The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,020

[illegible] advertisements ... for the general Page, monthly advertisements, [illegible] square ...
Regular advertisers who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR $5

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Undine"—Mortimer Troupe.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"East Lynne"—Miss Lucille Western.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE EFFECT OF THE UNITED STATES CONFISCATION LAW.

The telegraph announces that the Supreme Court of the United States has had a case under its consideration, which sprung out of a sale of property in Virginia (real estate) seized by the authorities at Washington, by virtue of the Confiscation act of Congress of 1863, on the ground that the owner had been implicated on the Southern side in the late war. The dispatch is not full but it is sufficiently so to apprise us of the point decided by the court.

The suit, it is stated, was instituted by the heirs of the party who was owner of the property at the time of the confiscation proceedings. It was not then a contest between the purchaser of the property at the confiscation sale and him who had fallen under the ban of the law, but between the heirs of the latter and the purchaser of the property. This relieved the court from the necessity of deciding as to the constitutionality of the Confiscation act and the validity of the proceedings thereunder, taken to divest the title of the owner of the property. It was sufficient for the exigencies of the case to consider what effect the Confiscation act, if constitutional, and the proceedings thereunder, if regular, and valid, had upon the rights of the plaintiffs as the heirs of their ancestor. The court decided, that the Confiscation act did not and could not reach the heirs and descendants of the parties whom that act sought to punish—that it was only his life-interest in the property which the act was intended to divest, and therefore the purchaser at the confiscation sale only obtained the use of the property during the life-time of its owner. In other words, title did not pass from the owner to the purchaser, only possession. The title, during the life-time of the owner, remained in him, and at his death passed to his heirs.

The question then which has been raised in two suits instituted in Louisiana to annul sales made under the Confiscation act, remains undecided, as we understand the terms of the decree above alluded to. In the Micou case instituted before Judge Durell, the point to be decided is this: Whether or not, supposing the Confiscation act and the proceedings had under it, to be valid, did parties holding a mortgage against the property confiscated lose their claim against it by the sale, or was it only the life-interest of the owner of the property which passed to the purchaser? The property claimed in the Micou case belonged to J. P. Benjamin, but Mrs. Micou held a mortgage against it for more than its value. This case has not yet been decided. One branch of it pends before Judge Durell and the other before the Supreme Court of the State.

The other suit instituted in Louisiana is that of Duncan F. Kenner vs. L. Madison Day, the latter having purchased the property at the corner of Carondelet and Common streets, belonging to the former, at a sale made by the U. S. Marshal in 1863 or '64 under the Confiscation act. In this suit the question is fairly raised by the owner of the property himself as to the constitutionality of the Confiscation act and the regularity of the proceedings of Judge Durell's Court in the event that the law does not violate the Constitution.

No lawyer who ever read the Confiscation act supposed for one moment that it operated beyond the life-time of the owner of the property confiscated. That is no law which punishes innocent parties, or rather, it is a monstrous perversion of law when parties are punished for acts of guilt committed by others. The Constitution of the United States declares in the most positive terms (Art. III, sec. 3) that although the Congress shall have the power to declare the punishment of treason, yet that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

We believe that the Micou heirs and Mr. Kenner rely for an annulment of the sales of their property upon the irregularity of the proceedings had before Judge Durell in their respective cases. We mean that the terms of the Confiscation law were not strictly followed, in the proceedings preliminary to the sale, and that the act being a penal one, it was obligatory upon the officers of the Government to observe with the utmost precision the very words of the law.

We presume the principal question involved will be decided shortly. There must be cases from different States now ripe for decision at Washington.

The Late Charles Redmond, Esq.

The sudden death of Mr. Charles Redmond, an old and esteemed member of the Bar of New Orleans, was announced a few days ago. This event occurred at New Iberia on the 17th inst., and, we believe, was attributed to an apoplectic attack. The deceased was a man of no ordinary talents and accomplishments. In general literature and in the literature of his profession he was well read, but he had not that success at the Bar, to which his learning and abilities well entitled him. This was due probably to that want of accommodating temper which is essential to success in every walk of life, as well as to his modest and shrinking disposition which left him behind his competitors in the race for wealth and distinction. His wit was proverbial, and although he was somewhat crotchetty in his practice at the Bar, his sociable nature made him many friends. It was in the social circle where Mr. Redmond shone. He was a good talker and had a great store of anecdotes and reminiscences of the prominent men of New Orleans, which he related occasionally, with much zest. He was fond of scientific and philosophical research and speculation, and had also some proficiency in mathematics. He had a habit of propounding, to his acquaintances, curious calculations and odd questions of a philosophical character, displaying his knowledge of such subjects. Mr. Redmond must have practised law for upwards of thirty years in New Orleans. He passes away deeply regretted by many friends who sincerely sympathize with his family in their irreparable loss.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—One of the most attractive picture galleries in New Orleans is that of Mr. W. W. Washburn, 113 Canal street, who is one of our most experienced and capable photographers in the city. His pictures are unsurpassed. The attention of our readers is directed to his card, which appears in our advertising columns to-day.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.—Nothing will restore the skin of the head to its original fairness, after it has been robbed of a copper color with hair dyes. Yet none of them will produce the rich natural hair shades brought out by the use of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a preparation clear and transparent, and which does not stain the skin. Sold by all the druggists and fancy goods dealers.

"LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL."—And now comes U. S. Marshal Clarke, of North Carolina, who tells the reporter of the Washington Republican that he has just captured at Atlantic City, Iowa, Gen. Hennet, formerly Internal Revenue Supervisor for North Carolina and South Carolina, and an accomplice named Loring, on the charge of conspiracy and collusion to defraud the internal revenue laws. Both parties have avoided the vigilance of Government detectives for nearly one year. It is alleged a system of extorting money from merchants and manufacturers was successfully carried on for some time in that section of the country, and when suspicion was directed to some of their acts, they suddenly decamped. They will be arraigned on several charges and tried at Raleigh.

Who will bet us a hat that Bennet, provided he can prove his "loyalty," incontestably, and that he only swindled "rebel" merchants, won't get off?—Ex.

The Eighth District Court—Judge Cooley's Decision.

We regret that our limited space does not permit us to publish the very able opinion delivered on Monday last by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, embodying his reasons for refusing to transfer the papers in a certain suit now before him, to the court lately attempted to be established under the name of the Eighth District Court. Judge Cooley holds the act creating this court to be plainly violative of the Constitution, for these reasons:

1. Because the Constitution has vested certain jurisdiction in the seven District Courts for the parish of Orleans, and the act creating the Eighth Court seeks to divest that jurisdiction. It is not competent, says Judge Cooley, for the Legislature to disturb, destroy or in any manner impair the jurisdiction thus granted.

2. Because the title of the act does not indicate the matter contained in the second section of the act, which treats of the manner of the appointment of the Judge and clerk, the salary of the Judge and clerk, the duration of their term of office and the manner of the selection of their successors, and therefore violates Art. 114 of the Constitution, which declares that every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

3. Because the Constitution requires that the Judges and clerks shall be elected by the people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bills Signed.—Governor Warmoth has signed the Revenue bill and the Funding bill. The former provides for the current expenses of the State, and the latter for the issuing of three millions of dollars in bonds for funding the floating debt of the State, the bonds to run for forty years and bear six per cent. interest.

Division Superintendents of Public Education.—Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments under the new School law, on the suggestion of Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education: First Division—R. C. Richardson. Second Division—E. S. Stoddard. Third Division—R. K. Diossy. Fourth Division—James McCleery. Fifth Division—R. C. Wyly. Sixth Division, or Division of New Orleans—J. B. Carter.

The Courts.—Messrs. Horner & Benedict yesterday obtained from the Supreme Court the preliminary orders for a mandamus on Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, to compel him to allow appeals in the three cases entitled: Wm. Richart vs. Lew Lane, Enoch Smith & Whitney vs. W. T. Lane, and W. W. Fisher vs. L. H. Lane. These three suits were instituted by attachment, and about one hundred head of mules seized as belonging to defendants, residents of Kentucky.

Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs by Judge Cooley, with privilege on the proceeds of the mules, about $15,000, now in the Sheriff's hands.

R. M. Sharp and Daniel Gillen claimed the mules as their own, and alleged that they were injured by the judgments, and asked to be allowed suspensive appeals on giving bonds of $500 in each case, the whole property in dispute being in safety, as it was in the Sheriff's hands.

Judge Cooley refused the appeals, and hence the application to the Supreme Court and its orders.

The Turf.—The *Picayune* has the following, giving the "fastest time" of celebrated racers:

Fastest one mile, by Herzog, at Cincinnati, 1:43¼.

Fastest two miles, by Hegira, at New Orleans, catch weight, 3:34½.

Fastest three miles, by Norfolk, in California, 5:27½.

Fastest four miles, by Lexington, at New Orleans, 7:19¾.

The best two miles was made by Lancaster, at Lexington, Ky., 3:35¼.

Fastest hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, by Jonesboro, at Metairie Course, New Orleans, 3:51½.

Missing.—Mr. Winston, well-known as the keeper at different times of various restaurants in this city, has been missing since Friday, to the serious apprehension of his friends. At the time he disappeared he was about opening a new establishment opposite the postoffice, and was residing in Algiers.

Board of Aldermen.—Regular meeting last evening. Present—Messrs. Brady, Prados, Shields, Clay, Pesson and Poynot.

On motion of Mr. Poynot, Mr. Shields was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous regular and called sessions were read and approved.

A resolution from the Lower Board granting C. Cornpollus an extension of 60 days on his contract, was concurred in.

One providing a room for the Eighth District Court was adopted on first reading.

One to allow the Economy Society $1699, for damages by a mob to their hall, was postponed.

A resolution relieving Mrs. P. Dazet from the effects of a contract of her husband with the city, and returning her $500, was concurred in.

President Pothoff having entered, took the chair.

The ordinance, passed by the Lower Board over the Mayor's veto, providing for an assessment of a special tax for the payment of the Metropolitan police, came up for concurrence.

Mr. Prados argued that the tax was not necessary now, as these warrants were already being received for taxes.

Mr. Poynot thought Mr. Prados was anticipating matters, and moved concurrence in the ordinance notwithstanding the veto. The ordinance was finally laid over subject to call.

A communication from the City Attorney was read, giving his opinion as to the liability of the city for the claim of the Recorder of Mortgages against the city for $47,501 for transcribing mortgages.

The City Attorney gives it as his opinion that the city is bound to pay the claim, unless there is error or fraud, which has had no opportunity of inquiring into.

The communication was received and the resolution of the Lower Board authorizing the payment of the claim was concurred in, by a vote of 5 yeas to 3 nays.

Mr. Camp and a delegation from the Lower Board reported that that Board had taken a recess of ten minutes, and wished to know if this Board had any communications to make to them. He was requested to ask the Lower Board to extend its recess ten minutes longer.

The ordinance providing for the sale of the stock of the city in the Jackson Railroad was passed and sent to the Lower Board for concurrence. Messrs. Prados and Shields refused to vote, and Hassinger, and Pothoff voted nay. Yeas—Clay, Pesson and Poynot. Mr. Prados voted blank.

A resolution that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn *sine die*, was laid on the table.

The special committee on the subject of the proposed compromise of the Livaudais heirs relative to the Dryades Market property reported that the subject was fully embraced in the ordinance No. 1511, new series, viz: "On the heirs of Livaudais giving a good and indisputable title to the property, then and then only the city consents to abandon its legal rights to effect the same by appeal or otherwise." The report was received, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last night, President Fish in the chair.

The Treasurer reports the receipts of the week ending Saturday, March 26th, at $1,416 65. Expenditures $16,331 79. Balance $10,050 41.

The Secretary of the Water Works reported a balance on hand of $18,350 23. Among the expenditures reported is one item of $28,170, turned over to the Fiscal Agent for interest coupons in City Bonds.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably on the adjudication of the contract to John Roy for building the "Protection Levee," giving as the reason the embarrassed condition of the city.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported favorably by resolution on the adjudication of a contract for rebuilding Milneburg Fire Company's Engine House. The resolution was adopted finally.

The Committee on Police and Health submitted a report on the subject of the storage and sale of gunpowder, stating that the existing ordinances were all-sufficient, and suggested the rigid enforcement of the same.

The Committee on Water Works reported that all proposals for the lease of said works up to this time were unsatisfactory. They notice the desirableness of extension and invite such proposals as will secure such extension and be otherwise satisfactory.

A communication was read from the Clerk of the Eighth District Court, giving notice that Thomas Ong had withdrawn the suit enjoining the leasing of the Water Works.

A resolution authorizing the joint committee to prepare an ordinance for the lease of the Water Works by public adjudication, for the payment of interest on bonds now due, and the extension of water facilities to the Third and Fourth Districts. Laid on the table.

A petition was received from property holders on Canal street, asking for the repeal of the ordinance allowing the City Railroad Company to remove their tracks to the side of the shell road. Resolution repealing the ordinance passed finally.

A petition of property holders asking that a more rigid ordinance be enacted relative to lewd and abandoned women. Referred.

Resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to cause to be removed the crossties which are piled on Goodchildren street, at the site of the old Mexican Gulf Railroad—passed finally.

Resolution appropriating $150 for repairing Clouet street, from the Levee to Chartres street, passed finally.

There being no further business before the Board, President Fish appointed Mr. Camp a committee of one to inform the Upper Board of the fact, and that the Lower Board was about to close its brilliant career. A recess of ten minutes was then taken.

After the recess, "An ordinance to provide for the sale of the stock of the Jackson Railroad owned by the city of New Orleans," was reported from the Upper Board. The ordinance has a proviso, that the sale shall not take place unless $150,000 cash can be obtained for it.

Mr. Pemberton moved to amend by striking out $150,000 and inserting $500,000. The amendment was lost.

The ordinance passed its first reading.

A motion to suspend the rules to put the ordinance on its second reading, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, and the ordinance laid over.

Resolution to send all small-pox patients to Dr. Hayes' Hospital, on Elysian Fields street.

A motion to lay on the table elicited considerable debate, in which Messrs. Sturcken and Pemberton advocated the passage of the resolution, and objected to the construction of a small-pox hospital on Common street, in the First District.

Mr. Wynne supported the motion to lay on the table, as did Mr. Camp.

The motion was laid on the table.

Resolution by Mr. Carter, empowering the Finance Committee to pledge or dispose of any securities of the city now in possession of the City Treasurer or Controller, in order to meet the salaries now due to the officers of the city government, as the same may appear on the monthly payrolls. Passed finally.

Resolution by Mr. Carter appointing Messrs. Fish, Staes and Walker a committee to take charge of the books, records, etc., of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and turn the same over to the administrators appointed under the new city charter. Adopted.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to remit the fine imposed on the Gas Company for the two nights the gas was not lighted.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Friday evening.

Arrested for Murder.—Yesterday, a man named James V. White, charged with the murder of George Thompson, in the parish of West Feliciana, some time in November last, was brought to the city by Sheriff J. H. Roberts, of Marion county, Texas, and placed in charge of Sheriff Wurzburger, at the Parish Prison, for safe-keeping.

A reward of one thousand dollars was offered by Gov. Warmoth for the arrest of White, which will be paid to Sheriff Roberts.

White, it appears, after doing the shooting, fled the country and went into Texas, where he was arrested and placed in jail upon a charge of drunkenness. While in jail he made an attempt to get away by setting fire to the building, but the timely action of the jailor frustrated his design. He was then turned over to the Sheriff, and while in his charge told him that a reward of one thousand dollars had been offered for him in Louisiana, for killing Thompson at Bayou Sara. Sheriff Roberts telegraphed to know if the statement made to him by White was correct, and receiving an affirmative reply, procured the necessary requisition, and brought the prisoner at once to New Orleans.

The party arrived this morning upon the steamer Era No. 11.

White, we understand, admits the killing of Thompson, but says it was done in self-defense; that Thompson was quarreling with a third party, and he interfered to separate them, when he was attacked and shot back to protect himself.

He bears the reputation, we understand, of a dangerous character, and has in one of his legs no less than twelve marks made by bullet holes received in encounters in which he has been engaged.

Daylight Robbery.—The residence of Dr. Ritchie, No. 288 Prytania street, corner of Second street, was entered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, and the upper part of the house completely ransacked and a considerable amount of jewelry and other valuables stolen. The amount stolen was not yet ascertained last night, but it is supposed to be large. There were five servants in the lower part of the house at the time of the robbery. There is no clue to the thieves.

Police Assessment in St. Bernard.—The Police Jury of St. Bernard organized yesterday and elected Capt. A. F. Wild, President. The ordinance assessing the Metropolitan Police tax in and for the parish, was unanimously adopted.

Whisky on False Pretences.—Paul Guzman was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Recorder Becker at the instance of E. Chandler, No. 20 Julia street, who charges Paul with having, with an oily tongue and false pretences wheedled him, the said Chandler, out of a whole barrel of whisky, valued at $46. Paul is locked up.

The jury in the case of John Griffin, charged with murder, in the killing of T. E. Stapleton the night of the 5th of November, near the corner of Basin and Perdido streets, which case has occupied the attention of the Court the past two days, were unable to agree last night on a verdict, and were locked up till this morning.

Recovering.—The man Campbell, who attempted the other evening to cut his throat and severed his windpipe only, after having severely cut a young man named Winston, who was working under him in a restaurant on Basin street, is recovering. His windpipe having been mended with a needle. Winston, who is but 20 years of age, was gashed across the forehead.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury have found true bill against the following parties:

Vincent Spadolio for the murder of Rosario Darnell, on the 10th of March.

James Riley for illegal imprisonment of Wm. McKinney and Wm. H. Toler, on the 19th of March.

Thos. Moran and James Brown for illegal imprisonment of Paul Vallon and L. D. Ferrere.

From Washington.

ANOTHER BLAST AGAINST CORRUPTION.

Washington, March 25.—G. W. McCranie, a member of Congress elected from the Fifth District of Louisiana, is out in a letter for publication here, in which he quotes from a recent letter of Jasper W. Blackburn, an ex-member from that State who sold his cadetship, and who says it is well understood at Washington that no great enterprise involving any appropriation can be consummated, and so far offices obtained without the payment of sums of money. In other words, and in plain English, without bribery. It is expected that this letter will produce a fresh outburst of indignation in a Congress which takes the nerve to carry through an investigation vitally affecting its honor.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN COLOR.

Considerable excitement was exhibited at the National Theatre over the admission to the private boxes of the theatre of four colored persons, who occupied the same during the performance. No adverse demonstration was made. It is the first incident of the kind that has occurred here.

The Senate took up and approved the nomination of Mr. Bradley for the United States Supreme Court, which has been pending [illegible] long. By this result the court gains an accomplished jurist and the carpet-baggers are disgracefully defeated in their scheme of foisting upon the highest judicial tribunal of the land one of their own clan. It may be stated here that the Democratic Senators have from the first hailed the nomination of Mr. Bradley as that of one so respectable and worthy, though a Republican, that the wonder grew how Grant ever came to pick him out. This is the reason his nomination was stuck so long in the Senate.

The *World's* correspondent says of Mr. Justice Bradley's confirmation by the Senate:

The United States Supreme Court has now its full complement of Judges. Bradley, the last nomination, was confirmed on Monday. He is, of course, a Republican, but the fact that the Southern Radical Senators were bitterly opposed to his confirmation, and that the Democrats voted for him, renders it probable that his politics do not run to extremes.

A correspondent speaking of the debate in the Senate on the admission of Gen. Ames as Senator from Mississippi, says:

That astute and remarkably modest Senator, Thayer, rushed into the arena to attack the intellectual athletes Conkling and Thurman, and got for his reward a back-handed slap from the latter which sent him reeling to his corner amid the hearty laughter of the audience.

He inquired partly of Thurman: "If Ames went back to Maine would he be allowed to vote?" Thurman replied that it would depend upon his politics; but certainly he would be legally entitled to vote in Maine.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.—The United States Constitution provides that "no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." Senator Conkling, in his report on the credentials of General Adelbert Ames, calls attention to the above requirements of the Constitution, and says that his election took place on January 18, 1870, at which time General Ames was a military officer, stationed in Mississippi, by order of supreme military authority, and was acting as Provisional Governor, by appointment from General McDowell. Senator Conkling and the majority of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that the presence of General Ames in these two characters did not constitute the requisite legal residence, notwithstanding his declaration, when consenting to become a candidate for the Senate, that he intended to leave the army and reside in Mississippi, and notwithstanding his subsequent resignation from the army, which was accepted by the President before signing the bill to admit the State. This view is in accordance with all the established precedents, and which are carried practically into effect every year by the return of Government officers from Washington and other places to their homes, for the purpose of voting. The presence of an officer of the United States in any place in the discharge of his duty neither takes away his old domicil nor establishes a new one.

States often "depend for their existence," not upon intellectual freedom, etc., but upon intellectual torpor and stupor. Witness these United States this day, the stupidest and foolishest system ever yet invented in the world.—*Irish Citizen.*

"Here's to the ladies of the two hemispheres," said an American at a recent international dinner in Paris. "For my part," responded a Frenchman, here's to the two hemispheres."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Angry Discussion Over the Texas Bill.

The Bill Passed the Senate.

The New York Political Difficulties.

FROM EUROPE.

Banquet of Minister Motley.

Prince Bonaparte Coming to America.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 29.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $[illegible].

A delegation representing the National Banks were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They protested against the 5th article of the Funding bill, which makes a change of bonds compulsory.

There were no Southern nominations made to-day.

The following nominations were confirmed to-day: Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor; Mr. Purman, Internal Revenue Assessor, Florida, vice Wilson; John Hoy, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, vice Horatio J. Perry, suspended; James M. Mason, (colored) of Arkansas, Consul General to Liberia, and Mr. Ralph as Inspector of Steamboats for the Eighth District.

HOUSE.—The Election Committee reported adversely to Mr. Segar as a representative from Virginia at large; action in his case has been indefinitely postponed.

The Pension bill has been postponed for two weeks at the request of Mr. Schenck, who wishes to push the tariff bill through.

Mr. Logan made a long personal explanation regarding Gen. Sherman's letter on the army bill, which was recently passed through the House.

The tariff bill was resumed and discussed.

The House is in session to-night for discussion only.

SENATE.—The heirs of the late John Minor Botts, of Virginia, ask compensation for property taken during the war.

The Finance Committee reported that the income tax be continued during 1870, but reduced to 3 per cent. thereafter.

A bill was introduced to prevent the punishing of any person for election frauds.

The preliminary business to the admission of Texas was passed over by a vote of 29 to 29. Vice President Colfax voting affirmatively.

The case of Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, was postponed in favor of the Texas bill.

The Judiciary Committee have been discharged from any further consideration on Texas.

The Texas bill then came before the Senate, and passed with an amendment striking out the clause regarding the terms of the original admission of the States. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence by a strict party vote.

There was an executive session on the San Domingo treaty, but no vote was taken.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, March 29.—The proceedings in the Senate to-day on the admission of Texas were very interesting.

During the discussion Messrs. Trumbull and Sherman became quite angry.

The following is the best report obtainable to-night: Everything on the calendar was made to give way on the motion of Mr. Sherman to Texas, and the Texas matter was taken from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Trumbull could see no necessity for this, that the Georgia bill and the case of Ames had both been under discussion for several days and should be disposed of. He did not see why the Senator from Ohio wished to take the Texas bill from the hands of the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman replied that he not to be deterred from his duty by any mere feeling of etiquette; there were important reasons, both political and National, why Texas should be admitted at once, so that the Fifteenth Amendment should be officially proclaimed, and that disturbing element should be removed from our midst. He was surprised that the Senator from Illinois should seek to obstruct the will of the majority of the Senate, and that majority was anxious that the Texas bill should be taken up.

Mr. Trumbull said he would like to know by what authority the Senator from Ohio assumed to speak for the majority of this body; that never since he (Trumbull) had been in the Senate had such an act of gross discourtesy been perpetrated towards any committee of this body as that which was perpetrated by the Senator from Ohio yesterday, after he (Trumbull) had assured Mr. Drake and the Senate yesterday that, the committee would report upon the Texas bill as soon as the Senate was ready to consider it. The majority of the Senate last week had a consultation, and the Texas matter had been spoken of, but there was no indication then that they desired to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the bill. Has the Senator from Ohio been around and counted the Senate that he is justified in assuming that a majority want to take up the Texas bill? The Senator from Ohio wants to have the Fifteenth Amendment proclaimed. If that Senator had stood by me and not [illegible] the Georgia bill we would have had that amendment proclaimed several days ago.

Mr. Sherman said his honorable friend could not draw him into a personal controversy; it seemed to be the bent of his mind to get excited and make personal remarks upon a simple question of order. He denied that he had offered any indignity to the Judiciary Committee, and he could not surrender his right, no matter what the Senator might say, and he wished him to understand this although he certainly would not wrangle about it.

The wish of the majority of the Senate was as clearly apparent to the Senator as it was to him, and he must say that the course of the Senator and of the committee, in resisting the desire of the majority, was most extraordinary. When he remembered that four millions of people were to be invested with the privileges of citizenship, he could not stop for any petty feeling of etiquette.

After some further desultory discussion, Mr. Sherman's motion to postpone the case of Gen. Ames and all other prior orders was carried by 43 to 18.

A vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. Sherman, to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Texas bill, resulting ayes 39, nays 15.

After executive session the Senate passed the House bill allowing Judge Watrous, of Texas, to resign, with a life salary.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Shenandoah City, Pa., March 29.—A terrible accident occurred at the coal mines of Richard Heckler, near this place, this morning, while four men were descending the shaft to commence work. The rope broke, precipitating them to the bottom of the mine, a distance of over sixty feet. All the men were instantly killed.

Annapolis, Md., March 29.—The Democratic State Central Committee adopted a resolution, that the State registry laws should be made to conform to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The resolution will be formally submitted to the Legislature of Maryland.

New York, March 29.—The letter received by Gen. Pleasanton from ex-Collector Bailey says his determination to leave New York was made but half an hour before he started, and he had no time to put things in order. He confirms the results of the investigation so far as they have gone, and says none of his subordinates but Deputy Collector Childs knows anything of the matter, and he got no personal benefit from using the money, asserting that it was used to ferret out fraud.

Since the discontinuance of certain of Bailey's suit against the liquor merchants, Deputy Collector Knop has been released from jail, and the charges of trespass preferred against him have been withdrawn.

The flags were at half mast on every hotel to-day in respect to the memory of the late Gen. Thomas.

St. Louis, March 29.—Owing to the sudden rise in the river, the embankment at the lower lock at Keokuk, Iowa, gave way, and the entire Government works at that point was flooded, causing great damage, in consequence of which work will be suspended until the river falls.

New York, March 29.—General Pleasanton, the newly appointed Internal Revenue Collector, vice Bailey, absconded, after taking the oath of having received a letter from his predecessor exculpating his subordinates. None knew of the matter of irregularities except Chiles, who derived no money from the transactions.

Deputy Collector Chiles has been released from the Ludlow street jail.

Martin Frank, convicted of counterfeiting tobacco stamps, has been sentenced to five years in the State's prison.

The excitement over the Tammany quarrel continues intense, notwithstanding the return of most of the politicians to Albany. Sheriff O'Brien avows his opposition to the Sweeney charter, which was reintroduced into the assembly last night, in nearly the original shape, and he says that the young Democracy will vote it down while they get up a new one in the interests of the people. Albany dispatches, however, say that the charter is sure to pass.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 29.—Emperor Napoleon has requested Prince Bonaparte to leave the country. He is coming to America.

London, March 29.—Minister Motley gave a grand banquet last evening in honor of the Queen of the Netherlands. Among the guests were Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Hughes, Browning, Anthony Froude, Mis. Norton and other literary celebrities.

The Cuban Cable fleet is nearly ready to sail. It will be the most perfectly appointed expedition that ever sailed.

Greek, the famous economist, is dead.

Madrid, March 29.—As a prelude to pardoning the Duke de Montpensier, the Count Joya, who killed Senor Olozaga a year ago has been granted an amnesty. Montpensier, however, has remained in Madrid since his duel with Prince de Bourbon.

Paris, March 29.—[illegible] Dr. Pinchon yesterday the students [illegible] and insulted the Professor [illegible] the deposition made by him at the trial in favor of Prince Bonaparte. [illegible] then was compelled to leave the [illegible]. The declaration that Pinchon would resign was received with cheers.

Ledru Rollin has arrived here.

The police paid domiciliary visits to Louis Noir, Rochefort and Charles Hugo.

Prosecutions have been commenced against the editors of the *Rappel* for articles published on the Tours trial.

London, March 29.—In the House of Lords, last evening, the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, which had already passed the House of Commons, was read the first time. Other business was unimportant.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General, in reply to a question of Mr. Ogilvie, said that owing to the reduction in trans-Atlantic postage the steamers heretofore carrying the American mails had been refused them. Consequently contracts had been made with German and other lines. He is content with the present system had been officially brought to the notice of the American Postmaster General.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Irish Land bill. A motion to adjourn debate a week was negatived. Mr. Meldham proposed an amendment for the continuation of the Ulster Custom for compensating outgoing tenants. Gladstone opposed the amendment, and after a tedious and scattering debate the amendment was rejected. Samuelson proposed to extend Ulster Custom throughout the Kingdom. Gladstone opposed this also, as did the Attorney General and it was rejected. Subsequently, an amendment legalizing the Custom in Ulster itself, was lost by majority of 259, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 29—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet—uplands 11a11¼d; Orleans 11¼a11½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

Havre, March 29—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; tres ordinaire on the spot 136¾f.

Liverpool, March 29.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet.

Frankfort, March 29.—Bonds closed heavy.

Havre, March 29.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

Paris, March 29.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 74 and 25.

London, March 29—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 90¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 29.—In the different departments of Wall street dullness is the chief feature in mercantile and financial circles; business is generally dull, and the spring trade thus far is unsatisfactory. The funding bill hangs like a pall over speculation and legitimate trade, and no improvement of consequence is looked for until the bill is disposed of. Money is very easy—the general dullness naturally limiting demand. Call loans 4@5. Prime business notes 7@8 ℔ cent. discount. Foreign exchange dull and weaker. Prime bankers' sterling 108¼@108⅜. Gold quiet and steady at the close; it opened at 111⅞, touched 112 and 111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rate 3@4 ℔ cent. Clearances $55,000,000. Governments firm in gold bonds, which show an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. Currency 6s fell off to 112, a decline of ¾@1 ℔ cent.

New York, March 29—Evening.—Discounts unchanged. Coupons '81, 113½; 5-20s of '62, 110; '64, 109¼; '65, 109½; new issues 107⅞; '67s, 108⅛; '68, 108¼; 10-40s 105⅛.

Virginia 6s, old, 70½; new, 70½. Louisiana 6s, old, 75½; new, 72½. Levee 6s, 72½; 8s, 92½. Georgia 6s, 84; 7s, 92. North Carolinas, old, 46¾; new, 23½. South Carolinas, old, 88; new, 85½. Alabamas weaker; 8s, 97; 5s, 78½.

New York, March 29—Evening.—Money a limited demand at 5@6. Sterling weaker 8½. Government closed firm; Southern securities closed generally strong.

New York, March 29—Evening.—Cotton closed heavy; sales to-day 2700 bales; prices unchanged. Flour firmer. Wheat firm—No. 2 $1 07@1 12; white Michigan $1 45. Corn scarce—new mixed Western $1 04@1 06. Provisions steady. Groceries dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firm—Cotton by steam ¼c.

Memphis, March 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings held at 22c. Receipts 410 bales; exports 132.

Galveston, March 29.—Cotton market dull. Good ordinary 18½. Sales 150 bales. Receipts 1115. Exports to Great Britain 3550. Coastwise 20. Stock 34,929.

Savannah, March 29.—Cotton market quiet. Middling uplands 21½. Sales 150 bales. Receipts 163. Exports to Continent 1691. Stock 51,114 bales.

Norfolk, March 29.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Low middling 20c. Sales 250 bales. Receipts 214. Exports coastwise 573. Stock 5106 bales.

Charleston, March 29.—Cotton dull and but little doing; middling uplands 21c; sales 100 bales; receipts 502; stock on hand 1000 bales.

Baltimore, March 29.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 22¼c; sales 125 bales; net receipts 100; coastwise 63; total 163; stock on hand 1543.

Boston, March 29.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 23¼c; sales 200 bales; receipts 128; stock on hand 13,000.

Mobile, March 29.—Cotton market dull; middlings 20½c; sales 500 bales; receipts 122; stock on hand 66,253.

Louisville, March 29.—Tobacco—sales 170 hhds; trash $4 75@5 75; lugs—$6@7 50; common $8@9; medium to fine leaf $10@38. Bagging 25c. Cotton weak; middling uplands 21c. Flour steady; extra family $5. Grain quiet and unchanged. Prime Sugar 12¾c. Prime Molasses 75c. Pork $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 11¼c; clear rib sides 15¼c; clear sides 16¼. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 14¼c; clear sides 15¼c. Prime Lard 15¼c. Hams 18½c. Whisky 93@94c.

Cincinnati, March 29.—Family Flour $[illegible]. Wheat $1 08@1 10—held 2c higher. Corn 76@80c. Oats 52@56. Rye and Barley unchanged. Cotton steady; middling uplands 21c. Whisky 93@94c. Pork $27. Bulk Meats—shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides 14¼c; clear sides 15¼c. Bacon clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 15¼c; shoulders held at 10¾c. Hams 15@18c. Lard 14¾@15c. Butter 31@37c. Cheese 15@16c. Eggs 16c. Sugar ¼c lower.

St. Louis, March 29.—Flour—spring superfine $3 50. Wheat—No. 2 spring 79@82c. Corn—mixed 79@80c. Oats 51@53c. Rye 73c. Barley—nothing done. Whisky 93c. Sugar 9¼@12¼c. Coffee firm at 19@22. Molasses 80@85c. Pork $26 75. Bulk Meats—clear sides 14¼c. Bacon—shoulders 10¼; clear sides 15½@15¼c.

Chicago, March 29.—Flour—spring extras $[illegible]. Wheat 75@79¼c. Corn 74c. Oats 37¾c. Rye 65@66c. Barley 60@[illegible]. Highwines 88. Pork, $25 75@26. Lard 14½c. Bulk shoulders 9½c. Hams 11¼c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 29.—Passed down—Glasgow at 12 last night, Sallie at 8 A. M., and Natchez at 5 P. M. Up—Richmond at 4 A. M., and Louisville at 4 P. M. River falling, slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis, March 29.—Passed up—Magenta, Continental, Tom Jasper, Dawn, Edinburg, Longworth and Dexter. River stationary. Weather warm and rainy.

Cairo, March 29.—Passed up—Robert E. Lee, Mary Miller, Kellogg, Forsythe, La Barge. Down—McGill, Church, A. J. Baker. The river has risen 8 inches during the past 24 hours. Weather rainy. Mercury 64.

St. Louis, March 29.—Arrived to-day—Great Republic and Commonwealth from New Orleans, City of Cairo from Memphis. Departed—Marble City for Memphis. River rising, but not so rapidly as yesterday. Weather warm, with light rain.

Cincinnati, March 29.—River has risen 5 feet 6 inches in last 24 hours, with 42 feet 6 inches in the channel. Weather pleasant. Arrived—Sam J. Hall from Memphis, Messenger from New Orleans.

Cairo, March 29.—Passed up—R. E. Lee, from New Orleans for Evansville, at 10 P. M.; Mary Miller, from New Orleans for Evansville, at 1 A. M. Down—T. L. McGill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, at 10; H. Church, from Cairo for New Orleans, at 4; A. J. Baker, from Pittsburg for New Orleans, at 8; Atlantic, from St. Louis for New Orleans; R. C. Gray, from Louisville for Arkansas river, at 11; Lewellyn, from Memphis for Evansville, at 11; Sam Brown, from Cairo for White river, at 1 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, from St. Louis for Memphis, at 4; Robert Burns, for Memphis, at 6. Up—J. W. Kellogg, from New Orleans for St. Louis, at 7; Mary Forsythe, from Vicksburg for St. Louis, at 7; Emilie Labarge, from New Orleans for St. Louis, at 8.

Louisville, March 29.—River rising, 12 feet in the canal and 12 feet on the rocks. Weather cloudy and cool.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 29—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Weather calm and foggy.

Arrived—Spanish brig Lealta, Gaza, master, 7 days from Havana, in ballast to Puig Bros.

Sailed—steamship I. C. Harris.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Washington, March 29.—SENATE.—After unimportant business, a long discussion was indulged in as to the order of business. The movement being made to take up the Texas bill, will probably succeed.

There is no truth in the reported extension of the time for the ratification of the San Domingo treaty.

HOUSE.—There was not a quorum of the Reconstruction Committee present this morning in the House. In order to gain time, Mr. Hodge, of Ohio, spoke for half an hour in reply to Sherman's letter about the army.

Augusta, March 29.—Col. A. R. Lamar, President of the Southern Press Association, has issued call for a convention to assemble at Savannah, Ga., April 28th, 1870.

Norfolk, Va., March 29.—The steamer James T. Wright, from New York to Mobile, put in here in distress [illegible].

San Francisco, March 29.—Gen. George H. Thomas died of apoplexy last night.

Nashville, March 29.—[illegible] passed all quietly; a heavy vote polled, and the constitution ratified.

Gen. Butler telegraphs Governor Senter instructing him to come to Washington to testify regarding affairs in Tennessee.

Lewes, Del., March 29.—The brig Marine, from Matanzas, with sugar, has gone ashore near here.

Philadelphia, March 29.—Two schooners ashore at Indian River Inlet are going to pieces.

Tours, France, March 29.—Prince Bonaparte has been sentenced to pay Victor Noir's family 25,000 francs and the expenses of the civil suit.

London, March 29.—The *Times*, discussing the result of the criminal prosecution against Prince Napoleon, says that he should not be trusted with weapons, but should be [illegible].

London, March 29—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, March 29—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales; uplands 11@11¼d; Orleans 11¼a11½d.

New York, March 29.—Stocks firmer. Money easy. Governments firm; 5-20s of 1862, 109½. Gold 111⅞. Sterling—long 8¾; short 9. Tennessees, 6s, 58; new, 56½. Virginia 6s, 70; new, 70½. Louisiana, old, 75; new, 72½. Levee 6s, 72; 8s, 92. Alabama 8s, 97½; 5s, 80. Georgia 6s, 81; 7s, 92. North Carolinas 46½; new, 22½. South Carolinas 88; new, 85½.

Decline of American Commerce.

Washington, March 23.—The following is the message of the President sent to Congress to-day, in relation to the decline of American commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—In the Executive message of December 6th, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to revive our decreasing merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to accomplish this result. Now that the committee of the House of Representatives entrusted with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decline of American commerce has completed its work and submitted a report to the legislative branch of the Government, I deem this a fitting time to execute that promise.

The very able, calm and exhaustive report of the committee points out the great wrongs which have produced decline in our commerce. It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions dollars annually, exclusive of passage money, which we should share with other nations, to foreigners for doing what should be American owned and American manned vessels. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea so far as the nation is concerned. A nation of the vast and ever increasing interior resources of the United States, extending as it does from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent and energetic population, must one day possess its full share of the commerce of these oceans, no matter what its cost. Delay will only increase this cost and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result. I therefore put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter in a way to secure an increase of American commerce. The advanced period of the year and the fact that no contract for ship-building will probably be entered into until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if there should be much delay all the large vessels contracted for this year will fail of completion before winter sets in, and will therefore be carried over for another year, induces me to request your early consideration of this subject.

I regard it of such grave importance, as affecting every interest of the country to so great an extent, that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing. This business employs thousands of workmen in their construction and manning. It creates a home market for products of the farm and shop. It diminishes the balance of trade against the United States, precisely to the extent of freights and passage money paid to American vessels, and gives the United States a superiority upon the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Our navy, at the commencement of the late war, consisted of less than 100 vessels, of about 150,000 tons, and a force of about 8000 men. We drew from the merchant which had cost the Government nothing, but which had been a source of national wealth, 600 vessels, exceeding 1,000,000 tons, and about 70,000 men, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defense in time of war. The Committee on the Cause of the Reduction of American Tonnage, after tracing the cause of its decline, submit two bills.

Their report shows with great minuteness the actual and comparative American tonnage at the time of its greatest prosperity, actual and comparative decline since, together with the causes, and exhibits other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject.

As the report is before Congress I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but I refer only to methods recommended by the committee to give back to the United States our lost commerce. As a general rule, it can be adopted. I believe that a direct subsidy is less liable to abuse than an indirect grant to the same enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to specific lines of steamers or other vessels, should not be exclusively adopted, but, in addition to subsidies to every desirable line of ocean traffic a general assistance should be given in an effective way; and therefore I recommend to your favorable consideration the two bills prepared by the committee and referred to in this message.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, March 23, 1870.

If Georgia Wants Them She can Elect Them.

Senator Howe administered a settler in the way of logic and justice to the Bullock champions in Congress in the debate on the Georgia bill.

Mr. Stewart thought it very reasonable for Congress to give the Bullockites the two years more of power they wanted.

Mr. Howe replied: "If the State of Georgia wants (them) in office for two years more, the people of Georgia can elect them next fall, can they not?"

Mr. Stewart caved at this. He finally mumbled some jabber about putting the machinery in operation to have a fair election.

Mr. Howe came back at him squelchingly, as follows:

"I may be unreasonable, but my idea is—and I wish the Senator to get the benefit of it—that a Government which can not control the State the next week after we give it power, it is not worth while to keep it in power, and the sooner we get rid of it the better."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Marshal Soult, once showing his pictures he stole in Spain, stopped before one and remarked: "I value that picture very much; it saved the lives of two estimable persons." An aid-de-camp whispered in the listener's ear: "He threatened to have them both shot immediately unless they gave it up."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1870.

The Money market proper is unchanged. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 10@12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and second grade at 1½ a 1¾ ℔ cent. ℔ month; A1 business paper without collaterals at 12@15 ℔ cent. ℔ month, and second class at [illegible]. A1 mortgage paper at 10@11 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and second class at 12 a [illegible].

Gold opened at 111⅝a111¾, (against 111⅞ at New York) and closed at 111¾ a 111⅞ (against 111¾ at New York). The sales included $2000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 111⅝, $2000, $5000, $10,000, $10,000, and $10,000 at 111¾, $25,000 at 111⅝a111¾, $1000, $10,000 and $1000 at 111⅝, $5000 and $5000 at 112, and $1500 at 112⅛. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted nominal at 110 for American half dollars, and 2¾ per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange showed only a moderate degree of animation, but with an advance in gold and sight exchange on New York rates showed a further improvement of ¼ ℔ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced about £10,000, including —— clear at 120¼; £3000 bill of lading and —— clear at 120¼; £6500 A1 bill of lading at 120¼a120¾; £2000 and £2000 A1 clear at 120¾; £2500 and £1000 at 120⅞; £5000 bill of lading at 120¼; £300 bank at 120¾; £1000 A1 clear at 121, and £5000 bank at 121¼. In Francs there were sales of 125,000 A1 commercial, of which 75,000 at 4.71¼, 40,000, 60,000, 20,000 and 100,000 at 4.71¾. Sterling may be quoted at 120¼@120¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 121¼@121¾ for bank; and Francs 4.71¼ a 4.70 for the former, and —@4.67½ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were light and rates ruled stiffer. The banks drew on New York at ⅛@¼ per cent. premium, but mostly at the latter, and the sales included $10,000 and $15,000 commercial sight, on New York, $25,000 and $150,000 bank, and $50,000 private bankers' at ⅛ per cent. premium, and $10,000 bank at 3-32.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 300 and 500 shares Ship Island Canal at $1 87½, 600 at $1 80, and 500 at $1 90, 25 Mississippi Valley Levee at $6 25, and 50 at $7, and 100 at $7 25. 1 Pneumatic and Propelling Company at $75, 1 at $80 and 1 at $100, 15 City Railroad at $107 50, and 50 Louisiana State Bank at $17 25, and, by auction, 70 shares Bank of New Orleans at $60 75, 1 share Metairie Association, $200 paid, at $200, and 100 Mechanics' & Agricultural Fair Association at $14 50. Yesterday, not previously reported, 10 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at $60 and resold at $60 25, and on Thursday 1 share Baronne Gas Light Company at $240 which was subsequently resold at $250.

We heard of no transactions in Bonds, excepting 2 Boston City $[illegible] each at $[illegible]. We noticed [illegible] activity in Warrants, the sales [illegible] $4000 State at [illegible] $1000 at [illegible] State at [illegible] and [illegible] City [illegible] at [illegible]. There were sales reported of [illegible] [illegible] and State warrants at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nothing reported [illegible] Some of the dealers were not allowed to [illegible] than [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] across their counter [illegible] to [illegible] refused to bid.

LATER.—At the Board [illegible] seven [illegible] $1000 gold sold at 111¾ [illegible] shares Ship Island Canal Stock at $1 90 [illegible] Louisiana State Bank at $17 25 and $2000 State Warrants at [illegible]. The following offers and bids were made during the session:

	Asked	Bid
N. Orleans Gas Light Company Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter-house	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne streets Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics and Traders Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] and Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do Second Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, par bond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Levee Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
State coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Notes discount	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Co. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association	15	[illegible]
Polk County Copper Mines	17	[illegible]
Gold	111¾	111⅝

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER. No. 148 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

GOLD.	
Quota—	
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 87
Old "	4 80
English Bank Notes	4 81
20 Francs	3 81
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	19
X Thaler	7 80
X Thaler Prussian	7 75
X Guilders Holl.	3 85
Krouen	8 25
Ducats	2 25
Spanish Doubloons	16 00
Patriot	15 25
SILVER.	
English Silver	$4 [illegible]
French "	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Spanish "	[illegible]
French Crowns	[illegible]
German "	[illegible]
Thaler	[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]
Species	[illegible]
Spanish Silver ℔ Unce	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 3000 bales at firm prices for clean white cottons, but at easier rates for mixed and poor lists, without any quotable variation in either. We accordingly repeat our previous quotations as follows: Low ordinary 15a16¼c; ordinary 17¼a18¼c; good ordinary 19¼@19¾; low middling 20¾@21; middling 21½@22; strict middling 22¼a 22½, and good middling 22¾@23c.

The inquiry was only moderate and several buyers withdrew on their being unable to find any but trifling lots at inside figures, while they were not at liberty to pay more. Others went on at the ruling rates, but the movement was of no time marked by any animation. Strict good ordinary and strict low middling brought full prices, the former commanding even a fraction above our outside figures, and a style between strict good ordinary, and low middling selling up to 20½c. Strict low middling sold at from 20¾@21c. The supply was limited and the assortment poor.

The sales for the past three days sum up 10,000 bales and the receipts 14,775, embracing 720 from other delivery ports and 14,015 proper, against 11,236 proper for the corresponding time last week. Receipts proper since September 1st 934,700 bales, against 713,545 last year. The receipts comprise 25,300 bales, embracing 13,960 to Liverpool, 5911 to Havre, 1357 to Cronstadt, 1481 to Boston and 2581 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		770
Arrived since last statement	4,491	
Arrived previously	979,925—984,416	
		985,186
Cleared to-day	5,484	
Cleared previously, and burnt	787,407—792,891	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		192,295

To-day's exports embrace 4844 bales to Liverpool, 2283 to Havre, and 1559 to Cronstadt. Receipts proper since Friday evening 14,015 bales, against 11,236 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st, 934,700 bales, against 713,545 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 281 hhds. Sugar and 198 bbls. Molasses. The sales of Sugar embrace 200 hhds. Inferior is quoted at 6¾ a 7¼c; common 7¾@8¼c; fair 8¾@9¼c; good fair 9¾@10c; fully fair 10¼@10¾c; prime 10¾@11c; choice 11¼@12c; seconds 8¾c; yellow clarified 12¼@12¾c; white 13½ a 13¾c.

Of Molasses, some cistern bottom and fermenting sold at 50@55c ℔ gallon. Fermenting is quoted at 25@45c; plantation reboiled 40@45c; city refinery reboiled 50@70c. Syrup $1@1 10 ℔ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Lorena, from Cincinnati, and Thompson Dean, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is in good supply and dull. Fine is quoted at $3 75@4; superfine $4 25; single extra $4 50a4 75; double extra $5 25; treble extra $5 75@6 50; choice extra $6 75@7 50; family extra $8@8 50 ℔ bbl. The sales to-day were confined to 900 bbls, of which 125 single extra and 200 double extra at $5; 50 and 100 treble extra at $6 50, and 100 double extra on private terms.

CORN—The supply is exceeding the demand, and prices are ruling in favor of buyers. Sales to-day 1100 sacks, of which 100 and 200 white and 419 white mixed at 95c; 1000 do at 97½c; 200, 1846, 200, 880 and 1000 white at $1 ℔ bushel.

OATS—Are dull; 200 sacks sold at 62c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—650 sacks sold in lots at $1 15 ℔ 100 lbs; 100 at $1 25, and 100 at $1 30 ℔ 100 lbs. It is scarce again.

HAY—Is in moderate supply and demand at $28 for prime and $29 for choice Western. Several hundred bales were sold in lots today at these prices.

PORK—Yesterday, not reported, 275 bbls mess sold in two lots at $28 50. To-day 100 bbls even weight mess sold at $28 25, and 85 over weight at $28 50 ℔ bbl. It is retailing at $29 ℔ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—25,000 lbs shoulders, in bulk, sold on private terms; 10 casks do at 10¼, and 12 casks rib sides at 12@[illegible] ℔ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 10½c, clear rib sides are jobbing at 14c, clear 14¾c.

BACON—Is quiet but firm, with a retail and job business doing; 5 casks shoulders sold at 12c; 12 clear rib sides at 15¾; 5 do clear sides at 15c; 13 tierces sugar-cured Hams at 17¼c; 7 tierces sugar cured hams and 5 barrels and half barrels sugars cured joles sold at 18c, and 10 tierces Hams at 18½c ℔ lb.

LARD—Is quiet at 14¾@15c for tierces and 16¾@17c for kegs, with a retail or job trade at the outside prices.

BREAKFAST BACON—Commands 18¾@19¼c ℔ lb.

WESTERN WHISKY—Is dull at 90@[illegible] ℔ gallon. 135 bbls sold on private terms.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 50@7 50; Geese $9@10; Turkeys $10@14 ℔ dozen; Eggs 25@26c ℔ dozen.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 29, 1870.
Arrived yesterday—132 Texas Beeves, 172 Calves and Yearlings.
Sold yesterday—30 Texas Beeves, 35 Hogs, 6 Milch Cows.
Stock on Sale—379 Texas Beeves, 230 Calves and Yearlings, 81 Hogs, 627 Sheep and 13 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, choice, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows (choice) ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with calves, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

Saint Louis Church of the City of New Orleans.
NOTICE OF ELECTION.
THE PEWHOLDERS of said Church are hereby notified that an election for two Wardens will be held at the Secretary's office, No. 20 St. Anthony's Alley, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., in conformity with the statute of the charter of incorporation of the Church of St. Louis, of the City of New Orleans, approved on the 11th day of March, 1805. [illegible] FRANCIS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.
Varieties Theatre.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the illness of CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, She will be unable to appear this Tuesday Evening, March 29, 1870.
The beautiful Domestic Drama, adapted from Tennyson's Enoch Arden, entitled UNDER THE PALM, Will be performed instead of CAMILLE. The full strength of the company will appear.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

JAMES TURNER & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, No. 20 Camp Street, under City Hotel.
THE Prescription Department ... [illegible]

Planters' Harness
AT $[illegible] a Set.
200 [illegible]

Flour. Flour.
DRESSAN & KRILOUR.
[illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
[illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
[illegible] conformity with the charter. ... S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Special Notice.
Office of the Crescent Mut. Ins. Co.
New Orleans, March 24th, 1870.
IN conformity with the Fourth Article of the Amended Charter of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company an election of Trustees to serve for one year, from the first Monday in June next will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY the fourth day of April, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

For Sale,
ON account of departure, a GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, No. 256 Poydras street, left side, between Dryades and Rampart. For further particulars, apply to E. DUPRE, on the premises.
P. S.—Wooden shoes and Shoes are offered at cost price until the day of departure.

Office of the Merchants' Mut. Ins. Co.,
No. 108 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, March 14th, 1870.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election for Eleven Directors shall be held at the office of this Company, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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.

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

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.

Returned to New Orleans.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
SO long and favorably known here, has returned and resumed the HARDWARE business at No. 133 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Peter and Jefferson streets, where he solicits a share of the patronage of his old friends and customers, as also that of the public generally.

Succession of Widow Augustin Jeantreau.
ONE of the finest Orange Orchards of the State, having 500 (more or less) bearing trees, situated at about 45 miles below the city, on the left bank of the river, parish of Plaquemine, measuring four arpents front, will be sold at public auction (on the place) on the 20 of April. It being a succession sale, the arpents will be sold separately. The orchard's revenue is from three to four thousand dollars a year. Terms—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years. For more particulars, apply to Mr. JEAN FREAU, on the steamboat Hunter.

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 25, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 348 Canal street, near Franklin.

Notice.
THE undersigned having withdrawn this day, by mutual consent, from the firm of Messrs. MIZZI, GEX & KELLEY, will open at No. 32 Poydras street, in the GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS for his own account, and solicits the patronage of his friends.
ALEXANDER KELLEY.

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

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

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERTZ, PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts. (Old Basin.)
SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments punctually attended to.

NEW DISCOVERY.
J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculté de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, [illegible] are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD.
General Depot—A. BERNARD, 31 Cedar St., 2d floor.
For sale by all respectable druggists.

J. Boutelhps, DYER AND SCOURER, 133 Poydras Street, Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans.

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S Mechanical Steam Bakery,
75, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge.

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Peg Straps.
H. SPILLMANN'S Truss and Supporter Truss Patented 7th September, 1868. It is worn with more comfort than any other Truss in the world, in all changes of life by both sexes.
The Medical fraternity is most respectfully invited to examine the Truss.
Also sole proprietor of the well known W. Johnson's Patent Pad Truss, for Louisiana, and manufacturer of all description of Arthopedic attachments.
Particular attention paid to children.
A lady attending the ladies.
H. SPILLMANN, 12 Baronne Street.
State rights for sale for the above Truss.

TREATMENT of SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDON, Druggist from the Paris University, Corner Conti and Burgundy 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 one-half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwellings, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks [illegible].
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
[illegible] CARRIERE, Vice President.
[illegible], Secretary.

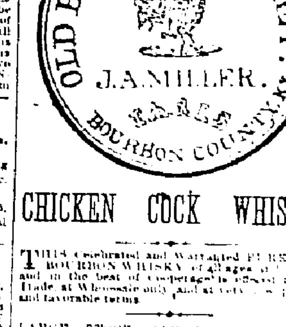
Hibernia Bank of New Orleans.
[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Sixteenth Annual Statement.
[illegible]

TRUSTEES.
Charles Briggs, Ant. Carriere, Geo. A. Fosdick, E. Brugier, Chas. Lafitte, P. Auders, Alfred Keator, A. French, Geo. W. Dunbar, E. F. [illegible], Geo. W. [illegible], Alfred M. [illegible], Henry F. [illegible], E. Marrero, Chas. W. [illegible], A. R. Mortimer [illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., Baronne Street [illegible]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY AT E. A. TYLER'S, 115 Canal Street 115
Agent for the [illegible] WATCH.
WATCHES of all the best makers [illegible]
[illegible]



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY in packages [illegible] and in the best of cooperage is offered to the Trade at Wholesale only and at very low prices and favorable terms.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents for the State, 90 Magazine Street.

E. HEATH, Dealer in UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS, WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS, No. 99 Camp Street No. 99
WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, CANVASS, BROCATELLES, TERRIES, REPS, CHINTZ, DIMITY, HOLLANDS, ENAMELED CLOTH, HAIR CLOTH, CANE SEATING, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, CURLED HAIR, TICKINGS, MATTRESS, SOFA, CHAIR and MATTRESS SPRINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR GLASS PLATES and FRAMES, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S Foundry and Boiler Manufactory, Corner of Erato and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MANUFACTURER of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Presses, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Railroad Frogs, [illegible] Kettles, [illegible] and all kinds of [illegible].

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 [illegible] [illegible] Opposite [illegible]

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER
The standard reputation attained by this superior article [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fauchor 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.

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS —USE— Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate —AND— FINE GROUND BONE, THE GREAT FERTILIZERS. LOUIS STERN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS, Office No. 18 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first class Steamships CRESCENT CITY, GEN. MEADE, SHERIDAN, UNITED STATES, MISSISSIPPI, WESTERN METROPOLIS, EMILY B. SOUDER.
Sailing from New York and New Orleans [illegible]
The steamship UNITED STATES, [illegible] BLANCHARD, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson Market, on Saturday, April 2, at 3 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $60 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
Through Bills Lading given to Liverpool, Havre and Bremen.
For freight or Passage apply to LOW & LEVI WILCOX.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow, leaving on [illegible] April 9, at 3 P. M.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
Comprising the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible] Commander, will leave [illegible] Saturday, April 2, at 8 A. M.
[illegible] $50.
[illegible]

For New York via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
[illegible]

For [illegible] and Havana.
[illegible]

J. A. [illegible] SURGEON DENTIST, [illegible]

Dr. C. B[illegible], 116 & 118 St. Charles St.

Premium Dentistry.

CHAS. E. KEELS, DENTIST.

F. GONTHIER TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, St. Charles Street.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS, CRUSHED SUGARS, LOUISIANA SUGARS, CUBA SUGARS [illegible]

F. NEWHALL, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN PAPER HANGINGS, And Window Shades of Every Description.

Dr. Lisa

Southern Manufactory, JOHN NORWOOD.

[illegible] Jones' Asbestos Roofing.

Treatment, by Dr. Boyer [illegible] Gout and Rheumatism.