The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1870 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,017.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Daily Edition—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3. Single copies, 10 cents.

Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, during the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

In the Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $3 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged at full rates for each insertion.

In the Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $5 per month.

Merchants, Board, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above regular rates as may be agreed upon.

No allowance shall such discount unless it be so stated.

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

All Advertisements marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All Advertisements without a marked number, will be published six times.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Charles VI." At noon—"Les Noces de Diable."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last night of the engagement of Mr. Emmet—"Fritz, our German Cousin." "Colleen Bawn." At noon—"Fritz."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Eichberg's comic opera, "Doctor of Alcantara." At noon—"Lurline."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Son of Ice, or A Sailor's Prayer." At noon same play.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Nos. 6 and 8 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A NEW WAY OF DECIDING CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

A unique decision has lately been rendered by one L. W. Baker, Parish Judge of Bossier parish, which we think deserves to be republished. This judicial light is evidently a wit of the fresh water, and we think he should be known. We therefore propose to give him an airing.

The decision referred to was pronounced in a certain suit tried before this Parish Judge of Bossier, which, as he says, involved the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, adopted at the session of 1869. The defendant, it appeared, had refused the payment of a certain tax levied against him by the Police Jury of Bossier parish, on the ground of its inconsistency with the State Constitution. We are not informed in what respect the tax violated fundamental principles. The opinion of the Judge does not set forth the particular article of the Constitution alleged to be in conflict with the Revenue Act, or does it state in what form the suit was instituted, whether by injunction or otherwise, but it does not matter, so far as the object we have in view is concerned. We only intend to comment upon one humorous observation made by His Honor Judge Baker. It is this:

"*The modern tendency of legislation is to change the construction to be in accordance with the will of a majority of the people, or to suit the emergency of the case, and if they won't bear such construction, to ask the people to change them.* The emergency, the reason of this Revenue law, must be noticed here. In 1869, the State Government was new; it was burthened with a heavy old debt. The State had just rebelled, and a large and influential part of the people were bitterly opposed to its Government as organized. The people were advised by leading business men, and by the party press, to resist the payment of taxes by injunctions and every other legitimate legal manner so as to impoverish and break up the State Government; and lawyers throughout the State had prepared injunctions written out to carry out such plan. The Legislature met this emergency with the Revenue act of 1869. It is true that the Bill of Rights, Const. 1864, Art. 95, expressly that all courts shall be open, and that in them all citizens may seek redress of grievances.

But this was intended to be a means to destroy the State Government, and to ignore the State Constitution, and hurl the community into anarchy and ruin even by the wide *purpose of human rights* and are thwarted by legislative act, they are certainly in a condition to fall back on the constitutional declarations of *rights secured only by Constitution opposed.*

I am of opinion that the Constitution of the State and the emergency of then existing and the present condition of society justified the Legislature in passing the Revenue act of the same.

Therefore, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the plea to the jurisdiction of the Parish Court be sustained, and that this suit be dismissed, and that T. M. Gilmer, plaintiff, pay all costs of suit.

This 19th day of March, 1870.

(Signed) L. W. BAKER,

Parish Judge of Bossier, La.

Supposing that a writ of error should be granted to Supreme Court.

We say gratified to learn that the editorial corps of that powerful journal, the New York Tribune, will be represented by one of its members at the approaching fair of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, to be held in this city, on the 23d of April next. A letter has been received by Luther Holmes, Esq., the Secretary of the Association, from Mr. Joseph B. Lyman, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune, announcing that he will probably be present on the occasion; and that he will be pleased to meet with planters from the surrounding country, his object being to learn from them how the South can be best assisted in developing her resources. Mr. Lyman is of opinion that it is by encouraging the immigration of skilled white labor that this great object is to be attained. In this opinion many of our planters, and factors, and business men concur. At all events, we are sure Mr. Lyman will receive a hearty welcome in this community. Our people will gladly confer with him on a subject so vital to their prosperity, and afford him all the information that may be at their command.

IMPORTANT.—The use of the dirty, hair staining compositions, since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, or RALWAYS FOR THE HAIR. With marvelous promptness it produces the exact shade of color desired, and is literally transparent and lasting. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—The Hon. A. P. Edgerton of Indiana, said the other day:

"When the late war broke out a good loyal citizen came over and said, 'I lend the Government $100,000 in gold.' I have no the $100,000 in gold from the Government, and still have the $100,000 due me.

Two hundred and forty Chinese coolies have sailed from Canton for New Orleans. One hundred have been engaged by Wade Hampton for his Mississippi plantation.

BENEFIT OF MR. MICHOT.—Mr. Michot, one of the most popular artists and one of the most accomplished tenor singers New Orleans has ever possessed, announces his benefit for Monday next. He has selected the opera of "Romeo and Juliet" for that occasion, in which he personates the character of *Romeo*, one of his most successful roles. The house, we know, will be crowded, for Mr. Michot numbers his admirers by the thousand. It is only necessary to announce the benefit to secure for this gifted singer a marked expression on the part of our musical-loving people of the gratification they have experienced from his really superior performances. This gentleman has certainly studied to please the patrons of the Opera. As the season has progressed they have not overlooked the efforts he has made to justify the high reputation with which he came to Louisiana, and those efforts are acknowledged to have been completely successful. Mr. Michot, circumstances favoring him, will, on Monday next, pour forth his sweetest notes, in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic plaudits with which he is always greeted, when he makes his appearance at the Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This week closes the engagement of the beautiful and accomplished artiste, Miss Kate Reignolds, who appears to-day noon and to-night, and to-morrow night for the last time in her exquisite personation of the dual character of *Louise de Lascours* and *Oguritte*, in the thrilling and beautiful sensational drama "Sea of Ice," in which the scenes representing the ship and the sea itself are contrived with realistic beauty and effect. The play is one of surpassing interest, especially to ladies and children, to whom the matinee, at noon, will afford a splendid opportunity of seeing it. The whole play is admirably presented, and Miss Reignolds in her double role is well assisted by the general artists of her company.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The very excellent and amusing young actor, Mr. Jos. K. Emmett, appears to-night again in his great character of *Fritz, Our Cousin German*, which he will play also at the matinée to-day, noon. The programme for such occasion embraces also "Colleen Bawn." It is well worth while to make a point to see him in this character, in which he dances and sings some of his very amusing and characteristic songs. To-morrow night, that excellent artiste and accomplished leading lady of the St. Charles company, Miss Alice Gray, takes her benefit, which, we trust, will be a handsome testimonial to her merits.

Monday night is fixed for the benefit of Mr. Charles Pope, who certainly deserves the highest favor at the hands of the public for the care he has taken in gratifying their wishes during his management of the St. Charles. The play of "Robert Emmet" will probably be the selection.

Tuesday evening the celebrated Morlacchi Ballet Troupe make their first appearance.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—There will be a matinée at the Varieties to-day, noon, when will be repeated Isabell's beautiful fairy opera "Lurline," by the Richings English Opera Troupe.

To-night we are to have the very amusing comic opera, "Doctor of Alcantara," which will close the engagement of this excellent troupe. We advise those who have not seen them to avail themselves of these last opportunities of doing so. Some of the troupe, Mrs. Richings, Miss Hawson and Mr. Drayton especially, are excellent artists.

Monday night Miss Charlotte Thompson makes her first appearance.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Les Bibelots du Diable," a grand fairy piece in 3 acts and tableaux, is to be given at the matinée to-day, noon, and at night Halévy's grand opera in 5 acts, "Charles VI."

To-morrow night "Les Bibelots du Diable" is to be again produced, and Monday night we are to have Gounod's grand opera in 5 acts, "Romeo and Juliette" for the benefit of Mr. Michot, which will, of course, be one of the grand events of the operatic season.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—The general public will find much to interest their curiosity at Col. Ames' Museum, on St. Charles street, opposite to the St. Charles Hotel. Col. Ames, by the way, is making his arrangements for starting his mammoth Circus and Menagerie combination shortly, which, as usual with him, will no doubt eclipse his former contributions to the gratification of the public in that line, as improvement is the order of his ambition.

From Washington per Mail.

Western papers contain the following dispatches:

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Washington, March 22.—After more than a month's discussion of the various phases of the Cubanquestion, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, at their meeting this morning, came to an important conclusion by voting to adopt the following joint resolution, and recommend its passage by Congress. It is entitled "a joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain," and is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States be and hereby authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strict and impartial neutrality on the part of the Government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That all acts or parts of acts, and all provisions of the statute approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, shall be construed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

This is substantially the resolution introduced in the House by General Banks on the 16th of February last, except a modification of the last section. The resolution originally proposed that the act of 1818, better known as the Neutrality Law, should be inoperative and void so long as the contest continued. But now the suspension is unlimited. If this joint resolution passes both Houses of Congress and receives the signature of the President, the people of Cuba engaged in the contest with Spain will be accorded the substantial belligerent rights to which Spain is now entitled from the United States Government, and can purchase vessels of war and do other acts of a belligerent in this country. The action of the committee to-day is a sufficient answer to the stories recently published that the interviews of the Secretary of State with the committee had silenced its contemplated action on this important question.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Associate Justice Strong has been assigned to the Third Judicial District, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Associate Justice Bradley will be assigned to the Fifth Judicial District, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. This district has been for some time past attached to the 6th District, to which Judge Swayne has recently been reassigned.

The Southern Railroad Association.

The Louisville Courier-Journal publishes the following:

The Southern Railroad Association is an organization of Eastern capitalists, most of them residents of Boston and Philadelphia, we believe, which controls and operates the Mississippi Central Railroad. This railroad is a link in the direct line between Chicago and New Orleans, extending from Jackson, Tenn., where it forms a junction with the Mobile and Ohio, to Canton, Mississippi, a distance of 236 miles. From Canton to New Orleans the road is owned by a distinct corporation, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, whose President is Gen. Beauregard. It is reported that the Southern Railroad Association is making strenuous exertions to control the election of the latter company next April, and obtain possession of its road. If successful it would then operate the whole line from Jackson, Tennessee, to New Orleans, four hundred and forty-two miles long. A week ago this association held eight hundred thousand dollars of Great Northern stock, and was preparing to secure the passage of a bill at an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature, authorizing the sale of the stock belonging to that State. If the Association is successful Col. Ayres, of Pennsylvania, will probably be Superintendent of the Great Northern road.

"Honor among thieves" is no motto of the carpet-bag party of the South, for they are tearing each other to pieces like mad wolves. A Democrat would rather carry the devil over the bridge than the devil behind the foremost, too. The devil owns Northern road.

The New York World thinks the conduct of the Prince of Wales, who voluntarily became a witness in the Mordaunt divorce case, is in honorable contrast to that of Gen. Grant, who refused and justify before the gold-conspiracy committee. The World evidently forgets, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, that the Prince of Wales had the advantage of being innocent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.—We had the pleasure last night of meeting Capt. J. T. Morrill, who was in command of the ill-fated Honduras packet, Trade Wind, when she foundered in the Gulf of Mexico some time ago. Capt. M. has secured another vessel for the trade, which will sail from this port shortly.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—There was another called meeting of this Board last night, the call being signed by Messrs. Schricken, Carter, Grandpré, Blaze and Fish.

The Board was called to order at the usual hour, President Fish in the chair and a full quorum present.

Mr. Camp called for the reading of the minutes, a thing which, never having been done before, very much startled the members. It appeared, however, that he merely wished to correct one item, in regard to an appropriation to pay for wood, etc., used by certain steam engines. The correction was made.

Mr. Carter stated the object of the call for a special meeting, to be to act on the "ordinance to ensure the prompt collection of the taxes of 1869," being an amended ordinance authorizing the Sheriff to collect said taxes.

The ordinance was read.

Mr. Walsh opposed the ordinance in toto, as being illegal and impartial, imposing upon the prompt tax-payers the sums of paying for the delinquencies of the non-tax-payers.

On motion of Mr. Pandely the ordinance was withdrawn.

The rules were suspended to hear a communication from Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, stating that said court was fully organized, but had no place of meeting, and asking that the Council authorize the Keeper of the Courthouse to find a suitable place for said Court.

A resolution in accordance with the request passed.

Resolution from the Upper Board appropriating several sums for damages caused by the overflow caused by the construction of the Orleans tail race, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolved, That the amount of the city tax bills due by the Gas Company for 1868, and payable in 1869, be deducted from the gas bills of the city for the months of January and February, 1870, and the balance be paid in cash. Laid over.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.—There was no meeting of this Board last night for want of a quorum.

Firemen's Excursions.—Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 and Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, are making their arrangements for a grand excursion of their companies to New York during the summer. They will give the first of a series of entertainments for the purpose of raising funds, on the 22d of April, in the Hall Mechanics' Institute, which Gov. Warmoth has tendered them.

The New City Charter.—We understand that the new city charter will appear in print this morning in the official State journal, the *Republican*, and presume that it will be speedily followed with the announcement of the Governor's appointment of the Board of Administrators for which it provides. The Governor has probably been waiting for the publication of the charter before announcing his appointments.

Lake Pontchartrain Swollen.—The wind which has been prevailing so steadily has raised the water of the lake at the end of the Pontchartrain Railroad very high, threatening an overflow. Last evening the waves were lashing the track of the road and washing the earth from under some of the cross-ties. The water was almost up to Bondro's restaurant. It is believed, however, that anything like an overflow of the rear of the city will be prevented.

The Billiard Match.—The second game of the billiard match between Prof. Carme and Mr. Henry Miller was played last night and won by Prof. Carme, who beat Miller 150 points, after giving him odds of 125, in 500. The game, it will be remembered, was won the evening before by Mr. Miller, when Prof. Carme gave him odds of 150 in 500. The match was for $500 each game, so the stakes offset each other. We presume there will be another game between them. Professor Carme's highest run last night was 84 points.

Eighth District Court.—Judge Dibble's Court will be organized regularly, but temporarily, for business, at 11 o'clock this morning, in the room of the Supreme Court.

Singular Accusation.—Charles R. Metz was examined yesterday before Recorder Becker on a singular charge of having written threatening letters to Mr. Joseph Lowengardt, purporting to come from Pauline Newberger, in the character of a mistress, and, as Lowengardt alleges, for the purpose of extorting money from him. The alleged parent of her child, an inputation which he denies. One of the letters, signed as Pauline, states by the accused in her name, without the authority, threatens exposure, and the other signed "Shoo Fly," in the same hand writing, threatens the extermination of the complainant.

Mr. L. says he kicked the accused out of his store, and is willing to swear that he intended to extort money from him. The case was disposed of by the Recorder committing Metz before the First District Court.

Robbery of Passengers.—Chas. Thomas, Wm. Wagoner, Geo. Black, Ducas Randy, Isaac Wheeler, Phil. Brown, Allison Holly, George Lewis and Jas. Lee, McFarland colored deck-hands, employed on board the steamer Natchez, have been arrested by Corporal Green, charged by Mr. Wm. McBride with larceny. It appears the steamer brought to the city a number of railroad laborers as deck passengers, and in an early morning several of them awoke to find their pockets had been cut out, and themselves stripped of every cent they possessed.

One man, we are told, lost ninety dollars, another sixty-seven dollars, and a little boy twenty-five dollars. The parties above named are suspected of the larceny. None of the money has yet been recovered. They have been arraigned before Recorder Becker and remanded.

Felonious Doings.—Some time during Thursday night an unknown thief feloniously entered the premises of Mr. John Laffite, a Frenchman street, opposite the Lunzenburg Hospital, and stole a horse. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night some unknown thief stole from the lowbeat Tremé market, at the head of Sixth street, two tarpaulins.

About half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, the shoe store of Mr. Frederick Schonake's, No. 362 Camp street, between Thalia and Melpomene, was burglariously entered by unknown thieves, who stole a double-cased gold watch, a lady's open-faced watch, and seven pairs of gaiters. Dan Eagan and Wm. Cain have been arrested, suspected of having committed the burglary. They were brought to Pacanier station, and subsequently remanded by Recorder Becker.

On Thursday evening an attempt was made by unknown thieves to burglariously enter the building Nos. 76 and 78 Tchoupitoulas street. Officer Lynch happening to pass that way the miscreants ran off, leaving behind them a large chisel. It was brought to the station.

First District Court.—A bill of exceptions was filed in the case of Abril and Bayonne, recently convicted of murder. The exceptions are taken by Messrs. Hunt and Abell that the evidence of an accomplice was to be considered equally with that of the other witnesses.

L. Grunewald was convicted of embezzlement of $300, money of his employer, C. Lauenstein, and was recommended to the mercy of the court. The money went in gambling.

Senate Debate on Thursday.

The *World* reports the Senate debate on Thursday, March 17, upon the Georgia bill as follows:

The galleries of the Senate to-day presented a very marked contrast to the throng and excitement of yesterday, on the occasion of a mulatto reading a speech prepared for him. There were few there to appreciate some of the keenest and most—effective work ever done in the chamber. Mr. Howard had the floor, but gave way to Spencer, the carpet-bagger from Alabama, who read an essay. This worthy began with his hands in his breeche pockets, and looked for all the world like a livery-stable keeper airing his Sunday clothes. The bulk of the essay—which, like Revels' speech, had been written for him by an outsider—consisted of the old story of outrage and murder, which has been on the boards this four years and more, as pretext for despotic and corrupt legislation. Spencer attracted very little attention, even when he indulged in a fling at his colleague, Warner, for his alleged conservative tendencies. He remarked, with happy sarcasm, that, if the people of Alabama had their way, neither he nor his colleague would be there. Mr. Howard came next, in a speech of a bad case, but he was not long left unanswered. First came Mr. Carpenter with a damaging interruption, then Senator Thurman, then Mr. Pomeroy, then Mr. Edmunds, who was pitiless, then Carl Schurz, with one of these quiet, well-bred, pregnant interrogatories which are equal to some men's speeches, then Mr. Howe, then Mr. Trumbull, and lastly Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, all of these—save, perhaps, Mr. Pomeroy—indicating that they utterly dissented from the Bullock line of politics. Mr. Trumbull made a capital exposition of the Georgia Constitution. Mr. Howard is usually frank and direct in his style of argument, announcing boldly his conclusions and policy, but to-day he seemed to feel that the moral sense of the Senate and the country must be against the design of the Bullock party, to extend their over official terms; and accordingly, when pressed upon the point as to what he believed to be their purposes in this regard, he resorted to quibbling and evasion. The indications to-day were decidedly healthy, all tending to show that the Bullock empire in the Senate is gone. Sawyer, of South Carolina, followed with an essay, in which he declared his purpose to sustain the Bingham amendment.

Some newspaper men, of both parties, noticed to-day an incident going to show a game of the Bullock faction, to use a female lobby in connection with the Georgia business, and the comment was made that these proceedings had better be conducted with more regard to appearances.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Proposed Reduction of the Army.

The San Domingo Purchase Regarded a Failure.

New Mexico Asks Admission as a State.

American Bridge Burnt at San Francisco.

Virginia Calls for Troops to Suppress the Negro Squatters.

Municipal Difficulties Still Unsettled.

FROM EUROPE.

Trial of Prince Bonaparte.

Protest of Liverpool Merchants.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 25.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $400,000.

The mean amount of coin interest of $25,500,000 will be due on May 1st.

The Territory of New Mexico has asked for admission as a State in the Federal Union.

Col. Allen Rutherford, a bureau functionary in North Carolina, has been nominated Third Auditor.

Mr. Thurman to-day opposed the San Domingo purchase. Its failure is regarded certain.

The national lobby was strong to-day.

The following named gentlemen were on the floor of the House to-day, many of them in violation of the rules: Ex-Governor Fletcher, Genls. Terry, Cray, and Dodge, Cols. Gass and Abell, Messrs. Ames, Coates, and ex-Secretary Fisher.

SENATE.—Senator Wilson introduced a bill to-day to reduce the number of officers and men of the army and fix the rate of pay.

A joint resolution was introduced for the disposal of the public lands in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, under the homestead law. It was discussed until one o'clock, when the Senate resumed its executive session to consider the Santo Domingo purchase.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee has been directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing writs of error in criminal cases to be taken to the United States Courts, and allowing defendants to testify in their own behalf.

A number of private bills were reported, among them, one adversely to granting remuneration for property destroyed at Gaines' Mill, Va.

The tariff bill resumed. Mr Schenck gave notice that he would press a vote on it next Monday. The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, March 25.—In a conflagration which occurred here to-day the American Bridge was burned down. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, $100,000.

Cincinnati, March 25.—The House passed a resolution today authorizing Governor Walker to call on the President for troops to suppress the resistance of the law, by the colored land squatters near Hampton.

The injunction of Cahoon against Mayor Ellison is still being heard by Judge Underwood. Gov. Wise speaks for Cahoon to-morrow.

New York, March 25.—The *Herald* has advices from Nevitas, which states that 220 filibusters had effected a landing near Nevitas Grandes. Troops have been ordered from Puerto Principe, and gunboats have also started for Nevitas Grande, to cut off their retreat by sea.

It is reported that there has been hard fighting near Manvitt, but no details had been received. The troops must have lost heavily, as the Spaniards at Nouvitas secured much depredation.

Many cases of cholera have occurred at San Miguel and the bays.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, March 25.—The *Times*, of this morning, discussing the Darien Ship Canal, says it is doubtful whether the value will cover the cost of the canal.

Liverpool, March 25.—The merchants have a protest against having their American dispatches sent by the way of London.

London, March 25.—The ship Germania lately from a Haytien port bound for Hamburg, was totally lost off the Kentish coast.

Florence, Italy, March 25.—Tumults have occurred in Pavia, in which the military and the citizens were connected. Several persons were killed.

Tours, France, March 25.—The speeches of the prosecution in the Bonaparte-Noir case, which lasted two hours, were very bitter to-day. Prince Napoleon was twice called to order by Rouher, who himself at last interrupted the Council. He insisted that the prosecution should include in the inquiry the question, whether the audience applauded, giving unmistakable evidence of being in sympathy with the Prince.

In concluding, the prosecution made political allusions, which were received by the audience with disapprobation. The defense will speak to-morrow.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, March 25.—Evening.—Bourse closed buoyant. Rentes 74.37.

Frankfort, March 25.—Bonds opened heavy at 68¾.

London, March 25.—Evening.—Consols and Bonds closed unchanged.

Liverpool, March 25.—Evening—Cotton steady; uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 25.—Evening—Money closed easy. Sterling quiet. Gold closed weak at 1¼ premium. Government closed steady. Southern securities closed dull.

New York, March 25.—Evening—Cotton quiet; sales to-day 1000 bales. Flour—Flour a shade firmer, and rather more doing. Wheat 1@2c. better, moderately active; white Western and Western Red $1.25@1.27. Corn scarce, 1c better. Pork firm $26.50. Lard firmer—kettle-rendered 15@15½c. Whisky 90½@90c. Groceries quiet and firm. Naval stores quiet. Freights firm.

New York, March 25.—Evening.—Stocks weak at 1@2 per cent. Government closed steady. Southern securities closed dull.

New Orleans, March 25.—Cotton quiet and heavy—holders to effect sales seem unwilling to make concessions; good ordinary nominally 20c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 1123; exports 727. Receipts of the week 7634 bales; exports 2750; sales of the week 1200 bales; stock on hand 37,822. Freights — to Liverpool 9-16 per sail, 11-16 per steam; to New York ⅝ per sail, 1c per steam; to Havre 1c per sail, ⅞ per steam. Exchanges—on London at 60 days, 8¾; on Paris, 20¾.

Mobile, March 25.—Cotton firm, with moderate demand; middlings 21@21½c. Sales to-day 500 bales. Receipts 1292; exports to Providence 501 bales; to New Orleans 270. Stock 65,195 bales; receipts of the week 4711; exports to Great Britain 2867; to the continent 1132; to France 204; coastwise 1285; sales of the week 2208.

Charleston, March 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 21c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 239; exports coastwise 229; receipts of the week 1363; exports to Great Britain 1829; coastwise 1211; sales of the week 907; stock 40,256.

Savannah, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21c; receipts to-day 812 bales; exports coastwise 222; sales to-day 300 bales; receipts of the week 5759; exports to Great Britain 3436; to the continent 1848; coastwise 146; sales of the week 1140; stock 46,926.

Wilmington, March 25.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 20½c. Receipts of the week 37 bales; exports 300; sales of the week 140; stock 10,291.

Norfolk, March 25.—Cotton quiet and weak; prices nominal; low middling 20c. Receipts of the week 1000 bales; exports to Great Britain 1498; coastwise 2701; sales of the week 250 bales; stock 60,000 bales.

Baltimore, March 25.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 23@23½c; sales 40; receipts to-day 100 bales; receipts of the week 1168 bales; exports coastwise 50 bales; sales of the week 1800; stock 2686 bales.

Cincinnati, March 25.—Extra Flour $4 60@4 75. Wheat $1 07@1 10. Corn, mixed, 75@76c. Oats 56@56c. Rye 85@90c. Barley 90@95c. Cotton firm and quiet. Middlings 21c. Tobacco—Sales 85 hhds, prices 7@12c.

Chicago, March 25.—Flour dull; spring extra $3 55@4 75. Wheat 70½@70¾c. Corn 73½c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 25, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Wind southeast and light. No arrivals. Sailed—steamship Clinton and ship Idaho.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 25.—Passed up—Great Republic at 4, Virginia at 10 A. M., and Lady Bertram at 6 P. M. Down—M. J. Wilks at 8 A. M., W. P. Curtis at 4, and Pargoud at 7 P. M. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Liverpool, March 25—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales; uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d. Receipts of cotton for the week 123,000 bales, of which 93,000 are American.

Sales of the week 59,000 bales; for export 7000 bales; for speculation 4000 bales.

Stock on hand 671,000 bales, of which 183,000 are American.

Red Western wheat 8s.

London, March 25—Noon.—Consols 93¾@93¾; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 64s, 108¼; 65s, 108¾; new, 107¾; 67s, 108¼; 68s, 109¾; 10-40s, 105. Louisiana, 75; new, 72¾. Levee 5s, 76¼; 8s, 90. Alabama 8s, 90; 5s, 80.

Galveston, March 25.—Cotton dull and heavy—holders to effect sales seem unwilling to make concessions; good ordinary nominally 20c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 1123; exports 727. Receipts of the week 7634 bales; exports 2750; sales of the week 1200 bales; stock on hand 37,822. Freights — to Liverpool 9-16 per sail, 11-16 per steam; to New York ⅝ per sail, 1c per steam; to Havre 1c per sail, ⅞ per steam. Exchanges—on London at 60 days, 8¾; on Paris, 20¾.

Mobile, March 25.—Cotton firm, with moderate demand; middlings 21@21½c. Sales to-day 500 bales. Receipts 1292; exports to Providence 501 bales; to New Orleans 270. Stock 65,195 bales; receipts of the week 4711; exports to Great Britain 2867; to the continent 1132; to France 204; coastwise 1285; sales of the week 2208.

Charleston, March 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 21c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 239; exports coastwise 229; receipts of the week 1363; exports to Great Britain 1829; coastwise 1211; sales of the week 907; stock 40,256.

Savannah, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21c; receipts to-day 812 bales; exports coastwise 222; sales to-day 300 bales; receipts of the week 5759; exports to Great Britain 3436; to the continent 1848; coastwise 146; sales of the week 1140; stock 46,926.

Wilmington, March 25.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 20½c. Receipts of the week 37 bales; exports 300; sales of the week 140; stock 10,291.

Norfolk, March 25.—Cotton quiet and weak; prices nominal; low middling 20c. Receipts of the week 1000 bales; exports to Great Britain 1498; coastwise 2701; sales of the week 250 bales; stock 60,000 bales.

Baltimore, March 25.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 23@23½c; sales 40; receipts to-day 100 bales; receipts of the week 1168 bales; exports coastwise 50 bales; sales of the week 1800; stock 2686 bales.

BURLINGAME.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.—History furnishes no parallel to the experience of Mr. Burlingame during the last decade, and we shall have to turn to the Arabian Nights to match it. Writers on the possibilities open to American ambition have often cited the appearance of this, in his plain suit, serene in his simplicity, at the glittering court of Versailles. But there was nothing in the history of that shrewd, lucky Boston boy of the last century to compare in romance and bizarre splendor with the life of the cool, easy, self-poised young man of our own day, who, losing his seat in Congress by the vote of our North End Wards, presently found himself the representative of the oldest and greatest of nations, accredited to the courts of the world, traveling in a style of Imperial magnificence through his own country and through Europe, receiving the courtesy of Kings and Emperors, coping with the wilicst of veteran diplomats, and speaking for the first time after scores of centuries of silence the voice of China. Perhaps there was no man living whose death could have in its possible consequences for a graver influence on the destiny of millions of men.—*Boston Advertiser.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1870.

The Money market continues to work easy. There is a fair demand for accommodations, but with an ample supply of available approved paper it is done readily by the banks, and there is little or no pressure for discounts outside. A moderate amount of Al business paper without collaterals was placed at 1¼@1½ per cent. per month. We still quote 1@1½ per cent. per month for Al notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1¾@2 per cent. per month for second class; 1¾@2½ per cent. per month for Al business paper with collaterals, and —@1½ per cent. per month for second grade; 10@12½ per cent. per annum for Al mortgage paper, and 12@15 per cent. for second class.

Gold opened at 112¼@112¾ against 112¾ at New York) and closed at 112¼@112½ against 111¾ against 111¾ at New York. The sales include $5,000 at 112¼, $6,000 at 112¼@112⅜, $10,000 and $20,000 at 112½, $6,000 at 112⅜@112½, $10,000 and $25,000 at 112½, and $7000, $20,000 and $41,000 at 112¾. The movement in silver was confined to trifling transactions in worthy of mention. American half dollars are quoted nominal at 110@110½, and Mexican dollars 74@75 ⅌ cent. premium in gold.

There was more animation in Foreign Exchange, with a fair demand for the same yesterday, during the early part of the day but closing at a decline of fully ¼ per cent. in keeping with the falling off in gold. The sales of Sterling included about £50,000, of which £3000 bill of lading sold at 109¾ and 109¾; and £2000 bill of lading at 109¾. Sterling clear at 110¼@110¾ and £2000 at 112. Francs at 5 at bill of lading and clear at 12½@12¼; £2000 At Cheque at 5 francs 17½@17¼ at 12¼, and £5000 bank at 12¼. The bank sales in Francs included 9,000 francs, including 50,000 francs at 5 francs 17½@17¼ and 40,000 francs at 4.70@4.68¾; 30,000 francs and 50,000 at 4.66¾ and 50,000 commercial and 50,000 bank at 4.67½. Sterling may now be quoted at 109¾@110¼ and 109¾ for good to At bill of lading and clear at 110¼@110¾ for bank; and Francs at 5 17½@5 16 for the former and 5 17½@5 16 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was rather dull and nominally unchanged. We quote yesterday, but with less demand rates showed no material variation. The bankers keep up New York exchange at ⅛ premium, one of them asking ¼, and the rate for sight drafts, $20,000, $40,000, $60,000, $80,000 and $75,000 commercial sight on New York, $2,000 private bankers' sight at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. premium, $25,000 bank at 15-32 ⅌ cent. premium.

The features in the Stock market were the advance in the Mississippi Valley and Canal shares, which sold up to $1 ⅌ share during the day, but closed weak at $1 ⅌ share. The sales embraced 400 shares at $1 85; 50 at $1 85, and 500, 500, 500 and 1000 at $1 90, and 1000 and 400 late last night, after the Board at $1 80@$1 85. There were also sales of Carrollton Railroad Stock at $2 ⅌ share, Commercial Association at $30, and 50 Bank of New Orleans at $39 75. In Bonds $15,000 City Sevens ⅌ cents changed hands at 76¾.

State Warrants were in request and brought higher rates. We note sales of $500 at 90 and $2000 at 90¼. No formal sales of Metropolitan Police were reported. Dealers bought small amounts at 90@90¼ and sold at 90@90½.

We note a sale of $1000 City Treasury Notes at 14 ⅌ cent. discount. Dealers bought at 14@15 discount and sold at 13@14.

$5000 States Notes sold at the advanced rate of 94¾.

We quote:

Bank of Louisiana	70 — 80
Louisiana State Bank	17 — 20
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	50 — 55
Canal Bank	40 — 50
Citizens' Bank	50 — 60
Bank of New Orleans	35 — 40
Southern Bank	40 — 50
Crescent City Bank	50 — 60
Union Bank	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana National Bank	50 — 60
Louisiana Mutual Insurance	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 — 60
Louisiana Insurance Co.	50 —