The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR $5

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of M'lle Dupuy—Flotow's opera "Martha."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The La Rue's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — Lingard's Troupe.

NOYES' CIRCUS—Corner Canal and Villeré.

WAS MR. McCOMB'S PROCEEDING LAWFUL?

The provisions of the charter of the Jackson Railroad in regard to the election of Directors give no countenance whatever to the proceeding of Mr. McComb and the stockholders associated with him in going into an election on Monday last. Section 6 of the charter reads thus:

"*The notices for the election of Louisiana Directors shall be given by publications, made fifteen days in advance, in two newspapers published in New Orleans.* The first election shall be held under the superintendence of three of the commissioners aforesaid; all subsequent elections, under the superintendence of three commissioners, to be appointed from amongst the stockholders, by the Board of Directors, for the time being. *All notices of elections and of meetings of stockholders, after the first election of the Louisiana directors above provided for shall be given by publication, fifteen days in advance, in two newspapers* in New Orleans and two in Mississippi."

Now what are the facts upon which Mr. McComb and his associates base their right to hold an election for Directors at this time? Previous to the day for or on the day when the election for Directors, for the ensuing year, should have been held, viz: on the 3d Monday of April, Mr. McComb served Gen. Beauregard and the officers of the Jackson Railroad Co. with a writ of injunction from the Eighth District Court, restraining them from holding the election. All the requirements of the charter with regard to elections had been complied with by Gen. Beauregard and the officers of the company. The advertisements had been duly made and the commissioners appointed. The injunction, however, was obeyed, and the effect of it was that the old Directors held over. It is pretended by Mr. McComb that the election having failed on the regular day it should have been held on the following Monday, but there was no authority for that in the charter, and besides, up to Monday last at 2 P. M., the injunction sued out by Mr. Comb to prevent an election, still rested against Gen. Beauregard. That injunction was withdrawn by Mr. McComb on Monday morning, but was not notified to Gen. Beauregard until 2:25 P. M. of that day. He was served with a notice of the withdrawal while McComb and his friends were holding their election.

The authority for an adjournment of the election for one week, which is found in section 9 of the charter, was given to provide for a contingency which has not arisen. Section 9 says:

"At all elections, a majority of stock shall be represented, and if such majority be not present nor represented, the meeting shall be adjourned for one week, and the vote of the majority of the stock present and represented at such adjourned meeting, shall bind the company in the same manner as if a majority of all the stock were present and represented."

Now, a majority of the stock was represented and prepared to go into an election of Directors on the third Monday of April 1870, but Mr. McComb himself prevented the election by an injunction. That a majority of the stock was represented is proved by the fact that stockholders representing 37,000 votes joined in a protest against Mr. McComb's proceeding, and it only requires 28,000 votes to carry an election.

But admitting that an election should have been held one week after the day fixed by the charter, then the proper advertisements should have been published and Commissioners of Election appointed by the Directors in office. These are not mere formalities; they are matters of substance, and cannot be dispensed with.

The *Times* asserts that the act of 1867 amending the charter was not accepted by the stockholders. Our article in yesterday's issue showed that a vote of the stockholders was taken on the 18th day of April, 1868, by Messrs. Guibernator, Dolhonde and Bridge, three commissioners appointed for that purpose, and the result was an overwhelming vote in favor of the amendment, the State of Louisiana voting her 64,000 votes. There was not a single dissenting voice. The amended charter was also ratified formally by the State of Mississippi and the city of New Orleans.

Will the *Times* which champions Mr. McComb be pleased to refer us to the law which authorizes the election that gentleman pretends to have held on last Monday?

If Mr. McComb's proceeding is to be a precedent, then we do not see how a complete subversion of the order of society can be prevented.

It is anarchy and nothing else.

Resignation of the City Attorney.

Mr. J. R. Beckwith, our learned, able and incorruptible City Attorney, sent in to the City Council his resignation on Tuesday last. It is understood he has been compelled to do this to save his own honor, a difference of opinion in reference to the sale of the Jackson Railroad stock having arisen between himself and the municipal authorities. After authorizing Mr. Beckwith to take legal measures to have the sale of the city stock in the Jackson Railroad declared invalid, the Mayor and Council, it is believed, have determined to ratify the sale. Hence the disagreement. Mr. Beckwith, we believe, would have resigned long ago, so disgusted was he with the corrupt practices, the ignorance and the vulgarity of the former city officials. He only remained in office in hope of protecting the interests of the tax-payers.

We have heard but one opinion expressed by the members of the Bar as to the conduct of Mr. Beckwith. They accord to him the highest praise. They recognize him as an able, learned, industrious and incorruptible public servant. Mr. Beckwith has established a name in this community which will not be forgotten. He will find the private station to be the post of honor if not of profit in these corrupt times.

The Jackson Railroad Contest.—There have been some movements made by the Jackson Railroad contestants within the last forty-eight hours. On Tuesday morning the McComb party withdrew their petition for a mandamus to compel the President and Secretary of the company to transfer the State stock to him. It is supposed that the new City Council will ratify the sale made by Mr. Mount, late City Treasurer, and that no further action will be taken by Mr. McComb in the mandamus proceeding touching the city stock. With the Governor and City Council and the courts all on McComb's side, and a new Director of the Jackson road, of which he is President, there ought to be no difficulty in making all necessary orders and transfers of stock unless some injunction of court shall prevent, and such an order has been issued from the Sixth Court at the instance of the officers of the Jackson Railroad Company. A counter injunction has been issued from the Eighth Court. These proceedings tie the matter up for at least six or eight months. The Supreme Court can hardly be reached in less time.

Fair at Odd Fellows' Hall.—A fair opens to-night at this place, for the benefit of the "Mission School." The character of the ladies engaged in the good work is a guaranty that the entertainment will be one of the finest character. We are requested to state that the choicest refreshments will be furnished at restaurant prices.

Soda Water Cheap this Summer.—Read Mr. Waterman's card in our paper this morning.

A Lost Art Revived.—It is said that the Roman ladies embrowned their faded hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemists, until Phalon discovered and produced his Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

No subject that we could comment upon is of more importance or of greater interest than that which treats of the attempt now being made by Gov. Warmoth and his associates to bring about in our public schools an amalgamation of black and white children. We presume the minds of our readers are made up as to their action in this matter. Those who could hesitate, it would be useless to reason with; those who have thought upon the subject and determined upon their course of action, need no suggestions from us.

For the information of our readers we publish this correspondence, which we find in Parson Conway's paper, the New Orleans *Advocate*. We believe few white men and women in Louisiana will tolerate for one moment the idea of degrading their children by having them associate together in the same school on terms of equality. Many parents, we know, would rather see their children in their coffins. It is an old proverb that it is an ill wind which does not blow somebody good. If this attempt to revolutionize our system of education shall have the effect of breaking up the public school system and creating a large number of private schools adequate to the education of our youth, we shall have little reason to regret the change. It will benefit a large number of teachers and will not curtail the means of education now enjoyed by the youth of the State. Let it not be said that such men as Governor Warmoth and Parson Conway can revolutionize our social system and drive us as equals into association with a servile race. Let us show them that laws are helpless to enforce such a commixture.

Sharp Questions on Mixed Schools—Answers by the State Superintendent.—The question of "Mixed Schools" has created no inconsiderable amount of comment not only in New Orleans, but throughout the State.

Almost daily do we receive letters on this subject, many of them urging an immediate extinguishment of all distinctions on account of color, others pleading for delay in the enforcement of the constitutional provisions on the subject, and others still pointing to what they allege would be the disgrace of the white race, namely, "mixed schools."

Among the most interesting of these inquiries are those from a young lady, recently addressed to the State Superintendent through the postoffice.

The following is a copy of her letter:

NEW ORLEANS, April 10th, '70.

Hon. T. W. Conway, State Supt. Education,

Sir—I wish to propound the following interrogatories and request, as a special favor to a public school teacher, that you will answer them.

First: Are the public schools of the city and State to be mixed?

Second: Do you think it would be desirable, all things considered, to attempt to mix whites and blacks in the same schools?

Third: Will not the attempt to mix the schools tend to destroy those in existence, leaving none but blacks in the schools sustained by taxation of the people?

Fourth: In case the schools are mixed, is it your purpose to employ a new class of teachers, or will you retain all of the old teachers who are willing to serve?

Respectfully, A.

ANSWER BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss A.

In reply to your favor making certain inquiries as to the schools, I beg leave to make the following answers:

To the first question—"*Are the public schools of the city and State to be mixed?*" I answer—*yes*.

The second question—"Do you think it would be desirable, all things considered, to attempt to mix whites and blacks in the same schools?" I answer—The question is difficult to answer for several reasons. 1st, because at least one-third of the "blacks" are already mixed, with "white" and "black" blood in the veins of the same individuals, so that if a "black" should be excluded from school, it would be difficult to determine whether you were not excluding more white than black; 2nd, because many who are considered "black" are as white as Queen Victoria, and it would be impossible to detect any traces whatever of any other than "white blood" in them, so that it would be quite impossible to apply a rule making the distinction practicable. But to make the answer perfectly free from indefiniteness, I will say, that I deem it high time that oppression of any class because of color or previous condition should die out and be buried. I therefore feel as if it would be desirable, all things considered, that those who are classed as "blacks" and "whites" should attend the same schools. I would class scholars in the public schools according to merit, personal character and deportment; not because of the color God saw fit to give them.

To the third question—"Will not the attempt to mix the schools tend to destroy those in existence, leaving none but blacks in the schools sustained by taxation of the people?" I answer—This matter of mixture has not destroyed our Government with a black Lieutenant Governor; with black men in the Legislature; with a black man in Congress; with black men on juries; with black men voting. Nor has it destroyed our churches with white men, every Sabbath of the year worshiping God under the same roof with the whites. Look at the great Roman Catholic Cathedral on Jackson Square, where, almost every day of the year you will witness blacks and whites on the same floor bowing together at the same altar. And look at Dr. Palmer's large Presbyterian Church on Lafayette Square: you will there see under the same roof, in the same auditory room, at the same hour and joining in the same spiritual service, every Sunday, both blacks and whites. True the former may be mainly in the gallery, but I have seen white people there with them.

Why then suppose that the presence of black children in the public schools will tend to destroy *them*? Doing right tends to save—not to destroy.

To the fourth question—"In case the schools are mixed, is it your purpose to employ a new class of teachers, or will you retain all of the old teachers who are willing to serve?" I answer—When teachers perform their duties faithfully, teaching all who come to them for instruction, whether some are black and other white, or whether in some instances, all are black, and in others, all chance to be white, it is my purpose to do all I can to secure them in their employment and pay them well and with punctuality.

Very truly yours,

THOS. W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent of Education.

Elegant "Carte Blanche."—Our friends, Vredenburg & Co., have sent us a couple of bottles of elegant champagne of this celebrated brand from the establishment of Bouche, Fils & Co., for which we believe they are the sole agents in this city. As our business frequently requires us to test such favors we profess to know what is good in that line, and can assure Messrs. V. & Co. that their "Carte Blanche" is most unquestionably superior to any of the kind we have tasted in this country. The flavor is exceedingly fine.

Thanks to the Turners' Society for an invitation card to their Mai-Fest, at the Oakland Course and Riding Park, on Sunday and Monday, May 1st and 2d.

The Fifteenth Amendment and the Democratic Members of the Ohio House.

The Democratic members of the Ohio House of Representatives have but simply discharge their duty to the people, and made a proper vindication of historical truth, by the manly protest which they have had recorded upon the Journal of the House, against the ratification, by the General Assembly, of the Fifteenth Amendment. We say recorded, but that was partially an error. A proscriptive majority, disliking to be thus exposed, refused permission to have it go upon the archives of the House. Nevertheless the record will have to state that an effort was made to put it there, and the rejection will only call the more pointed attention to it. The amendment was passed in defiance of the will of the people of Ohio. The Hamilton County members, who voted for it, misrepresented their constituents. This county had given 5000 majority against negro suffrage directly, and it also, at the very time our Representatives were chosen, gave 1300 majority for Mr. Pendleton. They were elected over a pledged amendment ticket, and there was no excuse for those of them who voted for it. But even with their votes the amendment could not have passed had it not been for the admission of Blakeslee, a bogus member from Williams County, which was not entitled to separate representation, and Glover, of Scioto, who was ineligible under the Constitution, because he was a Federal office-holder. It was demanded that these facts should be put before the people in an enduring form.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Immense Unity.—Joseph de Maistre, the great French philosopher, said, some years ago: "I see the world rushing toward an immense unity, although of the precise form and character of that unity I prefer to be silent. That new unity will come from the womb of the new travailing centuries, is certain. The union of the whole human family will be an inestimable blessing. The divisions of the race is a huge calamity, and what divides it is—geographical barriers, language, religion and politics. Cannot these causes be ameliorated or altogether extinguished? We now cross the Atlantic in eight days; we go to San Francisco in seven; we make short work of time; steam and electricity have been appropriated; we can talk instantaneously with friends in London, Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg; the difficulties of a long voyage by the Cape of Good Hope are obviated, and those via of Cape Horn soon will be; the newspapers are posting the multitude; and the nations of the earth are coming nearer together."

De Maistre's vision might yet be realized in the march of modern events.

Louisiana State Fair.

Fifth Day, April 27th, 1870.

The weather opened cloudy yesterday, but notwithstanding the unfavorable appearances there was a large gathering at the Fair Grounds by 12 o'clock, with indications that before night the crowd would be the largest perhaps ever seen on the ground.

DEPARTMENTS C AND D.—THE OCTAGONAL BUILDING.

Among the elegant articles on exhibition few exceed in beauty and value those displayed in large show cases by Messrs. A. B. Griswold & Co., E. A. Tyler & Co., and C. H. Zimmerman & Co., the leading jewellers of Canal street.

Among Mr. G's article are an elaborate gold gilt clock, with vases to correspond, and a hundred superb articles that might well excite the cupidity of a modern Midas, or McComb. One show case is filled with perfect *bijoux* and delicate *bijouterie* intended for bridal presents, embracing pearl, necklaces, diamond sets, worth from $1500 to $3000 each, Parian vase mother of pearl ladies dressing cases, a figure of Night in Parian marble. Some of these articles are of home manufacture.

Another case is filled with superb specimens of solid silverware, all of Mr. G's manufacture. The centre piece a heavy wine cup vase took the premium at the last fair as the finest specimen of home made silver ware, made in the State. It promises well to take the premium again.

Another vase contains curious and elegant pieces of glass ware combined, sportsmen watches, ladies watches, cameo and intaglio paterns, bronze statuettes and vases, skeleton watches, coral, pearl and gold necklaces, etc.

The three cases will certainly compete strongly for the premiums to be awarded.

We had said this much before noticing particularly Mr. Tyler's elegant display embraced in a large show case, and on two large tables. After noticing these closely we feel that we might contradictorily apply the same remarks to them that we have made in reference to Griswold's. In fact, we think the awarders, considering the respective extent, elegance and variety combined in the display of each of these great dealers, and, we believe, friendly competitors in elegant jewelry, will be puzzled to make their decisions, and eventually have to award premiums to both, if possible.

Mr. Tyler's display embraces articles of generally similar character to those exhibited by Mr. Griswold.

On one of Mr. Tyler's tables there are some beautiful objects, embracing fine curiosities which are exhibited with remarkable taste by Mr. C. W. Pescay, Mr. Tyler's partner. One of these designated a "phantom boquet" is made of skeleton leaves. Another is an exquisite design of a cross wreathed with ivy and cowslip, and made of the purest white wax; another is a vase of the finest flowers, including water lilies made of wax; another is a vase representing growing flowers with a stuffed bird, which is made by means of a spring to move and sing in perfect imitation of nature.

In one of Mr. Tyler's cases, all which have been arranged by Mr. Pescay, is a beautiful diamond set, worth $5000.

We recognize here, too, a splendid enameled likeness of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. Christian Roselius. It is a photograph, vitrified by some new French process on porcelain in imitation of the finest Sevres, and is said to be unchangeable.

The National Watch Factory of Elgin, Ill., make a display of skeleton watches and material. On the same table we notice a case of dental materials exhibited by Dr. H. Pierson. Elsewhere is some remarkable fine full and miniature work in the same line by a youth employed by Dr. De Hart.

The display of Messrs. Zimmerman & Co. is very fine, comprising principally silverware and firemen's and Masonic and Odd Fellow's ornamental, and useful goods in the manufacture of which this establishment has acquired great popularity.

The Meriden Britannia Company, represented by Mr. Allen Hill, of this city, make a really magnificent display of their beautiful wares. This metal, as manufactured into wares by this company, vies in beauty and elegance with the pure silver to such extent in fact that it is largely superseding its use. The show case is a cynosure of visitors.

Near Mr. Tyler's office is an elegant and elaborate specimen of worsted and chenille representing a huge basket of flowers.

Dr. Blalose has a display of his Indian remedies, embracing salves, hair restorers and his great preparation for the cure of rheumatism, gout, skin disease, venereal diseases, etc. Dr. Blalose was an educated Indian, and his remedies are said to be generally effective.

Our old friend, Capt. John G. Fleming, has a display of chandeliers and gas fixtures.

In the clothing line there is a lively competition between those prominent dealers in gents' furnishing goods, Messrs. B. T. Walshe & Co., of Canal street, and Pierson & Hewes, of Camp street. These are both popular and enterprising firms, composed of young men, but long experienced in their business, who carefully study the demands of their patrons, and are rapidly rising among the devotees to fashion. Their displays are each large and excellent.

In some of the show-cases in the rear of Walshe's we notice some specimens of fine laced shirts and machine-made shirts. The latter, we believe, are made by Mrs. Parish, the popular shirt maker of Canal street, who has the reputation of making shirts not only to fit, but of lasting material and with everlasting stitches.

In this building, too, in which is embraced such a variety of incongruous article, from a pin to a painting and a pill to a piano, there is a strong competition, judging from the displays in drugs, chemicals, etc., though limited to three great firms, Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co. and Ball, Lyons & Co., of this city, and Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia.

Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co., besides being perhaps the most extensive grocers in New Orleans, are reputed to be among the largest dealers in drugs and medicines, the extent of their purchases sometimes affecting the market of the entire country. They are also extensive dealers in surgical instruments, including amputating cases, catheters, speculums, etc. One great improvement in some of these instruments, all which are of the finest quality, is that they are plated with nickel, which effectually prevents their rusting, despite neglect or exposure to water. Their display of drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc., is superb. We notice splendid specimens of moulded camphor, long stick alum, red and yellow arsenic in crystals, benzoic acid, gallic acid, quinine, calomel and other mineral and vegetable compounds, extracts, etc., too numerous to mention. In a word, their exhibit is fully in keeping with their great reputation. We had almost forgotten to add that we had a taste of some fine bitters, "Hart's Bitters," which we found worthy of noting.

Next in order, we notice a grand display of chemicals from the great manufacturing establishment of Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, specially represented by Mr. H. R. Bowman, whom the firm have sent here at considerable expense. Some of their specimens are great curiosities, even to members of the medical profession. The appearance of the preparations indicate that they are of the purest and finest qualities, and some of them will doubtless bear off the palm. Under one glass case we noticed $1200 worth of morphine; under another about $400 worth of quinine, and under others some large and elegant specimens of chrystalized alum, weighing 600 pounds, blue stone, tartaric acid, besides numerous chemicals in vials, jars, vases, etc., all exhibited to the best advantage, and with the most assiduous care, by Mr. Bowman, who is evidently a gentleman of the finest ability. He displays great taste in representing the firm, who, by the way, is one of the largest in the country, and on this occasion is fortunate in having so intelligent a representative. Mr. B. is as yet quite a young man, fresh from college, and was, we understand, for several years leader of the students in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one of the most celebrated in the country.

Next in order we notice an elegant display made by the large and popular druggists of this city, Messrs. Ball, Lyons & Co., of Camp street, who are very actively represented by their chief clerk and salesman, Mr. J. H. Stackley. This firm deals exclusively in drugs, medicines, patent compounds, chemicals and surgical instruments, and on a large scale, and doing a large wholesale and retail business both in the city and country. When we say exclusively in these things, we should add material exceptions that they are wholesale licensed dealers for several of the finest brands of brandy, whisky and bitters, all which are certainly not unconnected with medical hygiene. Among these bitters is the celebrated "Garry Owen Strengthening Bitters," which, from a practical test, we are free to acknowledge will compare most favorably with any we have ever tasted.

Messrs. B. L. & Co. make a particularly fine display of sugar-coated pills and granules made by W. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia. Their display of surgical, amputating and obstetrical instruments, etc., embraces a greater variety of elegant articles in that line than were ever seen in this country, and naturally attracts great attention from professional gentlemen. Among these are a circular saw and probe constructed for operating on fractures concealed by the flesh, known as "Haines' saw," a perfect curiosity, costing $50, and Jobolds laryngoscope, a valuable instrument for inspecting diseases of the throat by means of a reflected light, and in fact almost every known invention in surgery, all from the celebrated manufactory of George Tieman & Co., of New York.

Speaking of surgical instruments brings us to the grand display of dental instruments by Charles E. Kells & Co., of the Southern Dental Depot, and A. A. Fayerweather, 53 St. Charles street. The articles exhibited by both are beautiful and costly, requiring an expert to determine upon their relative merits. A dental case exhibited by the latter cost $300, and is certainly one of the most complete as well as elegant we ever saw. The joints of the instruments are jeweled and the ferrules gold-mounted.

Next to Super't Tyler's office we are gratified to notice some fine specimens of copper, crude and refined, from the Burra Burra mines in Polk county, Tennessee. The specimens embrace the crude ore of different value, from 7 to 40 per cent., and different preparations of the refined metal, prepared for mixing with other metals, or in bars for making wire, or squares for making copper plates. The stock of these mines is largely owned by Messrs. Creevy, Tyler, Morgan and others of this city, and we learn has rapidly improved in value since the war.

Dr. Laplace, Druggist, No. 25 Elysian Fields street, exhibits several dozen bottles of his popular preparation, "Indian Turnip Compound Pectoral Balm," (arum tryphillum,) which has acquired reputation as a specific for coughs, colds, lung and throat diseases, etc.

DEPARTMENT D.

Mr. J. Fleming, the largest dealer in patent medicines in the city, makes a grand display of some of the wares for which he is the agent, among them Dr. McLane's liver pills, vermifuges etc., and Bemend's celebrated "Lightning Hair Dye." There are but few such establishments in the whole country as that of Mr. Fleming, where nearly every patent medicine of any notoriety can be found. These medicines are his great specialty and can, consequently, be had fresher at his store generally than elsewhere.

In this department we notice a superb display of elegant furniture from the old and celebrated establishment of Mr. P. Malard, corner of Bienville and Royal streets. Among his articles are an exquisite maple bed-room set complete, one of the handsomest and most elegant we ever saw. The bedstead is canopied with an elaborately carved head-board. The bureau is marble-topped, with large mirror, bordered with carved mahogany. The washstand, etc., are also covered with marble. A rosewood sofa, with embroidered seat and back, an elegant centre table, cabinet, smoking chair, and other articles make up a display in keeping with the high reputation of Mr. Malard's establishment for keeping only the finest furniture.

About one o'clock a heavy and protracted rain fell, just after the exhibitions of fine cattle in the arena, where Capt. Slocomb's stock was without completion. The racing, of course, was prevented.

The rain drove us into the hospitable Fair Grounds' Quarters of Captain Slocomb, where in common with numerous parties, among them Gov. Warmoth, Judges Lanteling and Wyly, Col. Nixon, Col. Strong and others, we were entertained in the Captain's usual style.

The attendance on the Grounds yesterday was immense.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Jackson Railroad Squabble.—The case of Mr. H. S. McComb and other gentlemen connected with him, who entered forcibly the office of the Jackson Railroad on Monday last, was examined by Recorder Houghton yesterday, as well as that *illustrious* magistrate knows how. Several witnesses were examined, but the Recorder had his own notions as to what acts constituted a trespass in law. He thought any stockholder of the Jackson Railroad Co. had a right to go to the office of the company. He did not think the accused guilty of trespass, and after the manner of other learned Dogberry's, he dismissed the prosecution.

Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court yesterday issued an injunction restraining President Beauregard and the Directors of the road from using the funds of the company for any purpose, even to employ counsel or pay salaries of the employés of the company.

In the examination before the Recorder yesterday, Gen. Beauregard said he had declined to use force against the McComb raiders, for reasons which he stated as follows:

First—Because I was under the protection of the laws of Louisiana, and desired to remain under their protection.

Second—Because if I had been concerned in a collision it would have been heralded all over the country, and, in view of my military antecedents, would have been quoted by evil disposed persons as another proof of Southern violence and used as an argument perhaps for reconstructing Louisiana again. I had force enough to put them out in a few minutes, but I preferred appealing to the law for redress. Mr. McComb told me the injunction had been raised, and I answered that I had no knowledge of the fact, if it was a fact, and I ordered him to leave.

The testimony principally alluded to facts already familiar to our readers.

Shooting Affray.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a shooting affray occurred at the corner of John and Tchoupitoulas streets, resulting in Hugh Keegan being shot and dangerously wounded by a man named John Johnson, who was arrested; Keegan was taken to the Hospital. A colored man, Joseph Young, was shot in the foot by one of the balls fired by Johnson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Serious Charge Against Caleb Cushing.

A card, signed by Geo. C. Gaither, secretary and disbursing agent of the Mexican Claims Commission, is published here to-day, in which he says he has resigned his position because "the honorable" Caleb Cushing contrived to get the entire control of the commission, and was using said Gaither as a tool to draw money wrongfully from the Treasury for his personal benefit. Gaither adds that he protested against this, but that his protest was refused and he was compelled to resign.

One of Grant's new Supreme Court Judges was a large stockholder in a Pennsylvania railroad, which owes that State fifteen millions. The other is a part of the Camden and Amboy corporation, which owns New Jersey, and owes millions of Money. These debts, contracted before the war, are payable in gold under the late legal-tender decision. The Judges in question were appointed for the purpose of having that decision overturned, and thus put money in their own pockets by such a decision was too strong, and the corrupt and villainous scheme has been abandoned. The very tools whom Grant selected for the scandalous job had too much regard for decency to do it. But what shall be said of Grant?

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes:

Washington, April 24.—The virulence with which the Senate Judiciary Committee has lately been attacked, and the causes of these attacks by the Radical press here and elsewhere, require a word of explanation. The committee consists of the following Senators, namely: Messrs. Trumbull (of Illinois), Chairman; Stewart of Nevada; Edmunds of Vermont; Conkling of New York; Rice (Arkansas); Carpenter (Wisconsin); and Thurman (Ohio)—the latter the only member claiming to be a Democrat.

It will be seen at a glance that this committee, in the persons of Messrs. Trumbull, Carpenter, Edmunds and Conklin, have heretofore constituted the sum total of the brain of the Republican organization in the Senate. They, like many of the leaders in the French revolution, *now* plainly see the peril of the future, and have gone so far as to denounce *further* aggressions. Indeed, they have not hesitated to acknowledge that the admitted violations of the Constitution *heretofore* can only be excused upon the plea of imperative necessity! Of the other members it is scarcely necessary to speak in this connection. Stewart's transparent tergiversations (solely to be attributed to a mean desire to supplant Mr. Trumbull in the chairmanship of the committee) have at last fully committed him to the keeping of Sumner and Drake. I know nothing about Rice, except that he is a carpet-bagger hailing from Arkansas, and has voted, since a member of the Senate, apparently to suit his individual purposes. It is clear, therefore, that the violent and repeated assaults upon the "Judiciary Committee," as a whole, are intended by the Radical faction to apply exclusively to the four men I have particularly referred to—and wherefore?

Differences of opinion have often been tolerated, and even applauded, by this Radical Senate, as giving an air of sincerity, conscientious conviction and honesty to the nefarious doings of Congress. The votes of Trumbull, Fessenden and Grimes, upon even the great impeachment trial, were excused, and they still kept at the head of their several committees, *without so much as a threat to displace them*, and this at a time when the Radicals were in full power. Who doubts *now* that if the extremists had *the power* the Senate "Judiciary Committee" would be "reconstructed!" There was nothing *peculiarly* heterodox in the Georgia business.

I know something about this matter that I feel at liberty to make public, and much that, if told, would lay me liable to the charge of "telling tales out of school," and, therefore, I shall scrupulously confine myself to what I am at perfect liberty to utter. The faction led by Sumner in the Senate, Butler in the House, and Grant at the Executive Mansion, witness, with well-grounded alarm, a manifest purpose on the part, not only of the "Judiciary Committee," but large numbers of Republican leaders in and out of Congress, to *reconstruct* the Republican party! "That's what's the matter!"

In whispers may be heard all over town, in the rooms of "members" and in those of outside scheming barbarians, cabalistic political war cries, such as "the Constitution as it now stands," "no further aggressions upon the rights of the States," and lastly (and which contains the pith of the whole business), *Reform, but no reaction.*

"Reform—no reaction!" There is much in this laconic platform, if I understand its full import. It seems to mean that Conservative leaders heretofore acting with the dominant party are willing to compromise with their whilom adversaries upon the simple principle of "quits" as to the negro status and other constitutional questions already acted upon, and thorough reform as to the personnel of this thievish Administration and this corrupt Congress! It would be useless to deny that many Democrats in and outside of Congress are now pondering this weighty proposition. It is my province to give facts. Comments and conclusions I leave to others.

In a recent debate on the Irish land bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone having noticed that a member quoted the Welsh proverb, "A nation is stronger than a law," emphatically said: "Sir, I admit it; I admit more—a nation is stronger than a Parliament; but I will add yet another saying—there is something else stronger than a nation, and that something is justice." Later, he said: "The face of Justice is like the face of the god Janus. It is like the face of those lions, work of Landseer, which keep watch and ward around the record of our country's greatness. She presents one tranquil and majestic countenance towards every point of the compass and every quarter of the globe."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 27.—Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court is sick.

There were no Southern nominations made to-day.

Washington, April 27.—House.—The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill removing disabilities from all officers elect in the State of Texas, passed.

The Election Committee reported a resolution declaring that there had been no lawful election in the Fifth District of Louisiana, and that neither McCranie, Morey, nor Kennedy were entitled to seats. The resolution will be called up to-morrow.

The bill to establish a Department of Justice was discussed during the morning hour, and the Tariff bill was discussed during the remainder of the day.

Senate.—A conference committee was appointed on the Hot Springs, Arkansas, reservation bill.

Mr. Pratt advocated the bill providing for the compensation of loyal owners of property taken or destroyed during the war by the Government.

Mr. McCreery spoke in favor of an amendment to extend the compensation to every one without distinction.

Washington, April 27.—The Reconstruction Committee to-day reported a bill removing the political disabilities of Charles J. Rockbridge, Chas. E. Bawles, Hugh C. McIntire, George Haswell, John S. Jones, G. Cooper and John S. Scott, State officers of Texas, elected at the last election.

On motion the names of H. B. Simonds and Richard Jordan were added.

The majority report in the contest case of Morey vs. McCranie recommends the rejection of the votes of Eight Democratic parishes and that the election be declared invalid. McCranie's chances have improved.

Washington, April 27.—The President leaves northward to-morrow.

House—Night session.—No quorum.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, April 27.—In addition to the particulars before sent the following are given: About eleven o'clock the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia was crowded with eminent citizens and many local politicians and a great many of the public at large, who were drawn there by curiosity to hear the result of the hearing of the question of the Mayoralty of Richmond. The friends of Messrs. Ellyson and Cahoon, who comprise the prominent Republicans and Conservatives of the city, had assembled to hear the decision which it was expected would be given to-day. Among the many prominent persons present were ex-Gov. Wells, ex-Congressman Nelson, Judge J. A. Meridith, Patrick A. Hoylett, ex-U. S. District Attorney for this district, ex-U. S. District Attorney L. H. Chandler, and others—at one o'clock the gallery and court-room, which was crowded, fell. The floor followed, and then the crowd descended thirty feet to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia on which some few of the members of a caucus were waiting around. There was a general crush of all the tons and the timber and the mortar. The killed were: Patrick H. Aylett, Capt. Charters, chief of the fire brigade; L. M. Schofield, City Assessor, and brother of Maj. Gen. Schofield; late Secretary of War; Dr. J. B. Brock, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*; Julius A. Hobson, City Collector; S. Duggar, a member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Beckwith, commission merchant of Alexandria; Sand. Laton of Boston, and former Theatrical Manager of the Boston Theatre; Powhatan Roberts, Commissioner in Chancery, and of the Court of Common Pleas; Jas. A. Blandin, of Berlin, Prussia; S. S. Burnham, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. H. Howard, lawyer; Ash Levy, merchant; W. D. Bland, colored Senator from Prince Edward; J. Watson, merchant of Danville; Thos. W. Wilcox, ex-Confederate General; Samuel H. Hair, a wealthy landholder of Henry county; Chas. A. Grinan, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent; Edward Ward, of England; Wm. H. Davis, coal merchant; John Robertson, colored Baptist minister; Col. Pichegrew Woolfolk; T. H. Foley, C. S. Marshal, and a captain, one sergeant and nine privates of the police, who were on duty in the building. Amongst the wounded were ex-Gov. Wells; rib broken; H. K. Ellyson, internally injured; Mayor Cahoon, slightly; L. H. Chandler, Judge Geo. A. Meridith, Jas. Nelson, Jno. Howard, Bush Burgess, Collector of the District, Wm. C. Duncan, Agent of the Virginia steamship line, Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, leg amputated, Gen. M. D. Corse, ex-Major Gen. Confederate army, Col. Geo. Brent, of Alexandria, Capt. Geo. Allen, Portwarden, W. C. Ellam, newspaper correspondent and broker, merchant from New-ark, N. J., W. D. Chesterman, of the Petersburg *Index*, W. H. Soper, merchant, of Baltimore, and about one hundred others.

Directly the disaster occurred the alarm was raised by the fire notice, and the hook and ladder companies of the fire department at once to the scene. A cordon of police was drawn around the building. The ladders were thrown up to the windows. For three hours after that the scene was full of horror. Minute after minute there appeared swung out the body of some popular favorite who, after being swung on the middle of one of the brigade, mangled and dead, were brought down the ladder into the green of the public park, where it was instantly surrounded by two or three thousand of those who had gathered to recognize the slain.

The park was full of weeping women and anxious men until two o'clock, when the last victim was drawn from the building. After this the police closed the park, refusing admittance to any one. The bodies of the dead having been sent out, all the stores in the city were closed and placards put up on the doors: "Closed in consequence of the disaster at the Capitol."

No more business was done during the day.

To-night meetings were held of the members of the Press Association, members of the late military associations, and members of the bar, and of citizens generally.

To-morrow will be observed as a day of general mourning.

Atlanta, April 27.—Both Houses of the Legislature met at noon to-day. The Joint Committee appointed to wait on Gov. Bullock and Gen. Terry, made a report to either House, recommending the views and suggestions of Gov. Bullock in communicating his views to the committee, suggested the passage of a joint resolution adopting the appropriation act of 1869, for the first and second quarter of the present year; also a resolution continuing the tax act of last year, and authorizing the Controller General to proceed to Georgia. Being provisional the Governor thinks that the Legislature cannot go into general legislation without complying with the opinion of Attorney General. How in the Virginia case, The Governor again requests the appointment of a committee of investigation in regard to the charges made against him by Treasurer Augier, and also to investigate the use of funds by the State Treasurer for his personal benefit, and the system of bookkeeping in that office. He also recommends a committee of investigation into the affairs of the road, and that this being accomplished and approved by the General commanding the district, that the Legislature adjourn to such day as they may determine. The House adjourned without action until to-morrow. The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 8, adopted the suggestions of the Governor, and adjourned until to-morrow.

Toledo, O., April 27.—Andrew J. Bender, a clerk in the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad office, at Cleveland, shot and killed his wife in this city this evening. Infidelity on the part of the woman is the alleged cause. Bender surrendered himself.

Chicago, April 27.—To-day Gen. Sheridan received a letter from Gen. Stanley, commanding Fort Sully, Dakota, dated April 8th. It says that for a week previous the Indians on the Cheyenne reservation had been very insolent and there were strong indications that they would soon break out into open hostilities. There are 800 lodges of Sioux, at or near Fort Sully, of which 500 of the brutes are hostile to the whites. They offer all sorts of insults to the Indian agent at that point—dancing war-dances before his head-quarters and exhibiting the scalps of white men whom they have murdered. They are led by Red Leaf, the Indian who led the attack at the massacre at Fort Philip Kearney. They have ordered the Two Kettle and Fools bands across the Missouri river, those bands being friendly to the whites.

Most of the employes of the agency have left through fright.

Gen. Stanley is firmly convinced that there can be no peace and no living near the hostile Sioux till they are soundly thrashed. He is in constant fear for the lives of the agencies on the Cheyenne reservation. Gen. Sheridan is of the opinion that he can get the upper hand of the brutes, being thoroughly acquainted with all their modes of living and of fighting. The 14th and 17th regiments will pass through this city to-morrow morning en route for the scene of the difficulty. Gen. Sheridan and several members of his staff will go West next week to personally survey the situation.

St. Louis, April 27.—The City Council increased the bond of the City Treasurer from $60,000 to $300,000, and raised the salary from $2000 to $4000 per annum.

The Radical Central Caucus Committee have recommended Dwight Durkee, the present incumbent by appointment, for City Treasurer, to be voted for at a special election to be held next Tuesday, and the Democratic Central Committee have recommended Daniel T. Taylor for the same position. Both these gentlemen are wealthy and prominent citizens. The latter was Mayor several years ago.

The Alumni of Union College had a banquet last night, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting that the writings of Dr. Nott, for so many years connected with the college, be published at as early a day as possible. The President and Secretary were directed to communicate with other Associations and the executors of Dr. Nott on the subject and to urge the immediate publication of the papers in question.

Chicago, April 27.—The Fifth Triennial Convention of the Congregational Churches of the Northwest convened this morning in Farwell Hall, in this city. Nearly 1000 delegates. Permanent officers were elected.

Louisville, April 27.—On Tuesday last Glasgow Jane, 91 miles south of this city, was the scene of a terrible fight between the Sheriff and posse and two desperadoes named Shives. The arrest of the Shives was attempted, when they fired on the Sheriff and posse, mortally wounding two of the most estimable citizens of the county. The desperadoes then escaped, but the citizens turned out, hunted them down with dogs and captured them. One of them was found to be wounded. They were both placed in Glasgow jail, and a strong guard mounted to prevent lynching them by the citizens. The excitement is intense, and it is probable that the prisoners will be taken from the officers and hung.

New York, April 27.—The steamship Alaska has arrived from Aspinwall. She brings no specie and nothing satisfactory from the Darien Canal Surveying Expedition.

New York, April 27. — The *Tribune's* special dispatches from Havana state that Valmaseda has demanded to be released of the command in Cuba, and refused to obey the orders of Captain General De Rodas to meet him at Puerto Principe.

The commander of the port of Havana refuses to obey the orders sent from Spain for the release of the steamer Henry Aspinwall. He has threatened to head the volunteers to prevent the delivery of that vessel.

Memphis, April 27.—The remains of Gen. Patt Cleborne will arrive here to-morrow *en route* for Helena, Arkansas, for final interment.

Savannah, April 27.—The Southern Press Association elected A. R. Lamar, President; F. W. Dawson, Vice President; A. W. Reese, Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Estell, Jos. Englehard and W. D. Mann, Executive Committee. The Association adjourned *sine die*.

The Georgia State Press Association also adjourned this morning. The delegates proceeded to Bethesda to attend the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the Union Society.

To-night a supper will be given to the gentlemen of the press by the citizens.

Augusta, Ga., April 27. Cotton market quiet; sales 291 bales; middlings 21½c; receipts 29 bales.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, April 27.—The steamship Mariposa, from New Orleans, has arrived.

Havana, April 27.—Spanish reports announce the defeat of General Diaz in the Macio Mountains.

Paris, April 27.—Prince Frederick, of Prussia, is announced as a candidate for the Spanish throne, but Napoleon informed the Spanish Minister that that solution might lead to a war between France and Spain.

Thiers advises the people to abstain from voting on the plebiscitum.

London, April 27.—The Greek Minister of War has resigned in consequence of the recent massacre by brigands.

The Grand Turk protests against the Viceroy of Egypt raising money on loans and the Roumanian Government using it. Austrian and Hungarian Bishops temporarily absent are hastening to Rome to vote against infallibility.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 27.—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 11¼a11⅜; Orleans 11⅜d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, 3000 of which were for export and speculation. Common Rosin to 6s. to 6s 3d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

London, April 27.—Evening.—Consols 94⅜. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅜.

Paris, April 27.—Evening.—Bourse closed declining. Rentes 74 and 15.

Frankfort, April 27.—Bonds closed flat and quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 27.—Evening.—Cotton market dull and heavy; middling uplands 23¼c; middling Orleans 23⅞c. Flour State and Western shade lower; Southern quiet. Wheat 1a2c better with a good and milling demand. Corn and Oats unchanged. Beef steady. Mess Pork $29 37½a29 50. Lard firmer; kettle rendered 16¼a17¼c. Whisky lower $1 0a$1 06. Rice lower 7¼a7⅝c. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet and firm. Molasses dull. Naval Stores dull.

New York, April 27.—Evening.—5-20s of 1862, 114⅝; 65s, 113¾; 65s, 114; new issue, 112⅝; 67s, 112⅝; 68s, 112⅝; 10-40s, 108⅝. Tennessee 6s, ex-coupons, 58; new, 56. Vas., ex-coupons, 69⅛. Louisianas, 73. Georgias 89. N. C. 7s, old, 47; new, 22⅝.

New York, April 27.—Money easy and the supply largely exceeds the demand. Cal. loans 4a5, with exceptions at 6. Prime paper 6a7. Exchange quiet and firm. 9⅝a9⅞. Gold active and firm—active all day, opening at 113⅞, touching 114⅝, and closing at 114⅜. Governments active and buoyant, closing at an advance. Stocks closed strong. Sub Treasury balance $87,570,000, including $25,745,000 in currency.

Galveston, April 27.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 18¾c; sales 150 bales; receipts 1301; exports coastwise 116; stock 31,09[illegible].

Mobile, April 27.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling 21¾c; sales 700 bales; receipts 241; exports to Salem 510; to New York 10; stock 49,910.

Charleston, April 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 22a22¼c; sales 50 bales; receipts 386; stock 10,870.

Norfolk, April 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 21a21½c; sales 70 bales; receipts 335; exports coastwise 510; stock 4700.

Boston, April 27.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 23¼c; sales to-day 100 bales; net receipts 72; coastwise 330; total 382; stock 1000 bales.

Baltimore, April 27.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 23c; sales 230 bales; net receipts 50 bales.

Memphis, April 27.—Cotton easier. Middling uplands 22¼c. Sales 500 bales. Receipts 467; exports 1022.

Cincinnati, April 27.—Flour—family $5a$5 25. Wheat $1 10a1 12. Corn 88a89c. Oats 55a62c. Rye 92a95c. Cotton lower; middling uplands 22c. Tobacco—sales of 350 hhds, at prices ranging from $4 60a28 00 for grades from frosted trash to prime leaf.

St. Louis, April 27.—Fall superfine Flour $3 90a4 50. Wheat better; No. 2 spring $2. Corn 96a98c. Oats 55a58c. Rye 85c. Groceries strong. Pork $28 75. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11¼c; clear rib sides 15¼c; clear sides 15¾c. Lard 16c.

Louisville, April 27.—Cotton market weak—middling uplands 22c. Flour $5. Corn active and scarce—$1 07. Oats 64c. Rye 95c. Wheat $1 05a1 20. Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 12¼c; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 17c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11¾c; clear rib sides 15¼c; clear sides 15¾c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1. Tobacco—sales 310 hhds; frosted to sound lugs $7 to $7a; low to medium wrappers $8 a 31.

Chicago, April 27.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat 88c. Corn 85¾a87c. Oats 46c. Rye 75c. Barley dull. Highwines $1 02. Pork $28 50. Lard 15¾a16¼c. Bulk Meats—short rib middles 14¼c; short clear middles loose 15c.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, April 27.—Passed up—Thompson Dean, Mary Houston and Glascow. River falling. Weather warm and raining.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, April 27—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind east.

Arrived—Bark Hindoo, Partridge, master, 73 days from Liverpool, with general cargo to G. A. Fisdick & Co. Sailed—bark Brazee and brig Josie.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, April 27, 1870.

The Money market continues unchanged. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and A1 business paper without collaterals are quoted at 10a12 ₽ cent. ₽ annum and second grade at 1¼a1½ ₽ cent. per month; A1 mortgage paper, at 10a11 ₽ cent. per annum, and second class at 12a— We noticed a slight increase in the applications for discounts at some of the banks, but the supply of available is ample and all approved paper is readily negotiated. Up to 12 M. several bids had been made for the $1,000,000 State bonds offered by the Citizens' Bank, but the amount is still open for further offers, none of those made thus far being up to his view of their proper value.

Gold opened at 113¾a113⅞, but advanced to 114⅜a114⅝ on the receipt of the 10:30 A. M. telegram from New York quoting it at 114¼, and closed at 114⅜a114⅝ (against 114⅛ at New York). The sales included $3000 at 113⅞; $5000 at 113¾; $10,000 [illegible] and $5000 at 113¾; $5000 at 114⅛; $20,000 at 113⅞a114⅛; $500 and $5000 at 114⅝, and $20,000 at 114⅜. Nothing reported in Silver.

There was more activity in Foreign Exchange, and under the advanced rates at the close showed an improvement of 1 ₽ cent. The sales of Sterling summed up fully [illegible], including £6000 sight (early) and £10,000 at clear at 125; £6000 clear at 126¼; £3000 and £2000 commercial, £3000 ship's bill and £2000 bank at 128; £10,000 private bankers' at 128¾; £[illegible]00 at 126⅜, and £500 bank at 124⅜a125¼.

No sales of Francs were reported. Sterling may now be quoted at 123¾a124¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124⅝a125¼ for bank; and Francs — a 4.56¼ for the former, and —a4.53¾ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were light and rates ruled very firm. The banks checked on New York at ¾ ₽ cent. premium, and the sales included $15,000, $20,000 and $50,000 commercial sight on New York, and $70,000 and $100,000 private bankers' at 9-32 premium, and $50,000 private bankers' at 5-16.

In Stocks we note sales of 400 shares Crescent City Slaughter-house at $28a28 50, and 100 at $28 75, 8 St. Charles Street Railroad at $67 net, 12 New Orleans City Railroad at $167, ex-dividend, and 110 Loan and Pledge Company at $30. A round number of shares of Mississippi Valley Levee Company was offered at $10 50, but we did not learn of its having been sold.

$5000 new State Warrants changed hands at 90¾, and $2500 old at 92, and $3000 Metropolitan Police at 94. Dealers bought State at 87¾a88 for new and 90a91½ for old, and Metropolitan Police at 93a93½, and sold the former at 89½a90 for new and 92a94 for old, and the latter at 94a94½.

We heard of nothing doing in City Treasury Notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 16a17 ₽ cent. discount, and 13a15 selling.

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

Quote		
GOLD.		
Victoria Sovereigns		$4 82
[illegible]		4 82
English Bank Notes		4 83
20 Francs		3 83
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)		[illegible]
X Thaler		7 80
X Thaler Prussian		7 75
X-Guilders Holl.		[illegible]
Kronen		[illegible]
Ducats		[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons		15 80
Patriot		15 40
SILVER.		
English Silver		$ [illegible]
French		[illegible]
Mexican Dollars		[illegible]
Spanish		[illegible]
French Crowns		1 [illegible]
German		1 [illegible]
Thaler		[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler		[illegible]
Guilders		[illegible]
Spanish		[illegible]
Spanish Silver & Case		1 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 2150 bales at irregular and easier prices, the inquiry, however, only a slight change in our quotations, which we modify as follows: Low ordinary 17¼a18¼c, ordinary 19¼a19¾c, good ordinary 20¾a21½c, low middling 21½a21¾c, middling 22a22½c, strict middling 22¾a22¾c, and good middling [illegible]a23c.

Notwithstanding the general suspension of business in other departments, the market opened with a fair demand, which was subsequently stimulated by the course of gold and an advance of ¾a1 ₽ cent. in foreign exchange, and the sales summed up the amount noted above, partly at previous and partly at a decline of ¼c, closing at figures requiring no change in quotations, except a slight modification in low middling and middling. The decline at Liverpool had rather more influence than the advance in gold at the opening, but the further improvement in the latter subsequently nearly restored prices to their previous position.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869, bales		770
Arrived since last statement	3,871	
Arrived previously	1,061,329	1,065,200
		1,065,970
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously and burnt	918,727	918,727
Stock on hand and on shipboard, bales		147,243

Receipts proper since Friday evening 13,276 bales, against 12,095 for the corresponding time last week, and 5431 last year, and since September 1st, 1,089,504 bales, against 753,090 last year.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 27, 1870.

Arrived yesterday 78 Texas Beeves, 27 Calves and Yearlings, 12 Hogs and 30 Sheep.

Sold—93 Texas Beeves, 38 Calves and Yearlings, 12 Hogs, 27 Sheep and 6 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand—86 Texas Beeves, 29 Calves and Yearlings, 64 Hogs, 40 Sheep and 10 Milch Cows.

Tex Beeves, corn fed, 1st qual ₽ lb net		[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed, 2d quality ₽ lb net		[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ₽ head		[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ₽ head		[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ₽ head		[illegible]
Beef Steers		[illegible]
Corn Hogs ₽ lb gross		[illegible]
Sheep 1st quality ₽ head		[illegible]
Sheep 2d quality ₽ head		[illegible]
Sheep 3d quality ₽ head		[illegible]
Milch cows, choice, ₽ head		[illegible]
Milch cows, common		[illegible]
Texas cows with calves, ₽ h		[illegible]
Yearlings ₽ head		[illegible]
Calves ₽ head		[illegible]
Goats ₽ head		[illegible]

DIED

On 27th instant at half past eight o'clock, Miss Widow SOPHIE GRANET, at the age of 78 Years. The friends of the families of Hart, Hodaust and Lock are invited to attend her funeral at 4 o'clock, from the residence of J. Hart, 125 Conti street between Dauphine and Burgundy.

A. A. FAYERWEATHER,
Successor to L. Dunn, New Orleans Dental Depot,
53 ST. CHARLES STREET 53
Established in 1844.
The Oldest and Most Complete Dental Furnishing Establishment in the South.

Notice.

NEITHER the Captain nor consignees of the English bark BIDWELL will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

Consignees per bark BIDWELL, Barker master, from Bordeaux are hereby notified to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee at Second District landing. All goods not taken away by sunset will be stored at their risk and expense.

apl 26 C. CAVAROC, Exchange Place

Opera Association of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS of this Association who have not paid for Boxes for the present season are requested to call upon the Secretary furnishing their names and at [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, after which date Boxes will be otherwise disposed of. By order.

EMILE WILTZ, Secretary.

Drs. Allen & Cochrane,
DENTISTS,

CAN be consulted at their Dental Rooms, No. 12 DRYADES STREET, near Canal street, [illegible] ... Teeth extracted, should call before 10 o'clock a.m.

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

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.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR. 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—140 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

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.

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.

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 $8 per month. Board, lodging and tuition, $30 per month.
Evening classes for young men from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

Plantation Harness
At $3 50 a Set.

200 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $4 each. 500 Double barreled GUNS, at $8, $10, $15 and $20. Also, a large stock of HARDWARE and CUTLERY at very low prices. For sale by
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.

Essays for Young Men, on the passional attraction of the sexes, and the happiness of TRUE MARRIAGE, when perfect manhood and perfect womanhood unite to consecrate the union, sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

F. NEWHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
And Window Shades of Every Description
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 46 Camp street New Orleans.

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

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
Nightly crowded with the Fashion and Elite of the City.
RE-ENGAGED FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
The World-Renowned
LA RUE'S CARNIVAL MINSTRELS,
MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD
All the great stars will appear in a new programme.
RICARDO, REEVES, TALBOTT, ROGERS AND THE HAMLETS.
Wig Makers [illegible] All Comers. The original Shoo Fly. Boss of the [illegible].
MATINEE SATURDAY NOON.
Matinee Tickets [illegible]
On SUNDAY, May 1, [illegible] will appear at this theatre.

The Fourth
LOUISIANA STATE FAIR
WILL TAKE PLACE
IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Commencing April 23, 1870, and Continued Nine Days.

The Exhibition Halls will be open and Machinery in full operation daily.
Exhibition in the Arena daily, from 1 to 2.

Thursday, April 28.
PREMIUM $250.
PACING RACE. Three in five, to harness and rule, free for all pacers—$200 to first horse, $50 to second horse.

SAME DAY.
MULE RACE—Dash of One Mile, free for all riders to be in jockey costume—$100 to first mule, $50 to second.

Friday, April 29.
PREMIUM $300.
TROTTING—Double Team. Three in five, to rule. $250 for first team, $50 for second team.

Saturday, April 30.
PREMIUM $300.
TWO MILE HEATS—To harness. [illegible] for all [illegible] $200 to first horse, $[illegible] to second horse.

SAME DAY.
DASH of One Mile for Ponies not over fourteen hands high. Riders not over [illegible] years of age, in jockey costume. First Premium, [illegible] Bridle and Saddle. Second Premium Silver mounted Riding Whip.

Sunday, May 1.
PREMIUM $[illegible]
FIREMEN'S RACE.
DETACHED BALLOON ASCENSION.

Dancing on the Platform daily, from 7 to 12.
Tournament [illegible] Ascensions daily.
Liberal Prizes will be given for Exhibitions in Skating.
Prizes will be given for a Grand Tournament.
LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary.

Fourth Louisiana State Fair,
1870.

Prizes given to the Base Ball Clubs during the Fair, under the management of the Captains of Clubs competing for prizes.
First Prize—Championship, silver Ball.
Second Prize—One set of Flags and Bases.
Third Prize—One set of Bats.
Fire Engine Companies and Hook and Ladder Companies.
Hand Engines to compete for the premium of $250 on SUNDAY, April 24th, instant.
Hook and Ladder Companies to compete for the premium of $250, SUNDAY, May 1, prox.
LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary.

Mechanics'
—AND—
Agricultural Fair Association.

GREAT CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
Sunday, May 1st, 1870, at 1 P. M.

The CHAMPION BELT, to be won one year, will be awarded to the COMPANY, which will [illegible] ... HALF MILE [illegible] ... OPEN TO THE WHOLE DEPARTMENT. Judges [illegible] appointed by the Association. Entries [illegible]

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
BAYOU BRIDGE.
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars.

OWING to the great and extensive improvements [illegible] ... [illegible]
GEO. MELZ, Proprietor.

Valuable—Entertaining!

EVERY FAMILY [illegible] ... THE BEST, MOST ENTERTAINING, MOST VARIED, and the CHEAPEST.

$3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3.

Three Dollars pays for one year's subscription.

$1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1.

One Dollar for four months trial.

MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER

The Oldest, Largest [illegible] family journals.
HON. JOHN FORSYTH, Editor.
[illegible]
Subscribe for the MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER.
Specimen copy free. Address W. D. MANN, Prop. Register, Mobile, Ala.

Success the Test! Reward the Merit!

LOUISIANA PRODUCTION!

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN AT LAST!

The Purest, Best and Greatest Remedy of the Age!

PRICE'S

CELEBRATED AROMATIC STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS.

OUR TRADE MARK:
For Family Use
IXL

THIS INVALUABLE PRODUCTION IS THE result of many years application by the proprietor [illegible] ... STOMACH TONIC [illegible] ... TRY BEFORE PURCHASING. It will be gratuitous [illegible] ... Sold in New Orleans by Schmidt & Ziegler, John I. Adams & Co., [illegible] ... and by grocers, druggists and dealers in general throughout the South.
JAS. W. PRICE & CO., Sole Proprietors. Depot, 107 Poydras street.

W. W. Washburn's
PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY,
113 Canal Street 113
Premium PICTURES in every style of the Photographic Art. Particular attention given to Copying and Enlarging Old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes and Card Photographs, and Painting in Oil and Water colors.

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

NEW DISCOVERY.
J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz: Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathetic, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD.
General Depot—A. BERNARD, 31 Cedar st., 2d floor.
For sale by all respectable druggists.

SODA WATER.
NOTICE.

I THIS day reduce my price for SODA WATER ONE DOLLAR per fountain below former rates. My customers and others will please note this.
T. S. WATERMAN,
56 & 60 Basin street, between Common and Gravier streets.

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.

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, 17 Gravier street, adjoining Canal Bank.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Sixteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870 .... $444 415 94
Viz: Fire Premiums $[illegible]; Marine [illegible]; River [illegible]
[illegible]
Net profit [illegible]
The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value: [illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe [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 22d day of March 1870.
P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

SIX per cent interest on the outstanding scrip certificates of the Company will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday [illegible] ... A dividend of forty percent is declared on the net earned premiums entitled to participation [illegible] ...
By order of the Board of Trustees.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Charles Briggs, A. Lecourt,
Ant. Carriere, Frank Williams,
[illegible], Thomas Bayne,
[illegible], John Henderson,
[illegible], Jno. S. Walton,
[illegible], George Foster,
[illegible], Andrew Stewart,
[illegible], L. F. Thornton,
[illegible], Rudolph Sieg,
[illegible], H. F. Given,
[illegible], W. C. Black,
[illegible], Geo. W. Bayne,
[illegible], Thos. H. Hunt,
[illegible], Chs. Hobson,
[illegible], C. Carriere,
A. R. Montgomery, K. S. Howard.

Daniel & James D. Edwards,
Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta st.,
—And—
Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR, and of every description of COPPER, BRASS, IRON AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES, STEAM WHISTLES, &c.
COPPER STILLS AND WORMS
for Oil, Gas 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.

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.

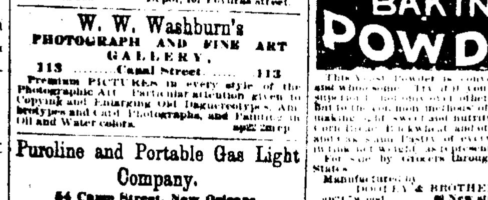
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—The undersigned have just received a full and large assortment of Landreth's Winter Garden Seeds, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public.
Also a large lot of Button Onions and Onion Sets, [illegible] ... hundred of thousand papers for retailing.
H. RAMNER,
105 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Leg Straps.
H. SPILLMANN'S Lever and Supporter Trusses, Patented 7th September, 1869. It is worn with more comfort than any other Truss in the world, for all kinds of hernia in both sexes.
The Mystics' fraternity is most respectfully invited to examine the Truss.
Also a general depot of the well known W. Jobs, with's Patent Pad Truss for Louisiana, and manufacturer of all description of Orthopedic attachments.
Particular attention paid to orthopedics.
A lady attending the ladies.
H. SPILLMANN, 98 Baronne street.
State rights for sale for the above Truss.

Steam Tobacco Manufactory.
J. P. SARRAZIN,
91.......CHARTRES STREET.......93
CORNER OF CONTI.
Branch 205 Chartres Street.
Importer of Pipes and all Articles for Smokers.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to Country Merchants the most complete assortment to be found in his line in New Orleans, such as
Meerschaum Pipes, Clay Pipes, all kinds,
Dudeen, Match Boxes,
Briar Root, Tobacco Pouches,
India Rubber, Cherry Stems,
Charcoal, Amber,
Rosewood, India Rubber Stems, etc.
SMOKING TOBACCO.
Maryland, Reinitee, Rough and Ready,
Virginia, Gambrinus, Game Cock,
Perrique, Industry, Club, Velocipede,
and Maryland Right Power, which must not be mistaken for Right Bower of Gail & Ax, of Baltimore.
SNUFF TOBACCO
Half Coarse Virginia; Perrique ditto; Macouba; Fine Rose ditto.
Also a large stock of Fine Chewing Tobacco, Fine Cut, in tin foil, and Fine Cut, natural in kegs of 10, 20, 25 and 40 pounds, and not less than a MILLION OF CIGARS, of all grades and brands.
J. P. SARRAZIN.

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



This Yeast Powder is convenient, economical and wholesome. Try it if you wish to prove its superiority over other Baking Powders. [illegible] ... For sale by Grocers throughout the United States.
Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New street, New York.

Flour. Flour.
BRENAN & KEBLOR,
AGENTS for the following Choice Bakers' and Family brands.
Smith's Brilliant,
St. George's,
Smith's Amaranth,
Kehlor's Optimus,
Robinson's Nobility.
They also offer for sale 4000 bbls., consisting of Superfine, Single and Double Extra, various brands, at their Warehouse, corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets.

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

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. L. NORTON
[illegible]ERMAN,......Capt.
[illegible] MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES......Capt. JOHN H. SMITH
MISSISSIPPI......Capt. W. P. HANEY
WESTERN METROPOLIS. Capt. H. K. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt.
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
UNITED STATES,
A. BLANCHARD, Commander,
Will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, April 30 at 5 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ...... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE ...... $25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 19 Common street.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow, leaving SATURDAY, May 7, at 5 P. M.

For New York via Havana.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
S. L. CLAPP, Commander
Will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, April 30, at 5 P. M.
[illegible] ...... $50.
[illegible] for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE, taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

To sail on FRIDAY, April 29th, at 8 A. M. The magnificent Atlantic side wheel ocean steamship
DE SOTO,
Morton, commander,
will leave her wharf, Post 14, First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. CREEVY, Agent,
Carondelet street, corner Gravier.
The steamship RAPIDAN, Whitehurst, Commander, will leave on FRIDAY, 6th May, and the BIENVILLE, Baker, Commander, on the [illegible] May.

Pontchartrain Railway.

ON AND AFTER APRIL [illegible], 1870, the Trains will leave [illegible] as follows:
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sunday trains will leave every hour from 6 A. M. to [illegible] P. M., and from the Lake, same [illegible] ... train from Lake going only to Old [illegible]
[illegible] General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans and Western Louisiana and Texas.

The Railroad Ferry Boat will leave the foot of [illegible] street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, [illegible] PASSENGER [illegible]
[illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
[illegible]

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

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

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
[illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
[illegible] MALONEY [illegible]

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

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 8 Tchoupitoulas street.

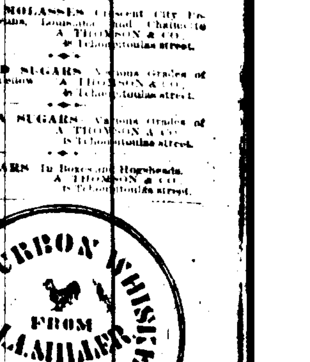
GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 8 Tchoupitoulas st.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City, Pelican, Orleans, Louisiana and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 8 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 8 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 8 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 8 Tchoupitoulas street.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.

THE Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY [illegible] ... the best of Cooperage is offered to the Trade at Wholesale only, and at very low prices. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents for the South, 60 Magazine Street.

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

TREATMENT
—of—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOX,
Druggist from the Paris University, Conti and Burgundy streets.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERTZ,
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts., (Old Stand.)
SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, all kind of building material are offered to the public at the lowest prices.
[illegible] promptly attended to.