The New Orleans Bee.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR $5

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Emmett. "Fritz, our Cousin German."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Miss Kate Reignolds—Benefit Night.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Benefit of Mrs. Richings Bernard—"The Huguenots."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

Below will be found the text of the law creating another district court, to be designated the Eighth District Court for the Parish of Orleans. This law was passed at the extra session of the Legislature, and has received the Governor's approval. *Its object is to curtail the jurisdiction of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts in this city, so far as contests for office are concerned, and to invest such jurisdiction in the new court, whose Judge is to be appointed by the Governor.* Our readers will perceive how determinedly the Radical leaders have marched forward to the consummation of their purpose to control all future elections, and how every law of a political character passed at the late session of the Legislature, has been made to conform to the general scheme the Governor and his associates have had in view. The creation of an Eighth District Court is a link in the chain forged to bind the limbs of this now subject State. We analyse the law thus:

Section 1 merely creates the court.

Section 2 authorizes the Governor to appoint the Judge and Clerk by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This appointment to last until the general election in November, 1872.

Section 3 declares that the Eighth Court shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to issue writs of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, and to entertain all proceedings, in which the right to any office, State, parish or municipal, is in any way involved. By the same section the Eighth Court shall also have the same general jurisdiction as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts, *provided* that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any court from issuing an injunction to stay or regulate the execution of any order of seizure granted or judgment rendered by said court.

Section 4 directs that in all cases in which an injunction shall issue from the Eighth Court, in suits pending before the other District Courts of Orleans parish, the judge and clerk of such court in which such suit was pending, shall immediately transfer the record of such suit to the Eighth Court. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Courts are by this section divested of all jurisdiction over such cases. The Judge of the Eighth Court to have power to issue writs of prohibition or mandamus to clerks of courts or parties to suits or attorneys in cases where it is necessary to enforce his jurisdiction.

Section 6 seems to contradict and revive the provisions of the previous section, for it declares that the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Courts shall have *exclusive civil jurisdiction in all except probate proceedings and shall have such civil jurisdiction as has been conferred upon the Eighth Court* where the sum in contest is above $100; it also declares that the Eighth Court shall have in addition to the powers conferred upon it, the same general jurisdiction as is herein before conferred upon the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts.

We presume that the Legislature intended by section 6 not to repeal the provisions of the previous sections, but only to declare what were the powers which the Constitution gave to those courts. Unless that was the intention of the Legislature, the 6th section contradicts in the most positive manner the 3d and 4th sections. The 5th, 6th and 7th sections seem to have been framed for the purpose of removing any doubt as to what would be the jurisdiction after this bill had become law, of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth District Courts. The Legislature, however, have, instead of making their intention clear, only opened the door for misconstruction, or rather for such a construction as would defeat the apparent object of the bill. It was not at all necessary to define the jurisdiction of any court but that of the new court because the Constitution of 1868 has already defined the jurisdiction of all the courts hitherto in existence under that instrument. If the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Courts are, according to the 6th section of this law, to have the same "civil" jurisdiction as the Eighth Court, then the Eighth Court certainly cannot have the "exclusive" jurisdiction provided for by section 3.

The whole law, however, seems to us to be unconstitutional so far as it curtails the powers of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Courts. These courts derive their authority only from the Constitution and the Legislature cannot take any of it away. The Legislature can add to their powers, but cannot restrict them. The constitutional provision on this subject reads thus:

Art. 83. The General Assembly shall divide the State into Judicial Districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each District Court one Judge, learned in the law, *shall be elected* for each district by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one District Court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the General Assembly may establish as many District Courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided, there shall be seven District Courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The First, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the Second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the Third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from Justices of the Peace; the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts, exclusive jurisdiction in ALL CIVIL CASES, except probate, when the sum in contest is above $100. These seven courts shall also have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

From the foregoing article, it must be manifest that the Legislature has power only to create in the parish of Orleans as many courts of concurrent jurisdiction "as the public interest may require," for these are the very words of the law. The Legislature cannot take away in any civil case whatever, (contestations for office are civil cases) any part of the exclusive jurisdiction vested by the Constitution, and article 83, above quoted, distinctly says the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above $100.

But this new law violates article 83 of the Constitution in another respect. It empowers the Governor and Senate to appoint the judge, while the Constitution says the judges shall be elected.

The law, as we construe it, defeats itself. Some blockhead must have framed it.

AN ACT

To establish an additional District Court for the parish of Orleans, to define the jurisdiction thereof, and to reorganize and determine the jurisdiction of the existing seven District Courts for the parish of Orleans.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That there shall be, and there is hereby established and created, an additional District Court for the parish of Orleans, which shall be known and designated as the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint an eligible person as Judge of the Eighth District Court hereby created, and a clerk for said court, who shall hold their offices until the same can be filled by election. At the general election for Judges of District Courts to be held in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, a Judge and clerk shall be elected for said court, who shall hold their office for four years. The Judge of said court shall receive the same salary received by other judges of District Courts, and the said clerks shall possess the same powers and shall receive the same emoluments received by other clerks of the District Courts. The city of New Orleans shall at once provide a suitable court room and clerk's office for the Eighth District Court.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Eighth District Court hereby created, shall have exclusive jurisdiction in and for the parish of Orleans to issue writs of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, and to entertain all proceedings, suits or contestations in which the right to any office, State, parish or municipal, is in any way involved; and, in addition, shall have the same general jurisdiction hereinafter conferred upon the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts for the parish of Orleans; *provided,* that nothing in this act shall be construed to in any manner limit or affect the right of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana to issue, hear and determine any and all writs or orders which by existing laws said court has authority to issue, hear and determine; and *provided, further,* that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any judge or court from issuing an injunction to stay or regulate the execution of any order of seizure granted, or judgment rendered by said judge or court.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That in all cases in which an injunction shall issue from the Eighth District Court in suits or proceedings pending before the other district courts of the parish of Orleans, it shall be the duty of the judge and clerk of such courts in which such suit or proceeding is depending to immediately transfer the record of such suit or proceeding to the said Eighth District Court, which shall be vested with power to hear and determine such cause as if the same had been originally brought in said Eighth District Court. Immediately upon the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the judges of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh District Courts for the parish of Orleans to transfer to the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans all suits or proceedings the jurisdiction over which is by this law vested in said Eighth District Court. The said Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh District Courts are divested of all jurisdiction over such cases, except for the purpose of entering an order of transfer, and the said Eighth District Court shall be, and is hereby vested with power to hear and determine suits and proceedings so to be transferred, as if the same had been originally brought in said Eighth District Court. The Judge of said Eighth District Court, for the parish of Orleans, shall also have power and authority to issue writs of prohibition or mandamus directed to the clerks of the other District Courts, or to the parties to any suit or suits, and their attorneys in all cases where necessary or expedient to enforce and protect the jurisdiction of said Eighth District Court, as granted and conferred by this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans shall continue to have exclusive probate jurisdiction as provided by existing laws, and shall have power and authority to issue such writs of injunction and mandamus as shall or may be necessary to the full exercise of its probate jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts for the parish of Orleans shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases except probate, and such civil jurisdiction as has been herein before conferred upon the Eighth District Court, where the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars. The Eighth District Court shall have, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred upon it, the same general jurisdiction as is hereinbefore conferred upon the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts for the parish of Orleans.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans shall have exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from Justices of the Peace, and shall have full power to issue all conservatory writs necessary to the exercise of such appellate jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 16, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Col. D. H. Feger and W. H. Sliter, both well known as clever railroad men. Col. Feger is the Southern Agent of the Louisville Line, and Mr. Sliter General Travelling Agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

A dispatch reached this city yesterday that Mr. Horace F. Morse, formerly an agent in this city for the Phenix Mutual Insurance Company, and subsequently for the Louisiana Equitable Insurance Company, had been found dead, having been shot in the parish of Iberville.

The fine residence of Mrs. Kenner, at Kennerville Station, on the Jackson Railroad, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. Loss about $30,000. No insurance.

[By telegram]
Philadelphia, March 17, 1870.—To Wm. Creevy—We learn that the steamship Juniata, hence via Havana, arrived at 11 A.M. yesterday morning, and will sail Saturday, 19th.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Cuba, sailed Wednesday evening for Baltimore via Havana and Key West:

Baltimore—H. P. Sweeter and wife, G. H. Casement and wife, G. H. Wheeler and wife, T. Judson and daughter, J. D. Robinson and daughter, W. E. Stores, M. Michalnitures.
Havana—Geo. W. Lindsay, R. Rickarby.
Key West—Mrs. J. W. Harris and four children, L. Perkins and S. Clarke.

SAILING OF THE RAPIDAN—The steamship Rapidan, Capt. Whitehurst, sailed last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:
For Havana—Mrs Terr; H W Higgins; J Rais; A Collins; Juo Dolas; C L Rush; C F Pierce.

FREE FROM DIRT.—Is there any hair coloring preparation, either here or in Europe, that resembles PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR? Not one. It is a clear fluid that flows from the bottle; does not stain the skin, and produces none but natural shades of color. It has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Sheridan Gloats Over the Piegan Massacre.

Chicago, March 12.—Gen. Sheridan to-day issued the following orders:

HEAD'TERS MILITARY DIV. MISSOURI, CHICAGO, March 12.
General Orders No. 1.

The Lieutenant General commanding this military division takes great pleasure in announcing to the command the complete success of the second cavalry and thirteenth infantry under command of Brevet Colonel Baker, of the second cavalry, against a band of Piegan Indians in Montana. These Indians, whose proximity to the British line has furnished them an easy and safe protection against attack, have hitherto murdered and stolen with comparative impunity, indifference and contempt of the authority of the Government. After having been repeatedly warned they have at last received a carefully-prepared and well-merited blow in the middle of the winter, the thermometer below zero.

When experience had led them to believe they could not be attacked the blow fell. One hundred and seventy-three Indians were killed, thirty horses captured, and the village and property of the band totally destroyed. The Lieutenant General cannot commend too highly the spirit and conduct of the troops and their commander under the difficulties and hardships they experienced in the inclemency of the weather, and as one of the results of this severe but necessary and well-merited punishment of these Indians, he congratulates the citizens of Montana upon the reasonable prospect of future security for their property and lives. By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan.

(Signed) GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

The enormity of this Indian massacre is best shown by the facts which Gen. Sheridan supposes. The facts of the massacre, as reported to Congress officially, are these:

The result of the expedition against the Indians is thus officially stated in a communication to Gen. Sully, dated Helena, Montana, February 6, 1870: "Of the 173 killed 33 were men. Of those 15 only were such as are called by them young or fighting men. These were between the ages of 12 and 37. The remaining 18 were between the ages of 37 and 70, eight of the latter between 60 and 70. Ninety were women, and the remaining 50 were children, none of them aged 12, and many of them in their mothers' arms. Out of 219 Indians belonging to Red Horn's camp, only 46 survived. Among these are nine young men who escaped during the attack, and five were away hunting. The lives of 18 women and 19 children, none of them more than three years of age, and the majority of them much younger, some of whom were wounded, were spared by the soldiers. Red Horn himself was killed. At the time of the attack this camp was suffering severely with the smallpox, having had it among them for two months, the average rate of deaths among them having been six daily.

GEN. SANTA ANNA—We have just had the news that Gen. Santa Anna had appeared in Havana; but the Government, fearing him, sent him on a man-of-war to Nassau with orders not to return. [illegible] seventy-two years old, and [illegible] He is a good soldier, a sharp statesman, a good scholar, a fine writer, and a brave and polished gentleman. Those who remember the war of the United States with Mexico cannot fail to recollect how completely he got the better of Gen. Scott in [illegible] correspondence. [illegible] "Old Fuss and Feathers" [illegible] But Santa Anna did the best he could in the battle-field with his materials. He is a man who would have won distinction in any land.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAUST—ENGLISH OPERA.—Comparisons are essentially instituted in the mind, in matters of legitimate criticism, with the view of affixing a definite standard for the guage of merit. Their invidiousness is rather the direct sequence of exposition. We had seen "Faust;" were familiar with it, as it exists, strongly marked with the intellectual features of its great progenitor—a literary conception of originality and power. All know what a creation is, turned out of the cyclopean workshop, as Mr. Carlyle phrases it, of Gothe's brain.

The genius of music, incorporating itself in the form of Gounod, operatised the story, and maintains with honest dignity and exactitude, the plot of the original. Its true vernacular is French. We have seen it produced in that dialect by French corps of veterans. As for scenic effect, nothing could have surpassed the exquisite beauty of the landscape views, the naturalness and completeness of the garden, with its gravelled walks, and trellised vines, and trim parterres, nor the splendid pageant of the procession, with its train of gorgeously attired participants, its insignia and accessories. We therefore went, somewhat jaundiced, to the Varieties to see the Richings Troupe in "Faust." We knew that if human power were capable of fulfilling, what had already been realized, the brevity of the time devoted to practice and rehearsals, rendered it impracticable to perfect the paraphernalia.

The *mise en scene* was admirable. Let us shift it so as to catch a distinct glimpse of the actors. Mrs. Bernard's *Marguerite,* subdued at least, in strict conformity to the requisitions of the personation, was sweetly, touchingly and tenderly rendered. Where *Siebel,* with the pathetic sentimentality of a swain, young in years and innocent in nature, put into a mobile figure by the vitalizing grace of Mrs. Anna Kemp Bowler, tenders her a bouquet, as a fragrant souvenir of his admiration and allegiance, Mrs. Bernard was at once impressive and effective. Without specializing, we might say that in the culminating parts, or rather in those detachments of the opera, where there is a crisis, or a climax, she was grand, and rose, by a gradation invisible, facile and natural, such as infallibly attends the developments of genius to the highest reaches of vocal and histrionic art.

Mr. Drayton's *Mephistopheles* was Gothe's. Nor does the sententiousness of our expression exaggerate the idea. As Drayton embodied the character, we imagine it was a faithful transcript of the archetype on which the German poet framed his model. His facial grimness, too stern and severe to trench on physical grotesqueness, and his attitudes, too finely posed and poised, to verge on harlequinism, were admirably assumed. Mr. Bernard, too, excelled himself as *Faust.* He played the impassioned lover with spirit and sang with surprising effect. We thought his voice was weak, uncertain and inharmonious at first. It has been growing on our favor. In "Faust" it burst into a fruition of power, range, compass and melody. Nor was Mr. Arnold behind, in *Valentine.* His voice is a high-barytone sonorous and inclined to flexibility. He is apparently very young, with a prepossessing person, surmounted by what is called a "clever face." We would say, a decided physiognomy. He played with a singularly felicitous conception of the role, and uttered his dying anathemas on his fair, frail sister *Marguerite,* with nerve and crushing emphasis. He died well, a singular expression, but a stage one, or rather intelligible, aye! significant in dramatic parlance. The agonies of death were skillfully and artistically portrayed, and Mr. Arnold gives flattering promises of future excellence in his profession.

The appointments of this piece were elaborately gotten up, the chorus efficiently drilled, and the whole passed off with the same eclat, that marked Flotow's lighter and more sparkling opera of "Martha" last night.

Having previously commented on this presentation, it is unnecessary to dwell on it now. This evening we are to enjoy Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," selected on the occasion of Mrs. Bernard's benefit. At the matinee Saturday "Bohemian Girl," with "Count Arnheim," and "Devilshoof," worth alone a "run," and in the evening Bellini's renowned "Norma," a worthy sequel to the week's rich, varied and telling work.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Reignolds appeared last night in a couple of roles, which added to her laurels as a versatile artiste, showing that she is as exquisite in comedy as she is consummate in the drama. The same attractive programme is to be repeated this evening—the French comedy, "Richelieu at 16," and the lively comedietta "Two Can Play at That Game." She appears with songs in both pieces. Her costuming is elegant, giving the finest effect to her very beautiful person. Miss Reignolds has her benefit this evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Emmett who is an artist of remarkable talent and accomplishments as a characterist, repeats, this evening, his popular representation of the very amusing character of "Fritz, Our Cousin German," which has proved so attractive as to fill the Old Drury every night of his engagement. He takes his benefit to-night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

St. Patrick's Day.—The Hibernian Association, composed of Societies Nos. 1, 2 and 3, were out in procession yesterday, each over a hundred strong, in commemoration of the anniversary of St. Patrick, the tutelary Saint of Ireland, who redeemed that country from idolatry and to whom is attributed the traditionary miracle of having kindled ice into fire, and made the soil of Ireland forever obnoxious to snakes and other similar reptiles.

The procession, which was quite an imposing one, marched through sections of our principal streets and stopped in front of St. Charles Theatre, where, about 5 o'clock P.M., a very large assemblage were entertained with an elaborate and eloquent discourse on the life and virtues of the Great Saint, delivered by Rev. P. F. Flynn, of Waterford, Ireland.

Mr. Ed. Sweeney, the Grand Marshal of the procession, was assisted by the following aids: J. T. Donegan, Geo. McCloskey, J. J. Barton, Patrick Bradley, W. H. Byrnes, P. Scallin, P. H. Waters, Wm. Kernaghan, Robt. Bartley, M. McManigle, L. Palms. Mr. Jno. O'Neill acted as Marshal for the First Division; Mr. John Grayer, for the Second Division, and Mr. Phil. McCabe for the Third Division.

The procession was accompanied by several bands of music, one of them Jaeger's, and another the orphan boys' band of St. Mary's College. We noticed in the procession Rev. Fathers Cornelius and Jeremiah Moynihan, and other clergymen whose names are not known to us.

Suit Against the City.—Mr. William Johnson having sued the city for work done upon and supplies furnished for building a Girod asylum by contract with the Mayor, on the ground on which the National Theatre has since been built, the Sheriff has seized the ground, as still belonging to the city.

The execution against the city is based on the fact that a portion of the funds of the Girod legacy was loaned to the city by Mayor Hoyt.

Another Destructive Fire.—At fifteen minutes to two o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of the building No. 183 Tchoupitoulas street, occupied by Messrs. E. McIvens & Co., and known as the Crescent City Circular Saw Mills. Owing to the high wind, and notwithstanding the sounding of a general alarm, the building and contents were wholly destroyed. The loss, estimated at $20,000, is covered by insurance, one-half in the Crescent Mutual and one-half in the Factors' and Traders' Insurance offices of this city. Col. Ivens has at once arranged for renewing his business in a very short time. The alarm was given by Officer Hanley, from the enginehouse of Mechanics' 6.

Fire at a Church.—On Wednesday afternoon the roof of St. Mary's Church, on Chartres street, between Ursulines and Hospital, became ignited by sparks from the fire on Marais street. The flames were extinguished by the police before an alarm became necessary. The damage proved trifling.

First District Court.—The two men, Bayonne and Abril, charged with murder, in killing a Manilla man some time ago, were yesterday found guilty as charged.

The case of Mr. Cammack, charged with the killing of John Nixon, Jr., was postponed.

Another Accident.—About 3 o'clock last evening, the roof of the Jefferson City Gas Works, on Vallence street, fell in upon three workmen. One of them, named Jacques, had one of his legs broken. The others escaped unhurt.

Officers Suspended.—A citizen named Alfred Rust reports that at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at the house of Ann Haddon, on Treme street, he was robbed of $380 in currency. Suspecting a man, he had him arrested by officers Doncey and Dumonville, who, Capt. Rey reports, failed to bring him to the station, and whom he consequently suspended from office, with the intention to prefer charges against them this morning.

The Meat Question.—The Picayune of last evening has the following:

Mr. James McQuoid was yesterday elected director of the company for transporting fresh beef, etc.

Dr. Howard and Mr. Ridgeway left for Texas this morning to complete the arrangements for slaughtering and shipping meat from that State. In connection with the above data we would state there is a portion of the stock of this company allotted to New Orleans, which is still unsold, and that orders have been received to send all unsold stock back to Philadelphia by the last of March. Those who propose investing had better to do so at once.

THE WAY TO KILL "THE BEAST."—A Washington correspondent writes that no one in Congress understands Ben Butler more thoroughly than his Radical friend Bingham, of Ohio, who, in answer to an inquiry as to how such "pounding Butler would stand in a speech," replied with the query: "How much pounding would a polecat stand? Like a polecat, he exercises his most powerful capacities only when he is cornered, and, like the polecat, he is a harmless, though not altogether innocuous creature, if people would let him alone.

Evidences of Corruption.

We select these at random from our exchanges:

Says the New York *Sun,* a Republican paper:

A letter has been made public purporting to have been written by President Grant to Secretary Boutwell, twelve days before the culmination of the September gold panic. It is as follows:

"NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1869.
"Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

"*Dear Sir*—I leave here to-morrow morning for Western Pennsylvania, and will not reach Washington before the middle or last of next week. Had I known before making my arrangements for starting that you would be in this city early this week, I would have remained to meet you. I am satisfied that on your arrival you will be met by the bulls and bears of Wall street, and probably by merchants, too, to induce you to sell gold or pay the November interest in advance on the one side, and to hold fast on the other. The fact is, a desperate struggle is now making, and each party want the Government to help them out. I write this letter to advise you of what I think you may expect, and to put you on your guard. I think, from the lights before me, *I would move on without change until the present struggle is over.* If you want to write to me this week, my address will be Washington, Pa. I would like to hear your experience with the factions, at all events, if they give you time to write. No doubt you will have a better chance to judge than I, for I have avoided general discussion of the subject.

"Yours truly, U. S. GRANT."

If this letter is genuine, and there is no reason at present to doubt its genuineness, the speculators in gold, at the time it was written, were quite justified in expecting that the President would not interfere to their disadvantage. All that Mr. Corbin promised was that he should "move on without change," and if he had only continued in this course the combination of Corbin, Gould, Sweeny, Fisk, Tweed, and Butterfield would have succeeded.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* thus writes:

Washington, March 2, 1870.—Perhaps there is no greater rascality practiced in this rascally age than the railroad land grant rascality. Under guise of a railroad subsidy, a close corporation of land speculators obtains a grant of millions of acres of the best arable public land of the country, and then sells out the railroad to some other ring, dividing the profits accruing from the rise incident upon the location of the projected road. These profits often amount to large fortunes, and if perchance some adventurous frontiersman has settled on any part of the land thus granted, and improved it so as to make it valuable, along comes the company and compels him, in California phraseology, to "git," or pay them a heavy price for the result of his own hard labor. It is to cure this evil that Senator Howell proposes to incorporate in all railroad subsidies hereafter granted by Congress a provision which shall protect from the rapacity of these sharks such settlers on our wild lands as may have located thereon prior to date of such grants. One of the most barefaced affairs in connection with this land subsidy business is demonstrated in a report about to be made in the House of Representatives. It seems that the grant for the Pacific Railroad withdrew a tract of valuable land in Eastern California, which subsequent investigation showed to have been obtained, as alleged, on a bogus map. The Secretary of the Interior, on ascertaining the fact, revoked the withdrawal and sent the matter up to Congress, and the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House, in the face of the facts as above represented, have agreed to report a bill legalizing the withdrawal. Thus our best public lands fall into the hands of rings, and become absorbed in gigantic monopolies.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

The evidences of the peculations of the late Rev. James Harlan, now Senator Harlan, while Secretary of the Interior, are so conclusive that even his friends are tempted to acknowledge his guilt. The St. Joseph *Herald,* an organ of the Radical party, thus calls upon him to clear himself of the charges which are preferred against him:

"Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, owes it to his State, his brother Senators, himself and public decency, to do one of two things—either demand an official investigation of his conduct while Secretary of the Interior, or have the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* prosecuted, convicted and published as a common—no, a most uncommon slanderer. The charges of official corruption made by that correspondent against Mr. Harlan are definite and actionable. They should be proved or disproved. In the absence of counter testimony, the public simply know that a Senator ought to be deprived of his seat, or that a leading public journal ought to be heavily fined for maliciously libeling an innocent man. We do not recommend every man in public life to notice, deny and disprove every unpleasant rumor concocted by newspapers concerning him, but the case we now speak of is a marked exception, and demands unusual treatment."

Senator Harlan will not attempt to disprove the charges. He has grown rich through official corruption, and cares nothing for public opinion. He used to be a preacher; he is now a politician. How is it possible for such men to prove themselves honest?

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus writes:

The minority report of the Committee on Banking and Currency in reference to the New York gold panic has been the subject this morning of great remark in political circles. *It is claimed pretty generally that, although the majority report is made expressly to exonerate the President and his friends, the admitted and exposed proof strongly implicates him.* The peculiar friends of Gen. Grant find great fault with Mr. Garfield for ventilating the letters of His Excellency, particularly that of the 12th of September—written to Boutwell a fortnight before the designs of the conspirators were publicly developed. It is therein made manifest that the President knew of the violent "struggle" ahead, which commenced a week later between the bulls and bears. It was written in Corbin's house, and it is clear that Grant's information was derived from the conspirators and the letter designed to favor a rise in gold. An order of the Treasury Department to sell gold was thereby countermanded.

Another damning fact is that the subsequent order, made at the instance of Gen. Grant, to thrust four millions of gold upon the market was withheld until Corbin was instructed to cease his speculations—in other words, to turn upon his co-conspirators! It is an old say that there is a certain sort of honor among thieves. It seems this whole transaction affords proof that, however venerable the aphorism, it is totally unsound. Corbin obeyed his instructions to the letter.

The Philadelphia *Age* says:

When appointments are made to the Supreme Bench of the nation, avowedly for the purpose of reaching a certain decision, on a certain case, affairs have reached a dangerous point. A special dispatch to the *Inquirer* of this city, in relation to the legal-tender decision, says: "With Judge Strong now upon the Bench the Court will be a tie, but before the last of the month, or by the time a case is ready for argument, Mr. Bradley will be confirmed, ready to take part in the decision and overrule that of Chief Justice Chase." What answer would John Marshal have returned had he been asked to take a seat upon the Bench, in order to bend the Constitution in a partisan direction? But Radicalism has poisoned the minds of the people, and now the result.

Advancing the Lines.

The negroes are advancing their lines. We have, says the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail,* upon our table the Washington *New Era,* edited by Fred. Douglass. He desires to exchange with the *Mail.* We have placed the *Era* upon our exchange list and will hereafter get the pure and undefiled Republican loyalty doctrines direct from headquarters, without being compelled to search for them through the misty columns of the *State Journal,* the white skin of whose editor spreads a pallor over the ebony hue of his principles. From the *Journal* we can only get at such rights of the negro as are sufficient to keep him at the footstool of his white scallawag and carpet-bag master. But from the *Era* we learn the full scope of his rights and receive a defiant proclamation as to his intentions. Glancing over the number of the *Era* before us, we are startled at the advance which the negro makes at a bound. The leading article is entitled, "The descendants of Ham, the superior race." The writer speaks of those who have heretofore held a different opinion, and says:

"To such, the assertion with which these lines are preceded will sound like folly, or madness; and at first they may be much offended, not only with the assertion, but with its author. Yet if the reader will lay aside all prejudice for the time being, and candidly attend to the facts and the argument, it is confidently expected that he will be fully convinced, not only that the doctrine heretofore held is wrong, but the opposite is true—that Ham and his descendants have been not the inferior, but the superior and the predominant race in all that part of the world's history where the family can be traced."

As to the public school question, the *Era* indorses the views of Sumner, and holds that as the States received their school funds from Congress the spirit of the gift must be looked into, and that looking at the spirit it finds that negro and white children should be taught under the same roof. Sumner's language is as follows:

"It is a narrow perception of their high aim, which teaches that they are merely to furnish an equal amount of knowledge to all, and, therefore, provided that all be taught, it is of little consequence where and in what company. The law contemplates not only that all shall be taught, but that all shall be taught together. They are not only to receive equal quantities of knowledge, but are all to receive it in the same way."

So they go! The negro organs in Alabama, edited by white men, must keep up with the *Era.*

An Alabama negro claims to have originated Mr. Sumner's [illegible] more than a year ago.—*Exchange.*

If any one can claim to have originated ridiculosity in Sumner it certainly is a negro.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Act.

Resolution to Expel Butler, of Tennessee, Rejected.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

Conflict of Authorities at Richmond, Va.

Troops Ordered into the City by Gen. Canby.

Business Almost Entirely Suspended.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 17.—A bill was reported amending the Consular and Diplomatic acts. It authorizes the appointing of 11 Consuls General, 146 Consuls and 4 Commercial Agents.

A bill was introduced to-day to consolidate the Indian tribes under a Territorial government.

The discussion of the Georgia bill was resumed but no vote was taken.

HOUSE.—Mr. Platt, of Virginia, asked leave to introduce a resolution requiring the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the enrolling act of Virginia, by which the State offices are declared vacated, and the vacancies filled by the Governor. Mr. Brooks objected, saying the State had already been reconstructed. Mr. Platt replied that it would need it again.

The House rejected the resolution to expel Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for the alleged cadet sales. The vote was 102 to 68, a two-thirds vote being required for expulsion. A resolution of censure was adopted unanimously. The House then took the Tariff bill under consideration.

Washington, March 17.—It is officially estimated by Internal Revenue Supervisor Presbrey that the collection from the tobacco tax in Virginia for the present fiscal year will reach $4,500,000. He reports the prospects of trade for the coming season as flattering.

It is expected that the San Domingo treaty will be considered in executive session on Wednesday next. Dispatches from various points in the North report the prevalence of a heavy storm of snow and wind to-day.

The Senate confirmed the following named appointments to-day: Luther Lee, Collector of Customs, Norfolk, Va.; David Turner, Collector of Customs, Alexandria, Va.; F. J. Bromberg, Postmaster, Mobile, Alabama.

Washington, March 17.—There was a long contest to-day between Senators Spencer and Warner, both of Alabama, over the Mobile postoffice, which ended in the confirmation of Bromberg, who was Warner's candidate.

The returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that the cotton exports for the year ending December 31st, 1869, were 722,616,998 pounds. Value $187,762,477.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated here with great eclat.

Richmond, March 17.—A conflict of authority has arisen between the newly appointed city authorities and the old incumbents. Mayor Cahoon refuses to give up the office to Mayor Ellison, who was elected last night by the City Council. The former has sworn in 150 special Constables, including 30 colored men. The latter has 60 special officers. The old police force is divided about equally between the two Mayors. Ellison has possession of the City Hall, and all other public buildings, except the station house, which is held by the Cahoon party. Mayor Cahoon wrote to Governor Walker stating his position and asking for assistance to maintain his authority.

Governor Walker replied, that Ellison being legally elected under an act of the Legislature, he could not recognize any [illegible] Virginia law, as he already holds a Federal office; that no breach of peace can occur without Cahoon's act or approval; that he should resort to peaceful judicial remedies if he wants to test the question of right, and finally he should obey the laws and sustain the constitutional authorities.

Ex-Gov. Wise, Judge R. W. Hughes and T. Chandler are counsel for Cahoon, who, with about 30 men, are besieged in the lower station house by the Ellison party, who have cut off the gas and water, and have forbidden any provisions to be taken in.

A crowd of colored men bought out a cake-shop, and commenced throwing through the windows, but they were driven off by the special police.

At dark Mayor Ellison, Chief of Police Poe and others were arrested by the U. S. Marshal, for having refused a revenue officer permission to see Cahoon in his capacity as U. S. Commissioner. They were bailed until to-morrow. A company of troops have been brought into the city by order of Gen. Canby.

Judge Underwood will arrive to-morrow, and issue an injunction prohibiting Mayor Ellison from exercising the duties of his office.

There was great excitement here all day, and but little business was done in the city.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 17.—Specie in the Bank of France has increased nearly 20,000,000 francs since last Thursday.

Henri Rochefort has been taken to Tours, where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case.

London, March 17.—The *Times* of this morning prints the City of Boston canard uncorrected.

The underwriters have exacted seven guineas premium on the over-due steamer Samaria, while the premium on the City of Boston has again been reduced.

A question put by Sir J. Parkington, in the House of Commons, as to the rumored overloading of the steamer City of Boston, has called from the Board of Trade a report, giving the extended rules and regulations for the interior loading of ships, etc.

London, March 17.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has consented to arbitrate in the Tornado case.

A copy of Shakespeare's works, the first full edition, sold here to-day for 380 pounds sterling.

The *Post* says the false report of the arrival of the City of Boston originated at the Stock Exchange in this city. Universal indignation is expressed at the hoax.

Paris, March 17.—The American newspapers were distributed here to-day, for the first time in twelve days. There is great dissatisfaction expressed with the trans-Oceanic mail facilities.

Madrid, March 17.—The newspapers are still discussing the cession of Cuba to the United States. Some argue that now, as the insurrection there is nearly quelled, and the dignity of Spain properly asserted, it would be better to cede Cuba and thus avoid trouble hereafter. The opponents of this policy advise these parties not to crave for gold, but for Spanish interests.

London, March 17.—Specie in the Bank of England has increased £77,000 since the last report.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 17.—Cotton opened firm; uplands 11@11¼d; Orleans 11¾c. Estimated sales 12,000 bales.

London, March 17.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 90⅝.

London, March 17.—Evening.—Consols for money 92⅞; on account 93. United States Bonds steady; 5-20s of 1862, 91; of 1865, 90¼; 10-40s, 89.

Frankfort, March 17.—Bonds opened quiet at 95⅜@95⅝.

Liverpool, March 17.—Evening.—Cotton closed a shade firmer; uplands 11@11¼; Orleans 11¼@11¼d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, 3000 of which were taken on speculation and for export.

Shipments of Cotton from Bombay, since last report, to the 13th inst., 23,000 bales.

Havre, March 17.—Evening.—Cotton [illegible] quiet; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 1.35; low middlings, afloat, 1.31.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 17.—Money more active [illegible] demand at 4@7. Exchange very firm at 8. Gold weaker and declined [illegible] Government securities closed [illegible] Southern securities closed heavy. [illegible]

[Previous Dispatches.]

Corrinne, March 17.—The stage coach upset two hundred miles above this station, and six passengers were frozen to death.

New York, March 17.—The schooner Jas. H. Hoyt went ashore opposite the high lands, and all hands on board were lost.

Havana, March 17.—Louis Arredondo, the leader of the Guines insurgents, his adjutant, and six of the band, who were captured some time ago, were executed this morning. But three of the band now remain.

San Francisco, March 17.—The recent reports in regard to the richness of the San Diego mines have been confirmed. A party of Chinese discovered a rich lode, which the whites jumped. Four Chinamen were killed.

New York, March 17.—Fullerton, accused of revenue frauds, was acquitted yesterday. The Jury rendered the verdict without leaving the box. Speculators applauded.

Paris, March 17.—Bourse opened firm; rentes 73.75.

New York, March 17.—Noon.—Stocks weak and unsettled. Money 6. Sterling exchange, long, 8; short, 8¾. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s of 1862, 110. Tennessee 6s, ex-coupons, 58¼; new, 49¾; Virginias, ex-coupons, 72; new, 70; Louisianas, old, 76; new, 72; Levee 6s, 73¾; 8s, 84; Alabama 8s, 97¼; 5s, 70; Georgia 6s, 84; 7s, 93¾; North Carolinas, old, 47½; new, 22¾; South Carolinas, old, 87¼; new, 82¾.

Washington, March 17.—The private secretary of Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, arrived here this morning with a requisition from the Governor on the President for troops.

HOUSE.—Mr. Platt asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the enabling act of Virginia. Mr. Brooks objected, saying that Virginia had been reconstructed several times already.

SENATE.—A resolution looking to the distribution of appointments in the Executive Departments of the Government, pro rata, among the States, is being discussed.

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, made a speech on the subject, in which he asserted that the South had not one tenth of her share; that single Congressional districts in the North had more such appointments than any one of the Southern States.

Emerson's Definition of Hospitality.

The following reference to a late lecture of R. W. Emerson, in Philadelphia, we clip from a Northern paper:

Mr. Emerson then told us that hospitality meant not alone to give bread and fire to the guest, but to show him your books, your pictures, and your landscape. Find out his aspirations and encourage them. Give him a nourishing opportunity to show what he can do, and what he has in him. Behavior, not performance, is the first sign of force. The cobweb cloth once made as a garment for the king, so fine as to be invisible, must mean manners. It is only when mind and character slumber that the dress is seen. Conversation is an art that can only be learned thoroughly from women. When you bring a guest to your house, stay at home in your own soul. Don't say anything merely for the sake of saying. If you have nothing to say of your own, say nothing. Learn of him, and don't take it ill if you are overthrown in argument, but ride to battle in future on the logic that has unhorsed you. Mr. Emerson objected to much laughter; for if we give way to the enjoyment of wit in company, we shall never have an Olympus. "What becomes, then, of the inextinguishable laughter of the gods?" He told us that we must keep our relations with the middle class if we would preserve our sanity. I think the most of the audience will keep their relations.

There was all his accustomed ease and poise; and if the lecturer displayed less than his usual power, it was, perhaps, because he did not grapple with his subject, "Social Life in America," but hovered gracefully about it, touching it lightly, and presenting now and then a shapely model. Again, if his lesson seemed more familiar than we had expected, it is because all that is so incorporated in our modern thought, that we have for years talked Emerson without knowing it. There is a sweet spell in his style, which, when it closes, leaves an audience quite stilled. He ended quietly and abruptly. "He silently stole away."

Is There an Organized Republican Government in Cuba?

From the New York World.

The Spanish papers of Havana have published some sixty documents and letters recently captured by one of Gen. Goyeneche's columns upon one of the plantations of the Marquis of Santa Lucia, President of the Cuban House of Representatives. One of the most important of the documents relates to a Congressional measure for the reorganization of the Cuban armies. By it no fewer than [illegible] generals, lieutenant, major and brigadier generals are provided for, independent of President Cespedes and the Ministers of War and Marine. Considering that the Cuban forces scarcely foot up 46,000 men, [illegible] for generals in plentiful abundance. The Spaniards are more easily satisfied with generals, for although their forces, volunteers included, are nearly double those of the Cubans, they have only twenty generals in the island. By the measure a Cuban company is made to consist of three officers and sixty men if infantry, and of one officer and eight men more if cavalry or artillery. Ten companies constitute a regiment, and from four to eight companies a battalion. Not less than two regiments or three battalions are to form a brigade, and two or more brigades will be comprised in a division. Another document embraces a recent law of the Cuban Congress about conscription, more stringent than all past Cuban laws upon the same subject. All natives of the island, negroes and Chinese, between eighteen and fifty years of age, are ordered to be conscripted at once. A number of the published letters show that the law was being executed with vigor. Other documents and letters establish that the rebels not only have taxes, giving a forced circulation to their paper money, but also that they have repeatedly arrested, imprisoned, and fined persons for refusing to take the same in payment for articles purchased. Some of the letters are as late in date as January 30 of the year but only in one of those published is there any reference to the rout of Gen. Puello and [illegible] that the battle of Mina de Juan Rodriguez was a magnificent and glorious victory for the Cuban cause. I hear that Gen. Goyeneche did capture a number of documents and letters relating to that battle, but their contents not being pleasant reading to the Dons, have been suppressed. As it is now fully known that Gen. Puello lost at least 1500 men during his disastrous expedition, the Spaniards are more loth than ever to speak of the affair, and their suppression of the document and letters in question is therefore not to be wondered at.

CAPTAIN EYRE SUSPENDED.—*London,* March 14.—Later dispatches from Hong Kong announce that the captain of the Bombay had been suspended, not on account of the collision, but because he neglected to inform himself of the seriousness of the damage that had been entailed, and because he took no measures to preserve the lives of the drowning crew.

The Board of Trade has ordered a further inquiry into the conduct of captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, and the facts in connection with the loss of the United States corvette Oneida.

PLAQUEMINES.—The *Empire Parish* of the 12th thus speaks of planting affairs there:

On many plantations the cane is already well under way; the area to be planted in rice will be much larger than last season.

We are sorry to learn that there is a disposition among our agriculturists to drop the cultivation of corn; this is wrong, entirely wrong, and we advise our friends to grow all the corn they need. Our potato fields will give ample returns; our orange crop will be rather light, and our gardens are now in excellent condition.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1870.

The Money market is quiet and easier. On the street A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals may be quoted at 10@12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum and second class 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. ℔ month; A1 business paper at 1@1¼ ℔ cent. per month and second grade 1½@1¾; A1 mortgage paper 10@11 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and second grade 12.

Gold opened at 111⅝@112 (against 112 at New York) and closed at 112@112⅛ (against 112⅜ at New York. The sales included $1500 at 111⅝; $2500, $10,000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 111¾; $2500, $10,000, $12,000, $35,000 and $40,000 at 112; $10,000, $15,000 and $30,000 at 112⅛, and $1500, $2500, $10,000 and $15,000 at 112¼. We heard of no sales of silver; it is quoted nominal at 111@111½ for American half-dollars, and 3¼@— ℔ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange showed a fair degree of animation, and with a slight advance in gold and an improvement in Sterling bills at New York, rates for Sterling were ⅛ ℔ cent. higher at the close. The sales of Sterling embraced about £65,000, including £2000 bill of lading at 119¾; £1000, £5000, £7000 and £11,000 at 119¾; £2000 clear at the same; £2000 at 119⅞; £2500 A1 clear at 119⅞; £2000 and £2000 A1 clear and £2500 A1 bill of lading at 120; £15,000 A1 clear at 120@120⅛; £500 and £2000 bank at 120⅛; £2000 at 120¼; £2000 at 121, and £2000 at 121½ in gold. In Francs there were sales of fully 1,000,000 commercial, of which 400,000 at 4.75@4.73¾; 300,000 at 4.72½, and 300,000 at 4.71¼. Sterling may now be quoted at 119¾@120¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 120¼@121 for bank; and Francs 4.75@4.72½ for the former, and 4.70@— for the latter.

The [illegible] of Domestic Exchange were liberal and rates were firmer, though hardly higher. The banks still drew on New York at par for small sums, and the sales included $20,000, $20,000 and $30,000 private bankers' sight on New York, $10,000, $16,000, $50,000 and $30,000 bank and $150,000 bank and private bankers' at ¼ per cent. discount, $25,000 commercial at ¼, $400,000 at ⅛@5-16, [illegible] 000 thirty days' sight at ¼, and $16,000 gold check on New York at ⅛ discount.

The principal feature in the stock market was the active movement in Ship Island Canal shares which sold at the opening at $1 70, and after touching at $2 10, closed weak at $1 77½. The sales included 1150 shares at $1 70, 1150 (resale) at $1 75, 300 (at the close) at $1 77½, 300 and 300 at $1 90, 400 at $2, 1250 at the same and 100, 400 and 800 at $2 10, and late last evening (Wednesday evening) 300 at $1 62½, and 500 at $1 75. 21 shares St. Charles Street Railroad sold at $64, 2 Pneumatic Propelling Co. at $115, and 20 New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Co. at $25. We heard of no sales of bonds.

State Warrants were in active demand and sold at higher prices. About $40,000 changed hands 90@90¼, and $10,000 at 90½. No round sales of Metropolitan Police Warrants were reported. The dealers bought small amounts across their counters at 86@87, and supplied tax payers at 88@89½.

There were sales of several thousand dollars of City Treasury notes, rates not mentioned. They are now quoted at 10@13 ℔ cent. discount for round amounts.

LATER.—At the Board this evening $1000, $1500 and $5000 gold sold at 112, 100 shares Ship Island Canal stock at $1 75 and 100 at $1 76, and 50 Louisiana State Bank at $17 50. The following were the offers and bids made during the session:

	Asked	Bids.
Levee Steam Cotton Press	$ 80 00	
Crescent City Slaughter House	21 75	
Ship Island Canal	1 80	1 78
Jackson Railroad	6 00	2 25
Carrollton Railroad	—	100 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	65 00	50 00
New Orleans City Railroad	—	107 00
Crescent City Railroad	75 00	72 00
St. Charles Street Railroad		65 00
Canal & Claiborne St. Railroad	46 50	45 00
Germania National Bank	—	102 00
Louisiana National Bank	135 00	—
Merchants' Bank	64 00	58 00
Bank of New Orleans	38 75	30 00
Crescent City Bank	28 00	—
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	47 50	46 25
Union Bank	30 75	37 00
Louisiana State Bank	17 50	16 50
Southern Bank	— —	76 50
Jefferson City Bonds	— 76	74
Jefferson City Warrants		72
Louisiana State Sixes		71
State North La. and Texas Railroad eight per cent bonds	— —	60 00
State Warrants	— 92	— 90½
State Coupons		90½
State Notes		97½
Consolidated City Bonds ex-Jan. coupons		
City Bonds issued in favor of R. R.	76 00	—
City Seven per cents		72 00
City Ten per cents	73 00	
City Warrants	100 00	
Metropolitan Police Warrants	91	90
Miss. Val. Navigation Co.	90	87
La. Petroleum and Coal Oil Co.	15 00	—
Gold	66 00	—
American Silver Halves	112	111½
	111½	

Specie and Exchange Office of
BRUNO & WARNER.
No. 146 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quote GOLD	
Victoria Sovereigns	$ 4 82
Old	4 80
English Bank Notes	4 91
20 Francs	3 91
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	1b
X Thaler	7 09
X Thaler Prussian	7 74
X Guilders Holl	3 95
Krouen	6 29
Ducats	2 16
Spanish Doubloons	16 00
Patriot	15 35

SILVER.	
English Silver	$ 22
French	18
Mexican Dollars	00
Spanish	1 01
French Crowns	1 00
German	1 02
Thaler	68
Prussian Paper Thaler	67
Guilders	39
Specie	1 02
Spanish Halves @ Unce	1 15

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 5550 bales, at ¼c advance during the morning and an additional advance of ¼c subsequently. We quote low ordinary at 15¾@16¼c, ordinary at 17¼@18¼c, good ordinary at 20¼@20¾c, low middling at 21¼@21½c, middling at 22¼@22¾c, strict middling at —@—c, and good middling at —@—c.

The demand was lively throughout the day, and although the supply was moderate and poorly assorted, preventing some buyers from finding the kinds wanted, yet the total amount noted above changed hands at the irregular advance stated. Ordinary sold all the way from 17@18c; but we noticed sales of strict ordinary towards the close at 18¼c. It was difficult to find good ordinary at the close at 20c, or low middling at 21c, but so much was done at these figures that we adopt them for our inside rates. A list, variously classed as strict low middling and Liverpool middling, sold at 22c. Good middling sold at 23c, but at the close none was to be had under 23c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept 1st 1869 ... bales		770
Arrived since last statement	2,847	
Arrived previously	596,893	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	12,808	
Cleared previously and burnt	772,574	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2265 bales to Liverpool, 325 to Havre, 4191 to Cronstadt, 25 to Vera Cruz, and 36 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 5,542 bales, against 29,500 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st, 668,642 bales, against 636,672 last year.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for Havre room continues active, but there is not much doing for other foreign ports. There is scarcely anything doing coastwise. We quote:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to New York ¾c. Beef to do. 70c ℔ bbl, and $1 25 ℔ tierce. Flour to do. 55@65c ℔ bbl.
By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ½d; to Havre 1¼@1½c; to Bremen 1c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 342 hhds Sugar, 132 bbls Molasses and 26 half-bbls do. The market is dull for both Sugar and Molasses. There were sales of 80 hhds Sugar, however, on the basis of 6¾@7c for inferior; 7¾@8c for common; 9c for low fair; 9½@10c for good fair; 10¼c for strictly fully fair; 11@11¼c for prime; 12@12¼c for choice; 13¼c for seconds; 12¾c for yellow clarified, and 13¼c for white. Of Molasses, some 75 bbls sold at 47c for good fermenting; 40c for poor reboiled, and 50c for prime reboiled. Fermenting is quoted at 25@35c ℔ gallon, as in quality. City refinery syrup is selling at 50@70c. Syrup $1@1 10 ℔ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Nick Wall and Olive Branch, from St. Louis, and Leonidas, from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market continues very dull for the lower grades, which are plentiful, while choice is scarce and firm. Fine is quoted at $4; superfine $5 37½; single extra $5 25@5 50; double extra $5 25@5 50; treble extra $6@6 50; choice extra $6 87½@7 50; family extra $8@8 50 ℔ bbl. There were sales to-day, however, of 700 bbls, of which 100 fine at $4; 100 and 100 superfine at $4 50; 100 on its merits at $4 62½; 75 single extra at $4 75; 100 double extra at $5 25; 100 do. at $5 37½; 100, 100 and 500 double extra at $5 50; 100 and 200 treble extra at $6; 100 choice extra at $6 87½; 200 treble extra at $6 75, 150 179 choice extra at $7; 100 and 150 do. at $7 50; 100 and 51 do. at $7 75, 100 do. at $8; 100 do. at $8 50; 400 and 3600 superfine on private terms.

CORN—Is in fair supply and demand. Sales to-day 5250 sacks, of which 900 inferior at 70c; 500 and 950 white at $1 05; 500 white and 2200 white and yellow at $1 07; 250 do. at $1 07½ ℔ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply. The demand is fair at lower rates. Sales to-day 2000 sacks, of which 1050 at 62c, 150 at 63c, 150, 200, 200 and 250 at 64c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm. 150 sacks sold at $1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and firm, and is selling to the trade at $36@37 ℔ ton for prime to choice.

PORK—is dull, with holders asking $28 50 for mess at wholesale. 50 bbls M. O. sold at $28 ℔ bbl. Mess is retailing at $29 ℔ bbl.

BACON—Is dull. Shoulders are held at 11¾@12c; clear rib sides 15¾@16c; clear sides 16¾@17c ℔ lb. 15 casks clear rib sides sold on the landing at 16c, and 15 do. clear sides at 16¼c ℔ lb.

LARD—A lot of 50 tierces, packers, sold at 14¾c ℔ lb. Kegs are quoted at 17c ℔ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 10¼c ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 19@19½c ℔ lb, with a fair supply.

LOUISIANA RICE—Continues dull, the demand being only for small lots. The stock is large and prices are accumulating. We quote choice nominally at 7@7¾c ℔ lb; ordinary to good do. 5@5¾c; prime to good do. 6@6¾c.

FRUIT—A cargo of Jamaica Fruit, consisting of 100,000 Oranges, 400 bunches Bananas and sundries, sold, in bulk, on private terms.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $7@8 per dozen; Geese at $8@9, and Turkeys at $36@40 ℔ dozen. Eggs are firmer at 27@30c ℔ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Ohio Potatoes are selling at $1 75@2, and Onions at $5 50@6 ℔ bbl—no St. Louis in market. Choice Apples are bringing $6@7 a bbl. No Krout or Cabbage coming in. Green Peas are dull at $7@7 50 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—There is a fair jobbing demand from second hands. No stock in the hands of importers. Prime is quoted at 17¼@17¾c ℔ lb, (gold duty paid); good 16¾@16¾c; fair 16@16¼c.

BUTTER—The market is very dull, particularly for the lower grades. Choice Western is quoted at 25@28c; inferior 15@20c; choice Goshen 38@40c; common 25@35c ℔ lb.

Rooms to Rent.
ONE or two fine large airy comfortable furnished rooms with board, or without, can be had in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of [illegible]. mh16 12t

For Sale.
ON account of departure, a GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, No. 250 Poydras street, (left side) between Dryades and Rampart. For further particulars, apply to F. DUCOS, on the premises. N.B.—Wooden stores and Shoes are offered at cost price until the day of departure. mar18 1m

To Ladies' Shoemakers.
WANTED—Two good workmen, to go to Mobile. Steady work guaranteed. Wages: For Terms, $2, Wells, $1. Inquire for one week to LEON PIERRE, No. 8 Chartres street.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.
Benefit of the great Character Comedian MR. JOSEPH K. EMMETT.
Friday Evening, March 18, 1870, Charles Gayler's original drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN, with songs, dances, etc. Friday—Benefit of Mr. J. K. Emmett. Saturday Noon—Fritz matinee. Saturday, March 19, St. Joseph's night, grand mid Lent masque and fancy dress ball. Tickets $1. mh16

St. Charles Theatre.
FRITZ EMMETT MATINEE.
Saturday Noon.
With characteristic Songs, Dances, Banjo Solo and Mouth Harmonicon.
Admission—50 cents. Children 25 cents. Reserved seats $1. Box sheet now open. mar17 3t

St. Charles Theatre.
EXTRA CARD.
St. Joseph's Night, March 19, 1870.
Grand Fancy Dress and Masque Ball.
Managers same as at the Mardi Gras Ball. Tickets $2. Ladies' invitations now ready on application at the Box Office. Call at once. mh16 to th & fr

Varieties Theatre.
Friday Evening, March 18, 1870.
BENEFIT OF CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD. When will be presented, for the first time here, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of the HUGUENOTS.
HUGUENOTS. HUGUENOTS.
Valentine ...... CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD. mh16

Varieties Theatre.
EXTRA MATINEE CARD.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE
On Saturday, March 19.
When will be presented Balfe's
Bohemian Girl! Bohemian Girl!
Prices Reduced. No Seats Reserved. mar16 4t

N. O., Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, Engineer's Office, No. 7 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, March 17th 1870.
NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
LAND owners and lessees of plantations and farms in the parishes of Jefferson from Company's Canal, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James and Ascension up to Bayou Manchac Crossing, along the line of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, are hereby respectfully notified not to work or put in use the right of way granted said Company a width of one hundred feet, being fifty feet on each side of the centre line as located by said Company, observing the line now being staked, as preparations are now being made to proceed to the immediate construction of said Railroad.
mar18 — JOHN H. ILSLEY, Jr., Land Agent.

Special Notice.
Office of the Crescent Mut. Ins. Co., New Orleans, March 10th, 1870.
IN conformity with the Fourth Article of the Amended Charter of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, an election of Trustees to serve for one year, from the first Monday in June next will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the fourth day of April, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P.M.
mh17 td — HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Note Lost.
LOST on the 7th March, 1870, a PROMISSORY NOTE for [illegible] to the order of Antoine [illegible] 14th of December [illegible] Payment of the same having been stopped the public are cautioned against negotiating it.
mh16 10t — N. VIVES.

For Rent—Fully Furnished.
THE Two-story and Attic BRICK DWELLING No. [illegible] Bayou Road, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, near the corner of Claiborne street, fronting on the Esplanade and Claiborne streets, containing in all [illegible] rooms, with Broad Porches, Cisterns, Galleries front and rear, [illegible] abundant and large [illegible] shrubbery, flowers [illegible]
Apply to H. M. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.

Office of the Merchants' Mut. Ins. Co., No. 101 CANAL STREET, New Orleans, March 16th, 1870.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, on MONDAY, 4th April, 1870, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.
mh17 td — W. NOTT, Secretary.

Returned to New Orleans.
W. M. ARMSTRONG,
SOLICITS the patronage of his friends and the public [illegible] mh12 1m

Opera Association of New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, March 1870.
STOCKHOLDERS of this Association are hereby notified that the election of Directors to serve till the 1st Monday in January next will be held at the office of the Crescent Insurance Co., on MONDAY the 21st inst. between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M. By order.
mh10 td — EMILE WILTZ, Secretary.

W. W. Washburn's PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY.
113 ...... Canal Street 113
[illegible]

4th Edition Now Ready.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
LEE'S Memoirs of the War
Revised and Enlarged by GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.
A Beautifully Illustrated Octavo Volume.
The Most Rapid Selling Book Published.
[illegible] Send for our 20 page illustrated circular to
JOHN M. TRACY,
Glass Box No. 1946,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
General Agent for Louisiana.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY AT E. A. TYLER'S,
115 ...... Canal Street 115
Agent for the celebrated CHAS. F. JACOT WATCH.
WATCHES of all the best makers in the world. CLOCKS for house or counting room.
Fine Gold Watch TRIMMINGS of all kinds.
A large assortment of DIAMONDS, RUBY, EMERALD, STONE CAMEO, PEARL, ONYX, AMETHYST, ETRUSCAN and Plain JEWELRY.
Large assortment of Solid SILVERWARE, suitable for Wedding and Anniversary Presents and for Holiday Gifts. Also a very large assortment of the finest PLATED WARE, made by Roger Smith & Co, and other superior makers. English and American Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Rich FANCY GOODS.
WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired.
JEWELRY manufactured and repaired.

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.

Succession of Widow Augustin Jeanfreau.
ONE of the finest Orange Orchards of the State, having 800 more or less, bearing trees, situated at about 45 miles below the quarantine, measuring four arpents front, will be sold at public auction on the places on the 2d of April. It being a succession sale, the arpents will be sold separately. The Orchard's revenue is from three to four thousand dollars a year. Terms—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years. For more particulars, apply to Mr. JEAN FREAU, on the steamboat Hunter.

G. L. FEVRE,
148 ...... Royal Street 148
IMPORTER.
HAS on hand and SOLICITS ORDERS for the various kinds of goods adapted to the wants of BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS. Consisting in part of OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE, Patent Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Roans, Linings, Kids, Shoe Trimmings, etc. Country orders shall be filled at as LOW PRICES and with the same care as though the parties were present. A trial respectfully solicited.

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS
—USE—
Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate
—AND—
FINE GROUND BONE,
THE GREAT FERTILIZERS.
LOUIS STERN & BROS. MANUFACTURERS.
Office No. 16 St. Charles street, New Orleans. BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS—Crop of 1869.—The undersigned has now in store a full and large assortment of Fall and Winter Garden Seeds, to which he begs to call the attention of his friends and the public.
Also, a large lot of Button Onions and Onion Sets. Country merchants supplied by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers for retailing.
H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

C. E. THAYER'S SALES.
Law and Medical Books at Auctioneer.
BY C. E. THAYER, Auctioneer.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, 14th March, 1870, under the St. Charles Hotel, and to continue till all the stock is sold.

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.

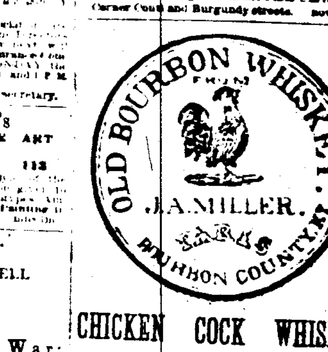
CHALLENGE TO BURGLARS.
Locks that Cannot be Picked.
JUST received an invoice of French pump and neck LOCKS which cannot be picked.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by DEHMICHEN & POTHIER, Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.

Guns, Riffles and Pistols. AT VERY LOW PRICES.
500 SETS Wagon HARNESS, at $3 50 a set. 20 Double Barrel GUNS at $8, $12, $15 and $20. 20 RIFLES at $5. 200 REVOLVERS at $5 and $10. The above goods are very low for the quality. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 46 Tchoupitoulas, bet. Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Notice.
THE undersigned having withdrawn this day, by mutual consent, from the firm of Messrs. MIZZI, JANE & KELLEY, will open at No. 54 Poydras street, in the GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS for his own account, and solicits the patronage of his friends.
ALEXANDER KELLEY.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN AT LAST!
PRICE'S CELEBRATED AROMATIC STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS.
OUR TRADE MARK:
For Family Use
IXL
THIS INVALUABLE PRODUCTION IS THE result of many years application, [illegible]
JAS. W. PRICE & Co., Sole Proprietors, Depot 167 Poydras street.

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



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKEY, of all ages and prices, and in the best of Cooperage is offered to the Trade at Wholesale only and at very low prices, and favorable terms.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents for the South, 98 Magazine Street.

TOBACCO ALL FORMS. STEAM MANUFACTORY.
L. MOULOR,
33 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville.
HIS numerous customers and the public are respectfully informed that, as heretofore, TOBACCO in all forms is manufactured at his establishment, Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Chewing Perique Tobacco.
Constantly on hand—ONE MILLION of assorted CIGARS. Constant importation of a large stock of SMOKERS' GOODS, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Tinder Boxes, Wicks, etc., etc., etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Great inducements offered to City and Country Dealers.

Steam Tobacco Manufactory.
J. P. SARRAZIN,
91 ...... CHARTRES STREET 92
CORNER OF CONTI.
Branch: 204 Chartres Street.
Importer of Pipes and all Articles for Smokers.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to Country Merchants the most complete assortment to be found in his line in New Orleans, such as Meerschaum Pipes, Clay Pipes, all kinds, Imitation, Match Boxes, Briar Root, Tobacco Pouches, India Rubber, Cherry Stems, Charcoal, Amber, Rosewood, India Rubber Stems, etc.
SMOKING TOBACCO: Maryland, Reliance, Rough and Ready, Virginia, Gambrinus, Game Cock, Perique, Industry, Club, Velocipede, and Maryland Light Power, which must not be mistaken for Light Power of Gail & Ax, of Baltimore.
SNUFF TOBACCO: Half Coarse Virginia, Perique ditto, Macouba, Fine Rose ditto.
Also, a large stock of Plug Chewing Tobacco; Fine Cut, on the foil, and Fine Cut, natural in kegs of 10, 20, 40 and 80 pounds, and not less than a MILLION OF CIGARS, of all grades and brands.
J. P. SARRAZIN.

Southern Manufactory,
JOHN NORWOOD,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, 199 Canal Street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.
Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's measure promptly attended to.

Notice
IS hereby given that application has been made by me to the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans for a new certificate of 10 shares old series stock, the certificate of same, No. 230, in favor of A. S. Lewis having been lost.
Signed J. HAMDEN LEWIS, Administrator to Estate of A. S. Lewis.
New Orleans, March 10th, 1870.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. M. BEMAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 305, New Orleans Postoffice, Residence 289 Canal street, near Franklin.

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.

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER.
182 ...... Poydras Street 182
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans.

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.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the following steamships:
MISSISSIPPI ...... Capt. W. F. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY ...... Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
SHERMAN ...... Capt. H. S. QUICK
GEN. MEADE ...... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES ...... Capt. GEO. H. SMITH
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship CRESCENT CITY, GEO. L. NORTON Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Monday, March 28, at 8 A.M.
The steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ...... $50 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.
For freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 180 Common street.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Gager, Commander will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, March 20, at 8 A.M.
PASSAGE ...... $50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by [illegible] and through Bills of Lading given for the [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
[illegible] on FRIDAY, March 18th, at 8 A.M.
[illegible] RAPIDAN, [illegible] Commander, will leave her wharf, Pier 13, First District, [illegible] apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent, [illegible] street, corner Gravier.
[illegible] FRIDAY, 1st April.

For Attakapas.
[illegible]

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
[illegible]

Dr. [illegible] Blancke,
416 & 418 ...... 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. 13 ...... Street ...... No. 13
[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.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

F. GONTHIER
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
34 ...... St. Charles Street 34
[illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS [illegible]
GOLDEN SYRUP [illegible]
REFINED MOLASSES [illegible]
CLARIFIED SUGARS [illegible]
LOUISIANA SUGARS [illegible]
CUBA SUGARS [illegible]

F. NEWHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
And Window Shades of Every Description,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 40 Camp street, New Orleans.

Maupay's Warranted Garden Seeds.
GARDEN and PLANTATION SEEDS, [illegible] W. A. MAUPAY, [illegible]

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.
Essays for Young Men, on the passions [illegible] Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S
Mechanical Steam Bakery,
74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, [illegible]
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge.

Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases [illegible]

NEW DISCOVERY.
F. BERNARD
[illegible] ANTIDYSPEPTIC.
[illegible]

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MANUFACTURER of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, [illegible]

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Fog Straps.
[illegible] SPILLMANN, [illegible] Baronne street.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
DOUBLE REFINED NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.
THIS superior oil will burn in all kinds of portable Lamps and Burners.
No. 1 VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY OILS, guaranteed No. 1 fire test.
LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS and WICKS, at the lowest wholesale prices, by [illegible] BOUCHARD, No. 4 Tchoupitoulas street.