The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $3.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"The Dumb Girl of Portici."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Last night of Miss Cavender. "Minnie's Luck," and "Nan the Good for Nothing."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Mary Stuart." Monday—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

THE DEBT IN LOUISIANA IN 1865.

A correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, writing from New Orleans, says among other things that the public debt of the State of Louisiana in 1865 was only five millions of dollars and that, under Radical rule, it has in five years been increased to forty millions. Whereupon the New Orleans *Republican* being the well-paid official journal of the Radicals, hired to *tell the truth* for the party whenever it is traduced, pronounces the statement of the correspondent aforesaid to be "a yarn," "a story," unworthy of belief and asserts that the debt of Louisiana in 1865 was sixteen millions of dollars, and that the Radicals have since increased it only some nine or ten millions of dollars by endorsing bonds for great railroad enterprizes. It recommends the correspondent of the Springfield paper to go to the official records where he will obtain correct information. For the benefit of all parties we have availed ourselves of this suggestion and made examination of those records and now give book and page as authority for the statement of the correspondent aforesaid which was substantially correct.

In the report of the Auditor of the State addressed to the Legislature in January, 1866, contained in a book entitled, "Documents of the Legislature" 1866, page 31, we find the following report:

STATEMENT E.

Showing the public debt of the State of Louisiana on the 31st day of December, 1865:

Liabilities for property banks	$5,398,532 33
" for Municipality No. 2	198,340 00
Am't. due on bonds for Clinton and Port Hudson R. R.	9,000 00
" due La. State Bank	50,000 00
Debts proper in trust funds	1,465,608 81
" " in bonds maturing between the years 1867 and 1901	4,081,000 00
	$11,182,377 74

Now by deducting from the foregoing total of $11,182,377 14 the sum of $5,398,532 33, being the liabilities for the property banks, which no one believes the State will ever be called on to pay, the banks being sound and abundantly able to respond, we find remaining the sum of $5,783,847 81 as the actual debt of the State on the 1st day of January, 1866.

We should like the New Orleans *Republican* to furnish authority for its statement that the debt amounted to sixteen millions of dollars in 1865.

THE LATE CONFISCATION DECISIONS.

The opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Millars's Executors vs. The U. S., and Tyler vs. DeIrees, have not yet come to hand. The former case was one of personal property, (Railroad stock) found in Michigan, while the latter was one involving title to real estate, in the *District of Columbia*, both be it observed, being within the lines of the United States. It is stated that these decisions settle the question of the validity of the sales of confiscated property in all the cases now pending. It may be so but it is possible the court may make a distinction between property confiscated in the Northern States, and property confiscated in the Southern States. As to the latter, the law of nations recognizes the right of a belligerent power to confiscate the property found in its territory, belonging to the enemy. But the law of nations does not tolerate the confiscation of enemies' property found on the territory of that enemy, *by judicial proceedings* carried on in that territory pending the war. Courts of law have no jurisdiction over enemies, because they cannot cite them to appear pending hostilities. The Supreme Court of the United States has so decided, and according to its doctrine, the King of Prussia had just as much right under the principles of international law to establish courts in France and vest them with jurisdiction over the people of France, as the United States had to establish courts in the Southern States, pending the civil war, *with jurisdiction over citizens within the lines of the Confederate States.*

The Supreme Court has already decided that the war was a public war and the parties to it must be treated according to the principles of international law. It so decided; in the Alexander-cotton case, when it rejected Mrs. Alexander's claim on the ground that she was, although undoubtedly a true adherent of the Union, a resident of the Confederate States. *Residence*, the court said, settled her legal status. The same doctrine has been held in numerous cases decided since 1865.

The capture of enemies' property on enemies' territory is a belligerent right, and it may be appropriated without any ceremony. Citation of the owner is not required. But confiscation by judicial proceedings, by virtue of a special law, made by one of the belligerents during the war, where citation of the owner (who is within the enemy's lines) is necessary to give validity to the decree, is quite another thing.

That question, we take it, has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court. We think there is a clear distinction between the legal condition of property situated in the Northern States and owned by citizens of the Southern States, and that of property situated in the Southern States. The Government of the United States cannot escape from the dilemma. The Supreme Court must either say that property which was confiscated pending the war, by its courts in the Southern States, was confiscated without any law other than that of the military conqueror, or they must say that it was illegally done. They cannot blow hot and cold. It was either a rebellion or a public war. Rebels must be lawfully tried. Enemies need not be tried at all.

We find this reference to the decision in Tyler's case, in the New York *Times'* reports of Supreme Court decisions:

No. 24.—*Tyler vs. Defrees.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The Court, in this case, reaffirmed its decision under the Confiscation act of 1862, recently made, holding the actions constitutional, that the mode of procedure was properly prescribed, and that there were no defects in the proceedings in the case had under it. Mr. Justice Davis concurred in the judgment, but did not concur in respect of certain views expressed in the opinion. Justice Field and Clifford dissented. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller.

CHARTER OAK WOOD COMPANY.—Our readers on the lower side of Canal street must bear in mind that the above important company have opened, for their special accommodation, an office at No. 25 Exchange Alley, where they are ready at all times to receive and execute, at the lowest market price, orders for fire wood of all kinds, coal, [illegible]. Be sure and call at their office; full measure is guaranteed, in all cases, by the agent, C. M. Dunn. We invite attention to his card in another column.

[illegible]

Gen. R. E. Lee [illegible] of January 13, 1867, [illegible] chambers and the experience [illegible] have had in operating it, [illegible] cox & Gibbs sewing machine [illegible] favorite in my family. [illegible] S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Canal street, New Orleans.

STERN'S FERTILIZERS.

The following certificates to the efficacy of the Raw-bone super-phosphate of Messrs. Stern, Brothers, come, as will be seen, from some of the largest and most successful sugar planters in Plaquemines parish. These are but a few of the numerous testimonies to the value of their fertilizers received by the Messrs. Stern. They come from all parts of the Mississippi valley. The reputation of the Raw-bone super-phosphate may be regarded as well established:

Raw Bone Super-Phosphate Certificates.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21, 1871.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros:

Gents—I applied forty tons of your Raw Bone Super-Phosphate to my rattoons, and hereby state to you that the effect upon the growth of my cane was very satisfactory. Respectfully yours, DR. J. B. WILKINSON.

BELLE CHASSE PLANTATION, Parish Plaquemines, March 10th, 1871.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros.:

Gentlemen—Having given your Phosphate a thorough trial, I feel confident of its great value to the sugar planter. As a renovator of worn out lands I do not know its superior. The 43 tons I bought from you last season gave such favorable results that I expect to order a much larger amount this season. Yours, etc., W. STACKHOUSE.

MAGNOLIA PLANTATION. Plaquemines Parish, La., Jan. 15, 1871.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros.:

Gents—The twenty tons Raw Bone Super-Phosphate purchased of you, I applied to about 130 arpents of two year old rattoons, using about 300 pounds to the arpent—occasionally omitting entirely a few rows in each cut of cane. The increased growth and vigor of the cane was very soon observable, which continued throughout the season. And I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a most valuable agent in the cultivation of sugar cane, and of great benefit to the crop. I would like to have about twenty tons of the Super-Phosphate and five tons of fine ground Bone the coming season, which you can send me any time during the next month. Very respectfully, yours, E. LAWRENCE.

WOODLAND PLANTATION, Parish of Plaquemines, Oct. 9, 1869.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros, N. O.:

Dear Sirs—I have used your pulverised bone to quite an extent this season on my plant cane, and am satisfied it has been very beneficial, and in my opinion preferable to the Guano which we have used also this season. Respectfully, L. FORSYTH. Manager on Mr. Bradish Johnson's Woodland Plantation.

AMELIA PLANTATION, Assumption Parish, La., March 3, 1871.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros, New Orleans:

Gents—Yours of the 1st inst. is at hand, and in reply, I will state that the 10 tons Phosphate sent by you have been received. I have applied six tons of it to thirty-two acres of plant cane, sowing it in the drill before planting. The ten I bought from you last year was applied to five acres of cane, putting it on each side of the row; during the month of April the effect in the growth was immediately perceived, and it kept ahead of the other until grinding. Not having been able to grind them separate, I cannot ascertain, but I judge the yield to be fifty per cent. better than the other, on the same land. I will be in the city in a few days and will explain this matter. Yours, truly, F. X. DUGAS.

For terms and circulars call at the office of LOUIS STERN & BROS., 16 Chartres street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—*A Useful Improvement.*—We take the following from yesterday's *Picayune*:

About 1 o'clock yesterday we were for a short time the guests of Col. H. S. McComb and Mr. R. Pritchard, President and Vice President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, on the occasion of a trial trip of the aforementioned dummy. This is an engine of peculiar construction, having the outward appearance of a passenger coach; the machinery is placed beneath the floor of the car, and is of great strength and power, being of a capacity sufficient for a train of eighty cars. It moves with less noise than a horse car, and anthracite coal being used, is entirely without smoke, while the escape of steam is hardly noticeable. Colonel McComb has got this "dummy" out from the North at a much greater expense than a locomotive would have cost, for the express purpose of drawing the trains of the road across the city without presenting the objectionable features so strongly opposed by the residents along the projected route. In addition to the merits mentioned is that of the ability to move as slowly as may be necessary, and stop at short notice.

As far as we may judge, we cannot see any proper objection to the regular passage of this handsome, noiseless, and certainly highly necessary engine with its trains through the city at any and all hours.

Mr. A. Vizard, of No. 99 Magazine street, announces through our columns to-day, that he has constantly on hand Thomaston and Western lime, Louisville and Rosendale cement, fire-bricks, fire-tiles and slate, plaster and hair, soda-ash, and caustic soda. See advertisement.

WARNING AGAINST COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—There are parties in the Northern States who make a practice of sending letters to parties in the Southern States, offering to furnish them with packages of counterfeit notes per express, payment for same to be made on delivery. To put a stop, if possible, to this nefarious business, the Southern Express Company has issued a notice to its patrons, in which they are warned against these Northern counterfeiters and their circulars.

Trumbull.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Washington telegrams state "that some surprise is felt among Senators because Trumbull has decided to sustain the Ku-klux measure." We do not know why those who have known this distinguished gentleman any considerable length of time, or paid any attention to his political course during the last fifteen years, should feel the slightest surprise at the announcement of his intention to support this infamous bill. A man of undoubted brains and of irreproachable private character, we question whether there is a single Senator, living or dead, who has really been instrumental in inflicting more injury upon the cause of liberty and law than Lyman Trumbull. This does not proceed from a bad heart or from errors in judgment; his heart, though naturally cold, intensely ambitious, and preeminently selfish, is not particularly wicked; and the judgment, though generally warped to suit the necessities of the case, is, in and of itself, as clear as sunlight. Other men may be actuated by impulse or passion—Trumbull has neither impulses nor passions; other men may be ignorant of the meaning and tendency of their acts—Trumbull is never ignorant of what he is doing, nor of the end to which his deeds tend; other men are frequently led astray by their friends—Trumbull has no friends; other men may be careless or reckless—Trumbull is never either careless or reckless, but always careful, deliberate and systematic. He is a time server by instinct, and a trimmer by practice. He was never known to take a bold and manly stand, on any important question, against the drift of what he thought was the prevailing popular sentiment. He has rarely or never sided with the minority in the Senate on any point which was made a party issue; he has rarely or never thrown the weight of his influence and his vote in favor of a cause which he knew to be right, but knew also to be weak; he sits on the fence until the battle is about decided, and then quietly slips over and joins the victors. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Brisk Cannonading Around Paris.

Offer Made to Betray Gates and Forts.

Proposition Declined by Thiers.

Concentration of Versailles Troops.

Arrangements for a Demonstration at Boulogne.

A Requiem Mass for Generals Thomas and Lecompte.

Thiers Declines to Treat with Rebels in Arms.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Ku-Klux Bill Referred to a Committee of Conference.

Basis of Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 15.—There was brisk cannonading yesterday evening.

Gen. Cincerot claims to have repulsed the Assemblists. The cannonade was recommenced this morning at Maillot gate and Neuilly.

Versailles, April 15—Evening.—In the National Assembly to-day a partial financial statement was submitted by the Government. The estimates for the military service are not yet fixed, but other ministries will economise to the extent of 107,000,000 francs during the rest of the present fiscal year. The revenue cannot be ascertained until quiet is restored to the country.

Nothing of importance of military character has transpired.

[NOTE.—The following dispatches are not so late as matter sent in at noon and late South Press.]

Versailles, April 15—Afternoon.—An offer has been made by two commanders of the National Guards to betray to the Versailles Government two of the city gates for the sum of 20,000 francs each. Similar offers have also been made by some of the leading men in regard to the delivery of the Forts Issy and Vanvres for a million francs each.

Thiers declined this proposition yesterday.

The delegates from the insurgents arrived. Thiers refused to treat with rebels in arms.

The reports of the defeats of the Government troops at Asnieres and Clamart, are untrue. The forces there only retreated in order to draw the insurgents out. All the insurgents who are taken prisoners are sent to Brest. A party of them on the way, murdered their guards, and eight of them were shot for it the next day. The army and Assembly are discontented because Thiers will not permit a "coup de main" on Paris.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated to-day at the Cathedral, for Generals Thomas and Lecompte. A vast and influential congregation assisted.

There are now no troops at Versailles. They are all around Paris.

Paris, April 15—Evening.—There was firing all day from Valerien with heavy naval guns.

The Versailles troops are concentrating at Choisy, Creteil, Nanterre and St. Germain, up to the neutral Prussian line.

To-day the bridges are crowded to see the artillery duel at Trocadero. Windows were broken by the concussion. Rue No. 2, Rue Presburg, has been struck by twelve shells, and was greatly damaged. Shells are falling continually in the city. Two million francs worth of house property has already been destroyed.

Fighting still continues, but a great fight is expected to-night.

The view of the fight last night, from the Vanvres, was magnificent. The heavens were one blaze of fire. The rifle firing was the heaviest ever heard, and the crash of the mitrailleuses was continual. The Versailles troops were badly repulsed, and the insurgents are proud of their victory.

Boulogne—Friday night.—A demonstration from Boulogne, in the Paris Commune, has been arranged for Sunday, when the National Guards will parade.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, April 14.—Exchange on London 19. Premium United States currency, 30 days, 8¼@4¾. Discount gold, 60 days, 6½ premium; short sight 7¼@8.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 15.—Major Belger has been fully restored to his position in the army.

Schoelezer, Minister from the German Empire, arrived here to-day.

The following nominations were confirmed to-day: Mr. Cavano, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; [illegible], Assessor 2d Alabama; Smith, Assessor 5th Virginia; Snead, Collector 1st Virginia.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus Monday on amnesty.

HOUSE—The Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, authorizing the reprinting of National Bank bills, and assessing the Banks for the expense of same, was rejected by a vote of 118 to 67, finally.

The Committee on Conference asked that the Ku-Klux bill be taken up. The Senate amendment, extending the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to the end of the next regular session of Congress, was rejected, 80 to 86.

The amendment requiring the iron-clad oath from Federal jurors was rejected without a division.

The amendment known as Sherman's amendment, telegraphed in full last night, was rejected. Yeas, 45; nays, 131. This is the amendment assessing damages upon localities where disturbances occur.

The other amendments, most of them immaterial, were concurred in and a committee of conference ordered. Messrs. Shellabarger, Schofield and Kerr were appointed on the part of the House. House then adjourned.

Washington, April 15.—The following is a full synopsis of the Senate proceedings on the amnesty resolution:

Mr. Robertson moved to take up his amendment to the order of business, so as to allow the House amnesty bill to be considered at the present session. Mr. Conkling remarked that this being Saturday the Senate was very thin. A number of Senators having left the city with the understanding that only executive business should be considered, he hoped the motion would be deferred till next week.

Mr. Robertson replied he had given four days previous notice of the motion, and insisted on a vote.

Mr. Trumbull did not think the Senate as thin as represented; it was the fullest Senate he had ever known for a Saturday. He hoped no friend of amnesty would allow the subject to be postponed in this way.

Mr. Wilson thought the time had come to act upon the subject, and he would so vote.

[illegible]

Washington, April [illegible]—[illegible] There is nothing [illegible] of explicit [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is the basis of settlement of the Alabama claims agreed upon by the Joint High Commission:

The responsibility of England for the depredations of the piratical cruisers fitted out in her waters is accepted as a political maxim between the United States and Great Britain; both these powers also pledging themselves to make efforts for a general international acceptance of the same view.

The claims at present under consideration to be submitted for verification and auditing to a new commission of five persons, one named by the President, one by the Queen, and one each respectively by the President of Switzerland, the King of Italy and the Emperor of Brazil. These Commissioners to be sworn like jurors—that they have formed no previous favorable opinion, and have no prejudices in the matter, but will decide altogether upon the evidence as they receive it.

They shall be cognizant of, and adopt the maxim accepted by the present commission, however, relative to the responsibility, and will confine themselves altogether to the hearing of evidence, auditing claims and signing checks, which will be payable promptly on their endorsement, for any sums, which our insurance companies, ship owners and merchants generally are able, legitimately, to sum up against England after this commission goes through. Another commission of three, one appointed by the Emperor of Russia, and the other two by the President and the Queen will wind up the odds and ends.

The main question is, it seems, that the final payment of cash on these claims, is to be delayed almost indefinitely.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, April 15.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours:

The barometer has fallen decidedly with increasing north westerly wind on the Pacific coast. The low pressure which was central on Friday evening in Nebraska has moved southward to Louisiana and eastward with very light rains at a few points. It is now central over southern Georgia, with cloudy and threatening weather in its immediate neighborhood. Clear and partially cloudy weather has generally prevailed north and east of Tennessee, with light winds on the Atlantic coast and fresh north westerly winds on the upper lakes, where the high pressure of last night and this morning now begins to diminish.

Washington, April 15.—*Probabilities.*—It is probable that the slight disturbance on the Southern coast will pass away without increasing. Cloudy weather, with fresh northeast winds will probably be experienced from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. Fresh winds are probable for the Eastern States. Falling barometer and cloudy weather on the California coast.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 15.—The corporators of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company held a meeting at the office of Marshall O. Roberts. Among the prominent persons present were General Fremont, J. W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*; Senator Nye, of Nevada; Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Gen. Roscrans, and a number of other capitalists and railroad men.

Samuel Sloan was appointed Treasurer, and gave bonds for $400,000. Judge Pierrepont and Marshall O. Roberts being the securities.

By unanimous consent 11,000 out of the 20,000 shares of stock were allotted to Marshall O. Roberts, thus virtually securing the entire control of the Presidency, in case he desires it. Gen. Fremont received 6000 shares, and the remaining 3000 shares were distributed among the balance of the corporators, and immediately subscribed for.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The three ruffians who outraged a lady last Sunday were convicted to-day, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 and 15 years' imprisonment—quick work.

Albany, N. Y., April 15.—The holding of a special election for the New York vacancy finally passed by a vote of 61 to 58.

Boston, April 15.—An organization composed of merchants and others was formed to-day, under the name of the "Anti-Income Tax Association of Boston," the object being to test the constitutionality of the income tax. Hon. John H. Clifford was chosen President.

Cincinnati, April 15.—Chas. W. Woolley and J. S. Fielding, prominent Democrats, had a fisticuff this morning on the street, growing out of the election fund of the First Ward in the recent campaign. Woolley drew a pistol, but nobody was seriously hurt.

St. Louis, April 15.—Thirty-eight Chicago mechanics have been swindled $10 each by a man named Geo Hill, with forged passes, purporting to be from the Merchant's Southern Packet Company, giving them passage to Houston, Texas, where Hill had engaged them to work on the Great N. W. Railroad. The swindle was discovered on their arrival here to-day.

New York, April 15.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a rumor that a Republican member who announced his intention to vote with the Democrats had cost them $50,000.

Memphis, April 15.—Levi Farrington, alias John Hastings, was arrested here this afternoon and lodged in jail, he being wanted for murdering John Jones in Oregon county, Missouri, last October; afterwards a man in Shelbyville, and a few days since another in Jacksonport, Arkansas.

Mollie Castille, aged 12 years, a daughter of officer Castille, while playing with a pistol this afternoon, shot herself through the head, killing her instantly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 15—Evening.—Cotton closed a shade easier; uplands 7⅜; Orleans, 7⅝@7¾c. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 20,000 were for speculation and export. Lard—54@55s. Cumberland cut—[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 15.—Evening.—The events of the week in Wall street were increased ease in money, the gradual strengthening of the gold premium on the increased exports of bullion, the advance in Government bonds, and last but not least the great bull speculation on the stock exchange, which not only carried prices to the highest point of the season, but in some cases to a point higher than known in Wall street for some years. The leading manipulators of the stock market manifest great confidence in still higher prices in future, and the boldness and magnitude of their operations are without a precedent in the history of the stock exchange.

Money was a little more active at the close among the stock brokers at 6@7.

Gold opened at 110⅞, sold down to 110¾, fluctuated between that price and opening price all day.

Government securities strong and pretty steady all day; at the close 5-20s of 1862 were up ½; 6s of 1881, 125¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼; 64s, 113¼; 65s, 113¼; new 113¼; 67s, 113¼; 68s, 112¾; 10-40s, 109; Tennessees 65¼; new, 65¼; Virginias, 71; new, 73¼; Louisiana, 68; new, 68; Levee 6s, 74¼; 8s, 87; Alabama 8s, 100; 5s, 70; Georgia 6s, 89; 7s, 89; North Carolinas 47¼; new, 27; South Carolinas 72; new 68¼.

New York, April 15.—Cotton steady. Sales, 2511 bales at 14¼c. Flour heavy—common to fair, active; Southern, $6 85 @7 50. Wheat dull—winter red and amber Western, [illegible]. Corn unchanged. Pork—$19. Lard dull—kettle, 11¼c. Groceries, naval stores and freights, quiet.

New York, April 15.—Money 6@7. Exchange firm, 10, long 1-16. Gold 110⅞@110¾. Governments strong. Five-twenties of 1862, 113¾. Southerns generally unchanged. N. C.'s little stronger.

Bank statement.—Loans, decreased four and one-half millions; specie, increased nearly one-half million; legal-tenders, increased one and one-half million; deposits, decreased one million. The specie shipments to-day amount to one million and a half.

Galveston, April 15.—Cotton active; good ordinary 12¾c. Net receipts to-day 1208 bales; exports to Great Britain [illegible]; stock 30,000.

Mobile, April 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14¼c. Net receipts to-day [illegible] bales; exports coastwise [illegible]; sales 1000; stock 48,000.

Savannah, April 15.—Cotton fair demand; middlings 14c. Net receipts to-day [illegible] bales; sales 500; stock 14,000.

Charleston, April 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 14c. Net receipts to-day 412 bales; exports to the continent 400; sales 600; stock 11,000.

[illegible]

Baltimore, April 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14¾c. [illegible]

Boston, April 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15c. [illegible]

Memphis, April 15.—Cotton quiet; sales [illegible]; exports 150.

RIVER NEWS.

[illegible]

Cincinnati, April 15.—River 16 feet [illegible] fallen 33 inches [illegible] Arrived—Katie P. Kountz, from Memphis; Robert Burns, from Memphis. Departed—Silver Moon, for Memphis; Katie P. Kountz, for St. Louis. Weather clear and cool.

[Foreign Dispatches.]

London, April 15.—A religious riot, which prevailed three days in Odessa, was suppressed by the military.

Washington, April 15.—The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada has been prorogued. The Governor General, in his speech, expressed the hope that good results will be obtained by the High Commission.

George Wendling, alias Dutch George, the famous counterfeiter, was arrested in New York, and committed to prison in default of $5000 bail.

Latest advices from Havana report comparatively heavy fighting in Cuba. The Cubans seem thoroughly organized guerilla warfare.

London, April 15.—Advices from Paris represent that the [illegible] up to last night had not materially changed the situation around the city. All seem to be waiting for a grand attack.

Gen. MacMahon is at Rueil.

Gen. Cluseret, reporting to the Commune, boasts that the Assemblyists were so easily repulsed, that he has great confidence in the ultimate success of the Committee.

The supply of milk in Paris has closed, and the price of provisions are rising.

St. Louis, April 15.—Thirty coal mines, from which the supply of coal for the city is obtained, have stopped in consequence of a strike.

The Missouri river has fallen six feet.

Paris, April 15.—Evening.—Comparatively little fighting is going on.

The Nationals are anxious to attack, but Gen. Cluseret insists upon defensive operations.

Three gunboats shelled Sevres and St. Cloud to-day.

A National Guard, who was shot to-day for killing his captain, confessed having killed five officers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court of the United States.

April 15.—The follow order and decisions were made:

No. 10. Knox vs. Lee et al., and No. 17, Parker vs. Davis. Mr. Justice Clifford announced that the majority of the Court had made an order that Mr. Clarkson N. Potter and the Attorney General be heard in these cases on the 18th instant, on the following questions: First—Is the act of Congress, known as the Legal Tender Act, constitutional as to contracts made before its passage? Second—Is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage? Mr. Potter will open the argument, the Attorney General will follow, and Mr. Potter will close the case in reply.

No. 24.—Tyler vs. Defrees; Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The Court in this case reaffirmed its decision under the Confiscation act of 1862, recently made, holding the act Constitutional, that the mode of procedure was properly prescribed, and that there were no defects in the proceedings in this case had under it. Mr. Justice Davis concurred in the judgment, but did not concur in respect of certain views expressed in the opinion. Justice Field and Clifford dissented.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.—*New York*, April 15.—In addition to what has already been intimated from Washington regarding the Joint High Commission, a special correspondent says there is high authority for the statement that the fishery question, and also the question of the Alabama claims have been so far disposed of as to be no longer matters of discussion.

At the session of the Commissioners a basis of agreement on the Alabama claims has already been reached which will probably be satisfactory to the representatives of both countries; it is also asserted that the questions named above have occupied less time of the Commissioners than the important San Juan boundary case which has been most difficult and complicated, and which has caused the most discussion, research and examination. This, it is stated, is now the only point of difference between the United States and English Commissioners, and the decision of the Commission would have closed by this time but for this matter. The treaty will be ready in less than two weeks, and the President has said that within two days he intended to call an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of considering the treaty, if Congress should adjourn before the presentation of the Commissioners' agreement.

The "New Religion of Peace"—Severe Handling of the German.

[Paris Cor. (Strasb.) Lounda Times.]

The crusade against Germans is being prosecuted with the utmost rigor. The proprietor of the hotel in which I lodge happens to be a German, and wisely ran the same away; but his house, which, although his deserted, has been several times visited, and his aged mother received a summons threatening that the house would be attacked and pillaged, and has in consequence, applied to General Vinoy for protection.

Mr. West has also made representations to M. Jules Favre, calling attention to a state of things which imperils the safety of any foreigner who may have indirect relations with a member of that nationality. The Paris *Journal*, the paper which originally devoted to the anti-Prussian League, and in the propagation and furtherance of vengeance and petty retaliation, contains a list of denounced persons, all members of the League being bound to denounce every German who is found in Paris, or French persons having relations with them, and the suspected persons have to belong to the League; it is not a trifling punishment to be a free Parisian now. It, for instance, he does not know how to point how many any unhappy German who may have left a French wife and family in Paris and be compelled to come and look for them, he is himself liable to the wrath of the mob. The members of the Democratic International Association find themselves placed in consequence in a most unexpected dilemma. The cardinal idea of this association from which it derives its strength, and which alone recommended it to the world, was the great humanitarian principle that all men, no matter to what nationalities they may belong, are brothers; then there is a tie of fraternity stronger than that of nationality. These are the very gentlemen who are now proving by the violence of their passions their incapacity for living in harmony with any one, or for carrying out any of these Utopian ideas, to propagate which, in another way, they are now organizing their National Guard. They have held a meeting of this international Society of the Universal Republic to consider what should be done if an international German member demands of them the fulfilment of the solemn obligations by which they bound themselves to love one another in the face of the League which so solemnly forbids it. They have determined to abandon love as a principle, and adopt hatred as a far sounder basis of operations. It is perhaps under the influence of this inspiration that the chateaux and villas in the neighborhood of Paris which have been spared by the Germans are threatened with destruction as soon as the latter shall have disappeared. It is not fair in the eyes of the Association for the Propagation of Hate and the Preaching of Vengeance, that any invidious distinctions should be made. It is evident that persons whose houses have not been pillaged by the Germans must have been on good terms with them, and they therefore deserve to be pillaged by all good patriots. These are the arguments promulgated by a class of low journals, which are daily cropping up, and are one of the most unhealthy signs of the times. They are full of the coarsest language, and of the most extravagant ideas—often unfit for publication. M. Vinoy, in an article in the *Univers* of to-day, exposes the state of affairs with a courage which will render him an object of popular wrath, unless the power of the Government becomes more firmly established than it is at present. "The mob," he says, "do what they like, drown a policeman, flog a woman, demolish a house at their pleasure, and no one dares to interfere. In reality, at this moment the street canaille reign in the capital of France."

[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Disappearance of a Theological Student.—The police have been notified that at about [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man named James G. Foote, a theological student at the Archiepiscopal Seminary, corner of Chartres and Ursulines streets, left the place under circumstances leaving an impression that something may have happened to him. He left abruptly and in a state of mental excitement. He is 21 years of age, slender in appearance, blue eyes, and dressed in black coat and pants, a small stiff hat with straight leaf, and gaiter shoes with black buttons.

The Bocherean Burglary Case.—The rule taken by counsel of Bertin and others, convicted of the Bochereau burglary, for a new trial, was to have been heard by Judge Abell yesterday, but, in consequence of the absence of the Attorney General the argument was deferred until Saturday next.

The Levees.—There is nothing new to report in regard to the condition of the levees. No crevasse is threatened yet that would open a way for the water to the city.

Convicts in the Parish Prison.—Annexed is a list of the prisoners in the parish jail awaiting transportation to the Penitentiary, the crimes of which they are convicted and the terms for which they are sentenced severally:

Larceny—John Johnson, George Williams, Joseph Scott, George Enlow alias Anthon, John Gaaf and Wm. Marallen, one year each; Henry Williams, [illegible] months, and Wm. Toney, eighteen months.

Burglary—J. J. McCourt, four years, Alonzo Hardin, three years.

Manslaughter—V. Masondell, five years.

Burglary and larceny—Henry Greenfield, three years.

Assault with intent to rape—Benjamin Parnell, two years.

An Impostor.—Julius Wilson was arrested last evening on the steamer Belle Lee, charged with going among the deck passengers, representing himself to be a clerk of the boat, and, in that capacity, collecting $5 as fares from each one for passage.

Another Slaughter-house Suit.—The Attorney General has filed, in the Eighth District Court, a petition for an injunction to prevent the Slaughter-house Company from landing or slaughtering stock on the city side of the river, or anywhere, except below Algiers, the law officers of the State holding that the charter of the company does not allow it to land stock or slaughter elsewhere.

Enlarging the Police Patrol.—A new police precinct has been formed, which is to be patrolled by a force of nineteen mounted men and two corporals, under the command of Sergeant Taylor. The bounds of the precinct are as follows: That portion of the city now forming the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth precincts, lying to the rear of Broad street, to its junction with Gentilly Road, down Gentilly Road to a grocery in sixth and seventh precincts down Washington to the junction of Telegrane street to Apollo; Apollo street and territory in the rear to St. Joseph street, and all that portion of the Seventh Precinct lying above St. Joseph street.

It is a pleasing thing to reflect upon," says Dickens, "and furnishes a complete answer to those who contend for the gradual degeneration of the human species, that every baby born into the world is a finer one than the last."

"There is nothing," says Sir Samuel Romilly, "by which I have through life more profited, than by the just observations, the good opinion, and the sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 15, 1871.

The Money market continues to work extremely easy. Business report very little difficulty in doing A1 paper without [illegible] with two names, at 8 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and we have heard of exceptional loans on call at 7 ⅌ cent. For good mercantile paper was done to-day, however, at 10@. We quote as street rates 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 business paper with and without collaterals, and [illegible] for paper of second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅞@111⅛, against 110⅝ at New York and closed at 110⅞@111, against 110⅞. The movement was quite fair, the sales including $65,000 at 110 13-16; [illegible]

The only sale of Silver reported is $500 in American half-dollars at 105½. We quote [illegible] for American halves, and [illegible] for [illegible]

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of gold at New York, the market opening decidedly stiff, but subsequently weakening, and finally closing at yesterday's figures. The transactions were [illegible]

[illegible]

Sterling may be quoted at 121½@121¾ for [illegible]

Domestic Exchange was hardly as strong, though rates showed no decided decline. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, and the sales included [illegible] commercial and $15,000 private bankers' New York sight at ¼ premium, $10,000 [illegible] commercial $10,000, $5,000 and $10,000 private bankers' and $20,000 at 5-16, and $5000 thirty days' sight on New York at [illegible] discount.

In Gold Checks on New York $30,000 and $60,000 private bankers' sold at par.

The movement in Stocks was light. We noticed sales of 100 Mississippi Valley Navigation at $8 35, a decline; 3 Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal at $10; 10 do at $10 50; 40 Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company at $86; 100 New Orleans Banking and Fertilizing Company at $65; 20 do at $65 50; 100 do [illegible] Slaughter-House at [illegible]; 100 do at $30, and 2100 Crescent City Water Works at [illegible]. We heard also of 15 Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company at $86 75.

$1000 new State Warrants changed hands at 88¼. Dealers report buying rates for new State Warrants at [illegible] and for new Metropolitan Police at 98¼, and selling at [illegible] for the former and [illegible] for the latter.

City Treasury Notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, April 15, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 5000 bales, at irregular and generally stiffer prices, especially in the morning, but showing at the close no quotable change except in low middling and middling, which we modify in accordance with the bulk of the business. We also give the Exchange figures, which are for even-running lots of the types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for strict.

[illegible]

During the morning, under the influence of the Liverpool telegram received after the close last evening, factors were more stringent in their pretensions, and while in some cases buyers bought at previous rates, in others they paid an advance of fully ⅛c. A lot of good ordinary, for which the highest offer yesterday was 12c, sold at 12½c. Later in the day, buyers refusing to go on at higher rates, factors met the demand more freely, and prices ruled only a shade higher than yesterday. There was no low middling, however, to be had under 13⅛c, and only exceptional lots of middling at 14c, the latter ruling at 14⅛@14¼c, with sales at 14⅛c than at 14¼c. Yesterday the sales were 8000 bales instead of 7000, as reported.

The Exchange reports: "Poor assorted offerings; good demand at full prices."

[illegible]

To-day's exports embrace 5328 bales to Liverpool, 6400 to Antwerp, 1505 to Cronstadt, and 1115 to New York. Receipts 7984 bales, against 1800 for the same day last year, [illegible] since last Saturday and [illegible] making an aggregate since August 31 of 1,395,000 bales, against 962,300 last year.

SUGAR—Received to-day 700 hhds. Good open kettle in good demand for the West, and the market is firm. The supplies are [illegible] for inferior, 7@7⅞c for [illegible] for fair, 9¼@9½ for prime, 10@10½c for fully [illegible] 11@11⅝c for yellow clarified, and 12@12⅝c for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 172 bbls. The demand is good and the market firm, at 35@41c for inferior, [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for choice. [illegible] for plantation reboiled. City refinery reboiled is selling at [illegible] gallon.

FLOUR—The market is dull, and prices have a tendency to rule in favor of buyers. Superfine is quoted at $6 25; double extra, [illegible] treble extra at [illegible] choice [illegible]. The sales to-day are confined to [illegible] bbls, of which 200 choice at $8 37½; 50 choice [illegible] at [illegible]; 178 choice extra at [illegible]

Corn meets a good demand, with a light supply and firmer market. About [illegible] sacks, nearly all the supplies, were sold to-day, at which rate [illegible] while at [illegible]

OATS—The [illegible] with a limited demand. [illegible]

BRAN—There is none on the landing. It is quoted at $1 25 @ 1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply and demand; 1800 bbls choice Western sold at $24 50, and 125 choice at $25 ⅌ ton. Prime is quoted at [illegible].

PORK—Mess is still held at $22 ⅌ bbl. and no sales. It is retailing at $22 [illegible]. Yesterday, not reported, 150 mess sold on private terms.

BACON—Is dull. Shoulders are quoted at 8c, clear rib sides 10¾c, clear sides 11c, sugar-cured hams 15@15½c, plain hams 13¼@13½c. At retail ¼c more is obtained; 5 tierces plain hams sold at 13¼c, 10 do. sugar-cured hams at 15¼c, [illegible]

LARD—Tierces are quoted at 13@13¼c, kegs 13¾@14c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is dull; shoulders are quoted at 7⅜c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10¼c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in fair supply and moderate demand at 15@15¼c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 70 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association.

PIC-NIC.

THE officers and members of this Association are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall, TO-DAY 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the celebration of our first Grand Pic-Nic. The procession will start at half past 11 o'clock precisely. By order of the President, FRANCOIS MOREAU, Secretary pro tem. apl6 1t

Notice.

MRS. FRANCISE E. W. HARPER will lecture at the Straight University [illegible] street, between Claiborne and Derbigny, MONDAY 17th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. Admission—Twenty-five cents. Come one: Come all! Subject: "The Nation's Great Opportunity." apl6 1t

Lime.----Cement.----Fire-Bricks.

THOMASTON and Western LIME; Louisville and Rosendale CEMENT; FIRE BRICKS, FIRE TILES, SLATE; PLASTER, LAND PLASTER and HAIR; SODA-ASH and CAUSTIC SODA. Constantly on hand and for sale by A. VIZARD, 99 Magazine st.

Cow Peas. Cow Peas.

BEST CAROLINA.

For sale by WILKERSON & MURPHY, 69 Gravier street.

To Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the "LA VAMPIE" ASSOCIATION, No. 47 [illegible] street, until three o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, April 21st, for the building of a [illegible] Theatre. Drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of the Architect. The committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids. E. M. HARROD, Architect, No. 9 Commercial Alley.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 25 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following rates:

ASH AND OAK, not dried, [illegible]

MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, [illegible]

FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. C. M. DUNN, Agent.

PABLE'S SALOON,

46...... ST. CHARLES STREET 46

Also—Entrance 148½ Gravier Street.

THE BAR on the premises [illegible] ABLE is supplied with [illegible] A. PABLE, Proprietor.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE House of DEBENE having completed its assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods for Ladies and Children, offers to purchasers the most varied selection of New Goods, consisting in BONNETS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, SILKS, CRAVATS, LACES, BLONDES, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES, BOBINETS, ORGANDIS, TARLATANS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, RUCHES, GALLOONS and TRIMMINGS of every description, and Commission and Bridal WREATHS, which are disposed of very low.

57 .... ROYAL STREET 57

C. F. Holle & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

—AND—

DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS,

—ALSO—

Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer.

51 .... MAGAZINE STREET 51

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

JULES MOSSY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

[illegible] GALLIER COURT, NEW ORLEANS.

Dr. F. FORMENTO,

SURGEON in the Franco-Sardinian Army during the Italian Campaign of 1859, late Chief Surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital of Richmond; Knight of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, etc.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

255 .... ROYAL STREET 255

Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit.

S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE, CELEBRATED BRANDS.

Also a large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by BRYAN, MASON & CO., [illegible] Agents for Distilleries.

C. Mehle & Co,

CHRIS. MEHLE, B. C. STEINHERN, J. DONALDSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

Stock Landing, New Orleans.

Notice to Consignees.

[illegible]

THE following described unclaimed merchandise will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder [illegible] by D. R. MORPHY, Auctioneer, No. 27 Magazine street, [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD A. BURK, Freight Agent.

Office of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Carondelet street.

IN compliance with the charter of this company, an election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 17th of April, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. New Orleans, April 5th, 1871. W. P. HARPER, Secretary.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, [illegible], 2d District, New Orleans, April 15th, 1871.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—On MONDAY, May 1st, 1871, all unpaid taxes [illegible] in accordance with the Revenue law of 1871. Prompt payment will save costs of suits and [illegible]. L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector for Second District.

Field & Bell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

[illegible] COAL [illegible]

ASH, ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD, [illegible]

[illegible]

IRISH COTTON SEED.

BARCLAY & RAYNE,

General Agents, 44 Carondelet Street.

Respectfully inform dealers in Cotton Seed and Country Merchants generally, that they have on hand a large stock of the Ameri[illegible] also Open Stay [illegible] of the best quality of English Iron, by [illegible] MCCOMB, Liverpool, England.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

[illegible]

WE beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture [illegible] Sugar Mills, Steam Engines, Sugar Kettles, [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.

RESIDENCE AND SQUARE OF GROUND ON ESPLANADE STREET.

Succession of Gustave Barbee.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans. No. 32,338.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., Auctioneers—Nicholas J. Roy, auctioneer, office No. 35 Royal street.—SATURDAY, April 29, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city of New Orleans, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated March [illegible], 1871, and rendered in the matter of the succession of the late Gustave Barbee, will be sold at public auction, the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN SQUARE OR ISLET OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, St. John, [illegible]

[illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:

[illegible]

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Seventeenth Annual Statement.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of March, 1871. P. CHAS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 1st of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Board of Trustees elected on 2nd February, 1871.

Chas. Briggs,	Chas. Lafitte,
Ant. Carriere,	John A. Wallis,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Geo. Foster,
R. Brugier,	Rudolph Sieg,
F. Anderson,	T. E. Given,
A. Fradella,	W. C. Black,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	Thos. H. Hunt,
R. P. Gaudepayer,	Chs. Morel,
Geo. W. Rynace,	D. Jamison,
A. Montgomery,	R. S. Howard,
Henry J. Voss,	Felix Lorne,
B. Maspero,	Aug. Reine,
Chas. Wirshauer,	W. D. Fisher,
A. Lancre,	Fr. Sheilder,
Frank Williams,	O. Fraugerich,
Thomas Byrne,	Richard Bogard,

$75 EVERY WEEK!

MADE EASY BY

LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated Inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Physicians, Clergymen and Ladies, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One

or more of them. Recognizing that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, and give perfect satisfaction and profit.

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Traders and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Profitable and Pleasant Business. [illegible] SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. Address

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., 17 PARK PLACE, New York.

Pacific Wine Company.

Organized for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY

Vineyards in El Dorado County, California.

Office and Salesroom, No. 283 Camp street, New Orleans.

CHAS. R. PETTIT, Travel'g and Resident Agent.

Our Company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best Grape Regions of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling our own WINES and BRANDIES.

[illegible]

WHITE WINE, CLARET, ZINFANDEL, OLD MISSION, SHERRY, PORT, ANGELICA, CATAWBA, MUSCATELLA, SPARKLING, WINE BITTERS, GRAPE BRANDY, BRANDY BITTERS.

All our WINES and BRANDY guaranteed strictly pure.

[illegible]

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY, 283 Camp Street, New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

LAST WEEK of the Dramatic Season. Last night of Miss LEONA CAVENDER. This evening, April 16. The new drama MINNIE'S LUCK. Minnie Rock, Miss Cavender. The farce of "NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING," with songs and dance—Nan, Miss Cavender. Concluding with MINNIE'S LUCK. Monday next, [illegible] Alfano Minstrels, 25 in number. apl6 1t

MEDICAL.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. [illegible]

It is the Great Infants and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

$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.

Consumption,

Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. [illegible]

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen. [illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophyllum Peltatum. [illegible]

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. [illegible]

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

[illegible]

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

[illegible]

[illegible] J. H. SCHENCK, M. D. [illegible] J. HART & CO., Wholesale Agents. [illegible]

Notice.

IN CONFORMITY with an order from the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, dated January [illegible], 1871, the undersigned being appointed Commissioners by said Court on application of the City of New Orleans, in conformity with a resolution of the City Council [illegible]

[illegible]

Court, for the homologation of their report, on MONDAY, May 8th, 1871. All persons whose rights or interests may be affected hereby, may state specially their objections in writing within ten days after the last publication of the present notice. [illegible]

J. B. PRAGUE, HENRY RENOU, T. THEARD, Commissioners.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

[illegible]

DATE OF PATENT, October [illegible], 1868.

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING

OF D. ANDERSON & SON,

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES,

[illegible] LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and [illegible]

THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. LINGHAM & CO., Agents, No. 7 Carondelet street.

The Imperishable Perfume!

As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result consequent on the use of

Murray's & Lanman's Florida Water!

[illegible]

The Texas State Fair Reporter.

THIS [illegible] 1871.

THE FAIR REPORTER, for the State Fair of [illegible] on the [illegible] day of May [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The following low pressure steamships form this line: [illegible] HARRIS, AUSTIN, ST. MARY, [illegible], HARLAN, ALABAMA, [illegible], CLINTON, MATAGORDA, JOSEPHINE, CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON. The steamship

HARLAN, LEWIS, Commander,

will sail on SUNDAY, April 16th, at 8 A. M., from foot of St. Joseph street.

[illegible] apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For Sabine.

VIA MORGAN'S LA. & T. R. R. AND MORGAN'S STEAMSHIPS.

THE steamship MATAGORDA, [illegible], Commander, will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the [illegible] o'clock train from New Orleans. On SUNDAYS. Freight received daily at Morgan's Ferry Landing, foot of St. Ann street. No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays. For passage apply to office of CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

Leave on SATURDAY, April 22d, at 8 A. M., New Orleans, Galveston—via Galveston—The first class steamer

L. C. HARRIS, S. E. [illegible], Commander;

[illegible]

FOR ROCKPORT AND CORPUS CHRISTI.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

AND MORGAN'S LINE STEAMERS.

FOR ROCKPORT, FULTON, St. Mary's and Corpus Christi, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and Morgan's line steamers.

On TUESDAY, April 18th, 1871. The new steamship

ALABAMA, Capt. [illegible]

will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

Freight for St. Mary's and Corpus Christi landed at Rockport. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE, VIA MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

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EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. N. B. CROWELL

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship MISSISSIPPI, W. F. HENRY, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite [illegible] street, on Saturday, April 22, at 8 A. M.

[illegible]

LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 132 Common street.

The steamship [illegible] will follow—leaving SATURDAY, April 29th, at 8 A. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, G. L. CLAPP, Commander, will leave her wharf, [illegible] on Saturday, April 22, at 8 A. M.

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

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