The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS—PER YEAR....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1870.

Suburban Homes on the Erie Railroad.—We return our acknowledgments to the author, Mr. George L. Catlin, (formerly attached to the *Crescent* newspaper, of this city, but now of the Erie Railway Passenger Department, New York City,) for a little volume prepared by him and published by the Erie Railway Company, entitled "Suburban Homes for City Business Men: A Description of the Country Adjacent to the Eastern Division and Branches of the Erie Railway and Northern Railroad of New Jersey." This book contains a map of the country through which these railways run, a table of traveling rates, commuted, the name of every station being set down at its proper place, and much other information of interest to persons living on the line or who contemplate the establishment of homes there.

Criminal Laws of the State.—Effect of the Repealing Act.—The Supreme Court yesterday decided in the case of the State vs. Brewer, that the criminal statutes have not been repealed to the extent of releasing any person who had been held to answer for a violation of them, previous to the adoption of the code known as John Ray's. This will have the effect of staying the discharge of the prisoners now confined pending their trial under indictments filed previous to April 1, 1870, for offenses committed before that date.

The Slaughter-House Case.—The Supreme Court having refused a rehearing of the Slaughter-House case, the butchers and live stock dealers have taken the necessary steps to stay the operation of the judgment against them by carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error. The bond has been obtained, the names thereon as security being those of persons worth a million of dollars in real estate. There has been an attempt made to prevent the appellants from obtaining the bond, but it has been frustrated.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Constitution, By-laws and Rules of Order of the Mechanic's Institute of Memphis, Tennessee, a body organized on April 6th, 1870. The objects of this organization are declared to be:

1. To encourage the manufacturing interest.
2. To foster the mechanical and useful arts.
3. To advance the physical and material sciences.
4. To sustain and elevate the mechanic, manufacturer and artisan.
5. To establish schools for the education of apprentices.

The officers of the Institute are: W. S. Bruce, President; J. H. Humphreys, Vice President, A. L. Plough, Corresponding Secretary; W. D. Andrews, Recording Secretary; J. E. Randle, Treasurer.

Dr. R. Y. LeMonnier, Jr., son of one of our oldest and most distinguished physicians, just returned from Paris, where he has been two years, attending the School of Medicine. He graduated in our Medical School two years ago. He will enter upon practice immediately.

The "Mound City" Mutual Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.

We had the pleasure yesterday of visiting the new office of the Louisiana Branch of the "Mound City" Company, which has been removed from the Story Building to 33 Carondelet street. We found in the large and elegant rooms of the new office a great many gentlemen of the city and State who had been invited to assist in the inauguration of the new and beautiful domicil by partaking of a sumptuous, tasteful and abundant collation. The tables were spread with choice wines and tempting viands, which were dispensed by the officers of the company with their accustomed hearty hospitality. The flow of genial humor, wit and eloquence lasted from noon until nearly three o'clock, during which time the rooms were visited and admired by some hundreds of our substantial and worthy citizens, representing all professions. We seldom find as much intelligence and respectability gathered on any occasion. All who know Gen. B. B. Simmes, the Secretary and State Agent of this Branch, will readily understand how cordially his guests were welcomed and entertained.

While tendering our thanks for this invitation, we would improve the opportunity to congratulate the officers of the Louisiana Branch upon their remarkable success. During the year 1869 this Branch issued policies amounting to more than three millions of dollars, although coming in competition with twenty-three companies, many of which had the influence of powerful combinations, or the prestige of long standing. The discretion and caution of its agents and medical examiners are evidenced by the remarkable fact that the Branch has met with but one loss, that which occurred by the death of the lamented Gen. Liddell. The list of Louisiana policy-holders in the Mound City Mutual contains the names of many of the best and ablest men in Louisiana, representatives alike of property, character and business talent, identified with our permanent population. Sagacious, thoughtful, prudent heads of families; men whose word is as good as their bond. We look upon this fact as one of the best guarantees that they have satisfied themselves of the solidity and vitality of the company with which they insure. The success of the Louisiana Branch, when considered in connection with the high grade of its policy-holders and the safety of the business transacted, is almost without precedent, reflecting great credit upon its zealous and influential secretary and State agent, Gen. B. B. Simmes. By vigorous, energetic, earnest, persevering labor, united with affability and business tact, he has accomplished a result of which his company and his friends may well be proud, and has placed his name in the front rank of underwriters. This success is however due in part to the solid character of the "Mound City Mutual Company," which is essentially a Southern institution. The ratio of its assets to its liabilities as regards policy-holders is two hundred and twenty-nine dollars to one hundred dollars, every dollar of liability being covered by more than two dollars in available assets. The policies of the Mound City Company average $4351 each, which is larger than the average of the policies of any of the other eighty-five companies, except one.

There is an extended field open for life insurance in Louisiana, not one-third part of the assessed property in the State being held by owners who hold policies. We have many strong companies competing for risks, yet it is a subject of congratulation that the "Mound City" has met with a success at once so solid and so brilliant, giving a happy augury of its future.

A Most Striking Contrast.—The old hair dyes and "colorers," etc., are all more or less sticky, muddy, and fetid, and the hues they impart are not natural. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, the newly discovered agent, is, on the other hand, limpid, transparent, fragrant, and effective, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. tf

The Difference.—Some of the Southern politicians propose a platform for the November election, which in one of its planks "*agrees to abide by the XVth Amendment.*" Witness the contrast in the following from a Northern Democratic paper—the New York *Day Book*:

Down with the XVth Amendment! Let the cry go forth, *resistance to the XVth Amendment outrage at all hazards!* There must be a stop put to the despotic, unconstitutional acts of the mongrel party, and it had better begin now than be postponed an hour longer. Nigger voters at the polls, the sacred right of the ballot-box, belonging only to the superior race, cannot, and must not be permitted. Organize white men's clubs. Memorialize your State Legislatures. Protest against and forbid the exercise of this great right by an inferior race. It is unnatural. Negro or Chinaman cannot be allowed to meddle with the white government of the United States. California has led off boldly in this protest. Fall into line, people of the Atlantic States! Down with the "XVth Amendment!"

Third Party Movement in South Carolina.

A movement to create a third party in South Carolina, similar to that which has been proposed in Louisiana, has met with strenuous opposition. A series of arguments against it, have been published in the *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Augusta, Ga. One of these we here reproduce:

It is easier, we know, to object to the proposals of others than to suggest a course of action ourselves, and in so momentous a time as this we would scarcely venture the expression of an opinion were not our convictions in regard to our course so strong, and did we not feel it due to those from whom we dissent that we should indicate, at least, what we ourselves would do.

The plan we would suggest, then, is simply this—*to accept the situation.*

If we can gather any one lesson from our history since the war, it appears to us to be this, that our conquerors do not intend, at least for the present, to permit us to control our affairs. Every step taken by us to regain our influence and control, even by the means they seemed to have provided for us, has been resented by the ruling party. Few of us deny now the mistake we made in importuning President Johnson for his Provisional Government. And when against his own judgment he gave us that Government, what use did we make of it? We volunteered, it is true, several works of penance, and inflicted upon ourselves many mortifications, the bitterness of which we only appreciated. But then, with the power once more in our hands, as we thought, we could not help meddling with the policy of our conquerors, and we enacted a negro code. We all now know the effect of that measure. Then came the Philadelphia Convention, "the big machine," which Gov. Orr thought "he was running." There again we attempted to direct the affairs of our masters, and perhaps showed too much ability to do so, if force was not to be counted. And then was the Presidential election, in which no one could have judged from the tone of our press and speeches, that we were but newly forced back into the fold we had attempted to leave. The Reconstruction Acts were passed, and our people seemed to believe that they were the fulfillment, the consummation, the end of the work and policy of the Radical party—that having secured the African in the enjoyment of rights and liberties, thenceforth they would leave him to maintain them; and so we immediately commenced trading politics with the negro upon his newly acquired franchises.

In this we are again repeating our old error. The Radicals have not freed our slaves and endowed them with rights as an end, but as a means—the means of controlling us, and the better the bargain we make with these newly created voters, the more certainly will our trade be disallowed by the Radicals. They have not given the negro this liberty, and the power for his benefit, but their own. He is as much their slave now as he was ours in the olden time—the form only of his bondage is changed.

Do we expect, then, to overcome the Radical party by the vote which they have created for their own purposes, and which, they can control by the same force which gave it existence? to destroy them with their own sword? Our plans for alienating this vote may be very ingenious, but when did power ever care to reason, or condescend to measure words?

Have we not seen that every flaw we have discovered in their laws has been immediately remedied by more stringent enactments, and every difficulty in their application solved by the sword?

Would not the Press Conference place our people in the position of some poor unfortunate who has been tempted by her impatience of poverty, to sell her virtue—only to suffer in dishonor when her virtue is gone?

Let us learn from all this the necessity, if not the choice of our position, the necessity of "a patient and enduring persistence in well-doing in the face of discouragement." This was Mr. Adams' advice in '68, which we asked for, and which though perhaps given somewhat bluntly, is nevertheless still worthy of our consideration.

And what is this well-doing in which we are to persist? *It is not in seeking office and meddling with the politics of our conquerors, but in maintaining the silent protest of unaggressive but unyielding principle,* in developing the physical and intellectual resources of our people. Let education, agriculture, mechanics and commerce be our only politics. Around such well-doing, power, both physical and intellectual, must gradually accumulate, and will make its presence felt. The giant is under the mountain and can only move it from beneath.

It is, Messrs. Editors, the consoling reflection of those who did their duty during our glorious struggle, that they are in no way responsible for the evils that are now upon our people. As long as their liberties balanced in the scale of war they fought, they suffered, they endured, they bled, and when at last numbers and wealth weighed down their valor, they accepted the rule imposed by force. That rule is not their choice, and bitter though it be, they learn from history that it is not more so than that to which other and as gallant people have been compelled by force to submit.

Our people have stood the first test of national character. During four years of heroic struggle, they extorted from an unsympathizing world the plaudits due their valor. If we failed in achieving their independence of our country, this much at least the world accords to those who fought for it—that never did men fight with greater heroism or endure with greater fortitude.

We must now go through that more trying ordeal, the maintenance of national character under a foreign rule. And this is the truest test of a people. How shall we stand it? Is there not as much heroism in endurance as in action? And in our case, is there not more wisdom?

FROM FRANCE.

[BY THE CABLE.]

Western papers contain these telegrams:

Paris, May 8—Midnight.—The vote on the plebiscitum, to-day, has resulted in an immense majority in favor of the proposed measure of the Emperor. From a careful estimate made from official returns, as received up to this hour, the Emperor claims an affirmative vote of at least five and a half millions. The majority in the country districts is particularly large. The city has remained quiet throughout the day.

PRECAUTIONS.

Owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the Government to preserve order, a strong force of police was posted at each voting station, and the military were conveniently located in case of the necessity for their service. The whole aspect of affairs has changed, however, and to-day the streets are thronged by people who seem mad with joy, shouting

"VIVE L'EMPEREUR! VIVE LA FRANCE!"

And the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The Emperor having been sustained in his policy, he will proceed at once to reorganize his cabinet, and the present ministry will probably tender their resignations on Tuesday. Mr. Emile Ollivier is already constructing his new cabinet.

A VARIETY OF RUMORS

Are in circulation. It is expected that the Duke of Grammont will be recalled from Vienna and tendered the portfolio of foreign affairs. It is also understood that Prince La Tour D'Auvergne, at present the French Ambassador at London, and Viscount Laguéronière, formerly minister of foreign affairs, will be tendered a position in the present cabinet.

Paris, May 9.—The returns received during the early part of the day, including those from Paris, foot up the following result: Ayes, 5,180,000; noes, 1,130,000. The official estimate of the final result is as follows: Ayes, 6,500,000; noes, 1,500,000. The cities of Lyons, Marseilles, Tours and Bordeaux, give a majority of nays.

Full returns have not been received, but enough is known to make certain that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority. Up to this hour it stands as follows: "Yes," about 6,400,000; "No," about 1,350,000. The city is still tranquil. The morning journals have editorials on the result of the voting yesterday, and comment particularly on the vote of the army. The vote of the seventh battalion of chasseurs was about equally divided. At barracks Eugenie, the result shows 1062 "Yes" and 1121 "No." Twenty of the *Cent Gardes* voted "No;" only 150 of Garde de Paris voted "No." It is reported that two of the regiments of Vincennes refused to vote at all. It is computed that the soldiers in Paris voted about as follows: Yes, 38,000; no, 5000. The newspapers of the city to-day announce the marriage, at Pau, of Gustave Lafitte to Kate Vanderbilt, daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York.

Paris, May 9—Midnight.—The official returns from the vote of yesterday on the plebiscite, as far as can be ascertained, give as the result, 6,500,000 for the plebiscite, against 1,400,000. The complete vote of the nation has not yet been ascertained, but the receipt of further returns will not, it is said, materially change the above result. The great measure having been reached and finally settled, all excitement has subsided, and public interest in the matter is fast decreasing.

No Compromise with Radicalism.—The Montgomery, Ala., *Mail* thinks, that white Democrats have got no business in Radical trains. If we are to half-compromise with Radical principles and acquiesce in the frauds of Congress, because the negroes in Alabama vote, we ought to have done it long ago, when Gen. Longstreet, Judge Rice and others advised it. To carry out its smile, the *Mail* says:

If we are to step on the train at all, would it not have been better to step on at the first station or the second station than to walk to those stations through the heat of the day and step on at last?

Our advice is not to step on the acquiescence train at all, but to let the drunken engineer and the crazy passengers run it directly into the draw bridge, which stands wide open before them. We have no disposition to take a trip on that line. Least of all, shall we choose negroes as conductors, as some of our acquiescence friends, legitimately following out the argument from necessity, are most industriously advising us to do.

Teacher.—Why was Joseph put into the pit? Thomas (who goes to the theatre on week days)—Because there was no room for him in the family circle.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mound City Life Insurance Company.—The New Orleans branch of this substantial corporation of our sister city of St. Louis yesterday removed their office to more elegant and commodious quarters, No. 33 Carondelet street, (Marchand's building) where they have an office not surpassed by any similar office in the city.

The occasion was characterized by a splendid collation, at which there was an unusual flow of champagne, and a display of general amenities among all present, including a number of gentlemen of various insurance offices.

Among those present we noticed Gen. Hood, Father Moynihan, Col. Cage, Judge Robertson, Dr. Austin, Col. Case, Gov. Warmoth, Capt. John Smith, Gen. Sandidge, Messrs. Forstall, Warner, Scott, Williamson, Fitzwilliams, McCloskey, Toledano, Owen, Cavenac, Zerega, Macon, Kilshaw, Hatch, Walsh, Hardy, Burke, Tupper, Halsey, Hodgson, Lebeau, Floyd, Walker, Ogden, Mr. L. A. Wiltz, one of the Directors of the company, and others.

The company is in a flourishing condition, having already issued over 2000 policies in this city, averaging about $4500 each. The President of the company here is ex-Gov. A. Mouton, and of the home office Col. J. J. O'Fallon; of the firm of O'Fallon & Hatch, who are capitalists worth $10,000,000. Gen. B. B. Simmes is the Secretary of the company here.

Iona Conclave No. 11.—The fourth anniversary of this Conclave will take place Sunday, the 15th inst., when an elegant banner will be presented to the society at the National Theatre. A procession will start from the hall, 48 St. Louis street. We are obliged for proffered courtesies.

Prisoners Not to be Discharged.—The Supreme Court yesterday morning, in the case of the State against Brewer, decided that the Criminal Statutes of the State are not repealed by the Revised Statutes. The judgment in this case was affirmed, and it will have the effect of staying the wholesale discharge of prisoners in custody.

First District Court.—George Wilson, charged with assault. The jury could not agree on a verdict, and a mistrial was entered.

Joseph Rosetti was acquitted on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon on Mary Tillman.

The case of L. T. Vessier, charged with an assault on Charles Cavanac on the 31st of March, 1870, was continued.

J. J. Foley, Esq., counsel for Geo. Fritz, the well-known young forger, filed a motion for a *subpœna duces tecum*, to produce in this court the plea to the competency of the Recorder of the First District to examine into a case of felony, which the Recorder failed to forward with the papers in the case, as Mr. Foley asserts. The trial will take place on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A document looking to the future political purposes of the Republican party has been drawn up by a prominent Western Senator, and has been signed by every Republican in the Senate. It was circulated among the Republican members of the House, and signed so far as presented. The object is to convene a grand caucus of all the Republican members in Congress, there being over two hundred members, for the purpose of devising ways and means, and setting forth the issues which the party will present to the country on the coming fall elections for members of the House of the Forty-second Congress.

It is intended to constitute a grand Campaign Committee to furnish documents, etc., and especially to look after the condition of the Radical party in the Southern States, where the contest is represented as likely to be close, with a fair prospect of Conservative results. This caucus will be held probably next week, and it will be more important than an ordinary caucus, from the fact that it will make a declaration of principles.

Rights of Colored Persons to Ride in Railway Cars.

On Friday, in Baltimore, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Giles, the case of Andrew Thompson, colored, of New York, against the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, came up for trial. This was an action to recover damages laid at $2500 for assault and battery in forcibly ejecting the plaintiff from the interior of a passenger railway car on the 28th of October, 1868, the plaintiff having paid the usual cents fare, and there being vacant seats in said car. Judge Giles, in the course of his decision, said that since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States colored persons are citizens in law, and as competent to sue in the courts of the States of the United States as white persons. A public carrier has no right to refuse to carry any party who is respectful, orderly and peaceful, and offers to pay his fare. The facts of this case showed that the company had not provided seats for colored persons in any of its cars, and, although taking from the plaintiff the usual fare, ordered him, through its conductor, to go out and stand on the platform. This was not a discharge of its duty as a common carrier of passengers, and there is nothing in its charter imparting to it any right to discriminate between passengers who are orderly and well behaved and pay their fare. This was his view on the general question.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff and a jury sworn to assess the damages, which, by assent of counsel, was fixed at $10, and the jury signed an inquisition to that effect.

In compliance with the above decision, notice is given by the Passenger Railway Company that on and after Monday, May 2d, separate cars will be provided for the accommodation of colored persons on the different lines of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, and that such cars will be designated by the sign, "Colored persons admitted into this car."

Liberty to Colored Voters.—At the Fifteenth Amendment proclamation celebration in Philadelphia, last week, several white Radicals spoke, and each had a word to say about the enormity of any colored man's offending who would dare to vote the Democratic ticket. Finally Frederick Douglass was called for, and his deliverance was that of a thoughtful man to men in whom he would instill the disposition to think. Mr. Douglass told his colored friends that they were now voters, and that "to vote was to exercise a choice. If they preferred to vote the Democratic ticket it was their undoubted right to do it, and no man dare say to them nay."—*Ex.*

The Charleston theatrical people have worked out a very ingenious method of flanking the ambitious darkeys who wish to sit with the white folks in the theatre. When a darkey presents himself at the ticket office, he pays his money and receives a ticket to any part of the house he may desire, but the card board unfortunately for him, bears a statement from the lessee that he reserves to himself the right to refuse *any* person admittance to the theatre, upon returning the money to bearer at the gate. Darkey complacently walks from the ticket office to the gate, presents his card, doorkeeper looks at him, quietly says, "you cannot come in," pays him his money back, and the amendment, if disposed to quarrel, shortly finds it of no avail and walks away vowing vengeance.

From Bay St. Louis.—The *Gazette* says: The numerous bath houses that were destroyed by the storm on the 5th day of September last, are commencing to be built up again. Carpenters may be seen at work everywhere, putting up these necessary structures that contribute so much to the enjoyment of life on the Gulf coast.

The pleasant season of summer has at last fairly commenced at Bay St. Louis. The water is already pleasant enough for bathing, and numerous youngsters may be seen disporting themselves all along the beach, hunting for crabs or flounders.

The Thomaston *Herald* publishes, *verbatim et literatim*, the following letter from the colored Representative of Upson county in the Legislature:

Georgia Legislature,
House of Representatives,
Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1870.

to the Editor of the Georgia *Herald*, Sar i receave a communication to day from Thomaston Geo—Stating that it war rumored in the county of Upson that i war in favor of cutting apart oft of upson for the perporst, of creating anew county of which Barnesville Geo—wood be the county site. I take this ocation, to say to the people of upson that the above romor air faits, i appose antoginistik republican clik and always has bin, and i will say further that no clik or combination with money or otherwise, air abull, to Entice me nor the magority of the members of this Legislature to stupe to thay dier Bolican plot.

William Guilford,
Rept. of Upson.

A Peaceful Invasion of Mexico.—If accounts which reach us from California be true, Mexico is soon to receive a large influx of American capital and enterprise, directed by an organization embracing some of the best executive brains in this country. What is known as the "Lower California Company" has secured from the Mexican Government a grant of 46,800 square miles of territory in the peninsula, and the leaders are now engaged in perfecting arrangements to settle two of the provinces included in this domain with emigrants from the United States, and also to establish a large ocean city. It is said that the company is armed with ample powers, and that the Juarez administration will permit it to manage matters very much as it chooses. The headquarters at present are located in New York. Richard Schell is President, and William R. Travers Secretary, and the Directors are Gen. B. F. Butler, August Belmont, Wm. G. Fargo, Caleb Cushing, C. K. Garrison, John A. Griswold, John Anderson, Robert P. Lecce, Ben. Holladay, R. M. McLane, Francis Morris, John McB. Davidson, Leonard W. Jerome, S. L. M. Barlow, Edward S. Sanford, J. B. G. Isham and Marshall G. Roberts. The Superintendent and Governor General of this imposing corporation is Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, who will visit Lower California and lay out the working plans of the enterprise during the coming Congressional recess.—*Montgomery Mail.*

A generous grocer in Buffalo has given a police justice fifty dollars for the privilege of selling a quart of explosive kerosene.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 11.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $444,000.

The nominal defeat of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill causes much comment. It was backed by an immense lobby action, and was not regarded as detrimental to the Southern Pacific Railroad, as the most objectional features of the former were not in the latter.

The nays on the bill for appropriating $500,000 for a State department building were: Nays—Messrs. Casserly, Chandler, Cragin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, Morton, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague and Yates. The most of these gentlemen opposed the bill on other than Capitol moving grounds.

Washington, May 11.—Mrs. McFarland-Richardson's card covers nine columns of the New York *Tribune*.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to-day granting lands to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, and for subsidizing a semi-monthly steamship line between New York and Valparaiso, Chily and other Pacific ports, via the Panama Railroad or available Isthmus route.

The Appropriation bill was considered and amendment adopted, enlarging the capital grounds at the expense of $500,000.

House.—A bill was offered and referred to repeal the act of 1860 authorizing the States of Maryland and Georgia to levy a tonnage tax on vessels.

A bill was introduced providing for the better protection of the frontier of Texas.

The Tariff bill was taken up and discussed to adjournment.

The House is in session to-night.

To-day's *Tribune* says: "Mr. Wilson consents, we are sorry to see, and say, that the clause of his Army bill reducing the forces to 25,000 men, shall be struck out, on the argument of Southern Senators, that it won't do to take any troops from the South; and that of the Western Senators, that additional forces are needed in the West to fight the Indians.

It does not appear to have been suggested to the Southern gentlemen that a safer policy for their section would be to rule by love and amnesty, rather than fear and proscription that the Western Senators will discover, eventually, what they do not appear now to know, that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians, and as the people have forgotten the past animosities towards the rebels, and heartily favor redeeming the present promises to the Indians.

We suggest that the further military occupation of the South, and an expensive war in the West, are not absolutely essential to the well-being of the Republic.

Washington, May 11.—The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on the decline of American commerce have agreed to report to the General Committee a bill providing for the establishment of six steamship lines and the incorporation of four companies allowing a subsidy of $750,000 to each company; one line between Boston and Portland to Glasgow and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown; sailing weekly; another between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Southampton and Bremen, sailing each alternate week; another between New Orleans and Hamburg, touching at Southampton; and another from New Orleans to Rio de Janeiro touching at Havana and at points in the West Indies.

The Postmaster General will be authorized to contract with these companies for the transportation for ten years of the United States mails, once in each week, between the United States and the points above named.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate appropriating $500,000 to be refunded for customs tariff wrongfully calculated on Russian hemp, the discrimination against that article in the tariff bill, making it $40 and Manilla and other hemp $25 per ton, being incompatible with the Russian treaty.

The Senate committee on Public Lands to-day reported Mr. Kellogg's bill giving 30 sections of land per mile, to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroads.

It is learned from well informed sources that the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee will report Mr. Kellogg's Southern Pacific Railroad bill with amendments. The friends of the Southern Pacific road seem confident that the bill in some shape will pass both Houses at an early day.

Nothing tangible is known about Collector Casey's reported early removal. Secretary Boutwell knows nothing to indicate such intention on the part of the President.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ottawa, C. W., May 11.—In the Senate, in reply to a question relating to the withdrawal of British troops, Hon. Mr. Campbell said the correspondence was not complete; that the government is remonstrating against the contemplated policy of the Imperial government. He might say, however, to the home government, that in ordinary times of peace Canada was just as able to bear the expenses of defence as the mother country.

The home government proposed to garrison Halifax and similar fortifications, but it was expected that inland fortifications, if garrisoned at all, would be occupied by Canadian volunteers.

Galveston, May 11.—The Texas State Fair commences at Houston on the 17th inst. Arrangements have been effected with the railroads, whereby visitors will return free by having their tickets stamped at the Fair.

Raleigh, May 11.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, and the day was consumed in contention over the permanent chairmanship by the friends of Senators Adams and Pool. 300 delegates were present, of whom two-thirds were negroes. They have a torch-light procession to-night.

Later—8:30 P. M.—Senator Pool was chosen chairman, after bitter and long opposition on the part of the carpet-baggers, and permanent organization was effected. The proceedings were very disorderly and tumultuous. Several fights occurred.

Augusta, May 11.—The opening of the Floral Fair of the Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association took place to-day. An oration was delivered by the Rev. Charles W. Howard. About 2000 strangers were in attendance.

Morning papers report that Norris, the Military Sheriff of Warren county, was carried to Atlanta in irons, by order of Gen. Terry.

The Annual Convention of the Georgia Railroad Stockholders adjourned to-day. John P. King was re-elected President.

Vicksburg, May 11.—During the thunderstorm last night A. B. Reading's house was struck by lightning and burned.

Memphis, May 11.—At the Methodist Conference to-day Bishop Jones, Daniel Curry, Levy, Scott, and others, of the Northern Methodist Church, submitted a memorial to the Southern General Conference, as follows:

By the action and authority of the General Conference held at Chicago, 1868, we were appointed a commission to co-operate with a like commission from the Church South, on the subject of a union.

A commission met in Philadelphia, 1869, when resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the contemplated union of the two churches, but it is proper to make this further communication:

The appointment of this commission shows that, in the judgment of the Northern Church, there is not sufficient reason why a union may not be effected on honorable terms. Hoping that you may also see the subject in the same light, and that you may appoint a similar committee to confer with us previous to the Conference to be held in 1872, and praying that you may be prospered, and in all that pertains to the welfare of the Christian Church, and desiring your prayers in behalf of the Church.

The letter was referred to a committee of 9.

It is thought the proposition will be approved.

Mauch Chunk, May 11.—Serious riots occurred among the miners at Hazleton during the organization of the Miners' Union; several were shot, and many beaten with shillalahs.

San Francisco, May 11.—The overland shipments during the past week amounts to $680,000.

New York, May 11.—The Women Suffrage Societies, presided over by Henry Ward-Beecher and Theodore Tilton have passed resolutions condemning the verdict in the McFarland trial.

Savannah, May 11.—Sailed—steamship Cortes, for New-York.

Cincinnati, May 11.—The hog pens attached to J. W. Goff & Co.'s distillery were burned this morning at 3 o'clock, and about 3000 hogs were destroyed. The spectacle was shocking, and the cries of the animals were heard for a mile and a half. The pens belonged to Goff & Co., and were valued at $15,000. No insurance. The hogs were the property of Sadler & Co. Loss about $50,000. Insured in home companies for $15,000. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

St. Louis, May 11.—The store of J. Winslow & Co., dealers in picture frames, etc., burned this morning. Stock valued at $65,000. Insured for $25,000.

Over $500 was raised to-day on 'Change for the Richmond sufferers.

Chicago, May 11.—Wm. Dormady, a plasterer employed in the west wing of the Chicago Court-house, and was under the ruins of fallen timbers for an hour and a half, has brought suit against the city for $25,000 damages.

Omaha, May 11.—Land sales of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of April, 1870, were $38,978.24. Total sales to date since July, 1869, 139,982 acres, realizing $717,789.34.

Twenty-five recruits for the Big Horn expedition passed here to-day.

Salt Lake City, May 11.—Twenty families of the Josephite Mormons, numbering in all 100 souls, have this week left Utah for their old homes in the States.

Columbus, O., May 11.—The Board of Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College met here to-night. Fifteen members were present. They elected Hon. V. B. Horton President, R. C. Anderson Secretary, and J. Sullivan Treasurer.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for Ohio have decided to hold their next meeting on the second of May, 1871, at Toledo.

Cincinnati, May 11.—Chief of Police Ruffin to-day issued instructions to the Lieutenants of Police to notify saloon-keepers that they must keep their front doors closed on Sundays, and that they must not use blinds on that day; also, that confectioners and cigar stores must keep closed; ball playing and standing on corners on the Sabbath shall be stopped. Officers neglecting to enforce this order will be discharged.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 11.—A very heavy thunderstorm passed over this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Congregationalist Church was struck by lightning, but was not much damaged. Window glasses were broken in all parts of the town by concussion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 11.—The trouble throughout the city last evening was more serious than anticipated.

The authorities were compelled to make a large display of military power in order to restore quiet.

The barricades which had been erected in the Belleville district were stubbornly defended by the rioters, though they were subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. During the night other engagements occurred, in which a number of soldiers, policemen and citizens were killed.

The Belleville district was occupied during the night by the military in great force, and no persons permitted to pass.

The police made several charges upon the crowds of people who collected out of curiosity, and in many cases used swords and slung-shots, whereby many were seriously injured, mainly those who had nothing to do with the disorders.

The police and rioters use firearms freely, but the troops made no general use of them. Once during the night a company of cavalry were assailed with a shower of staves, and, becoming exasperated, fired on their assailants; but this is the only instance where the troops have departed from their determination to use firearms only as a last resort.

The workingmen were out in greater force than on any previous occasion.

Perfect order was restored before daylight, and there are no signs of any trouble now.

The Government, however, has not relaxed its precautions to guard against future disorders.

Paris, May 11.—The French opposition and clerical organs question the result of the election. They maintain that while the vote may have numerical value, it is without social political or religious influence.

The police arrested two hundred persons and searched many houses in the troubled districts.

Arrests continues, and troubles apprehended to-night. Crowds of people are gathered at several places.

The prisoners at La Rogatta attempted to revolt; one keeper was killed and one wounded.

London, May 11.—The American yacht Sappho won the race to-day. The Cambria returned to Cowes without rounding the stake boat.

Toronto, C. W., May 11.—It is feared that Sir John A. McDonald will die in a few days.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havre, May 11.—Cotton opened firm; prices unchanged.

Paris, May 11.—Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 74.90.

Liverpool, May 11.—Evening.—Cotton closed buoyant; uplands 11 a 11 1/8d; Orleans 11 3/8; sales to-day 15,000 bales, 3000 of which were for export and speculation. Pork dull. Lard 68s. Naval stores quiet and unchanged.

Frankfort, May 11.—Bonds opened heavy.

London, May 11—Evening.—Tallow firm. Sugar to arrive firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 11.—Affairs were very animated to-day, buoyancy characterizes all the departments of speculation. Government securities shared the general buoyancy, and under the active demand prices took a sharp upward turn. Gold dealings were heavy; a large number of bids for Treasury gold had a tendency to stimulate the market. Money remains in an easy condition and the supply is abundant; prime business notes 6 a 7; scarce. 81s, 116 1/8; 5-20s of 1862, 112 1/4; new, 114 1/8; 67s, 114 1/4; 10-40s, 108.

Southern securities opened firm, with an advance in new North Carolinas, Tennessees and Georgias, closed quiet. Tennessees with an advance in new North Carolinas. Tennessees 60 1/4, new 55 1/4; Virginias 60 1/2, new 69 1/2; Louisianas 75, new 72; Levee 6s 73 1/2, 8s 91; Alabama 8s 100; Georgia 6s 80, 7s 94 1/2; North Carolinas 47 1/4; South Carolinas 90, new 81 a 81 1/2.

New York, May 11.—Wool dull. Domestic Fleece 46 1/4 a 48; pulled 40 a 46; California 26 a 30c. Freights to Liverpool dull. Cotton by steam 1/4d. Sugar steady. Muscovado 9 a 9 1/2; fair to good refinery 9 a 9 3/4; No. 12 Dutch standard 9 5/8.

New York, May 11—Evening.—Cotton market strong; sales to-day 3500 bales, middling uplands 23 1/2c; middling Orleans 24c. Flour—State $4 95 a 5 45; Western $4 95 a 5 50; Southern firmer. Wheat opened dull, but closed firmer; 1 a 2c lower. Corn unchanged. Beef steady. Pork firmer at $29 50 a 29 50. Lard steadier; kettle-rendered 16 1/4 a 17c. Whisky firmer; $1 09 a 1 10, chiefly at $1 09 1/2. Rice firm. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Molasses dull. Turpentine 41 1/2c. Rosin $2 05 a 2 06. Tallow steady; 9 3/4 a 9 7/8c.

New York, May 11—Evening.—Money easy—call loans 3 a 5. Sterling exchange 9 3/4 a 9 7/8. Gold 115 a 115 1/8. Government advanced 1/8c. Southerns opened firm and closed steady. North Carolinas 55 1/4.

Galveston, May 11.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 19 1/2 a 19 3/4c, gold; sales 160 bales; receipts 286; stock on hand 30,643.

Mobile, May 11.—Cotton market firmer; middlings 22 1/4c; sales 800 bales; receipts 192; exports to New Orleans 9; stock on hand 42,812.

Boston, May 11.—Cotton very firm; holders asking higher rates; middlings 23 3/4 a 23 3/4c; sales 500 bales; net receipts 286; coastwise 184; total 419; stock on hand 5000.

Savannah, May 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 22 a 22 1/4c. Sales 500 bales; receipts 1246; exports coastwise 1646; stock 41,33[illegible] bales.

Baltimore, May 11.—Stock of cotton light, causing much firmness in prices; middlings 23c. Sales 200 bales net; receipts 50, coastwise 53, total 103; exports coastwise 100; stock on hand 2275.

Norfolk, May 11.—Cotton market firm; middling uplands 21 1/2c. Sales 100 bales; receipts 500; exports coastwise 255; stock 3984 bales.

Cincinnati, May 11.—Flour—family $5 16 a 5 35. Wheat $1 12 a 1 14. Corn—mixed ear $1 08 a 1 05. Rye 90c. Cotton firm; middlings 22c. Tobacco in good demand; sales 242 hhds. and 26 boxes at from $4 10 a 36 for frosted to bright leaf. Whisky $1 10. Pork $29 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11 3/4c; clear rib sides 15 1/4c; clear sides 15 3/4c. Bacon—shoulders 11 3/4c; clear rib sides 16 3/4; clear sides 17 1/4c. Butter 28c. Eggs 14c.

St. Louis, May 11.—Flour—fall superfine $4 40 a 4 75. Wheat firm and higher, No. 2 red fall $1 15 a 1 15 1/2. Corn—mixed $1 06 a 1 13. Oats 63c. Rye 93c. Whisky $1 06 a 1 07. Pork $29 a 29 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11 3/4c; sides 14 3/4c. Lard 16 a 16 1/2c.

Louisville, March 11.—Cotton—demand fair; sales 136 bales; middlings 22c. Flour $5 a $1 20. Corn $1 20. Rye $1. Wheat $1 a 1 20. Pork $29 50. Bacon—shoulders 13 1/4c; clear rib sides 16 1/2; clear sides 17 1/4c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12 1/4c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16 1/4c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1 08. Tobacco—sales 34 hogsheads at advanced prices for lugs and low leaf; frosted to lugs $5 85 a 8 13; low to good leaf $8 75 a 20.

Chicago, May 11.—Flour dull; spring extras $5 00 a 5 25. Wheat 3 a 3 1/2c lower, 97c. Corn 92 a 93c. Oats 52 1/4 a 53c. Rye 83 1/2c. Highwines $1 06 a 1 07. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Memphis, May 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 22 1/4 a 22 1/2c; sales 536; receipts 682; exports 1046 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, May 11.—Passed up—Alice Dean at 3 A. M. Down—Carrie V. Kountz at 3, Republic at 6 A. M. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis, May 11.—Passed up—W. R. Arthur and Marble City. River falling rapidly. Weather clear and cool.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 11, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Weather calm. No arrivals or departures.

Koopmanschap Again.—From the Galveston *Bulletin*:

(Telegram.)

San Francisco, May 5, 1870.
To J. M. Jones, Galveston:
Koopmanschap left this morning for your city direct.
Koopmanschap & Co.

Planters will bear this in mind, and will be able to make contracts for labor.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, May 11, 1870.

The Money market continues easy at about previous rates, the street rates still being quoted at 10 a 12 ₧ cent. ₧ annum for A1 notes, accompanied with first collaterals and A1 business paper without collaterals at 12 a 14 ₧ cent. ₧ month for second grade. Mortgage paper rules at 9 a 10 ₧ cent. ₧ annum for A1, and 11 a 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 114 3/8 @ 114 1/2, (against 115 at New York), and closed at 114 1/2 @ 115 (against 115 1/2.) The sales included $5000 at 114 5/8, $6000 and $10,000 at 114 1/2, and $50,000 at 114 3/4 @ 114 1/2.

A fair business was done in Foreign Exchange and at stiffer rates, the market closing at a further advance of 1/4 @ 3/4 cent. for Sterling bills. The sales of Sterling embraced £50,000, of which £4000 bill of lading and £5000 clear at 125; £4000 bill of lading at 125 1/4; £3000 commercial at —; £6000 commercial and £15,000 bill of lading and clear at 125 1/4; £6000 A1 clear at 125 1/2 a 125 3/4; £1500 bank and £2000 commercial, three days' sight, at 125 3/4, and £4000 bank sight at 125 1/4. The sales of Francs summed up 850,000 commercial, of which 125,000 at 4.53; 50,000 and 100,000 at 4.52 1/2; 150,000 and 250,000 at 4.53; 30,000 at 4.51 1/4 net to the seller, and 50,000 at 4.51 1/4. Sterling may be quoted at 125 a 125 1/4 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 125 3/4 a 126 for bank; and Francs 4.52 1/2 a — for the former, and 4.50 a — for the latter.

Domestic Exchange showed less firmness toward the close, but rates were not quotably lower. The banks checked on New York at 3/4 ₧ cent. premium, and the sales included $10,000 commercial sight on New York at 3/4 premium, $50,000 bank at 3-16, $30,000 commercial, $15,000, $50,000, $55,000 and $70,000 private bankers' at 1/4, $25,000 bank at the same, $12,000 and $25,000 private bankers' and $100,000 bank at 9-32, and $100,000 private bankers' at 1/4 a 9-32.

In Stocks 500 shares Ship Island Canal sold at $1 50, 100 Crescent City Slaughter-house at $28, 100 and 100 do. at $28 50, 75 and 100 do. at $29, 25 Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at $7 50, and 40 Bank of New Orleans at $42 50. We heard also of sales of Union Bank at $35 50.

The only transaction in Bonds reported is $9000 consolidated city at —.

No round sales of Warrants were reported. Dealers bought State at 88 1/2 for new and 91 a 92 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 91 a 92, and sold the former at 88 1/2 a 89 for new, and 93 a 94 for old, and the latter at 93 a 93 1/2.

City Treasury Notes were again without any apparent movement. Some of the dealers offered to buy small sums across their counters at 18 a 20 per cent. discount.

Later—At this evening's Board 500 shares Ship Island Canal stock sold at $1 62 1/2, 500 at $1 55 and 100, 50, 500 and 500 at $1 35. The offerings and bids during the session were as follows:

	Asked	Bid
Gas Company	$	$152 00
Crescent City Slaughter-house	29 00	27 00
Ship Island Canal	1 60	1 55
Jackson Railroad	6 00	—
Germania National Bank	—	115 00
Louisiana National Bank	—	107 50
Merchants' Bank	—	85 00
Bank of New Orleans	42 75	42 00
Mechanics and Traders Bank	—	46 25
Union Bank	36 00	—
Louisiana State Bank	—	16 00
Canal Bank	46 25	45 00
Citizens' Bank	—	153 00
Louisiana State Sixes	—	73
State Levee Sixes	—	72 1/2
State Warrants (old)	94 1/2	93 1/2
State Coupons	95	93 1/2
State Notes	—	93
City Seven per cents	77 1/2	76 1/2
City Ten per cents long	1 00	—
City Warrants	89	—
City Notes	—	84
Metropolitan Police Warrants	93 1/2	93 1/4
Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Co	75 00	60 00
Mississippi Valley Levee Co	11 50	10 00
Germania Insurance Co	78 50	—
Gold	115	114 3/4

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, May 11, 1870.

Cotton—The sales to-day summed up 5500 bales at a further advance of about 1/4c. We now quote low ordinary at 15 1/2 a 16 1/2c; ordinary at 18 a 19c; good ordinary at 21 a 21 1/2; low middling at 21 3/4 a 22 1/4; middling at 22 3/4 a —; strict middling at 22 3/4 a 23, and good middling at 23 a —.

The market opened with an active demand and continued animated throughout the day, with the advantage more on the side of the factor towards the close than earlier in the day. In fact, soon after the opening sales were made at 21 3/4c for low middling, showing very little change from yesterday. At the close it was difficult to find the same grade at our inside figures of 21 3/4, and some authorities quoted average lots at 22 and strict at 22 1/4. The main influence on prices was the advance and active movement at Liverpool, where Uplands were reported at 11 a 11 1/8d for middling uplands against 10 7/8d yesterday and 11 3/8 for Orleans against 11 a 11 1/8d; but they were also strengthened by an advance in foreign exchange and in the New York cotton market, as well as by the brisk competition among buyers.

Stock on hand Sept 1st 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared previously and burnt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2852 bales to Bremen, 911 to Boston and 79 to Philadelphia. Receipts proper were 1940 bales, against 3119 for the corresponding time last week and 285 last year, and since September 1st 1,055,0[illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year.

Sugar and Molasses.—There were no receipts worthy of note to-day, and there is very little movement in consequence; only about 75 hhds. sugar were sold to-day: inferior 5 a 5 1/2c; common 8 a —; fair 9 1/2 a 9 3/4; fully fair 10 1/8 a 10 1/2; prime 11 1/4c; seconds 10 a —; yellow clarified 11 3/4 a 12; white 12 1/2 a 13c. There is no choice open kettle Sugar in market.

Molasses is quoted at 15 a — gallon for common plantation reboiled, 45 a 55 for plantation fermenting; 55 a 65 for prime to choice, and 40c for Cuba reboiled on plantation.

Arrivals from the West.—The Bismarck, from St. Louis, and Mollie Able from Pittsburg, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

Flour—The market is quiet with some demand for fresh receipts, but none for old stock in store. Fresh is quoted at $— a $— bbl. for common; $4 25 for fine, $4 25 a 4 50 for superfine, $4 75 a 4 85 for single extra $5 25 for double extra; $4 50 a 4 80 for treble extra.

The sales to-day are confined to 250 bbls., of which 100 superfine at $4 50; 100 at $4 40, and 100 do at $4 40, 25 double extra at $5 20; 100 treble extra at $5 75, and 100 on its merits on private terms; 70 single extra at $4 75; 550 and 40 double extra at $4 80; 100 double extra at $5 12 1/2; 80 treble extra at $5 50, and 15 do at $6 15 ₧ bbl.

Corn—Is in rather better supply, and the market has weakened somewhat. Sales to-day 3380 sacks, of which 500 yellow mixed at $1 32; 100 mixed at $1 28, 500 and 1800 white at $1 35; 200 at $1 37 1/2 ₧ bushel, and 500 damaged at $1.

Oats—Are also in light supply and firm. Sales to-day 300 sacks, of which 150 Ohio river at 73c; 250 and 300 Galena at 72 ₧ bushel.

Bran—50 and 50 sacks sold at $1 50 ₧ 100 lbs.

Hay—400 bales prime Western sold at $25 50; 43 choice at $25 50, and 163 do at $27 ₧ ton.

Pork—The stock is light and prices are very firm. Mess is quoted at $31 25 a 31 50 ₧ bbl. It is retailing at $31 50. A lot of 50 bbls. over-weight mess sold on the landing at the advanced price of $31 50 ₧ bbl.

Bacon—Is dull, but without any change in prices. Shoulders are quoted at 13 3/4 a 14c; clear rib sides 17 3/4c; clear sides 18 1/4 a 18 3/4c; sugar-cured hams 19 a 20 1/2c ₧ lb. 70 casks shoulders sold in lots on the landing at 13 3/4c, and 30 tierces sugar-cured hams in store at 19 3/4c.

Butter—New Butter is coming in and sells at 40c ₧ lb for Western and 45c for Goshen. The old stock is moving off slowly at 25 a 32c for Northern and 15 a 25c for Western.

Cheese—New Cheese is very dull at 10 a 15c ₧ lb, as in quality; old is in fair demand at 15 a 18c for Western reserve and factory, and 19 a 21c for English dairy; 17 a 18c for Western factory and 22 a — for cream.

Lard—The stock is light, with a scarcity of pressed Lard, which is in request. Tierces are quoted at 16 3/4 a 17 3/4c, as in quality; kegs 18 3/4 a 19 1/4c ₧ lb.

Breakfast Bacon—Commands 18 a 19c ₧ lb.

Dried Salt Meat—Shoulders are quoted at 12 3/4c; clear rib sides 14 3/4c. Shoulders are retailing at 13 1/2c ₧ lb.

Poultry and Eggs—Chickens are selling on the landing at — a $8, and Turkeys at $24 a 26 ₧ dozen. Eggs continue in demand at 18 a 20c ₧ dozen.

Esculents—Western Potatoes are very dull; Ohio are quoted at $1 50 a 1 75, and St. Louis at 50 a 75c ₧ bbl; new Louisiana Onions $2 50 a 3 50 ₧ bbl.

Corn Meal—The stock is light, the demand fair and prices firm, choice kiln dried is quoted at $5 50 ₧ bbl on the landing and $5 75 from store.

Louisiana Rice—The demand continues good and prices rule firm. We repeat quotations, viz: Choice 8c; prime to good do 7 a 7 3/4c; ordinary to good do 6 3/4 a 6 3/4c ₧ lb.

Whisky—The market is very firm, and under more favorable news from the West and higher prices there for highwines, holders are indifferent sellers asking full prices. We quote good spirits of rectified resale $1 09 3/4 a 1 10 in half barrels 5c more; low proof 97 1/2 a 1 ₧ gallon; 98 and 100 bbls low proof sold at $1, and 90 choice at $1 10 ₧ gallon. Domestic or patent Bourbon whisky is selling at $1 25 a 1 35, and pure at $1 50 a $5, free in lots, according to quality. It is believed that the tax will soon be raised to $1, hence the present speculation, and most of the large stock here is held out of the market for the present. The advance in grain also contributes to improve the feeling.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, May 12, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—281 Texas Beeves, 289 Calves and Yearlings, 741 Sheep.

Sold yesterday—140 Texas Beeves, 47 Calves and Yearlings, 98 Hogs, 275 Sheep and 8 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—615 Texas Beeves, 784 Calves and Yearlings, 486 Hogs, 877 Sheep and 41 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st q'lty ₧ lb net	14	@	— 15
Texas Beeves, corn fed, 2d q'lty, ₧ head	50	@	65 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₧ head	50 00	@	65 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₧ head	40 00	@	40 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₧ head	18 00	@	22 00
Hogs ₧ lb gross	— —	@	10
Stock Hogs ₧ lb gross	7 50	@	9 25
Sheep, 1st quality, ₧ head	4 00	@	6 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ₧ head	— 00	@	3 00
Sheep, 3d quality, ₧ head	— —	@	— —
Milch Cows (choice) ₧ head	80 00	@	100 00
Milch Cows, ₧ head	50 00	@	80 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₧ lb	— —	@	— —
Yearlings, ₧ head	7 00	@	12 00
Calves, ₧ head	7 00	@	12 00
Goats, ₧ head	1 50	@	4 50

Wanted,

A WOMAN to cook and wash for a small family. Apply at No. 287 Bourbon, near Barracks. my11 tf

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in the prosecution of Mr. B. Ollé on a charge of embezzlement, in retaining the proceeds of the sales of two cargoes of lumber shipped by me to him as consignee, Mr. B. Ollé having paid over the same, I thereby withdraw all charges and exonerate him of any criminal intentions to withhold the same.
J. CLAYTON,
Of the firm of Nevers & Clayton.
New Orleans, May 11, 1870.

New Orleans, May 11, 1870.
I Certify, That this day the man J. Clayton shamefully went away from our office, refusing to pay his fee to us for the prosecution he ordered through us against Mr. B. Ollé, of this city, and said Clayton left into our hands his agreement made between J. L. Nevers and himself, witnessed, etc., which said agreement we have returned to Messrs. J. L. Nevers and B. Ollé after receiving from said gentlemen the amount that Clayton owed us. B. C. REID.
my12 Signed per L. ROWAN.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
BOYD, WILMOT & CO., Coal Merchants, Office 36 Poydras street, New Orleans. Pittsburg COAL. Anthracite COAL. Yard, Foot of Calliope street.
Coal delivered at the lowest market rates to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries, Steamships, Steamboats, etc. Office of Tugboat Ferne. may11 1m

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in WILLOWWARE.
Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets, Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. 255 and 253 Chartres street, New Orleans. my10 1m

Call at Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.'s,
74 Canal and 91 to 93 Common street, And see the ICE KING REFRIGERATOR in operation. Patented February 15th 1870. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. H. M. DIGGINS, Patentee. my4 6t ep

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Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents.
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To Rent,
THE MAGNOLIA GARDEN, the most favored and respectable family resort in the city and vicinity. Owing to bad health the owner will offer the most liberal inducements to a responsible party who are competent to conduct the place in a proper style. For further information apply to GEO. MERTZ, corner Toulouse and Villeré streets. may7 tf

To the Tax-Payers of the First DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE undersigned having been commissioned and qualified as Tax Collector of the First District of New Orleans, hereby gives notice that he will in a few days be prepared [illegible]
The public are [illegible] F. C. MAHAN [illegible]
GEO. A. [illegible] my7 1m Tax Collector, District of New Orleans.

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
No. 90 CANAL STREET, New Orleans, May 9, 1870.
AT AN ELECTION held at this office on the 4th of April, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: [illegible]
And at a meeting of the Board, [illegible] Mr. Paul Fourchy was unanimously re-elected President. G. W. NOTT, Secretary. ap4 1f

Notice to Stockholders.
Hibernia Bank of New Orleans.
New Orleans, May —, 1870.
STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are requested to call at the office [illegible]
By order of the Board of Directors. P. IRWIN, President.
T. FITZWILLIAM, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY. (St. Louis, Missouri.)
L. F. KONITZKY, agent of this company [illegible]

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Daniel & James D. Edwards,
Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta St., —And— Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR, and of every description of COPPER, BRASS, IRON AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES STEAM WHISTLES, etc.
COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Grain and other Distilling.
—Dealers in—
IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes. STEAM and HAND PUMPS, STEAM and WATER GAUGES, Made and Repaired, BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING. Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. ap21 1y

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. fe19 1y

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
123 CONTI STREET 123
Between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT, long known to the public as one of the leading institutions of the south, is again open, and ready to receive students, either as Day Scholars or Boarders. ap12 2m eow

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

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 The Best 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. mh8 3m d&w

Classical and Commercial College,
133 Barracks Street, between Rampart and Burgundy.
EDW. C. HAYDEL and C. BLETON Directors.
THE course of instruction in this establishment embraces all the branches of a complete classical and commercial education imparted by experienced teachers. For tuition and stationery, from $5 to $9 per month. Board lodging and tuition, $30 per month.
Evening classes, for young men from 6 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. ap1 3m

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS
—USE—
Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate
—AND—
FINE GROUND BONE, THE GREAT FERTILIZERS,
LOUIS STERN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS,
Office No. 16 St. Charles street, New Orleans. BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND. oc27 1y

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER.
182....Poydras Street....182
Between Carondelet and Baronne street, (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans. nov28 1y d&w

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S Mechanical Steam Bakery,
74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge. fe27 1y

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED IN 1824.)
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. ap14 1y

JULIUS LOEFFLER, (Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
And Dealer in Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.
CAST IRON CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, &c.
No. 126 Chartres Street, Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans. ap28 1y

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE.
At the Sale Depot of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. 167 Baronne Street.
All goods sold are fully guaranteed to be the best the Company makes. Their goods have been before the public about twenty years, and have withstood the most severe tests of wear in hotels, steamers and private families and have given unusual satisfaction. Their beautiful, hard and firm white metal, on which the silver plating is done, exceeds anything of the kind made in this or any other country. All goods plated on this kind of metal bear the unmistakable trade mark of the Company, and are fully guaranteed to be equal to any electro plated goods made in the United States or elsewhere, and far superior to the old Birmingham and Sheffield plated goods. Knives, forks and spoons, stamped 1847, Rogers Brothers A1 XII, are plated by a new patent process. All the exposed parts, viz: on all the parts that touch when laying the article upon the table, these parts receive extra coats of silver three times the usual thickness. The process by which this extra coat of silver is put on, is very simple. After the spoons and forks receive the usual thickness of silver, they are placed upon a frame which holds several dozen, which enables the exposed parts to receive the extra quantity of silver desired by being those parts in the silver solution, and depositing an extra quantity of silver where the article is most exposed to wear. This adds but little to the cost in proportion to the durability of the article, which is fully doubled by this process.
Our stock now consists of the following articles, and many new and beautiful patterns are being constantly received and sold at factory prices by the catalogue:
Waiters, Tea-sets, Swing Tea Kettles, Casters, Fruit Stands, Butter Dishes, Cruets, Stands, Sardine Boxes, Wine Coolers, Ice Pitchers, Extension Lined Ice Creams, Sugar Bowls, Waiters, Cigar Ash Holders, Paper Weights, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, Mustard Dishes, Communion Sets, Pickle Stands, Cream and Water Pitchers, Syrup Cups, Salvers, Prize Pitchers, Bread and Cake Baskets, Crumb Trays, Pie Cake and Ice Cream Knives, Berry Spoons, Solid sets for Children, Nut Crackers and Picks, Basting Dishes, [illegible], Egg Boilers and Vegetable Dishes, [illegible] Bowls, [illegible] Breakfast Castors, Silver and Gold lined Goblets and Cups, fifty different patterns, Toast Racks, Call Bells, Mustard Cups and Spoons, Sugar Sifters, Tureens, Dish Covers, Soup Ladles, [illegible] Bowls and Pitchers, Soap Dishes, Toilet Sets, with silver stands, Flower Vases, and [illegible].
ALLEN HILL, 167 Baronne street between Lafayette and Girod streets, New Orleans. my10

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
BAYOU BRIDGE,
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars.
OWING to the great want experienced in this city for a Respectable Family resort [illegible]
GEO. MERTZ, Proprietor. ap29 1m

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.'s Safes.
AWARDED THE BLUE RIBBON AT THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, APRIL 1870.
FOLGER & CO., 37 MAGAZINE STREET 37, Agents.
HALL'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES. [illegible] HIGHEST PREMIUM [illegible]

Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.
FACTORY, on Tchoupitoulas Street, one Block above Louisiana Avenue.
BRANCH DEPOT CORNER FRONT AND POYDRAS STREETS.
Ice at Wholesale and Retail.
Price: $13 per Ton at the Works.
$15 per Ton delivered in any part of the city, in quantities of 500 lbs. Less than 500 lbs., one cent per lb.
Planters and parties in the country will be charged a very moderate extra price for package, etc.
Orders may be sent through the Postoffice. may1 1m BOX 138.

Valuable—Entertaining!
EVERY FAMILY should have at least ONE general Newspaper besides their county paper every time. It should be THE BEST, MOST ENTERTAINING, MOST VARIED AND THE CHEAPEST.
$3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3.
Three Dollars pays for one year's subscription, or
$1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1.
One Dollar for four months to the
MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER
The Oldest, Largest, and best known of Southern family papers.
HON. JOHN FORSYTH, Editor-in-chief.
It employs the best talent in the country. Its Stories are the most thrilling. Its Poetry the most select. Its correspondence [illegible]. Its Telegraphic Summary is a complete history of the week.
Its Commercial Review and Prices Current every *Merchant and Planter* needs. Its Agricultural Department is most fully edited by Hon. C. C. Langdon.
Its Politics always DEMOCRATIC and SOUTHERN.
It has been published uninterruptedly for Half a Century.
It has double the circulation of any paper in the Southern States.
Subscribe for the MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER. Get your neighbors to join you. Clubs of four one year $10. Take it four months on trial—send $1. Specimen copy free. Address, W. D. MANN, Prop. Register, Mobile Ala. ap19 2m d&w

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —To— 34....St. Charles street....34 OPPOSITE THE HOTEL,
Where he is prepared to receive his old customers and attend to their orders at reduced prices. mh9 3m

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER
This Yeast Powder is convenient, economical and wholesome. Try it. [illegible] superiority not only over Cream Tartar and Soda, but to the common methods of raising, [illegible] making light, sweet and nutritious Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Buckwheat, and other Griddle Cakes, and Cakes and Pastry of every description. Put up in tins, net weight as represented.
For sale by Grocers throughout the United States.
Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New street, New York. ap24 7w eod

NEW DISCOVERY.
J. F. BERNARD'S TONI STHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculté de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz: Atonic, Chlorosis, Sympathetic Phthisis, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, &c., &c., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD.
General Depot—A. BERNARD, 31 Cedar St., 2d floor.
For sale by all respectable druggists. mar3 1y eod

Treatment, by Dr. Boyer, of Paris, of Gout and Rheumatism.
DR. BOYER'S treatment of Gout, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Neuralgia, has unquestionably been one of the greatest successes of late years in Paris. Based on a profound knowledge of those diseases, he avails himself of the immense progress of modern science in the cure of the same, which has hitherto been regarded as incurable. The patient will at once feel greatly relieved. All pains will disappear on the very first day, and should the directions be carefully followed, the attacks will gradually and rapidly diminish, and a radical cure will be effected. For the latter case success is equally certain, but delayed.
Dr. BOYER'S treatment not only destroys the pain and relieves the patient of the attack of Gout or Rheumatism, it not only resists the invasions of the disease, but reaches the latter at its seat, especially on the blood and secretions, the intestinal mucosity, matter, the kidneys and the skin. These facts make this matter a rational one, having no connection with those which are sometimes successful in affording momentary relief but do not cure.
Dr. Boyer's Specific contains neither mercury, colchicum, opium, nor any of those chemicals which might injure the system.
Apply to Mr. C. DUHAMEL, 111 Canal street, Where all necessary information will be given. nov7 6mos

Clark & Meyer,
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAKERS,
134 Rampart Street 134, NEW ORLEANS.
CARRIAGES and Harness repaired and put in as good order as in ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.
Use the Sarven Patent Wheels. ap27 1m

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Office: No. 120 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.
Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured.
Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and Furniture therein from three eighths to one half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary. dec23

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans.
THE following stockholders were elected Directors to serve until the third Monday of January 1871: Patrick Irwin, A. Montgomery, Hugh McCloskey, Adam Thomson, John Henderson, Ed. Conery, Thos. McKenna, Edw. Burke, T. Fitzwilliam, Wm. Hart, Nicholas Burke.
And Patrick Irwin and Arch. Montgomery were unanimously elected President and Vice President.
Books of subscription for balance of stock are now open at the office of W. J. Castell, notary public, 22 Gravier street, adjoining Canal Bank. mh27 1t

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Sixteenth Annual Statement.
In conformity with the requirements of the Charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870 .... $444,41[illegible]
[illegible]
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of March 1870. [illegible] CUVELLIER, Notary Public.
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip [illegible]
By order of the Board of Trustees. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
TRUSTEES: Charles Briggs, Ant. Carriere, [illegible] J. S. Howard.

SWEET QUININE
Is a Recent Improvement.
Replaces the use of the BITTER SULPHATE QUININE with which all are familiar.
Warranted Fully Equal in Every Way to Bitter Quinine, And like it is the One Great, Positive, and Unfailing CURE For all Diseases of Malarious Origin. Fever and Ague. Intermittent Fever. Chill Fever. Remittent Fever. Bilious Fever. Dumb Ague. And the whole train of disorders following [illegible]
SWEET QUININE is made solely from Peruvian Bark [illegible]
SWEET QUININE is an antidote to, or a cure for malarial, or miasmatic poisons [illegible]
SWEET QUININE [illegible] persistent bitterness [illegible]
SWEET QUININE [illegible] Powder, Fluid [illegible]
STEARNS, FARR & CO. Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

TOBACCO
ALL FORMS. STEAM MANUFACTORY.
L. MOULOR, 53 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville.
His numerous customers and the public are respectfully informed that he has always on hand TOBACCO in all forms [illegible] 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 Holders, Tinder Boxes, Wicks, etc. etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Great inducements offered to City and Country Dealers.

Steam Tobacco Manufactory.
J. P. SARRAZIN, 91 CHARTRES STREET, CORNER OF CONTI. Branch: 26 Chartres Street.
Importer of Pipes and all Articles for Smokers.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to Country Merchants the most complete assortment to be found in New Orleans, such as: Meerschaum Pipes, Clay Pipes, all kinds; Imitation, Match Boxes; Briar Root, Tobacco Pouches; India Rubber, Cherry Stems; Chatoon, Amber; Rosewood, India Rubber Stems.
SMOKING TOBACCO: Maryland, Reliance, Rough and Ready; Virginia, Gandarilla, Game Cock; Perique, Industry, Club, Velocipede; and Maryland Right Power, which must not be mistaken for Right Bower of [illegible], and others.
SNUFF TOBACCO: Half Coarse Virginia, Perique ditto, Maccoboy, Fine Rose ditto.
Also a large stock of Plug Chewing Tobacco, in tin foil, and Fine Cut, Natural in kegs, [illegible] and not less than a MILLION OF CIGARS, of all grades and brands. J. P. SARRAZIN.

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Fog Straps.
H. SPILLMANN'S Liver and Supporter Truss patented 7th September, 1869. It is worn with more comfort than any other Truss in the world, in all changes of life by both sexes. [illegible] Also sole proprietor of the well known Wm. Johnson's Patent Pad Truss, for Ruptures, and manufacturer of all descriptions of Orthopedic instruments. Particular attention paid to children. A lady attending the ladies. H. SPILLMANN, 85 Baronne street. State rights for sale for the above Truss. sep13 1y

Flour. Flour.
BRENAN & KEHLOR.
AGENTS for the following Choice Bakers' and Family brands: [illegible]
They also offer for sale [illegible] Superfine, Single and Double Extra, [illegible] brands, at their Warehouse, corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets.

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.
THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an asbestos water proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof coating, forms a firm elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or coals; it is adapted to all climates and is the only Roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofs including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids. It is insured by Insurance Companies at the same rate as tin roof.
H. W. Johns' Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint. The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
ZABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 115 Poydras street.
The celebrated Time Cooking Stove can be found in the above Depot. fe27 1y

TREATMENT
—of—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, STRICTURES, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDET, Druggist from the Paris University. Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the following Steamships: MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. HENRY; CRESCENT CITY, Capt. [illegible] HORTON; [illegible] CROWELL; [illegible] SAMPSON; UNITED STATES, Capt. H. BLANCHARD; WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. [illegible] QUICK; EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship SHERMAN, Miner B. Crowell Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, May 14, at 8 P. M. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & CO. [illegible]

For New York via Havana.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA. The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible] Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, May 14, at 8 A. M. PASSAGE .... $50. [illegible]

For New York, via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
To sail on FRIDAY, May 13, at 8 A. M. The magnificent A1 side-wheel ocean steamship BIENVILLE, [illegible] Commander, will leave her wharf [illegible]

For Attakapas.
[illegible]

For Attakapas.
[illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway.
EXCURSIONS [illegible]

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

Drs. Allen & Cochrane, DENTISTS, [illegible] No. 12 [illegible]

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 130 CANAL STREET [illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke, 116 & 118 St. Charles St.
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY. ALUMINIUM [illegible] THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. GREAT SUCCESS! [illegible]

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

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
[illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
[illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, [illegible]

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

BOURBON WHISKEY FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS, OLD BOURBON CO. KY.
CHICKEN COCK WHISKEY.
THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE BOURBON WHISKEY [illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents [illegible]

Notice.
[illegible] New Orleans, March [illegible]