boxing, freight and setting up in the building—in this city. ALLEN HILL.
N. B.—Liquid in bottles for removing stains or yellow spots from White Marble for sale. Builders' Hardware at prices greatly reduced.
A large and complete stock of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures constantly on hand.
Agency for the sale of Morris, Tasker & Co. Gas Steam and Water Pipe, Gas Fitters Tools and Steam Fittings. my18 1m

Removal.
FROM this date I have Removed my Drug Store from No. 127 to No. 97 Chartres street, where I will be pleased to receive the continued patronage of my friends.
A SCHWAB, Druggist,
my18 3t 97 Chartres street.

Law Office of John D. Freeman,
118 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS. Residence—St. Charles Hotel.
IN addition to local practice, consultations with City Attorneys and [illegible] Mississippi claims, will be held FREE OF CHARGE. [illegible] will be taken for collection in any portion of either State. my19 1m

$2000 Reward.
LIVE STOCK DEALERS AND BUTCHERS' Association, May [illegible]
IN virtue of a Resolution adopted this day by the Board of Managers of this Association, a reward of $2000 is hereby offered for the detection and conviction of the scoundrels who attempted to fire the buildings of the above named Company. J. B. G. ARNOULT, Secretary. my17 3t

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
(BAYOU BRIDGE,)
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars.
OWING to the great want experienced in the city for a Respectable Family resort for recreation, the undersigned has thrown this [illegible] open [illegible]. For Pic-Nics of any Association who wish the exclusive use of the place for a day, or a few days, the most liberal inducements will be offered. ap22 6m GEO. MERZ, Proprietor.

Twenty-one Burning Tar Barrels
IMMEDIATELY EXTINGUISHED
BY ONE MACHINE.
The BABCOCK OWNS ALL the Patents for Portable Fire Extinguishers [illegible] Carbonic Acid Gas, as will be seen by the following
NOTICE.
THE NORTHWESTERN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO being the exclusive owners of The Babcock Patent Fire Extinguisher. [illegible]
Is an Infringement on the Rights of this Company, and will be treated accordingly. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or using any
PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER
as above described from any and all parties not duly authorized by us to act as agents. [illegible]
Directors of the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.
HITCHCOCK, LUPEE & EVARTS, my15 1w Attorneys.

Flour. Flour.
BRENAN & KEHLOR.
AGENTS for the following choice bakers' and Family brands: [illegible]
They also offer [illegible] brands, at [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

Daniel & James D. Edwards,
Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta St.,
—AND—
Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR, and of every description of COPPER, BRASS, IRON AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES, STEAM WHISTLES, &c.
COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Grain and other Distilling.
IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes. STEAM and HAND PUMPS. STEAM and WATER GAUGES. Machinery repaired, BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING, and PATTERN MAKING.
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. ja22 1y

Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.
FACTORY, on Tchoupitoulas Street, one Block above Louisiana Avenue.
BRANCH DEPOT, CORNER FRONT AND POYDRAS STREETS.
Ice at Wholesale and Retail.
Price $13 per Ton at the Works.
" $15 per Ton delivered in any part of the city, in quantities of 500 lbs. Less than 500 lbs., one cent per lb.
Planters and parties in the country will be charged a very moderate extra price for package, etc.
Orders may be sent through the Postoffice. may4 1m BOX 138.

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S Mechanical Steam Bakery,
74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charges.

W. W. Washburn's
PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY,
113 Canal Street 113
Premium PICTURES in every style of the Photographic Art. [illegible]

Notice to Stockholders.
Hibernia Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, May [illegible]
STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are requested to call at the office of Mr. W. J. Castell, Notary, 127 Gravier street, within ten days and pay their first installment on their subscriptions to the Capital Stock [illegible]. The President or Vice President will attend daily, from 10 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. P. IRWIN, President.
T. FITZWILLIAM, Sec'y pro tem. my5 10t

Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company.
54 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Sole proprietors of the celebrated GOUCH PORTABLE GAS LIGHTS and NON-EXPLOSIVE PUROLINE FLUID.
Wholesale dealers in Fire-Test Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Portable Gas Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers, Patent Gas, Fluid and Vapor Burners, Gasoline, Painters' Fluid, Druggists' Erasive Fluid, Benzine, Naptha, and all the products of Petroleum.
A specialty of Sugar House and Cane Shed Lamps and Lanterns.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory, 142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md. ap23 1y

MANHOOD: How Lost! how Restored!
Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4586.
Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my5 3m

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in WILLOWWARE.
Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work-Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets. Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. 251 and 253 Chartres street, New Orleans. my10 1m

M. ELIE,
16 ROYAL STREET 16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufactures, such as Pleyel and others. Also every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned. my14 1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!
BOYD, WILMOT & CO., Coal Merchants, Office 10 Poydras street, New Orleans. Pittsburg COAL. Anthracite COAL. Yard Foot of Calliope street. Coal delivered at the lowest market rates to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries, Steamships, Steamboats, etc. Office of Tugboat Ferme. my11 1m

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Office: No. 120 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.
Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured. Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and Furniture therein from three-eighths to one half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary. dec8 1y

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans.
THE following Stockholders were elected Directors to serve until the third Monday of January [illegible]: Patrick Irwin, A. Montgomery, Hugh McCloskey, Adam Thomson, John Henderson, Jno. Coney, Thos. McKenna, Wm. Burke, T. Fitzwilliam, Wm. Hart, Nicholas Burke.
And Patrick Irwin and Alex. Montgomery were unanimously elected President and Vice President.
Books of subscription for balance of stock are now open at the office of W. J. Castell, notary public 127 Gravier street adjoining Canal Bank. my5 1t

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.'s Safes.
AWARDED THE BLUE RIBBON AT THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, APRIL, 1870.
FOLGER & CO., 37 MAGAZINE STREET 37
Agents for
HALL'S DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HALL'S VICTOR CHRONOMETER, NOVELTY and CRESCENT BANK LOCKS.
HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES have been pronounced by the best New Orleans mechanics superior to any ever made. They NEVER FAILED to obtain the HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited.
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES have NEVER FAILED to preserve their contents although hundreds have been subjected to severe tests. may5 1y

Valuable—Entertaining!
EVERY FAMILY should take at least ONE General Newspaper besides their county paper. Every time it should be THE BEST, MOST ENTERTAINING, MOST VARIED, and THE CHEAPEST.
$3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3.
Three Dollars pays for one year's subscription.
$1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1.
One Dollar for four months to the
MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER.
The Oldest, Largest, and best known of southern family journals.
JOHN FORSYTH, Editor-in-Chief. [illegible]

TOBACCO
ALL FORMS.
STEAM MANUFACTORY.
L. MOULOR,
53 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville.
HIS numerous customers and the public are respectfully informed that, as heretofore, he [illegible]. Constantly on hand ONE MILLION of assorted [illegible]. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Great inducements offered to City and Country Dealers.

Steam Tobacco Manufactory.
J. P. SARRAZIN,
91 CHARTRES STREET 93
CORNER OF CONTI.
Branch 38 Chartres Street.
Importer of Pipes and all Articles for Smokers.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to Country Merchants the most complete assortment to be found in this city in New Orleans, such as: Meerschaum Pipes, Clay Pipes, Match Boxes, Briar Root, Tobacco Pouches, India Rubber, Cherry Stems, Chateau, Amber, Rose Wood, India Rubber Stems, etc.
SMOKING TOBACCO. [illegible] and Maryland Right Power, which must not be mistaken for Right Bower of Gail & Ax, of Baltimore.
SNUFF TOBACCO. Half Coarse Virginia, Perrique ditto, Macouba Fine Rose ditto. Also, a large stock of Plug Chewing Tobacco [illegible] MILLION OF CIGARS, of all grades. J. P. SARRAZIN.

TREATMENT
of SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Paris University, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets. nov8 6m

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
And Dealer in Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.
CAST IRON CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, &c.
No. 128 Chartres Street.
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans. au25 1y

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —TO— 34 St. Charles street 34 OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.
Where he is prepared to receive his old customers and attend to their orders at reduced prices. nov1 1y

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Peg Straps.
H. SPILLMANN'S Liver and Supporter Truss Patented 7th September, 1869. It is worn with more comfort than any other Truss in the world in all changes of life by both sexes.
The Medical Fraternity is most respectfully invited to examine the Truss.
Also sole proprietor of the well known W. Johnson's Patent Pad Truss, for Louisiana, and manufacturer of all description of Arthopaedic attachments.
Particular attention paid to children.
A lady attending the ladies.
H. SPILLMANN, 88 Baronne street.
State rights for sale for the above Truss. sep11 1y

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil,
WITH Hypophosphite of Lime, a great improvement made with the best oil known; it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERTZ,
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts., (old Basin).
SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments punctually attended to.

Classical and Commercial College,
133 Barracks Street, between Rampart and Burgundy.
EDW. C. HAYDEL and C. BLETON Directors.
THE course of instruction in this establishment embraces all the branches of a complete classical and commercial education, imparted by experienced teachers. For tuition and stationery, from [illegible] per month. Board, lodging and tuition [illegible] per month. Evening classes for young men from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. apl 2m

To the Tax-Payers of the First DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE undersigned having been commissioned and qualified as Tax Collector of the First District of New Orleans, hereby gives notice that he will in a few days be placed in possession of the tax rolls, licenses, etc., belonging to his office, and be prepared to collect all State taxes and licenses now due in said district.
The public are warned not to pay any taxes to F. C. MAHAN, who is illegally attempting to exercise the duties of the office of the undersigned. The Eighth District Court has just decided that there is no doubt of my right in and to said office.
GEO. A. SHERIDAN, State Tax Collector,
my7 10t First District of New Orleans.

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 104 CANAL STREET, New Orleans, May 21 1870.
AT AN ELECTION held at this office, on the 4th of April, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: P. Maspero, David McCoard, M. Puig, S. Z. Relf, Paul Fourchy, L. F. Generes, E. A. Chaffraix, J. J. Fernandez, P. S. Wiltz, Joseph Hoy and Charles Lafitte.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Paul Fourchy was unanimously re-elected President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary. apr 6

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
SHERMAN Capt. M. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES Capt. H. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS Capt. R. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER Capt. —
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship CRESCENT CITY, GEO. L. NORTON, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, at, Saturday, May 21, at 5 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE 25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.
For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. [illegible] Common street.
The steamship UNITED STATES will follow, leaving SATURDAY, May 28, at 5 P. M.

For New York via Havana.
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 Louisiana street, on Friday, May 20, at 5 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, [illegible] Carondelet street. my1 1y

For New York, via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
To sail on FRIDAY, May 27th, at 5 P. M.
The magnificent A1 side wheel ocean steamship DE SOTO, Morton, Commander, will leave her wharf, Post 14, First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent, 25 Carondelet street, corner Gravier.
The steamship BIENVILLE Baker Commander will follow on the [illegible] regular day.

For Attakapas.
[illegible]

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans Western Louisiana and Texas.
[illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE.
[illegible]

Drs. Allen & Cochrane,
DENTISTS,
[illegible]

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 130 CANAL STREET.
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
[illegible]

Dr. C. Biancke,
416 & 418 St. Charles st. 416 & 418.
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.
ALUMINIUM ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
GREAT SUCCESS!
[illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15 Baronne Street No. 15
NEAR CANAL STREET.
[illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
[illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
[illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. oct1 1y

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Powdered [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas st.
GOLDEN SYRUP [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas st.
REFINED MOLASSES [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGARS [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.
CUBA SUGARS [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.

CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY [illegible]
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Sole Agents for the South,
feb14 6m 90 Magazine Street.

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

Clark & Meyer,
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAKERS,
134 Rampart street 134
NEW ORLEANS.
CARRIAGES and Harness repaired and put in as good order as in ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.
Use the Sarven Patent Wheels.