NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Engagement of Miss Fanny B. Price—Boucicault's drama of "Foul Play."
VARIETIES THEATRE.—"La Traviata." Grand Opera.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fox's Pantomime Troupe.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Nos. 49 and 51 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

The Press Convention.

Our readers are probably aware that a convention of the conductors and members of the Conservative press of Louisiana has been in session for several days past in this city. The object of those who called this convention is sufficiently explained in the circular, signed and forwarded to the country press by the conductors of the leading journals of New Orleans. The wording of this circular was as follows:

To the Editor of the ——:

"It has been proposed to call a convention of the conductors of the Conservative newspapers of the State, for the purpose of conferring together upon the various subjects of public interest, political, financial and industrial, which now agitate the people, as well as to consult together upon the policy proper to be adopted by the Conservative press in the next political campaign, so that uniform and well understood action may be had."

The call was generally approved by the anti-Radical or Conservative press of the State, and when the convention was called to order on Monday last the representatives of twenty of the leading journals of the city and country recorded their names. This convention has now adjourned until the 2d day of April next, after an agreeable interchange of opinions and the adoption of a political policy to be pursued by the press in the coming campaign in Louisiana in November next. We forbear any further comments upon the convention or its proceedings until we shall have received the official report of the Secretary, and request our readers to reserve their opinions upon the action of the body until its conclusions and recommendations shall have been published by authority of the officers of the convention.

Action of the German Turners.

We publish below a copy of the resolutions adopted by the New Orleans Turner Association, at a meeting held on Wednesday evening last, expressive of their indignation at the attempt of several of their members to inaugurate the social equality of negroes with whitemen.

The Turner Association have not resolved us to publish their resolutions on this subject, but to manifest our approbation of their action we do so of our own accord, remarking that we are most happy to regard the great majority of the German population of New Orleans as our allies in the contest now going on in this country between the Radical carpet-baggers and the honest white people of the South.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Resolutions adopted unanimously at an extra meeting of the New Orleans Turner Society, held Wednesday evening, March 2, 1870.

Whereas, several of the members of the Turner Association, personally and upon their own responsibility, took it upon themselves, at the occasion of the last ball given at their Hall, on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870, to bring into the building and introduce into the ball room Lieut. Gov. Oscar J. Dunn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the conduct of said individuals in so doing be considered a violation of this association, a gross violation of decency and the respect due to ourselves, the association, and our assembled guests and friends, and a malicious and unwarranted act of a few, who for personal and selfish purposes, sought to force our association the stamp and character of a corporation recognizing and supporting the so-called doctrine of the social equality of the races, which, collectively and individually, is publicly disavowed and repudiated as a doctrine tending to social disorder, disorganization and ruin.

And be it further resolved, That, besides the public insult and disgrace, those connected have committed a crime against the Turners' Association, because they have in furtherance of their own personal views and interests, by their aforesaid conduct, sought to check its prosperity and paralize its very existence, bringing disorder, dissension and feud into the ranks of its members, and injure the good name, respect and support which it had obtained at the hands of the people of New Orleans by a course of laborious and noble endeavors and undertakings.

The following resolution was then offered:

That all those members who took part in the introduction of said Oscar J. Dunn, as well as all those who justify and support their action, be forever expelled from the Turner Association of New Orleans.

When it was resolved, that, Whereas the motion could not be summarily disposed of, and the Turner Association, legally, as an incorporated and chartered institution, having many obligations to meet and answer, could not, in a matter depriving some of its members of their rights and interests in the corporate body, act only according to its laws and constitution; therefore be it

Resolved, That this motion be referred to the Board of Officers, to proceed according to said laws and constitution.

Further Resolved, That, for the time being, names be withheld until after final action, and that these resolutions be published in the *German Gazette*, the *New Orleans Times*, the *Picayune* and *Commercial Bulletin*.

CHAS. F. BUCK, President.
L. R. JACOBY, Secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.—We have been favored with a copy of the seventieth annual report of the Southwestern Bible Society, with an appendix containing the Treasurer's account, charter and by-laws, list of patrons, life directors and members, officers and directors, anniversary record, auxiliary societies and price list. The report contains quite an amount of statistical and other information. We append a list of officers for 1870:

President, Joseph A. Maybin, Esq. Vice President, W. N. Mercer, M. D., La.; T. K. Price, Esq., La.; Thomas Sloo, Esq., La.; S. B. Newman, Esq., La.; Hon. Edward McGehee, Miss.; E. S. Keep, Esq., La.; Hon. W. L. Sharkey, Miss.; Bartholomew Egan, M. D., La.; Hon. E. T. Merrick, La.; Hon. Jno. M. Vea, La.; Hon. F. D. Richardson, La.; John D. Henderson, Esq., Miss.; Rev. Charles B. Stuart, Ga.; Rev. A. G. Payne, La.; Col. Geo. W. Race, La.; John S. Walton, Esq., La.; Rev. Peter Crawford, La.

Board of Directors, W. H. Foster, Esq., Chairman; J. S. Copes, Wm. M. Perkins, James N. Beadles, H. V. Ogden, W. S. Brown, John Bein, W. H. Foster, B. Allison, R. H. Browne, J. L. Dunning, Booth, A. B. Griswold.

Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Copes, M. D.; Recording Secretary, H. V. Ogden, Esq.; Treasurer, Wm. M. Perkins, Esq.; General Agent, Rev. J. E. C. Doremus, D. D., New Orleans.

PRICE'S AROMATIC BITTERS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in another column of Price's Aromatic Stomach Bitters. This preparation is becoming popular, and we have reason to believe it deserves all the commendation which has been bestowed upon it. From our knowledge of the maker of these bitters, and after a test of the article we confidently recommend the article to our readers as a pure and effective preparation.

THE SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—According to the Constitution of the State, the present session of the Legislature ought to close this evening, they having sat for sixty full days, and it is presumed the session will not last a longer time. It will be seen, however, by our report elsewhere that the Governor has called an extra session of ten days.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.—The attention of purchasers of these articles is invited to the advertisement in this issue, of H. B. Churchill & Brothers, No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, who have a large stock on hand which they dispose of at low prices.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW DISCOVERY.—The public have discovered that there is one preparation, and only one, by which gray hair can be rejuvenated with the tints that nature bestowed upon it without staining the skin. They see that PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is transparent, and produces richer browns and blacks than any of the offensive dyes. Sold by all druggists.

Miss Rosy Holland has been voted the handsomest girl in Marion, Illinois. Of what Christian name can "Rosy" be the admissable contraction?

CONVICTION OF AUDITOR WICKLIFFE.—It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, that G. M. Wickliffe was convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors in office by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

There was a rumor subsequently that he had been arrested on a criminal charge, but the rumor at the latest hour had not been verified.

The steamship Bienville, Capt. Baker, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—E S Thayer, K C Wells, G C Huntington and wife, Mrs J W Dafin, Mrs A P Bennett, Mr E T Wilkinson.
FOR HAVANA—Capt N Walker, Jno T Dean and son, T D Warriner, M H Beach, J T Chishom.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, March 3, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

After the calling of the roll, the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the

TRIAL OF GEO. M. WICKLIFFE.

Present—Hon. J. T. Ludeling, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, presiding, and 25 Senators. The House was informed by messenger that the court was organized for the proceedings of the trial.

ARGUMENT OF HENRY GRAY, ESQ.

Mr. Gray commenced by expressing his diffidence in having to appear before a tribunal which, according to the learned Managers, was a "political court," and not governed by the known rules of law.

It was an encouraging sign of the times when the House of Representatives seek to impeach a high officer. But he insisted that they shall act according to memorial usage, and be governed by the rules of law and have the case determined under the established rules of evidence. He drew the distinctions applicable to this case between the law of England and this country. Unlimited government was thought by our statesmen to be an evil. We are governed by certain constitutional limits. Our country is being reconstructed, but reconstruction should not be attempted by persecution, by throwing aside all constitutional guards.

The learned Managers have argued that there is no property in office. But a man has not only property in office but a right to acquire it, and to deprive him of it is a punishment. He presumed that the Senate would consider itself a court presided over by the Chief Justice. There can be no hung jury here. The people have a right to the services of their officers. How is one to be deprived of office? Marie Antoinette was tried—that beautiful woman—and convicted. The theory of government is that political trials are wrong and an evil to be avoided. Political trials do not present similar features and form no test for trials of others. All offices created for the use of the State to be at the mercy of political charges?

The articles of impeachment in this case use the word crime—and this was a criminal trial. He did not expect to send his client to hell or heaven. There is no such thing in this State as a misdemeanor. Offenses are either crimes or not crimes. The time may come when the evils of persecution may turn like the apple of Sodom to ashes. It is no use to argue this case if my client is to stand here simply to endure a political trial as though he were in the hands of a political caucus.

Mr. Gray reviewed the controversy as shown by the testimony which had arisen between the Governor and the Auditor. Why should the Governor be guilty of such breaches of conduct in office as has been shown in this controversy, and the House not manifest its indignation for months and months? The people, he took it, were the judges of the actions of their officers.

Mr. Wickliffe might have made mistakes in office, but is a man to be turned out of office because he errs. What Auditor having to act under difficult interpretations of the law, has not erred?

As to the testimony of the witness Capt. Frances, he was sorry that any allusion had been made here to the word "carpet bagger," and yet if there ever was a carpet bagger according to his own showing he was one. A man may be a carpet bagger and speak the truth. Respectable citizens of the parish of Terrebonne had testified that they would not believe him on oath. He does not come here supported by the testimony of a single man of the community where he lives, and yet this Senate is asked to credit his testimony. We do not object to his testimony that he is a carpet bagger, but because his testimony *per se* is not entitled to credence.

Mr. Wickliffe never refused to issue warrants and had to employ clerks to cut them. Mr. Peralta, an old clerk in the office, had testified to the trouble of cutting of these warrants. It would be a different thing if Mr. Wickliffe had demanded before issuing the original warrants, and there was no law requiring the Auditor to cut up those warrants.

Mr. Gray, alluding to the case cited by the Managers, in reference to the warrant in favor of a certain orphan asylum, paid a beautiful tribute to the sisters of charity. The war, he contended, did not affect the validity of this warrant no matter if it was issued by the State during the rebellion, and the offices of government have to be exercised. It was issued for charity and not as a means of war.

As to the gambling bill, it is well known that it has been with the greatest difficulty that collections have been made under the revenue law of this State since the war. Mr. Wickliffe had to be at great trouble, and yet he is here arraigned as a criminal for carrying out the law, for using all means in his power to do so effectually. As to the clerks employed by Mr. Wickliffe, we are told that the law made it his duty to employ them.

If abuses must be corrected, and violations punished, let us complete the round. What has the Governor done? Here stands a Board of Public Works who have contracted for over a million of dollars in excess of their appropriation. Who talks of impeaching them? Why not impeach them? Why has not the Governor brought this matter to the attention of the Legislature?

I come to another branch of the subject. It is true that Mr. Wickliffe issued the Kathman warrant, but he was sustained by the court, and we think correctly. But be that as it may, there is no evidence of criminal intent, nor is it shown that anything therefrom ever inured to his own benefit. And if he had he has given bond, and there is a remedy against his securities. To make a crime there must be some motive shown for which there is a penalty. Was it proper to turn loose now, when the State Government was still disorganized, a mere political court to turn every man out of office because of some imagined errors they may have committed.

On the point relative to the issuing of warrants under the pension law, he held that an appropriation for a particular purpose is a specific appropriation. It cannot be denied that an appropriation was made for each and every veteran or the widow of veterans of 1814–'15, and the Auditor, upon the presentation of the affidavit required, was compelled to issue the warrant. It was not for him to go into the Treasurer's office and ascertain if the money was in the vaults. All he was required to do was to ascertain as to the correctness of the claim as provided for by law, and then give the voucher.

He then proceeded to discuss the nature of the jurisdiction of the Court of Impeachment. Its verdict, if that the respondent be guilty, would be a punishment. To be deprived of office, and rendered disqualified by that deprivation from ever holding office in the State, was a punishment.

He held that there was by law no such offense as a misdemeanor in this State. Such offenses exist in England under the common law, but not here. You charge respondent with the commission of a misdemeanor, because he kept, as is alleged, his office in a state of confusion and devoid of system, and for this has been unable to make the annual report required by law. Why this confusion? What was the condition of the Auditor's office when in the hands of the Metropolitan Police and Warmoth was rambling and rumbling through that office and its papers?

He said he only asked an impartial consideration of the law and the facts. He did not believe, as he had heard, that the case was prejudged against his client. He then concluded his remarks.

ARGUMENT OF C. W. LOWELL, ESQ.

Manager Lowell said he had supported George M. Wickliffe for office, but he sought to impeach him, as he would the Governor of the State himself, if he believed that high functionary guilty of a crime or misdemeanor in office. It was G. M. Wickliffe as Auditor, and not G. M. Wickliffe as an individual he prosecuted. It was the Auditor and not the Governor who was arraigned, and he characterised the allusions to the latter as an appeal to array the two elements of the Legislature against each other in the determination of the prosecution.

Manager Lowell was by permission interrupted by Mr. Semmes, who asked that a communication which he held be read, as he believed it would terminate the further discussion of the subject. The communication was read as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, March 3d, 1870.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and members of the Senate of Louisiana, sitting as a Court of Impeachment:

I hereby respectfully notify this Honorable Court that I have resigned, and I do hereby resign my office of Auditor of Public Accounts for this State into the hands of the people of Louisiana, who have done me the honor to elect me to the same.

G. M. WICKLIFFE.

Manager Lowell continuing in an indignant and excited strain, alluded to the resignation as the act of a guilty man, to thwart the purposes of the trial.

Senator Ray, said he was not disposed to recognize the document as official until it was communicated through the Governor.

Mr. Semmes replied that he did not know what could be more official in its character under the circumstances of the trial than a communication from an officer over his official signature and presented by his counsel.

The Chief Justice inquired what was the pleasure of the Senators in the matter.

Senator Blackman asked for an order requiring the court to take a recess till the official character of the communication could be determined.

Senator Foote thought the object could be attained at once by sending to the Governor for the facts. As to the resignation he had not made up his mind as to its effects, and should act in the matter with a love for the welfare of the State, amounting to the affection of a child and the veneration of a worshiper.

Senator Blackman withdrew the order, and Mr. Lowell resumed the original thread of his argument, on the presumption that the resignation of Mr. Wickliffe did not interrupt the purposes of the trial.

He argued that our State Constitution was patterned after and contained the same features as the Constitution of the United States. The Senate he held was competent to make any enquiry and proceed by impeachment to examine into the whole affairs of this office. He contended that criminal affairs had to be tried before the Criminal Court, but political offenses had to be tried before a Court of Impeachment. Such court was a distinct tribunal, and a man could be tried before it notwithstanding he may have been acquitted by an ordinary court. It was in this respect similar to a Court-Martial.

Would it be contended that if Wickliffe were a common drunkard, you could not impeach him. You would be competent to do it, whether the charges against him are specifically drawn or not, and whether for an indictable offense or not. As to the question of Senator Lynch's being a witness and a Senator, this, he contended, was reconcilable under all the precedents in such matters, quoting authorities on the subject. He denounced the attack by counsel for defense upon Senator Lynch as unjust and brutal.

Reviewing the evidence, he contended that the accused was no proper guardian of the finances of the State; that he had made a mere boy commit a robbery by inducing him to indorse a warrant without authority. Alluding to some case, he said Wickliffe had exacted of one of his friends 15 out of 25 per cent., which the party told him he was to receive from the transaction. He defended the testimony of Capt. Francis from the attacks of the counsel for the defense. Wickliffe, well knowing that very large warrants for $30,000 or $5000 could not be sold, and that those for any large amount could only be sold at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent., exacted such per centage even from the charitable institutions of the State. He complained, too, that this was in consequence of his having to pay for additional clerks, notwithstanding the Legislature had furnished the clerks.

It is a wonderful proposition that a man who fails to perform the functions of his office cannot be removed by impeachment. He had understood that the Attorney General had withdrawn the prosecution of the accused from the Criminal Court, because impeachment was first necessary. He had violated the Constitution in defying the Governor's demand for a report from the Auditor's office.

Wickliffe had signed his name as Auditor in 1862, which was a lie, for he was then burning cotton in Mississippi. Not only is Wickliffe indictable, he contended, under this statute of the State, but outside of it he is also impeachable.

Alluding to the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, that the printing appropriation could be legally exceeded, he denounced it as most absurd. It is only equalled by his other opinion, that the Legislature could not set over sixty days, but there was such a pressure of business that the Governor ought to call an extra session. An officer was not bound by an opinion so manifestly absurd.

Mr. Lowell cited the law relative to warrants, and argued that Wickliffe had issued veteran warrants upon informal papers, not properly signed. He concluded by repeating his indignation at the resignation of the accused at this time, and the reassertion of his conviction of the guilt of the accused. He spoke about 3½ hours.

THE VOTE, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Motion to take a recess till 7 P. M., and to go into secret session, were respectively lost.

An order, proposed by Senator Ray, to take up article fourth of the articles of impeachment, was adopted.

Senator Blackman asked for information from the Chief Justice, whether he considered G. M. Wickliffe, as Auditor, is still on trial before the Senate, after the tender of his resignation.

Chief Justice Ludeling stated, that so far as he was informed G. M. Wickliffe was still Auditor, and that notwithstanding his resignation it would be competent for the Senate to proceed with the trial. The letter from Mr. Wickliffe was a private letter and not in evidence. He would not give it as his opinion but his impression that the resignation of Mr. Wickliffe was not complete till accepted by the Governor.

An order was adopted allowing Senators to give the reason for their votes.

Article fourth, charging the accused with having induced J. B. Richardson, Jr., to indorse and negotiate a warrant issued fraudulently, was adopted unanimously, all the Senators voting excepting Messrs. Smith and Pollard, who were absent. There were 29 votes.

On motion of Senator Ray, the following was adopted as the decree of the court:

"Ordered, that the following stand as the judgment rendered by this Court of Impeachment: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by this court, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring herein, that George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, be and is hereby removed from said office, and that he be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State.

On motion of Senator Ray, the court adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate resumed organization, and without transacting any business, took a recess till 7 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 11 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Sixty-seven members present.

The Secretary announced that the High Court of Impeachment was ready to continue with the trial of Auditor Wickliffe.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. LeRoy, of Natchitoches, in the chair) and proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

[See Senate proceedings.]

The members of the House having returned to their hall, the Speaker resumed the chair.

The House then adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

SENATE.—The Ship Island Canal bill and the Education bill were postponed.

A message from the Governor announced that he had called an extra session for ten days, to convene on Monday, 7th inst.

The bill to allow the police thirty per cent. on their salary, to compensate for losses from discount on their pay, was passed over the Governor's veto.

The bill to incorporate the Monroe, Homer, and Fulton Railroad, passed over the Governor's veto. His veto of the Arkansas and Red River Railroad was sustained.

Bill to incorporate the Lafourche and Terrebonne Draining Company, passed.

The Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock, the Constitutional limit of the sixty days' session terminating at that hour.

HOUSE.—An act to create a new parish to be named Cameron, was placed on the calendar.

An act providing for digging a canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain was recommitted.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, from a select committee to inquire into the legality and policy of the ordinance of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, granting privilege to erect sheds on the levee for the protection of sugar and molasses, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed in the journal without being read.

An act abolishing the office of Assistant City Attorney for the city of New Orleans, and to provide that the duties heretofore performed by that official to be performed by a collector of taxes for each municipal district, was placed on the calendar.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, from the select committee appointed to investigate into the charges made against Gov. Warmoth by G. M. Wickliffe, late Auditor, reported that after the examination of many witnesses, and especially those brought forward by the accuser himself, the committee were unable to find a particle of evidence to substantiate a single charge, and recommend that the charges made by Wickliffe be declared to be without foundation. Report agreed to, and, together with the testimony, ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

A message was received from the Governor informing the House that he had vetoed the bill for the relief of the Metropolitan Police. The bill provides for an appropriation of thirty per cent., to be paid the members of this force to cover the discount alleged to have had to undergo in negotiating their certificates of indebtedness. He held that such legislation was an unjust discrimination between public creditors, and was setting a bad precedent.

The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 54 yeas to 28 nays.

An act providing that in contracts for the sale and purchase of land and where property, where partial payments have been made, the courts are to regard such partial payments to have been made exclusively for the landed property, was taken up and passed.

An act providing that legal and judicial advertisements in the parish of Orleans shall be published in the German language in the *German Gazette* newspaper, was passed.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

A communication was received from the Governor convening both Houses of the Legislature in extra session for the period of ten days, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, Monday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

After some other business the House, at 12 o'clock M., adjourned *sine die*.

Since Senator Revels became distinguished he is said to be very much bothered by the vast numbers of alleged "relatives," who are appearing on every side, anxious to use him in aid of their office-seeking aspirations.

General Reynolds, commanding the District of Texas, announces by letter that his sense of propriety and conviction of right prevent him from being a candidate for United States Senator from that State. This is a severe rebuke to General Ames, of Mississippi, who not only became a candidate for a like office, but elect himself by the use of bayonets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City of Jefferson vs. Peter Kaley et al.—Judge Leaumont yesterday granted an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from taking forcible possession of the railroad on Magazine street in the City of Jefferson, and from running the same; and also from resorting to any court of concurrent jurisdiction, or to molest or injure the petitioners in the control of the street.

Alleged Abduction.—A young man named Paul Morehouse has been arrested and held to bail to answer a charge of abducting a daughter of Mrs. Wakeman. The case is fixed for hearing Saturday.

Heavy Damages.—In the Fifth District Court, yesterday, the jury in the case of J. Brette vs. J. Strauss, returned a verdict for $10,000 damages against the defendant, for an alleged malicious prosecution, in the search for certain warrants which had been embezzled by a clerk of the defendant. W. H. Hunt, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, and Rosellus & Phillips for defendant.

The Firemen's Anniversary.—As will be seen by the extended announcement in another column, the Fire Department of this city will celebrate their 33d anniversary to-day, in their usual gala style, by a grand procession of their personal and material. It will be an occasion of general public interest, as the pageant is one which never fails to attract universal admiration. We refer our readers to the announcement for the details of the occasion.

Fire.—There was a fire about 12 o'clock last night in the neighborhood of Wood's Press, too late for us to get particulars.

Sentenced to be Hung.—Judge Abell yesterday sentenced John Bazar, convicted of the murder of Joseph Crobat, to be hung, at such time and place as may be determined by the Governor.

From Washington per Mail.

THE EXPULSION OF WHITTEMORE.

Another tremendous crowd assembled at the Capitol to-day to witness the expulsion of Whittemore, but the statement telegraphed last night, that he had resigned, was made generally known for the first time by Whittemore announcing the fact himself, to the House, which thereupon accepted his resignation as valid, and refused to allow him to speak after he had tendered it. A resolution, censuring him and declaring him unworthy of a seat, was then unanimously passed. Whittemore remained in his seat throughout the whole proceeding, and then emptied his desk, bundled up his papers, put on his hat and stalked out of the hall, apparently not near so much affected as he was on the day on which the resolution was introduced to expel him. His vacant seat, which was a good one, was at once occupied by Gen. Farnsworth.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sumner will introduce a bill to enforce provisions of the Constitution, including the Fifteenth Amendment. The bill provides that any person, who, under any pretence of race or color, previous condition of servitude, wilfully hindering or attempting to hinder any citizen of the United States from being registered, or from voting, or from being voted for, or from holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred, or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year. Suitable provisions are made for carrying out this act by New Orleans courts, and officers are to institute proceedings at the expense of the United States against any person or persons violating the same.

Mrs. Gaines's Claim.

We print below, as being of interest to a large number of our readers, a description of the property claimed by Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, as set forth in her bill of complaint, filed Feb. 12, 1870, in her suit against P. F. Agnelly and three hundred and twenty other defendants, No. 6105 on the docket of the United States Circuit Court:

1\. A tract of land on the Gentilly Road, in the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, lying between the Gentilly Road, the Canal, Marigny and Treasurer street, and both sides of Spain street, being about 22 arpents front on Gentilly Road, as by plan by Allen D'Hémécourt, dated April 9, 1836, being the same land purchased by Daniel Clark from J. B. Dejean, by acts passed before M. De Armas, notary public, on the 2d and 11th July, 1812, and 24th February, 1813, and from J. R. Clark Smythe, by act before John Lynd, notary public, in 1813, as per said notaries' records of that year, page 89.

2\. A tract of land containing about one hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, situated in the quarter of the Bayou St. John, in the said city of New Orleans, bounded by the Canal Carondelet, Dorgenois and Bellechasse streets, by land that in 1821 was owned by Mrs. Henry and Evariste Blanc, and by the Bayou St. John, according to a plan of said land drawn by Joseph Pilié, dated August 20, 1821, annexed to an act of sale of said tract, made by Richard Relf and Beverly Chew, as executors of Daniel Clark to Evariste Blanc, and passed before P. Pedesclaux, notary public, October 20, 1821, now of record in said Pedesclaux notarial records, said land having been acquired by the said Daniel Clark, in his life time, from Nicolas Maria Vidal, by act before C. Ximines of Pedesclaux, notary public, on or about July 24, 1804.

3\. A tract of land in the parish of St. Landry, in the State of Louisiana, on the Bayou Plaquemine Brulée, having a front thereon of forty arpents by forty arpents deep, bounded on one side by land of the wife of J. Blackman Lee, and on the other by Dr. Donovan, being the same land purchased by Daniel Clark aforesaid, of Narcise Broulen, by act before P. Pedesclaux, notary public, on the 21st January, 1809.

4\. A certain tract of land in the parish of Rapides, in the State of Louisiana, on both sides of Bayou Bœuf, extending from Bayou Clear to Cheneyville, and being eighty arpents wide, and being the same lands bought by William Miller and Alexander Fulton of the Choctaw, Biloxi and Pascagoula Indians, May 14, 1802, and afterwards sold by said Miller and Fulton to Daniel Clark on the 16th March, 1804, and on the 10th June, 1806, and known as the Indian purchase on Bayou Bœuf. A plan of which is published in the American State Papers, volume two.

5\. An undivided half of a tract of land containing fourteen thousand eight hundred arpents, lying and being upon the Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, in the parish of St. Bernard, in the State of Louisiana, having seventy arpents front on the right side of the bayou, and three hundred arpents front on the left side of the bayou, and forty arpents deep, and extending from the lands of Lorenzo in 1812 downwards on the left side of the bayou, and on the right side from lands of Alonzo Drigo in 1812 to the entrance of the bayou leading to the Lake Lery; being purchased by said Clark from P. D. Delacroix, and a portion of it being upon a plan of Louis Bringier, of April 12, 1828, annexed to an act to Francisco Alphonso. Said act from Delacroix to Clark being in the office of Octave De Armas, notary public, dated August 27, 1805.

6\. A certain lot of ground in the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Burgundy, St. Peter, Rampart and Toulouse streets, conveyed to the said Dan'l Clark by James Petot, by act before P. Pedesclaux, notary public, Feb. 24, 1813.

7\. A certain lot of ground in the city of New Orleans, on Royal street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets, being Nos. 184 and 186, in 1840, on said Royal street, and being the same described in the will of René Le Monier, book 6, p. 421, in the records of wills for the parish of Orleans, and being the same conveyed to Daniel Clark by James Petot, by act before P. Pedesclaux, notary public, Feb. 24, 1813, having thirty feet front on Royal street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep, and bounded in 1813 on one side by land of M'me Lanties, and on the other by land of Messrs. Granchamp and Monier.

8\. A certain tract of land in the district of Attakapas, in the State of Louisiana, containing one league square, situated seven leagues from the Parochial Church, and fronting on the Bayou Teche, Cross Bayou and Fusilier, according to a plan made by Carlos Trudeau, on the 28th July, 1795, which land was purchased by Daniel Clark and Patrick Morgan, of Gaspar Debuys, by act before Narcisse Broutin, notary public, 3d September, 1803.

9\. A certain tract of land, containing four hundred and eighty arpents, in the county of Washita, on Bayou La Cheniere, in the State of Louisiana, which was granted to Juan Filhiol by Gov. Gayoso de Lemos, and surveyed September 18, 1797, and purchased by said Daniel Clark from said Filhiol, by act before P. Pedesclaux, notary public, on the 11th June, 1806.

10\. A certain tract of land, containing four hundred arpents, in the county of Washita, on Bayou La Cheniere, in the State of Louisiana, granted to Juan Filhiol by Juan Ventura Morales on the 3d of August, 1803, and conveyed by said Filhiol to said Daniel Clark, by act before Pierre Pedesclaux, notary public, on the 11th June, 1806.

11\. A certain tract of land, lying and being in the parish of Lafourche, in the State of Louisiana, fronting six arpents on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, by forty arpents in depth, adjoining at one time the upper and lower limits of the land of Louis Nacher, being the same land which was conveyed to said Daniel Clark by Louis Decouissin on the 4th of January, 1809, by act before Narcisse Broutin, notary public.

12\. A certain tract of land lying and being in the city of New Orleans, bounded by Dorgenois and Bellechasse streets, a part of St. John street, the Bayou St. John, St. John Route and Gentilly Road, and particularly described upon a plan of said land made by Lafon, and deposited in the office of P. Pedesclaux, notary public, June 9, 1809, which land was acquired by said Daniel Clark, from Nicolas Maria Vidal, by act before L. T. Caire, notary public, July 24, 1804, and from Louis Antoine Blanc, by act before W. T. Christy, notary public, January 25, 1803, and from Armand Magnon, by acts before said Caire, July 13, 1807, and Aug. 22, 1809, and from J. J. Blache, by act before said Christy, July 25, 1807.

13\. A square of ground in the city of New Orleans, and State of Louisiana, bounded by Poydras, Circus, Perdido and Philippa streets, acquired by said Daniel Clark, in his lifetime, from G. T. Ross, by act before P. Pedesclaux, notary public, on the 30th August, 1807.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Butler and Schenck on the Tariff Bill.

Butler Refused to be Catechised.

He Says He is "Responsible."

The U. S. Supreme Court Circuits.

Names of States Ratifying Fifteenth Amendment Called for.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 3.—The government now holds $100,000,000 of bonds subject to the sinking fund, and the wishes of Congress.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Ways and Means have been directed to inquire into the expediency of exempting brick-makers from the manufacturers tax, and exempting from revenue tax persons quarrying blue stone.

A resolution was introduced to-day favoring a reduction of tax on fruit brandy. The New York Air Line Railroad bill after a struggle was postponed.

The Tariff bill, after a contest between Mr. Butler and Mr. Schenck, was taken up. Mr. Butler wanted the Georgia bill acted upon. The hour's speech of Mr. Brooks on the tariff question is much praised. Mr. Butler offered the Georgia bill as the privileged question. Mr. Farnsworth said Mr. Butler was unauthorized by the Reconstruction Committee to make a report. The Speaker said the difference between the gentlemen was a point of veracity, and not of order. Mr. Butler said: "I am responsible." The Speaker said he must recognize the chairman. Mr. Butler refused to be catechised by his colleague. Pending the squabble the House adjourned.

Judge Busteed, of Alabama, departs tomorrow to open a regular term of his court.

The Territorial Committee reported unanimously in favor of the confirmation of Dr. Hard for the Governorship of Idaho.

Washington, March 3.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced enabling the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad to extend a branch of their road.

The bill changing the United States Supreme Court Circuits was considered. Mr. Willey offered an amendment to dispense with the requirement that a Judge shall be a resident of the circuit for which he is appointed. He urged that the President should be allowed to make his selections from the nation at large, and not be limited to localities, where, as in the Southern circuits, it might be difficult to find a man whose loyalty was of a character to warrant his elevation to the Supreme Bench. Mr. Davis denied the right of Congress to interfere in the selection of Judges.

A resolution calling for the names of the States who have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, was adopted.

A bill for an estimate of the cost of removing the obstructions from Bayou Teche, Louisiana, was reported with an amendment.

The funding bill was considered without action to adjournment.

Washington, March 3.—J. C. Warden has been appointed as an additional route agent between New Orleans and Brashear City, La.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, March 3.—A portion of the Manchester woolen factory was burned today. Loss $20,000. One hundred and fifty hands have been thrown out of employment by this calamity.

Mr. Palmer, a prominent merchant of this city is dead.

Petersburg, Va., March 3.—Robert C. Collier, a prominent member of the bar, is dead.

Memphis, March 3.—Mayor Johnson, in his message, says that the July interest on the city's debt cannot be paid. He recommends a speedy return to cash payments instead of scrip.

Henry Fox, for 14 years an engineer on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, committed suicide this morning by shooting. The cause which led to the act is not known.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 3.—The Americans in this city will hold a meeting on Wednesday to pay honor to the memory of the late Mr. Burlingame. Mr. Washburne will preside.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been notified to appear before the High Court to answer for the homicide of Victor Noir. The sessions of the Ecumenical Council will be resumed next week. The Pope is confident of the success of the doctrine of infallibility.

The amount of specie in the Bank of France is 12,000,000 francs greater than at the corresponding time last year.

Brussels, March 3.—A dispatch from Rome states that every effort is being made to induce the American Bishops to declare for the Papal infallibility, but so far the *ultra montanes* have been unsuccessful in securing their adhesion.

New York, March 3.—A motion to discharge John Laird's property from seizure for damages done for the destruction of the Sonora by the Alabama, has been denied.

The stake in the Collyer-Edwards prize fight was stolen by the messenger between the temporary and final stake-holder.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 3—evening.—Cotton closed flat; uplands 11½d; Orleans 11½d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation. Naval Stores quiet.

London, March 3—Evening.—Consols closed 92¾. Bonds 90¾. Turpentine firmer.

Frankfort, March 3.—Bonds opened firm at 95¼ a 95⅜.

Paris, March 3—Evening.—Bourse closed easier. Rentes 74.40.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 3—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 22¾ a 23c; sales to-day 5000 bales. Flour—State and Western 5a10c. lower; Southern qualities without decided change. Wheat dull at noon's decline—No. 2 Milwaukie $1 15, Chicago $1 14, No. 3 rejected at $1 01. Corn scarce, 2a3c better, new mixed Western 94a 98c., old $1 02. Pork firmer—new $26 25, prime $23 75. Lard heavy at 15¼a16c. Whisky heavy at $1a1 01. Rice quiet, other Groceries dull. Naval Stores heavy. Freights active—Cotton by steam ¼c; by sail 5-32@⅜ D.

New York, March 3—evening.—Money closed easy at 4a6. Gold weak; as low as 114¾; closed at 115. Governments weak. Southern securities—Virginias higher; North Carolinas weak, and other State bonds closed weak.

New York, March 3.—1881 coupons, 115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113; 64s, 111¾; '65s, 112¼; new, 110¾; 67s, 111; 68 111; 10-40s 108. Louisianas 72¾; new, 68. Levee 6s, 72¾; 8s, 82. Alabama 8s, 94; 5s, 69.

Mobile, March 3.—Cotton, closed irregular; middlings 21½a21¾c.; sales to-day 500 bales; receipts 461; exports coastwise 177; stock 74,201 bales.

Charleston, March 3.—Cotton closed easier, with a good demand; middlings 22c.; sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 2343; stock 22,926.

Savannah, March 3.—Cotton closed with a moderate demand and declined—middlings 22½c. Receipts 1134 bales; exports coastwise 33; sales to-day 400 bales; stock 63,809 bales.

Norfolk, March 3.—Cotton closed dull and heavy, middlings 20¾c. No sales to-day; receipts 22 bales; exports coastwise ... stock ...

Galveston, March 3.—Cotton closed quiet; good ordinary 18c.; sales 1050 bales; receipts 1093; exports coastwise 159; stock 48,150 bales.

Memphis, March 3.—Cotton closed flat; nominally middlings 22c. Sales to-day 540 bales. Receipts 1193; exports 2835.

Cincinnati, March 3.—Flour dull; extra family $4 50a4 75. Wheat dull. Cotton—middlings 22c. Tobacco firm; sales today 69 hhds. Sugar 10¼ 13¼c. Molasses 79a82c. Coffee 18a24c.

Chicago, March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat 78¼ a 78½c. Corn 70@70¼c. Oats 38c. Rye 61@67½c.

St. Louis, March 3.—Flour—superfine $4 25@4 50; extra 25c. lower. Wheat—No. 2 spring 83c. Corn—yellow 74@77c. Oats 48@49c.

Louisville, March 3.—Tobacco—sales to-day 197 hhds at $3 30@35 52 for trade, $6a8 for lugs, and $6 50@17 22 for leaf. Cotton firm—middlings 21¾c. Flour—extra family $5@5 25.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 3.—Passed down—Thompson Dean, at 9 last night; Edinburg, at 12 last night; Kate Kinney, at 10; W. J. Wicks, at 11; Atlantic and barges, at 10 A. M.; Seminole, at 12 M.; Columbian, at 5 P. M. Up—John Kilgour, at 4, and Alaska, at 5 P. M. River rising slowly. Weather pleasant.

Memphis, March 3.—Passed up—Rubicon, Nick Wall, Olive Branch and Antelope. Down—Indiana, Ames and Darfee. River stationary. Weather cool and raining.

Cairo, March 3.—Passed down—Bee, Bona, Kenton. Up—Mary McDonald, McGill. The snag-boat Eckert has gone down to the wreck of the Emma No. 3. The river has fallen 5 inches since last report. Weather rainy. Mercury 38.

St. Louis, March 3.—River stationary, with 6½ feet in the channel to Cairo.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 3.—12 M.—Barometer 30:10. Wind E. S. E., strong.

Arrived—ship Helen Clinton, Sprague, master, 40 days from Liverpool, with salt and a general cargo to Ocean, Zerega & Co. Steamship Morgan, Talbot, master, at 10:30 last night, from Galveston and Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Bark Francis, Kelly, master, 21 days from Boston, with powder and a general cargo to master.

Sailed—ship Joaquin Serra.

Southwest Pass, March 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind south east, fresh. Arrived—Schooner Annie C. Warner, Rich, master, 14 days from Ruatan, with fruit to R. Tramontana; ship Leamington, Bell, master, 45 days from Liverpool, with salt to J. G. Lingham & Co.; bark William, Harding, master, 45 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron to master; bark Wm. Rathbone, Drane, master, 42 days from Liverpool, with salt to master. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Pass-a-Loutre, March 3.—Advices from the head of the Passes announce the drowning, yesterday afternoon, of Mr. Robert C. Loomis, telegraph operator at this station. R. S. Cubitt, junior telegraph operator at the head of the Passes, sends the following particulars:

Mr. Loomis left Pass-a-Loutre about 2 P. M. yesterday in a very small boat, accompanied by a boy named Ben Michel, for the purpose of visiting the Head of Passes. A short time afterwards the boat was discovered floating down the river, with the boy clinging to it.

The boy who was rescued by George Osgood's pilot boat, states that the boat capsized about three miles up the river from Pass-a-Loutre, and that both of them succeeded in getting upon her cotton, but that after a short time Mr. Loomis let go his hold upon the boat and endeavored to swim ashore, but sunk before reaching it.

From his known generous disposition, it is inferred that Mr. Loomis quitted the boat because he found it could not sustain both himself and the boy. He consequently left the boat to the boy, and in endeavoring to swim ashore, the water being very cold, he was seized with cramps and thus perished.

Mr. Loomis was well known among the telegraphic community, both here and at Mobile. He leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his ultimate loss.

Washington, March 3.—SENATE.—Considering the judiciary bill and amendments, requiring Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to reside within their respective circuits.

The Election Committee vote seven to five adversely to seating Segar as representative from Virginia.

Stevenson and Burdett report in favor of continuing Sheldon in his seat.

Kerr reports in favor of ousting Sheldon and seating Hunt.

These reports go direct to the House without manipulation by the whole committee.

Delegates from tobacco associations are here seeking an opportunity to argue before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of resolutions adopted by the recent Convention of tobacco manufacturers and dealers, at Cincinnati.

HOUSE.—The St. James and Little Rock Railroad question was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

The committee is now considering an air-line road hence to New York.

Madrid, March 3.—Rumors of a formidable Carlist rising in the Northern part of Spain is contradicted.

Paris, March 3.—The magistrate whom Prince Murat struck has withdrawn the charges which were made against the Prince.

Bremen, March 3.—The bark, Leila M. Long, from New Orleans, laden with cotton went ashore in Wiser. It is thought the vessel will be lost. Five hundred and fifty bales of the cotton have been saved.

San Francisco, March 3.—Ten to fifteen persons are missing from the Golden City. The passengers and crew are suffering terribly.

Havre, March 2.—Cotton opened quiet; *tres ordinaire* on the spot 1.35¼; low middlings afloat 1.33¾.

Paris, March 3.—Bourse opened active. Rentes 74.30.

London, March 3—Noon.—Consols 92⅝a 92¾, 5-20s, 90¾; 65s, 89¾; 67s, 89¼; 10-40s 86.

Havre, March 3.—Cotton market opened heavy. Prices unchanged.

Liverpool, March 3—Noon.—Cotton market opened quiet; uplands 11½a11⅝d; Orleans 11⅝d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales.

Liverpool, March 3—Noon.—Cotton market dull and easier; uplands 11½d; Orleans 11½a11⅝d.

New York, March 3—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5a6. Sterling long, 8⅛, short, 8¾. Gold 115⅛. 5-20s of 1862, with coupons, 113⅜. Tennessees, ex coupons, 55¼; new, 45¾. Virginia 6s, ex coupons, 68; new, 69¼. Louisiana 6s, old, 72; new, 72. Levee 6s, 72; 8s, 82. Alabama 8s, 94; 5s, 62; Georgia 6s, 82; 7s, 92¼. North Carolina 7s, old, 44; new, 23¾. South Carolina 6s, old 87; new, 80.

PROCLAMATION.

State of Louisiana.
Executive Department.
New Orleans, March 3, 1870.

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion has arisen requiring further legislation in behalf of the interests of the State upon subjects and matters not finished or not acted upon by the regular session of the General Assembly terminating this day.

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, under the powers vested in me by article sixty four of the Constitution of the State, and by act No. 39 of the acts of 1870, entitled "An act relative to extra sessions of the General Assembly, and defining the duties of the Governor in reference thereto," do issue this my proclamation convening the General Assembly of the State for the transaction of business, at the city of New Orleans, on MONDAY, the seventh day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock M., in the building known as the 'Mechanics' Institute,' and I do hereby notify all members of the Senate and House of Representatives to assemble at the time and place above mentioned.

And I do hereby specify the objects for which the General Assembly is convened in extra session, and which shall take precedence of all other business, to wit:

To provide for the assessment and collection of the revenues of the State.

To make appropriations for the support of the State government.

Amendments to the present law relative to public education.

To provide for the floating indebtedness of the State.

The militia laws, the registration laws, and amendments to the charter of the city of New Orleans.

Reorganization of the Land Office of the State, and to make provision for the survey of unsurveyed lands of the State.

An act is needed to restrict the powers of the courts to issue writs of mandamus against the officers of the city of New Orleans, for the object of collecting demands for money against the corporation.

To provide for the organization of the district courts of the parish of Orleans, and defining the jurisdiction of the several courts relative especially to injunctions, mandamuses, etc.

Unfinished business relative to the floating indebtedness, and other matters important to the good government of the corporation of New Orleans.

And I do hereby indicate as the length of said session herein called, the term of ten days, commencing with said Monday, March 7.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this third March, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, 1870.

The Money market proper is unchanged. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 10a12 ℔ cent per annum, and second grade 1¼a1½ ℔ cent per month; A1 business paper without collaterals at 1a1½ ℔ cent per month, and second class at —a1¾. All mortgage notes 10a11 ℔ cent per annum, and second grade 12.

Gold opened at 115¾ a 116 (against 115¾ at New York) and, after a very light business, closed at 115a115⅛ (against 115¼ at New York). The sales include $12,000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 115⅛ a 115⅜; $3000, $5000, $5000, $5000 and $10,000 at 115¾, and $5000, $7000 and $10,000 at 115⅛. In Silver the only sale reported is $2000 in American half-dollars at 114. It is quoted nominal at 113¾ a 114 for American half-dollars, and 2a2½ ℔ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was quite active, but rates were irregular and decidedly lower, the market giving way by the close ⅜ per cent. in agreement with the course of gold and bills at New York. The sales of Sterling embraced £117,000, of which £3500 bill of lading at 123¾, £4000 and £3000 A1 clear at 123¾, £4000 at 123½, £40,000 bill of lading and clear at 123¾ a 124, £2000 and £10,000 A1 bill of lading, and £2000, £4000 and £5000 A1 clear at 124, £10,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 124@124½. £1100 clear at 124½, and £2000 private banker's, and £2000 and £5000 bank at 124½. In Francs 1,800,000 commercial changed hands, including 650,000 at 4.56¼, 150,000 at 4.56¼a 4.55, 400,000 at 4.55, 300,000 at 4.55@4.53¾, and 100,000 at 4.53¾. Sterling may now be quoted at 123¾ @123¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124¼ @124¾ for bank; and francs 4.57½ a 4.53¾ for the former, and —@4.52½ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was without any material variation. The banks checked on New York at par, and the sales including $80,000 bank sight on New York at 5-32 ℔ cent. discount; $45,000 and $30,000 commercial at ¼, and $40,000, $50,000 and $70,000 private bankers', and $50,000 and $20,000 bank at the same.

In Stocks, we noticed sales of 30 St. Charles street Railroad at $66 25; $17,000 city seven per cents changed hands at —. The following sales were made at auction to-day by H. W. Palfrey, auctioneer: 1 share New Orleans Opera Association $92 50, 10 Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana at $10, 9 Jackson Railroad at $5 25, 106 do at $5 50, 9 Opelousas Railroad at 10c, 112 Bank of Louisiana at 50c, 5 Louisiana Tehauntepec Company at $1 50, 50 Shoe Manufacturing Company at 2c, 2 Concordia Club at 25c, 21 N. O. City Railroad at $166 50, 12 Louisiana State six per cent bonds ($500 each) with July coupons at 70¾, 1 do of $1000, August coupons, at 71, 4 do do, May coupons, at 71¾, 2 do do, July coupons at 70¾, and 3 Railroad City Bonds of $1000 each, May coupons, at 71, $90 Louisiana Insurance Scrip of '65, $240 of '66, $40 of '67, and $130 of '69 at 70c., $10 Merchants' Insurance scrip of '67 and $20 of '69 at 81, $30 New Orleans Insurance of '66, $30 of '67, $20 of '68 and $40 of '69, ex-interest, at 71½c, $250 and $1770 Merchants' Insurance of '68 at 77c, $290 do. do. at the same, $140 New Orleans Insurance of '60-'61-'62-'63-'64 and '65, ex interest, at 70c., $1260 do. of '62, ex interest, at 67c., and $2000 Home Insurance of '69 at 65c., $30 Matured State coupons at 65c., 15 shares Crescent City Railroad Stock at $75, and 29 St. Charles Street at $63 50.

We note a sale of $1200 Metropolitan Police Warrants issued to Jefferson City Patrolmen at 75. Dealers bought the Metropolitan Police Warrants at 70 for the Jefferson City, and 80a81 for the New Orleans, and sold the former at 74 and the latter at 82½ a 83. Dealers' rates for State were 74a75 buying and 75¾a80 selling.

Nothing reported in City Treasury Notes. Dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 35 discount and sold at 30.

LATER.

At the Board this evening $10,000 Gold sold at 115; 25 shares Louisiana State Bank stock at $18 25; 50 do. at $18 50, and 10 Merchants' Bank at $65 25. The following were the offers and bids made during the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
Crescent City Slaughter House	$21 00	18 50
Ship Island Canal	1 00	50
Jackson Railroad	5 50	5 25
Carrollton Railroad	100 00	95 00
N. O. City Railroad	165 50	165 25
Crescent City Railroad	75 00	72 50
St. Charles street Railroad	67 00	65 50
Germania National Bank	105 00	100 00
Merchants' Bank	66 00	65 25
Bank of New Orleans	66 25	62 50
Crescent City Bank	50 00	45 00
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	66 25	67 50
Union Bank (buyer to-day)		45 00
Bank of America	30 00	
Louisiana State Bank	18 50	18 00
Southern Bank		75 00
Citizens' Bank		10 00
State Levee Sixes		
State N. La. & Tex RR's 8 cent	62 00	60 00
Consolidated City Bonds (Jan coupons)	70	
City Fives ser. c. Water Works Bonds		
City Bonds issued in favor of the Railroads	54½	
City seven per cents		70
City Ten per cents		72
City Notes discount		30
Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Co	75 00	60 00
Miss. Val. Navigation Co	22 00	20 00

Specie and Exchange Office of
BRUNO & WARNER,
No. 16 Gravier street, near St. Charles

GOLD.

Quote	
Victoria Sovereigns	5 62
Old	5 60
English Bank Notes	5 62
20 Francs	4 52
Bills of Bank of France, in francs	4 61
X Thaler	4 52
X Thaler Prussian	4 52
X Guilders Holl	4 52
Kreuzen	3 20
Ducats	2 24
Spanish Doubloons	15 40
Patriot	15 45

SILVER.

English Silver	4 80
French	96
Mexican Dollars	1 00
Spanish	1 01
French Crowns	1 06
German	1 07
Thaler	69
Prussian Paper Thaler	70
Guilders	38
Specie	
Spanish Silver ℔ Ounce	1 12

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 4100 bales, at irregular and lower prices for low middling and the lower grades. We now quote low ordinary at 16½ a 17c, ordinary at 18a18½c, good ordinary a 20c, low middling at 21 a 21½c, middling at 22 a 22⅛c, strict middling at a 22½c, and good middling at — a 23c.

Low middling sold down to 21½c, and both ordinary and low ordinary at less than the inside figures in the above quotations. On the other hand some strict ordinary sold as high as 20c. These, however, were regarded as exceptional cases, and our quotations represent the market as accurately as possible. Middling was scarce and in request, and some authorities held that it was stiffer than yesterday, and commanded fuller prices. The market was depressed by a material decline in foreign exchange, but the demand was fair at the ruling rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept 1st, 1869, bales	2,501	
Arrived since last statement	5,000	
Arrived previously	672,000	679,000
Cleared to-day	5,627	
Cleared previously	424,286	429,836
Stock on hand and on shipboard		

To-day's exports embraced 386 bales to Liverpool, 5327 to Havre, and 154 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 31,821 bales, against 38,441 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st, 883,674 bales, against 672,... last year.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign Freights are quiet and steady and domestic dull.

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d, to Bremen and Hamburg, ⅞d, to New York ⅝c, to Boston ¾c. Beef to New York $1 50 a $1 75 ℔ tierce.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d, to Havre 1c, to Bremen 1c. Oil Cake to Liverpool 30s ℔ ton, do. to London 35s 6d.

SUGAR.—There were receipts this morning of 493 hhds. We have again to note a dull market, and prices are rather lower. Only a few sales were made to-day, and we quote inferior 7a8c, common 8⅛ a 9¼c, fair 9¾ a 10c, fully fair 10⅛c, prime 11 a 11½c, choice 12c, yellow clarified 13 a 13½c, white 14 a 14⅜c ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning embraced 372 bbls and 6 half bbls. The market is dull and the demand is met at 55 a 65c ℔ gallon for fermenting, 65c for reboiled, 70c for fair, not fermenting, and 72 a 75c for prime.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The H. S. Turner, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—Is in light supply, with a fair demand at firm prices. Sales to-day 1000 bbls, of which 75 fine at $5 40; 50 superfine at $5 75; 200 and 100 do. at $5 80; 100 single extra at $6; 300 double extra at $6 25; 200 do. at $6 75; 100 treble extra at $6 37½; 209 and 400 bbls on private terms.

CORN.—Is in moderate supply and demand, and prices are easier for buyers. Sales to-day 3000 sacks, of which 105, 100 and 800 white at $1 20 ℔ bushel; 100, 50 and 200 at $1 17½, and 600 at $1 15 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—Are quiet but firm. Sales to-day 535 sacks, of which 135 and 400 at 67c ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—Is scarce and commands $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply and in request at firm prices. Prime Western is selling to the trade at $34 a 35 ℔ ton. A lot of 50 bales prime sold at $34; 174 bales New York sold at $30.

PORK.—The market is dull and prices have declined. Sales to-day 350 bbls mess, of which 40 at $28 87½, 90 at $29, 150 on private terms, and 50 at 29 25 ℔ bbl. It is retailing at $30 50 a 29 75 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—There is so little doing that prices are almost nominal, and we quote shoulders at 13¼c, clear rib sides 17¾c, clear sides 18@18¼c, sugar-cured hams 19 a 19½c.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are retailing at 11¾@13c, rib sides 13¼c, clear rib sides 14c, clear sides 16c ℔ lb.

LARD.—A lot of 91 kegs kettle-rendered sold on private terms. Tierces are quoted at 16@16¼c; kegs 18¼ a 18¾c ℔ lb. Tierces are very dull, and there is no demand for them at wholesale.

WHISKY.—Rectified is in fair demand in a jobbing way at 90a95c for low proof, 97½a1 02½ ℔ gallon for choice. 100 and 50 bbls sold on private terms. Bourbon commands $1 65a5 ℔ gallon.

LOUISIANA RICE.—The demand is better and prices are firmer. Yesterday and today some 600 bbls were sold at quotations, viz: 7¼ a —c for choice, 6¼ a 7c for prime to good do., 5¼ a 6c for ordinary, and 4¾ a 5c for inferior.

TALLOW.—80 tierces Texas rendered sold at 9¼c ℔ lb.

STARCH.—Is in good demand. 500 boxes Western sold at 6¾c ℔ lb. It is jobbing at 6¾c ℔ lb.

COFFEE.—Is quiet, but prices are very firm. The stock in first hands is 4730 bags, in second hands 2,000. We quote prime 17¼ a 17⅝c, good 16½ a 16¾c, fair 15a 16⅛c ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Is in fair request at $4 75 a 5 on the landing, and $5a5 25 from store.

DIED.

Last evening, at 9 o'clock, at the age of fifteen months, JOSEPH PIERRE HENRI BELLOCQ, son of Paul Bellocq and of Mathilde Malarcher.

The friends and acquaintances of both families are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence, No. 230 Dumaine street, corner of Prieur.

Found at Sea,

ON the 12th of February, at English Bayou Bridge, a five oar BOAT, bottom painted white and the balance green. The name on the stern has been rubbed off. Said boat is now at Mr. Alex. Smith's Salt Works. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying costs.
EDWARD HALL.
feb11 2t At the Quarantine Station.

Fiscal Agency of the City of New Orleans.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 1, 1870.

THIS Bank is ready to deliver New Orleans city 7 per cent. bonds in exchange for city notes and certificates issued for same by the said Bank, late Fiscal Agent. J. J. ... Cashier.
mar1 1w

Notice.

THE undersigned having withdrawn this day, by mutual consent, from the firm of Messrs. RIZZI, GEX & KELLEY, will open at No. 15 Poydras street, in the GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS for his own account, and solicits the patronage of his friends.
mar3 1m ALEXANDER KELLEY.

Thirty-Third Anniversary
—OF—

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF FORMING.

The Fire Department of New Orleans will, those invited to assist in the celebration of their Thirty Third Anniversary, will assemble at ... o'clock, A. M., on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, in the following order:

Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1, of New Orleans.

Algiers Fire Department.
Pelican Engine Company No. 1.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Gretna Fire Department.
William Tell Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
David Crockett Engine Company No. 1.
Jefferson Fire Department.
Protector Engine Company No. 2.
Carrollton Fire Department.
Carrollton Engine Company No. 1.
Independent Engine Company No. 2.

The above companies will constitute the First Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer J. T. Condon.

Milneburg Engine Company No. 1.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2.
Vigilant Steam Fire Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics' Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

The above companies will constitute the Second Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer Paul Lacour.

Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 8.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Steam Engine Company No. 9.
Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10.
Mechanics Fire Company No. 7, of Mobile.
Irad Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14.

The above Companies will constitute the Third Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer B. Faget.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 18.
Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20.
Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Orleans Engine Company No. 21.
Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Exempt Society of Chalmette Engine Company No. 23.
Chalmette Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24.

The above Companies will constitute the Fourth Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer A. Frey.

ROUTE.

The procession will form ... at the position indicated ... [illegible]

TERMS.

...

PROGRAMME.
FIRST DIVISION.

I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal.

Aids.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN		Vice President
C. C. FLANAGAN		Secretary
JOHN GARCIA, Jr.		Treasurer
JAS. H. WINGFIELD		Assistant Engineer
ALFRED BELANGER		
DAVID BRADBURN		
PHILIP McCABE		
C. H. STOCOMB	American H. and L.	No. 2
CASPAR LOTZ		No. 3
EMANUEL BUISSEY		No. 4
L. KILLEER		No. 5
JOHN DANIELS		No. 6
JAMES P. DEACON		No. 7
JOS. MARCEL		No. 8
JOS. JACOBS		No. 9
MICHAEL HAWK		No. 10
ANTHONY SAMBOLA		No. 12
DENIS ERWIN		No. 13
E. F. BARUSHIOL		No. 14
C. A. DEISLER		No. 15
E. F. LHOSTE		No. 16
A. A. PLATSMIER		No. 20
V. SCHEE		No. 21
HENRY BENSEL		No. 22
LOUIS BAHM		No. 23
E. SCHUMACHER		No. 24
H. PANSON		Louisiana Hose
JOHN WEATHERS	Lafayette H. and L.	No. 1
JAS. H. MURPHY	American H. and L.	No. 2
M. O. TRACEY	Hope H. and L.	No. 3
P. A. McINTYRE	Pelican H. and L.	No. 4
RAMON MURO	Milneburg	No. 1
JACOB ALEXANDER	Exempt Society	
	Jefferson	No. 22
ADAM GESLEE	Exempt Society	
	Chalmette	No. 23

Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1.
Pelican Engine Company No. 1, Algiers.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2, Algiers.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Algiers.
William Tell Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Gretna.
David Crockett Engine Company No. 1, Gretna.
Protector Engine Company No. 2, Jefferson.
Carrollton Engine Company No. 1, Carrollton.
Independent Engine Company No. 2, Carrollton.

SECOND DIVISION.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS.

THOMAS O'CONNOR	Chief Engineer
J. T. CONDON	Senior Assistant Engineer
PAUL LACOUR	Assistant Engineer
B. FAGET	Assistant Engineer
A. FREY	Assistant Engineer

Milneburg No. 1, of Milneburg.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2.
Vigilant Steam Engine Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics' Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

THIRD DIVISION.

Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 8.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Steam Engine Company No. 9.
Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10.
Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7, of Mobile.
Irad Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 18.
Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20.
Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Orleans Engine Company No. 21.
Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Exempt Society of Chalmette Engine Company No. 23.
Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24.

I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal.
fe27 8t We Th Fr

Coal! Coal!

Office City Water Works,
New Orleans, March 1, 1870.

SEALED Proposals for 3000 barrels best Pittsburg COAL, to be delivered in the engine yard of these Works, subject to inspection during all the month of April next, will be received at this office until the 10th instant at 12 M. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
TOWSON ELLIS,
mar1 10th Water Purveyor.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

500 SETS Wagon HARNESS, at $8 50 a set. 200 double Barrel GUNS at $8, $12, $15 and $20. 250 RIFLES at $14. 500 REVOLVERS at $5 and $10. The above goods are very low for the quality. For sale by H. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Tchoupitoulas, bet. Poydras and Lafayette streets.
fe22 1m

A Card.

A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.
Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
sep24 6m New York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS FANNY B. PRICE. Friday Evening, March 4th, 1870. Boucicault's Great Sensational Drama of FOUL PLAY. Helen Rolleston... Miss Price. Saturday noon, Foul Play Matinee. In preparation a new drama founded upon incidents of the French Revolution. Monday Evening, Benefit of Miss Price. mar4

Varieties Theatre.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAMOUS RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. Friday Evening, March 4. Verdi's LA TRAVIATA. Saturday First Operatic Matinee—The Comic Opera of the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Popular Prices. Admission One Dollar. Children Half Price. No reserved seats. SUNDAY EVENING, Last Representation of the BOHEMIAN GIRL. mh2

Varieties Theatre.
SPECIAL CARD.

First Operatic Matinee
By the famous
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
Saturday, March 5.
When will be presented the Comic Opera of the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Admission $1. Children half price. No seats reserved.

SUNDAY NIGHT / Balfe's Romantic Opera OF THE BOHEMIAN GIRL / SUNDAY NIGHT
SUNDAY NIGHT / BOHEMIAN GIRL / SUNDAY NIGHT

Academy of Music.

Commencing Monday, February 14th. Every night, Wednesday and Saturday Noons, Fox's Pantomime HUMPTY DUMPTY, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN SENSATION DANCES. feb13 tf

Wanted.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT RETAIL APOTHECARY. One speaking French or German preferred. Address Lock Box 86. mar2 tf

MR. C. H. SLOCOMB
Announces himself as a Candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner. 1w

The Mobile Tribune.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED BY
WITHERS, EGGLESTON & CO.

THE TRIBUNE is an independent Southern newspaper, devoted wholly to the interests of the South, social, industrial and political, and with no time to spare for those of other sections. ...

CHALLENGE TO BURGLARS.

Locks that Cannot be Picked.

JUST received an invoice of French pump and book LOCKS which cannot be picked. For sale, wholesale and retail, by GERMICHEN & POHRER, Corner Old Levee and Bienville 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. Insurances 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.

F. NEWHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
And Window Shades of Every Description.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 48 Camp street, New Orleans.

Maupay's Warranted Garden Seeds.
GARDEN and PLANTATION SEEDS, ... wholesale and retail, at W. A. MAUPAY, No. 5 Gravier street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine. Send for illustrated Almanac.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN AT LAST!

PRICE'S
CELEBRATED AROMATIC STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS.

OUR TRADE MARK.
For Family Use
IXL

THIS INVALUABLE PRODUCTION IS THE result of many years application, by the proprietor, ... The Bitter is an unsurpassed STOMACHIC and stimulating preparation. ... TRY BEFORE PURCHASING. ... JAS. W. PRICE & CO., Sole Proprietors, Depot, 167 Poydras street.

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, February 14, 1870.

AT an election for Directors, held on Monday 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve for one year:

Samuel H. Kennedy, G. P. Blancand,
Paton Duret, Samuel Friedlander,
A. D. Grieff, F. D. Ruloff,
J. Lesy, Charles E. Fenner,
Edward Rigney.

At a meeting of the above named Directors, held this day, Samuel H. Kennedy, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.

PROMPTLY attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. BEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 395, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 346 Canal street, near Franklin.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.

Essays for Young Men, on the passional attraction of the sexes, and the happiness of TRUE MARRIAGE, ... Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLYNN & WINTZ,
9 .... CAMP STREET........ 9
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children BOOTS and SHOES. Also Agents for Cahill's Imperial Bronze. ... Day & Martin's celebrated English Blacking always on hand. GLYNN & WINTZ.

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.

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—Crop of 1869. The undersigned has now in store a full and large assortment of Fall and Winter Garden Seeds, to which he begs to call the attention of his friends and the public. Also, a large lot of Button Onions and Onion Sets. Country merchants supplied by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers for retailing. R. HAFNER, 103 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class steamships MISSISSIPPI, CRESCENT CITY, SHERMAN, GEN. MEADE, UNITED STATES. Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship UNITED STATES, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, March 6, at ... A. M. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00. Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. For Freight or Passage apply to ... WIGGIN, No. ... Common street.

For New York via Havana.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA. The steamship CORTES, Horatio Nelson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, March 13, at 8 A. M. PASSAGE ... $50. Freight for Liverpool, Bremen and Havre taken by this line, through Bills of Lading given for same. ... ALFRED MOULTON, ... Carondelet street.

For New York via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

To sail on FRIDAY, March 4th, at 8 A. M. The magnificent side wheel ocean steamship BIENVILLE, Baker, Commander, will leave her wharf, Post of First District, as above. ... WM. ... EVY, Agent. ... The steamship ... Morton, Commander, will follow ... Friday, March 17.

Removed.
J. A. CASABAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 13 Canal Street, between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.

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

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15 Baronne street. No. 15

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

Premium Dentistry.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 11 Dauphine Street, second door from Canal street. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

F. GONTHIER
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
34 ... Charles street 34

E. GAUDOZ,
Druggist from the Paris University, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Southern Manufactory,
JOHN NORWOOD,
Manufacturer ... Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots ... New Orleans.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
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, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell's Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

John E. Holland,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 8 Royal Street No. 8

Sugar and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS. Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., ... Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP. A Very Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO.
REFINED MOLASSES. Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana and ... brands. A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGARS. Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGARS. Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO.
CUBA SUGARS. In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO.

Stolen Bonds.

THE following Bonds of the New Orleans City Water Works were stolen ... Three Bonds of ... Four Bonds of ... The public is cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. ... PEIRE, Cashier.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse,
ELKIN & CO.
168 Canal street, Opposite Christ Church, Offer at greatly reduced prices CARPETS, MATTINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, CORNICES, OIL CLOTHS. They have also a very large variety of WINDOW SHADES.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. ...)
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.

E. HEATH,
Dealer in
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 90 Camp Street No. 90
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, BROCATELLES, TERRIES, CHINTZ, DIMITY, HOLLANDS, ENAMELED CLOTH, CANE SEATING, BURLAP, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, HAIR, TICKINGS, MATTRESSES, TWINE, SOFA, CHAIR AND MATTRESS SPRINGS, WIRE GAUZE, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR PLATES AND FRAMES, &c., &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERTZ,
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
Corner Toulouse and Robertson sts., (Old Basin.)
SEASONED and other Wood, Laths, Blinds, Doors and all kinds of Building materials, are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Orders promptly punctually attended.