The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1869.

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THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The official organ of yesterday attempts to show that the election for four Aldermen and seven Assistant Aldermen, ordered by Mayor Conway to be held on the 19th inst., is not warranted by law, but on the contrary is opposed to the provisions of law enacted for the express purpose of regulating that matter.

The Mayor, in ordering this election, proceeds by virtue of the city charter, sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, which provide for the vacation of the seats of one-half the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen when they shall have served for one year, and for the election of their successors on the first Monday of June of every year, after such vacancy has occurred.

The "*Republican*" says this law has been changed by the act of Feb. 26, 1866, which declares the election of councilmen shall take place on the second Monday of March of each year, and that the latter law governs the case. The "*Republican*" says, it was entirely competent for the Mayor to order this election to be held on the second Monday of March, but having failed so to do, the time has lapsed and vacancies have occurred in the offices of four Aldermen and seven Assistant Aldermen. They can only be filled says the "*Republican*," under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1868 which act directs the Governor to appoint for the unexpired term, successors to the incumbents of all offices which shall become *vacant*, the mode of filling which is not provided for in the Constitution.

The object of this law was to provide for the filling of an *accidental vacancy*—not a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of officers when they have served the term allotted them by law. By an accidental vacancy we mean a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation or inability to perform the duties of the office. This is evident from the words of the act of August 18, 1868, upon which the *Republican* bases its argument. These words are:

That whenever a vacancy occurs in any office, from death, resignation or from any other cause whatever.

A vacancy caused by the expiring of the term of an officer, is not such a vacancy as is caused by death or resignation or inability, which are the causes contemplated in the law.

We meet the argument of the *Republican* by asserting that there is no unexpired term of any Alderman or Assistant Alderman for the Governor to fill; and if there were, there is a mode recognized by the Constitution for filling such vacancy—that is by an election in the ordinary way, under the provisions of the city charter. But, says the *Republican*, the charter has been repealed in that respect, and the regular time for the election to take place has been suffered to go by. We answer to this that the city charter has not been repealed because it is not competent for the Legislature to repeal that instrument by piecemeal: that it is contrary to the Republican system and to the disputable principles for the Legislature, in the absence of an express provision of the Constitution, to change the form of the municipal government of New Orleans by investing the Governor of the State with the power of appointing its officers.

It is a most violent presumption which takes it for granted that the framers of the Constitution or the Legislature which enacted the act of August 19, 1868, intended to set aside the elective principle in governing the city of New Orleans. And we say it cannot be properly done without an express provision of law. The city charter cannot be repealed in part without doing violence to established principles. It is not reasonable to suppose the Legislature intended to make one portion of the City Council elective and the other appointive. The government of New Orleans is an elective government, and cannot lawfully be changed from an elective to an appointive government without revolutionizing the whole system. The Aldermen of New Orleans are a legislative body, if not in the same sense that the Senate and House of Representatives are a legislative body. Yet they are a municipal lawmaking power, and it would be just as proper for the General Assembly to vest the power in the Governor of filling by appointment vacancies in their own body as vacancies in the City Council of New Orleans. We stand upon the broad principle that the inhabitants and taxpayers of New Orleans have the right to govern themselves, and that this attempt to place the whole State at the feet of the Governor is nothing more nor less than an attempt to centralize all power in him and destroy the republican system of government in Louisiana which the Federal government at Washington is required to guarantee to her.

But if the constitutional argument be erroneous, then we contend that it is only an accidental vacancy which the Governor is directed to fill, and there are no vacancies at the present time in the Council. Those members of the Council who should have retired at the end of one year after their election are still in office, no election for their successors having taken place. They exercise their functions under the law which provides that all officers shall continue in office until their successors have been elected and duly qualified. They are therefore legally in office, and there are no vacancies upon which the Governor can exercise his power.

Section 129 of the city charter says:

"That if at any time the election of Mayor, or of one or more of the Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, or other public officer of the city of New Orleans, shall be annulled or set aside for any cause whatever, the *incumbent* of the office shall nevertheless continue to fulfil its duties until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified as required by law."

In the present case there has been no election, but a similar contingency has arisen—that is a failure to elect. The law is substantially complied with by these members of Council holding over.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum Fair.—Our acknowledgments for acceptable attentions are tendered to Mrs M. Egan and Mrs J. G. Ryan, the ladies who preside at the orphan's table at the Fair now being held in Odd Fellow's Hall for the benefit of the Third District St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. We understand those ladies have given to the Fair a splendid flag, which is to be voted for and presented to that fire company of the city which shall receive the largest number of votes.

The first number of a new paper published in this city in the interest of the Cuban revolutionists has been laid upon our table. It is entitled "*The Liberty*" and is printed in English and Spanish. The original articles are written with considerable force.

Imperialism.—In publishing to-day the extracts which appear in another column, taken from the last number of the *Imperialist*, the new paper published in New York we are not to be understood as favoring the opinions and doctrines of its conductors. We merely wish to give our readers an opportunity of reading the arguments of those who favor setting up an Empire in the United States.

The Worrell Sisters—Their Last Matinee.—No one should miss the few remaining opportunities of seeing these pretty and accomplished artistes before their engagement at the Academy of Music expires. Miss Jennie takes her benefit to-night, when will be given the popular comic and scenic extravaganza "Ixion," with its original music and effects—Miss Sophie Worrell taking the part of *Ixion*, and Miss Jennie that of *Mercury*. Their last matinee will be given to-morrow (Saturday) noon, and Saturday night will be the last of their engagement. They are both very deserving in their profession, and Miss Sophie, especially, to judge by the ambition and determination with which she went through with her pleasing and sprightly delineation of the character of the *Grand Duchess*, despite an indisposition which prostrated her several times during the performance and did not fail to enlist the sympathy of the audience in her behalf. Miss Jennie, as usual, sustained her part most charmingly.

The *Independent* now asserts that the friends of the Philadelphia negro, Bassett, cheated Fred Douglass out of the nomination to Hayti, and "*borrowed some of the meanest arts of white men in order to deceive the government.*" It is thus plain that we are to gain nothing by being governed by negroes; they are not better than white men. Justice to our Philadelphia negro requires us to add that the authority for the above statement is a letter written by Douglass to the editor of the *Independent*, "not intended for publication;" of course not; letters to editors never are.

Judge Curtis, of the New York Marine Court, in deciding in favor of a chemist receiving for his labor the pay he deemed it worth, said: "The time of starving professional men of learning and talent has passed away, and it is the duty of courts and juries to compensate intellectual labor liberally."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of State Auditor Wickliffe, Charged with Misdemeanor in Office.—Third Day's Proceedings—Hunt vs. Gov. Warmoth.—First District Court.—Hon. E. Abell, Judge.—Thursday, May 6th, 1869.—The trial of G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, charged with misdemeanor in office, on allegations of having issued warrants without authority of law in favor of J. B. Richardson, jr., one for $588 and another for $1392, each purporting to be in payment of coupons of Levee Bonds of the issue of 1867, was resumed at the usual hour of the opening of Court. District Attorney Lewenberg, assisted by W. H. Hunt, Esq., for the State, and Messrs Semmes, Field, Castellanos and Bernos for the defense.

Testimony for the State, resumed.—F. Dubuclet, sworn—Am chief clerk of the State Treasury office. About the 4th to 9th January I received in settlement from Sheriffs Hoke and Hays two warrants drawn on the Levee fund, one, I think, for $1392 and the other for $588. They were different from any I ever saw, and it was concluded to consult Mr Lynch and others about them. They were received into the Treasury as so much money. Mr. Lynch took them to the Auditor and brought them back. Mr. Campbell subsequently took them to the Auditor and brought back their amount in money $1980. They were in favor of J. B. Richardson, jr. I don't remember the numbers of the warrants. Mr. Wickliffe never made any explanation about these warrants to my knowledge.

Cross-Examination.—The warrants were one for $1392 and the other for $588. They were received hurriedly in the settlements alluded when the office was pressed with business. I was in the office the 25th March and was in the same building as the Auditor when he was put out, but I did not see him removed.

One of the warrants passed unreceived in the hurry of business, and the other was properly received. One was received from Sheriff Hoke and the other from Sheriff Hays. The proper erasures were made.

To Mr. Hunt—The big book in my office shows the erasures and everything relating to the warrants.

The court directed the book to be brought forward.

J. B. Richardson, jr., sworn.—Witness is a boy about 14 years of age. He testified substantially: I endorsed as a favor for Mr Wickliffe two warrants; presented one for $1392 to the State Treasurer. It was not paid for want of funds. I had no bonds and nothing was due me by the State. I endorsed them because Mr. W. wished me to do so. I endorsed several times blank warrants; two piles each about half an inch high; I was not employed in Mr. W's office.

Cross Examined.—I bought warrants for Mr. W. he furnished the money and I paid it. They were per diem (J. P. Smith's) warrants, and not Auditor's warrants. I bought $2000 one day, other amounts other times. Mr. W. furnished the money and I paid for them and he gave them to Mr. W. I bought at selling price, as others did. No special secrecy about it.

I bought warrants for services of employés of the Legislature. I bought the $2000 worth mentioned of Mr. Joseph Hernandez. The warrants I purchased endorsed blank were Mr Smith's, for which the Auditor issued warrants. I was in the habit of thus acting for Mr Wickliffe.

Re-examined—The buying of these Smith's warrants was a matter of traffic and trade with me. Can't say that the Auditor did the same. He paid the money for them. Mr. Wickliffe drew warrants on the Treasury for these warrants. One was for $1392, which I am pretty certain Mr. Wickliffe's chief clerk presented and got paid. I am 14 years of age.

Mr. Dubuclet recalled—Explained by the books of office now brought into court the testimony which he previously gave.

Cross-examination—Testified as to the manner warrants were paid per presentment to the holder or party represented by per pro. Mr. Semmes requested that he produce a warrant for $50,000, issued March 23d, 1869, in favor of J. P. Kennedy, Levee Contractor, and against the Levee Fund. Mr. Dubuclet went in search of the warrant.

Mr. Remick sworn—Was present when the books of the Auditor were examined. Testified as to the manner in which a warrant in the Auditor's book appears to have been erased and defaced with different inks and apparently in Mr. Wickliffe's handwriting. Was accustomed to seeing Mr. Wickliffe's writing, but can't say positively about the writing on the warrant.

Mr. Hunt placing the book before Mr. Wickliffe asked if the writing was his.

Mr. Semmes—He declines to answer such question.

Mr Hunt—Well, I merely show it to him.

Cross examination—I went to the Auditor's office at the time stated by request of Governor Warmoth and Mr. Delassize. Mr. Wickliffe was there. I don't know where this warrant book was when Mr. Wickliffe was under arrest. I first saw this book for the first time on the 25th, the day the contents of the safe were inventoried. I assisted Mr. Graham in making the inventory. The day before, Good Friday, I was present in the Auditor's office when the instrument for Mr. Wickliffe's arrest was presented.

H. Peralta sworn—Was lately State Auditor. Explained how warrants as in instance in question are split. The split warrants should bear each the number of the original warrant with the respective designations A, B, C, &c.

Mr. Hunt proceeded to witness a fac simile of the warrant defaced to ask what would be his inference therefrom.

Mr. Semmes objected to the question, and it was withdrawn.

Resumed—Past due coupons when I was in office were destroyed by the Treasurer and myself. Paid coupons were cancelled and pasted in the entries of the bond book.

Mr F. Dubuclet being recalled the defense sought to examine him as to the $50,000 warrant, previously alluded to as having been drawn in favor of Mr. Kennedy, the warrant in question having been brought into court as required of witness.

Mr. Hunt, for the prosecution, bitterly protested against the introduction of such evidence. The acts of others were no excuse for Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. Semmes argued that it was common to speculate in warrants, that other officers did the same thing, and he proposed by the introduction of the document in question to show this fact, and that it had never been considered a crime in law, and hinted that even the Governor did the same thing.

The court ruled that the warrant, which, we notice, is endorsed by the Governor, and is marked "paid March 25th, 1869," be admitted.

Mr. Hunt—We withdraw our objections, and open wide the door for investigation in every quarter. The Governor is prepared to make every explanation satisfactory.

After considerable animated discussion between counsel, the State insisting that if this $50,000 warrant was offered the Governor should be allowed to explain, and Gov. Warmoth having proceeded to take the witness stand for the purpose, the defense withdrew the warrant for the present.

F. C. Remick, sworn—Am Private Secretary to the Governor. Testified that all the bonds signed by the Governor, besides the 1586 sold and delivered in New York, were 141, which 111 he and Mr Southon delivered to Mr. Wickliffe, and which were issued by Mr. Wickliffe, the numbers of the bonds begining with No 2301 and ending with numbers somewhere before 2500. Within these numbers are the bonds which are registered in the book as having been issued by Mr. Wickliffe on the 1st August, 1868, from some of which these coupons, 1 and 2, must have been detached, and which coupons were due on the 1st November, 1867, and May 1st, 1868, being past due three months.

The bond book seems to show that coupons No. 3, following Nos. 1 and 2, was written by Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. Remick corroborated the testimony of other witnesses about the defacement of memoranda, as in the warrant book. In answer to Mr. Semmes, he said no record was kept of the number of bonds signed by the Governor and delivered.

W. S. Pike, sworn—Am member of the banking firm of Pike, Lapeyre & Bro.; on the 15th of July, 1868, I received 45 Levee bonds of $1000 each from Mr. Giffen, with coupons attached, except coupons 1 and 2, which were detached, the bonds should come regularly from Mr. Wickliffe; the bonds were from No. 2307 to 2352.

Cross-examination—The bonds were brought to me by Mr. Giffen with the two coupons mentioned detached.

N. C. Southon, former Private Secretary to the Governor, called—Defense objected to his testifying, on the ground that the State had not given his name before, and he had not consequently been required to absent himself when other witnesses were testifying.

The court sustaining the objection, Mr. Hunt asked that Mr. Remick be recalled, for the purpose of proving what he wanted to prove by Mr. Southon.

Mr. Semmes objected, but the court overruled the objection.

Mr. Semmes again objected, and Mr. Hunt withdrew the witness.

Adam Giffen, sworn—Was formerly State Treasurer. Mr. Hunt, starting to say that Mr. Pike had said that certain bonds were delivered by him to you, and to ask Mr. Giffen the numbers. Mr. Semmes objected. Col. Field inquired what was the use of separating witnesses if the testimony of previous witnesses could be recalled by counsel to each succeeding witness. Mr. Semmes said the counsel had already stated what he wanted, and objection by the defense was no longer necessary.

Mr. Giffen resuming, said he got the bonds he took to Mr. Pike from Mr. Peralta; I have carried bonds for Mr. Southon to the Auditor's office; bonds generally, and so far as I know, always come through the Auditor; I don't remember ever having taken bonds to Mr. Wickliffe; always had some one with me for protection and as a witness when taking bonds; I remained Auditor for a few days after my successor's time, and the new Auditor was in office a few days before Treasurer Dubuclet took possession of his office.

I think Mr. Wickliffe was acting Auditor when I took the bonds to Mr. Pike; I think they were in my possession several days. There was considerable confusion about the change of office. I don't remember taking off any of the past due coupons of the bonds which is the custom. If I had cut off any coupons they would have been counted by Mr. Peralta and myself, and burned.

At this stage of the proceedings the testimony for the State closed, when Mr Semmes boldly announced on behalf of the defense that he was satisfied to submit the case on the testimony already adduced.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour and the probability that the argument of counsel would be considerably protracted, the court was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge Abell will make his charge to the jury and the case will be argued.

The severity of the proceedings and high talent of counsel engaged on both sides promise one of the most interesting arguments that has ever occurred before a criminal tribunal.

Fire Yesterday.—The old canal boat undergoing repairs at Mr. Foster's ship-yard, in the New Basin, back of Greenwood Cemetery, accidentally took fire yesterday and was totally consumed.

Larceny of Cotton.—Captain Withers, of the steamboat "Carrie Poole," lying between Girod and Seventh streets, reports that a bale of cotton marked "W. S. C." was stolen from his boat early yesterday morning, and asks the assistance of the police in recovering it.

Fifth District Court.—Judge Leaumont.—State Ex-Rel S. Belden, Attorney General, vs. Board of Draining Commissioners.—This is a suit in the nature of a *quo warranto* instituted by the Attorney General to compel the Boards of Draining Districts, created under the act of 1858, to give way to their successor, the Drainage Commissioner, who holds his office under the act of 1869, and to allow him to proceed with the discharge of his official duties.

Benjamin Bloomfield has been regularly appointed and has qualified as Drainage Commissioner. But the Board of Drainage Districts who owe their official existence to the act of 1858 (which act is repealed in accordance with an express reservation contained to that affect in its 12th section) contend that the drainage fund cannot be diverted to any other than its original purpose; and that consequently the act of 1869 is unconstitutional, being violative in that respect of both Federal and State Constitutions.

It is upon this ground that these Boards resist the application to induct into office Benjamin Bloomfield, the legally appointed and qualified Drainage Commissioner.

Such a plea cannot be raised in a proceeding by *quo warranto* (State ex-rel. vs. Pilot, Jr., decided by the Supreme Court last Monday.)

As to the diversion of the Drainage fund, it is proper to remark that the question does not come properly under the issue, and that the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company is not before this court in this suit, nor in the two records offered in evidence from the Seventh District Court.

When the question of the diversion of this fund comes properly before this court, it will be time to inquire into the facts and circumstances connected with this matter, and then apply the law to settle the controversy.

But presently the only question raised is whether the act of 1869 has substituted or not a public officer to succeed the Boards of Draining Districts. As the law is explicit in this respect, and as these Boards are not vested with any rights in this fund, and as in a legal point of view, it is perfectly immaterial to the tax-payer whether the fund be left in the custody of these Boards, or in the vaults of the State Treasury, the application of the Attorney General for a *quo warranto* must be sustained.

JUDGMENT.

In this case, the court having duly considered, and for the reasons assigned in the written opinion of the court this day delivered and on file:

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff and against defendants; that Benjamin Bloomfield be recognized as Drainage Commissioner and be regularly inducted into the office of Drainage Commission and authorized to proceed with the discharge of the duties thereof in due course of law.

That the Boards of Draining Commissioners of the First, Second and Third Districts, whose offices and functions are hereby declared abolished by the act of 1869, No. 51, cease to discharge the duties and exercise the franchises which were conferred upon them by the act of 1858 (now repealed) creating said Boards; and that the defendants pay costs.

Death of Mrs. E. B. Kennedy.—We are pained to notice the death of this excellent lady, a sister of Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, which occurred Wednesday evening, at her residence in this city. The funeral will take place to-day.

Inquest.—The jury of inquest, in the case of Ruby Richardson, killed while attempting to escape after he had been arrested, yesterday rendered a verdict that he was killed by Officer O'Connell, while in the discharge of his duty.

Imperialism.—Democracy or Imperialism—How the "Imperialist" is Received.

[From the Imperialist.]

DEMOCRACY OR IMPERIALISM.

In availing ourselves of this means of escape from the evils of Democracy, we are choosing the lesser of the two evils. We do not claim that an Imperialism could be established on the ruins of Democracy, that should be wholly without fault. Perfection is not an attribute of human nature, nor can we expect to find it an attribute of any form of human government. But that an intelligent Imperialism would insure us peace, prosperity and security, instead of the corruption and misrule that now characterize the government of the country, we do not doubt for a moment. No change from the present condition of affairs in our unhappy country could be a change for the worse, and to substitute a firm central government for the irresponsible and despotic mob rule which now controls the destinies of the Nation would be to give our country that which it never yet has had—a Government worthy of the name. No intelligent man whose prejudices do not blind his eyes to the truth, can doubt this for a moment.

We have long been in the habit of idolizing our form of government, believing that, of all such social and political systems yet devised, it alone was capable of affording liberty, security and happiness to mankind. More than this, we have believed that society, however constituted and organized, could enjoy order and progress only under the ægis of those political principles adopted as the foundation of our Government and the cornerstones of its institutions; and that, under the influence of Democracy only, could a nation enjoy internal peace and domestic tranquility. As to the capacity of the people to govern, no one questioned it for a moment. It was assumed as a matter of course, and the right of self-government flowed as a necessary consequence from that assumed capacity. All this was plausible enough, and as these fictions were agreeable to the sense of the people few were disposed to question or contradict them. But experience has shown that the social condition of this country, more than all others in the world, is exposed to perturbations from its own organic principles, and that our Government possesses in itself neither the elements of security nor of perpetuity. Instead of peace, we have had an uninterrupted war of parties from the first, breaking into active hostilities at the periodical recurrence of our National and State elections, and only temporarily allayed during the intervals, to gather strength for a fiercer outbreak when a new opportunity offered. Instead of security, we have witnessed determined and persistent rebellion against the Government, which neither has nor can be wholly suppressed, and which still threatens to effect the dismemberment of the Union. In no respect has Democracy fulfilled the promise of its youth, while, on the other hand, it has prevented the attainment of those ends by any other means. "When, in the natural course of events, any doctrine becomes hostile to the purpose it was designed to serve, it is evidently done with; and its end or the close of its activity is near."

That the Government of the United States is as thoroughly corrupt as the skillful villainy of knaves, swindlers and thieves, placed in office by the will of the people, can make it, is a fact that none can deny; that we have reached a crisis in our national affairs when the establishment of a pure, strong central government is essential to the perpetuity of our national life is equally apparent. The only question to be decided is, how can this change be effected? The people will not do it, for they cannot be impressed with a just appreciation for its necessity, nor will they rouse themselves to the effort. We cannot hope to change in a year, or in a generation, the great mass of ignorant and vicious voters into high minded and patriotic citizens, nor can we hope they will defer in the choice of "representatives" to the judgment of the intelligent and virtuous minority who, of all the people, are alone capable of widening the formidable power which has been given into the hands of the masses. There is but one resource. "The Empire is peace." Amen! "Let us have peace."

We do not hold the theory that an Imperialism would be preferable to a Republic, if a Republic were in fact what it is in theory. For specious and plausible falsehood, we know of none more alluring than the principles of Democracy, which presuppose human perfection, and, on the strength of that supposition, promise all the ideal good which man could imagine or desire. In its practical workings, however, Democracy has proved a failure; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and in the interest of the people we demand that it shall no longer be permitted to hang like a mill-stone round the neck of the nation, prostrating its energies and hindering its progress. What we might have become during the past half century under a government like that which has placed France first among the nations of the world, can only be conjectured. Our progress thus far has been a progress in spite of, rather than because of Democracy, but the time has come when we can no longer overlook the fact that the destinies of the nation must be shaped by a strong and skillful hand, if we would escape destruction in the whirlpool of anarchy toward which we are drifting.

HOW WE ARE RECEIVED.

Several of the New York journals, for reasons known only to themselves, have published the announcement that the *Imperialist* is dead. To such we would say that this journal is not dead, nor can it be killed.

Notwithstanding the opposition we have met with on all hands, however, we have secured the circulation of many thousands of copies of the *Imperialist*, and fulfilled our promise to set up the standard of the EMPIRE before the people. That it has been generally well received is shown by fact that during the past week we have received more than eleven hundred letters from all parts of the country, expressing the heartiest commendation of the movement, and enclosing subscriptions or requesting sample copies of the *Imperialist*.

General Wheeler's Position.—The Huntsville *Democrat*, commenting on the Radical slander concerning Gen. Wheeler, says:

"On the contrary, we believe that, without being, by any means, a politician now, or at any time, Gen. Wheeler has decided political opinions and principles, and, like his war record, they are all on the side of his country; and that he has never turned his back upon them. Neither craven fear, avarice, ambition for power and place, nor other unworthy motive, has induced Gen. Wheeler to eat Radical leeks or swear in the words of any Radical master. He prefers patriotic poverty to pelf, power and place, purchased by pandering to the vile Parisian principles of Radicalism."

Shameless Appointments.—Speaking of Grant's candidates for foreign missions, the Chicago *Republican* (Radical) compliments them after this wise:

"It is understood that some of the persons indicated are not famous for personal integrity and dignity of character; that others are not complete masters of the spelling-book and of the art of English composition; that others besides are not over distinguished for devotion to the cause of loyalty; and that, at least in one case, there are strong probabilities that the nominee is not even a naturalized citizen."

The Mobile *Tribune's* paragraphist, after filing his pen, gently remarks:

Mongrel editors are frothing at the mouth with indignation because the Spaniards send their Cuban prisoners to Fernando Po, an island on which to live "is worse than death." Can't the philanthropic tigers induce "our" Government to lease the Dry Tortugas to Spain? It will supply not be wrong for the Spaniards to send prisoners to that blessed abode.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Constitution to be Submitted to the People.

Union League Delegation Visits President Grant.

The Washington Mount Vernon Estate at Auction.

Letter from Geo. Francis Train.

No Obstacle to Armed Vessels Leaving the United States.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 6.—A delegation of Baptist clergymen en route from Illinois for the Lynchburg Conference visited Grant to-day.

The steamer Saugus, ordered to join the Gulf squadron, will be detained at the Gosport dry docks repairing.

This evening's *Star* says Grant has instructed Canby to submit the Virginia Constitution on the last Tuesday in June, or the first Tuesday in July. The articles of the Constitution to be submitted to a separate vote will be determined in to morrow's Cabinet meeting.

Canby's reorganization of the State divides Virginia into twenty seven military commission districts. The military commissioners are Superintendents of election and registration in their respective districts in addition to their duties as commanding officers.

During the absence of the designated officers their functions devolve upon the senior officer at the headquarters of the division.

Another order gives exemptions in behalf of Virginia, from the Circuit Court at Richmond, directed to sheriffs by authority of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the force and effect provided in Chapter 13 of the Virginia Code.

Presidential appointments to-day: James Washington Purviance, Attorney for West Tennessee; Robt. C. Kirk, Minister to Uruguay; Ephraim Latham, Collector Third Alabama District; Edward Fullings, Collector Sixth North Carolina District.

Customs receipts from 26th to 30th ultimo, $2,500,000.

Rear Admiral Bradford's flag ship Franklin arrived at Cadiz on the 17th ult. At Lisbon Admiral Bradford found the British Channel squadron, consisting of eight powerful ironclads, some of them having a speed of 14 knots under steam alone.

The Spanish iron-clad frigate Victoria sailed from Cadiz for Havana.

The American steamer Swatara sailed from Cadiz for Philadelphia, April 17th.

The Union League delegation which visited Grant yesterday included Governor Newell, of New Jersey, and Gov. Holden, of North Carolina. Their object was to strengthen and hold together the Republican party and its principles, and secure the early restoration of all the States. They assured Grant of the cordial support of the League and its intention to do all in its power to make his administration a success. The President expressed his gratification and promised to do all in his power to deserve their good opinion.

The delegation also visited the Cabinet officers.

Answering solicitations to sell gold, there by keeping the price down, Boutwell said he will, under no circumstances, allow the Government to be drawn into competition with Wall street.

Mrs. Dr Mary Walker visited the President to-day, clad, as usual, in coat and pants.

Washington, May 6.—Major Belger, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Texas, is considered safe for the present.

Washington, May 6.—It is stated that the Government has received act to prevent the departure of any vessels, whether loaded with arms or not, provided their apparent destination is not direct for Cuba. In other words, vessels cleared for Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico, or any other places with which we are on friendly terms, will be allowed to leave, no matter how much war material or how many passengers they may contain.

The Peruvian monitors are still at St. Thomas. Their American crews have been discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Key West, May 6.—The British steamer Salvador cleared for St. Thomas via Nassau to-day, crowded with Cuban sympathizers. It is rumored that the Salvador was in connection with some Cuban expedition fitting out at some gulf port.

Buffalo N. Y., May 6.—Dr. Richard P. Jones, Agent of French's Circus, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum.

Alexandria, May 6.—Gen. Lee, accompanied by his brother Commodore Smith Lee, attended service in Christ's Church this morning, afterwards dined with J. B. Dangerfield, with a number of prominent citizens, and received many visitors.

Yesterday Gen. Lee visited John Janney, President of the Virginia Convention, which passed the secession ordinance, and who presented a sword to Gen. Lee on behalf of the people. The interview was very affecting. Janney is now quite old and infirm.

The Mount Vernon estate of Geo. Washington is advertised in the *Gazette* for sale on the 10th of June at auction.

New York, May 6.—The following document explains itself:

"To the President of the United States.

The Government stopped the Fenians on the Canadian frontier. I demand in the name of 1,000,000 Irish voters that you send a fast war steamer to seize the Cuban filibuster which sailed yesterday. This Cuba fiction is an English intrigue to checkmate Ireland's freedom. The Cuban mass meeting was a Tammany affair in the English interest.

(Signed) GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

This morning's *Tribune* says it is an undoubted fact that a steamer laden with arms, ammunition and stores for the Cuban army, and also a large number of volunteers, left this city on Tuesday night. The steamer was not the Arago, however, but a steamer not much known in these waters, and, therefore, not easily recognized. It is surmised that she is the Mexico, but nothing definite is vouchsafed on the subject by the Cubans.

The following details seem authentic:

During last week a large steamer, purchased by the Cuban Junta some months ago, and put in complete order for a sea voyage, on Tuesday last was run down to a point off Sandy Hook, where it again anchored. A short time afterward two small steamers ran alongside, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition transferred from the small steamers. A little after day 280 men embarked on the tug Pettit, from Pier No. 3, North River, and were taken on board the steamer.

The tug Yankee, also, transported about the same number of men to the steamer.

About 9:30 P M., every everything being in readiness, the anchor was weighed, and the steamer departed for a point some where near the Island of Cuba.

The Stock Exchange resolved after Tuesday next to discontinue calling speculative stocks. All business in them will be transferred to the long room. Dealings in Government Bonds in a separate room will be discontinued.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 6.—Decrease of bullion in the Bank of England £400,000. The bank raised the rate of interest ½ per cent. The rate now is 4½ per cent.

Madrid, May 6.—The Cortes by a vote of 156 to 40, adopted the article guaranteeing freedom of religious worship. The contemplated change in the ministry is postponed until the form of Government is definitely settled.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 6—Evening.—Cotton easier. Middling uplands 11¾d; middling Orleans 12d. Sales 10,000 bales.

Frankfort, May 6—Bonds 86¼ to 86⅜.

London, May 6—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 79⅝. Sugar firmer, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot 38s 9d, afloat 29s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 6—Evening.—Cotton in good demand and closing quiet; sales 4500 bales; middling uplands 28⅝c. Flour dull at $5 60 to $5 95; common to fair extra Southern $6 50 to $6 90. Wheat heavy and 2 to 3c lower. Corn heavy and 1 to 2c lower during the day. Pork and Lard quiet and steady. Whisky 98c. Sugar in fair request; Muscovado 11¾ to 12¼c. Naval Stores quiet, Freights quiet—Cotton by steam 5-32d.

New York, May 6—Evening.—Money generally easier at 7 per cent. Sterling firmer at 109⅜ to 109½. Gold quiet at 134¾. Stocks very irregular. Las 73½; Levees 69½. Governments inactive but steady. 5-20s of '62, 120⅜; of '64, 114; of '65, 115¼; do. new, 116⅝; of '67, 116⅝; of '68, 116½; 10 40s, 108⅝.

Memphis, May 6—Evening.—Cotton quiet. Low middlings 25½c. Receipts 248 bales; exports 154 bales.

Mobile, May 6.—Cotton market opened quiet, but later in the day an active demand sprang up. Sales 1500 bales. Low middlings 26 to 26¼c. Receipts 309 bales; exports 790 bales.

Cincinnati, May 6.—Flour steady. Corn 64 to 65c. Oats 68 to 72c. Whisky 93c. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders 12c; sides 14¾c. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 17c. Lard held 18c. Hams 18½ to 19c.

St. Louis, May 6.—Flour—superfine $4 to $5. Wheat $1 45 to $1 65. Corn 69 to 68c. Oats 64 to 67c. Barley $1 67. Rye $1 24 to $1 25. Whisky 93c. Groceries unchanged. Pork $31. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17c. Hams 20c. Lard 17c.

Chicago, May 6.—Flour $5 to $6 25. Wheat $1 16¼. Corn 59c. Oats 60¼ to 61c. Rye $1 15¼. Barley $1 75. High Wines and Groceries unchanged. Pork $30 50 to $31. Lard 17¼ to 17⅝c. Hams 15¼c. Shoulders 11⅝ to 12c.

Louisville, May 6.—Sales 196 hogsheads Tobacco at $4 90 to $12 75. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16⅝c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard 18 to 18¼c. Flour—superfine $5 to $5 30. Corn 68c. Oats 68c. Bagging 16 to 22c. Groceries unchanged. High Wines 92 to 93c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, May 6.—Passed up—Dexter at 3 A. M., Grand Republic at 10 A. M., and Pargoud at 11 A. M. Down—Alps and barges at 4 A. M., and Indiana at 10 A. M. River stationary.

St. Louis, May 6.—River in good boating condition.

Louisville, May 6.—River rising ¾ of an inch per hour. Passed up—Longworth and Robert E. Lee. Down—Virginia, for New Orleans.

Memphis, May 6.—Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 86 at noon. River falling slowly. Arrived—Marble City. Departed—Belle St. Louis and Lizzie Gill, for St. Louis, and Bismarck, for New Orleans.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 6, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind S. W. and fresh.

Arrived—Bark Abbotts, Reading Cheetley, 54 days from Rio Janeiro, coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Cadiz, May 6.—Passed up—Forsyth and R. E. Lee. Down—Sanghone Thayer, Collier. River fell 20 inches. Weather stormy.

Southwest Pass, May 6—Noon.—Barometer 29.75. Wind east and fresh. No arrivals or departures.

Washington, May 6.—The President has appointed E. H. Sears, Postmaster at Staunton, Virginia.

The postoffice appointment clerk has heard nothing this morning about Savannah postoffice. Delano decides that the bonds under which telegraphic dispatches are written involve a contract, and require a revenue stamp.

Telegraphers will contest this decision.

Liverpool, May 6—Noon.—Cotton firmer but not higher. Middling uplands 11¾d; Middling Orleans 12d. Sales 8000 bales.

Liverpool, May 6—Afternoon.—Cotton quiet and steady. It is now thought that the sales will reach 10,000 bales. Pork 102s 6d. Tallow 44s.

Madrid, May 6.—The Spanish journals maintain the legality of the capture of the Mary Lowell. Prim favors Olozaga's plan for a directory.

New York, May 6—Noon.—Stocks feverish but improved from the ordinary opening price, with great excitement in New York Central, which is very strong at 177⅝. Money sharp at 7, currency to gold. Sterling 109⅝. Coro 134¾. 5-20s of '62, 119⅞. Louisianas, old, 73¼. Levees 69½.

New York, May 6—Noon.—Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn dull and 1c lower. Pork dull—new $31 12½ to $31 25. Lard quiet—steam 18 to 18¼c. Cotton firm—middling uplands 28¾. Freights quiet.

The Duty of the Democracy.

[From the New York Mercury.]

Before the late civil war burst upon us, it was admitted, on all hands, that the National Democratic party was the only bond of union in the nation; that when it was broken the Union would become disrupted, and that our political institutions would be in imminent danger of destruction. The result of the severance of that political organization proved how true was the generally-expressed opinion. Fortunately, we have emerged out of the war with the semblance at least of the Union preserved to us. On the Democratic party devolves the duty of restoring the Union to its pristine vigor, and of insuring its permanence against assaults, either from within or without. It must bring back the old ship of State to the course which leads to the haven of safety. It must look only upon the Constitution as the chart and compass whereby the progress of our national craft is to be directed. Too long has she been drifting about in unknown waters. We must take soundings, and determine where we are and whither we are tending. There is danger in this uncertainty. We know not what rocks beset us, or on what strange reef the good old ship may be stranded, if the best and wisest of our navigators are not called upon to scan the horizon for our safety, and determine what course must be taken for the future. The masses must be brought up to a full appreciation of the perils of our position. They must be thoroughly instructed as to the principles on which the Government was founded. The idea that the autonomy of American States can be destroyed because a civil war has spent its fury on our land is altogether too widely extended; it must be corrected, and that speedily, if we would preserve the Government as it has been transmitted to us. Congress must be compelled to exercise its functions within the provisions of the fundamental law; it has scope and verge enough therein for every purpose requisite to promote the welfare of the people, but becomes a dangerous power whenever it steps outside of its legitimate domain. The wild, loose notion which now obtains, that Congress is something more than an agent of the States, that it possesses plenary powers, must be dissipated. The people must be made to understand that the United States is not a nation in the same acceptation of that word as when it is applied to the governments and peoples of Europe. It never was intended to have, as they have, a centralized legislature making laws for the government of the whole peoples regarding every phase and condition in which the individual or communities may be placed. Congress is not empowered, as are the English Parliament, the French Corps Legislatif and the German Reichsrath, to decree codes of law, civil, criminal, commercial and municipal. The Federal Government is simply a government by States—separate and independent—acting, within a limited sphere, for the people, and the laws must be insisted on by the Democratic party with conservatives and persistence, and the work must begin now. Let the Democratic press everywhere take up the task forthwith, and pursue it vigorously until the masses are thoroughly convinced of the danger in which the nation is placed so long as the Radical party remains in power, and when the next Presidential election shall roll around (if we are vouchsafed another), they will be ready, willing and able to hurl from position the betrayers of the nation, and to put the Government into the hands of that organization which has ever been true to the principles of the Constitution, and the best interest of the country—the Democratic party.

Proposed Abrogation of the Presidency.

[From the N. Y. Express, March 30.]

The *Herald* calls attention to an extraordinary editorial article that appeared in the *Sun* yesterday, (and copied into the *Express*,) which seemed to have been written as if to feel the way to an abrogation of the Executive office altogether, making Congress supreme. The *Herald* says:

"The *Sun* is the organ, and in great part, we believe, the property of a Senator who takes an active part in the support of the tenure of office law; and therefore, in shadowing forth the programme of the men who mean to rule this country by Grant or without Grant, it may be supposed to have authority and to speak by the card."

The substance of the programme as foreshadowed by the *Sun*, the editor then goes on to show, is just this:

If Grant will not relinquish his present attitude, if he will not give way to the pressure of the plunderers in their eagerness for office, if he will not send to the right about "the inferior and unknown men," now in the Cabinet, and put in their places "distinguished representatives of influential political and national interests"—the "recognized leaders of opinion and action"—and will not give up to these politicians the whole run of government patronage and plunder, then they will regard him as having forced the "first step toward the constitutional change which shall finally extinguish his office, and will so order their measures that he shall be, if not the last President, at least the last with even a semblance of power, *and the men of the future, with the Presidency blotted out, shall look only to the halls of legislation for the theatre of their anticipated renown.*"

This being the plan of the anarchists and the would-be usurpers, the *Herald* tells them to beware. The game is one at which somebody else besides the Senate can play:

"Although the politicians have forced Grant into some tight places and bothered him with intrigue and bullying, it may not be untimely to remind them that when the element of force is introduced they will put him to a power with whose use he is more familiar."

The *Democrat* also dwells upon the extraordinary, not to say startling character, of the *Sun* article, and points to it as an evidence of the rapid strides Radicalism is making towards despotism.

Sprague Indorsed.—The *Globe* of to-day contains twenty one solid columns of letters complimentary to Senator Sprague on his recent speeches in the Senate. The paper to-morrow will contain as many more. In fact his official Record would have discontinued publication on Saturday, but for the permission given by the Senate to have these letters printed in the debate. Some of these letters are from Federal office holders, and are likely to get their writers out of office.

The Republican Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver on Wednesday, and adopted the platform of the last National Convention at Chicago. The Republicans out there haven't heard that the Republicans, this way, have repudiated the material planks in that platform—that each loil State had the right to regulate suffrage for itself.

The Washington *Globe* has twelve columns of letters received by Senator Sprague commending his recent speeches. The list comprise letters from Henry Brooks Adams, son of Charles Francis Adams, O. S. Halsted, of New Jersey; Wm. Barney, of New York; Chas. Stanford, Republican member of New York State Legislature, and one hundred others.

"No Volunteer."—"Mr. President," said Charles Sumner in concluding his remarks on the Alabama treaty, "I desire to say that I am no volunteer." Even this frank confession is a quotation. It was said by thousands of loud-mouthed loyalists in Massachusetts who raked the coast, from Hatteras to Berwick Bay, for negro substitutes to fill the quota of Massachusetts during the war.—*New York World*

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1869. }

Cotton—The sales to-day summed up 3370 bales at stiffer prices during the early part of the day, but about previous rates subsequently. We accordingly with a slight modification repeat our quotations as follows: Ordinary 24¾ to 25¼c; good ordinary 26¼ to 26¾c, low middling 27 to 27¼c; middling 28 to 28¼c, and strict middling at 28½ to 28¾c.

We continue to give 27 and 28c as the inside rates for low middling and middling, but there was very little to be had unless at a fraction more. There were sales, however, even less. The market opened with a moderate enquiry at yesterday's prices, but in view of the encouraging tenor of the first telegram from Liverpool, and an improvement in gold and foreign exchange, factors raised their pretensions ⅛ to ¼c, but finding that buyers would not go any advance, they subsequently met the demand more freely. Hence at the close, while some reported a partial improvement of ⅛c, others repeated previous quotations. The business was divided among buyers for Great Britain, the Continent and the North. The first tele gram from Liverpool came through too late to have any marked influence, but after its receipts, offers were accepted which had been previously refused.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	465	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	none	793,744
Cleared previously	711,849—711,849	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		79,095

Receipts proper since last Friday evening 4223 bales against 6129 corresponding time last week.

Sugar and Molasses—There is very little doing on the landing to-day in Sugar. We learned of sales of about 100 hhds at previous prices. We quote inferior 7 to 8c, common 9 to 9¾c, good fair 11 to 11¼c, fully fair 12¼c, prime 12¾ to 13¼, strictly prime to choice 13¾ to 14c per lb. We heard of a sale of 90 bbls Molasses, but did not ascertain the terms.

Arrivals from the West.—The steamer Mississippi, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

Flour.—The demand is again very good to-day, and prices are still firmer. The sales embrace 2500 bbls, of which 100 and 200 superfine at $5 50, 50 at $5 60, 150 at $5 62½, 75 double extra at $6 80, 75 150 and 250 do. extra at $6 87½, 300, on its merits, at $5 87½, 50, on its merits, at $6 25, 100 treble extra at $6 50, 300 do at $6 75, 100 do at $7 50, 150 at $7 50, 40 choice extra at $8 75, 50 do at $10 75, and 100 at $11 25 per bbl.

Corn.—The supplies actually in market are light, the demand is fair and prices are much firmer to-day. The receipts in the past few days have been mostly by barges, and are kept on board until sold. The barge system enables receivers to hold their supplies longer, hence to obtain the fullest prices, while receipts by steamers are discharged at once and must be sold immediately to the highest bidder or hauled from the landing into store. This also applies to all descriptions of produce. There were sales to day of 5,500 sacks Corn, of which 800 mixed at 73 to 74c, 200 white, in poor order, at 74c, 587, 200 and 2000 prime white at 74c, 150 yellow at 77c, and 500 at 78c per bushel.

Oats—Are in light supply and prices are very firm. 100 sacks sold at 72c, and 150 72c per bushel.

Bran—Is in better supply and prices are still lower; 400 sacks sold at $1 20, 150 and 50 at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

Hay—Is in light supply, but prices have declined, owing to some receipts by steamer. The receipts by steamer are landed at once, and must be sold or stored, hence the decline, while the receipts by barges are kept on board until sold. To day, 100 bales prime sold at $30 per ton. Choice is scarce and commands $32.

Pork.—The market is quiet but firm, with holders asking $32 50 per bbl for mess. Yesterday, not reported, 200 bbls thin mess sold on the landing at $32 25, and 250 over weight mess at $32 50 per bbl. Mess is retailing at $32 75 to $33 per bbl.

Bacon.—Is quiet but firm, with a jobbing business doing at 13½ to 14c per lb for shoulders, 17¾c for clear rib sides, and 17⅝c for clear sides. 10 casks clear sides sold at 17¾c per lb. 5 casks sugar cured hams sold at 25c per lb. Sugar cured hams are scarce, and some holders are asking 21c per lb.

Dry Salt Meat.—50,000 lbs heads sold in bulk at 4c; 10 and 15 casks shoulders, on the landing, at 13c per lb.

Lard.—We note some inquiry to-day. The stock of choice in tierces is light, and there is no pressed in market. Tierces are quoted at 18½ to 19c; kegs 19½ to 21c per lb.

Breakfast Bacon.—Western is selling at 19c, and Northern at 20c per lb.

Corn Meal.—Kiln dried is jobbing from $4 to $4 per bbl. The stock is light.

Butter.—Receipts of new butter as yet are light. It is quoted at 50 to —c per lb for choice Goshen, and 40 to 45c for choice Western.

Naval Stores.—Rosin quiet. No. 1 $3 25 to $3 50, virgin dip $5; No. 2 $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl. Pitch steady at $3 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine jobbing at 48c per gallon.

Hides.—The market is quiet and receipts are light. Mexican dry flint 20 to 21c, country 17 to 18c, Texas dry salted 19 to 20c, dry salted 16 to 17c, wet city slaughter 7½ to 12c per lb.

Wool.—Receipts of new clip are still very light. The market is quiet and quotations little better than nominal. Washed 30 to 37c per lb. Mexican 24 to 26c; burry 14 to 16c; Louisiana 20 to 27c, Texas ¼ to ¾ merino, 26 to 30c, and lake 24 to 27c per lb.

Malt and Hops.—Malt is in fair request for the trade at $2 25 to $2 65 for Western, and $2 60 to $2 90 per bushel for Canada. Hops are plentiful, and are quoted at 14 to 16c per lb.

Salt.—Liverpool Salt continues in good demand for Red River and the interior at previous prices. We quote fine $2 25 to $2 40, coarse $2 25 to $2 30 per sack; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. 4000 sacks sold from warehouse at full prices. Louisiana rock Salt is offered at $20 to $22 per ton in sacks. Turk's Island Salt is held at 45 to 50c per bushel.

Cow Peas.—The market is well supplied and the demand light. They are retailing at $1 75 to $2 per bushel.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1869.

The Money market proper continues quiet and easy, with no material change in rates. On the street all notes with unquestionable collaterals may be done at 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month, and good to first-class business paper without collaterals at 1 to 1½ per cent per month. Mortgage paper rules at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened this morning at 136⅛ to 136⅜ (against 136 at New York) and after a moderate movement closed at 136⅛ to 136½. The sales include $20,000 at 136⅛ to 136⅜; $1500, $4000, $5000 and $10,000 at 136⅜; $12,000 at 136⅜ to 136⅜, and $2600 ($1600 and $2000) at 136½. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted at 131¼ to 132 for American half dollars and 138 to 139 for Mexican dollars.

The offerings in Foreign Exchange were of moderate extent, and rates ruled higher in agreement with the course of gold and bills at New York. The sales of Sterling include £5000 commercial at —; £4000 A1 bill of lading and £5000 clear at 147; £12,000 at 147 to 147¼; £3000 at 147¼, and £2000 bank at 148¼. The only sale reported in France is 20,000 A1 commercial at 3.82½. We now quote the following as the closing rates, say for Sterling: 147 to 147¼ for bill of lading and clear, and 148 to 148½ for bank, and Francs 3.81¼ to — for the former, and 3.81¼ to 3.80 for the latter.

Only a moderate business was transacted in Domestic Exchange, the market closing stiffer but not quotably higher. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, one or two of them, however, still asking ¼ for small amounts, and the sales included $10,000 commercial sight on New York at 1-16 per cent. discount, $10,000 and $20,000 commercial, $20,000 and $25,000 private bankers', $30,000 and $100,000 bank at par, $10,000 thirty days' sight at 1 discount, $25,000 sight on Boston at par, and $5000 same at ⅛ discount.

In Stocks 30 shares Crescent City Railroad sold at $85, and 75 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank (yesterday not reported) at $49 50. We hear also of another lot of 75 shares of the latter having changed hands at the same figure.

There were sales to day of probably $50,000 to $75,000 City Bonds of different issues, the particulars of which were not reported.

A lot of $5000 Metropolitan Police Warrants sold at 78.

City Treasury notes were quiet. The sales included $5000 at 27 per cent. discount. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 27½ discount, and sold at 26½.

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.

No Mother's Nursery should be without it.

Are your children ailing now?

Have they a continual itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

is no dangerous sugar candy.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.

Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify, that on the 4th day of March, 1869, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 21,789—A. F. Queyrel vs. Nathalie Bourdel his Wife.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that there be judgment of separation from bed and board in favor of plaintiff, A. J. Queyrel and against defendant, Nathalie Bourdel his wife, with costs.

It is further ordered that a fee of twenty-five dollars be taxed as costs in favor of the curator ad hoc.

Signed 12th day of March 1869.

PAUL E. THEARD, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the City of New Orleans, this 26th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

A. J. WAGNER, Deputy Clerk.

my7 3taw

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, a Carved Trimmer. None need apply unless fully competent. Apply at No. 184 Bienville, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets. my6 3t

Whiskies, Brandies and Wines.

WE have in store, and offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following brands of Liquors:

RYE WHISKIES.

20 bbls. XXX Rye WHISKY.
15 ... Old Cabinet
25 ... Old Family Rye WHISKY.
25 ... Dubois's Rye
5 ... Baker's Pure Rye WHISKY, 1857.

BOURBON WHISKIES.

25 bbls. A. Keller's WHISKY.
25 ... Davis
20 ... Chicken Cock
25 ... Silver Creek
20 ... Woodrock

RECTIFIED WHISKIES.

50 bbls. Pike's Magnolia WHISKY.
50 ... Olive Branch
20 ... Winsdale
20 ... Rip Van Winkle WHISKY and other brands.

Also, Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES. Cognac BRANDIES Jamaica and St. Croix RUMS, Holland GINS. Krug CHAMPAGNE. VERMOUTH and Schiedam SCHNAPPS.

20 cases Old Rhine WINE 1857.

CLANCY & SIEWERSSEN, 5 Tchoupitoulas street.

Notice.

THE French Bark MADRAS Gouais, master, from Bordeaux, will discharge cargo immediately. Consignees are hereby notified to take their permits as soon as possible, and pay their freight bills and attend to the delivery of their goods on the levee, as all goods remaining on the levee will be stored at their risk and expense. V. J. DEJAN, 50 Carondelet street. my6 3t

Notice.

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignee of the French Bark MADRAS will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. V. J. DEJAN, 50 Carondelet street. my6 3t

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK.

Present Cash Assets, March 1, 1869 ... $ 9,638,077 02
Annual Cash Income March 1, 1869 ... 6 173,021 09
Number of Policies issued, in 1868 ...
Insuring over ... 112 556 221 03

A. P. CLEVELAND, 61 Camp street, General Agent for Louisiana. my4 1m

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 104 Canal street. New Orleans, May 5, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company to serve for the ensuing year, viz: Wm. Moss, David McCoord, M. Pots, E. Z. Burt, W. Feury, J. F. Jervey, D. A. Chaffraix, J. Fernandez, P. S. White, Jos. Hay and Chas. Lafitte. And at a meeting of the Board held this day Mr. Paul Fourchy was unanimously re-elected President. G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

Wanted,

A GOOD WASHERWOMAN. Apply at No. 135 Chartres street, (Pontalba Buildings) near St. Ann. my6 1w

Cooking Stoves.

We are now Selling out our Stock of Cooking Stoves at cost.

CHIEF COOK, DIAMOND ROCK AND PREMIUM DELTA.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TINNERS Stock, Tinners Tools, Pressed, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR, Corner Common, Front and Fulton streets. my4 1w

Arrow Tie Agency,

43............Carondelet street............43

NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARROW TIE.

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS POPULAR Fastening for Baling Cotton, has induced the proprietors to provide a largely increased stock for the coming season, and we are now prepared to fill orders from the Trade, in any quantity of the ARROW TIE.

Also the Sweet (Self Fastening) BUCKLE TIE with ties of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron.

H. T. BARTLETT, R. W. RAYNE, General Agents, 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans. my3 1m

Special Notice.

THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA have FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for investment in First Class Mortgage Paper on improved real estate situated in the city of New Orleans. Apply at the office, No. 10 Commercial street. J. B. HOOD, President Louisiana Dep't. ap18 1w

HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street. ap18 3m

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. mh18 3m

Propositions

FOR deepening the Water at the entrance of the Mississippi River are invited by the Chamber of Commerce. Standing Committee, stating the mode proposed to be adopted, the cost and the time required for the purpose, and propositions to be sent to the office of the Local Mutual Insurance Company, as early as possible, as it is important to the interest of Commerce that the work should be commenced without any avoidable delay. CHARLES BRIGGS, Chairman. my6 1w

Excursion Train.

Office of the General Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co. New Orleans, May 3, 1869.

ON and after SUNDAY next, May 9th, a train will leave the Depot at 8 A. M. for Magnolia, returning will leave Magnolia on Monday at 4 A. M., arriving in New Orleans at 9 A. M. Fare for round trip, one dollar and fifty cents ($1 50) with privilege of returning on the regular Express train arriving in New Orleans at 11 A. M. and the regular Express train leaving at 6 P. M. Fare from New Orleans to Kenner and return, fifty cents. Kenner, $1 25, Manchac, Ponchatoula, Tickfaw, Amite, Tangipahoa, Osyka and Magnolia, $1 50. Excursion tickets for the Saturday evening train, the 7 A. M. Sunday train, with privilege of returning on Passenger trains arriving on Sunday at 11:30 A. M. and 6 P. M., or on Monday at 9 A. M. and 11:30 A. M. will be sold at the regular excursion rates (half regular fare.) JAS. YONGE, T. S. WILLIAMS, General Ticket Agent. General Superintendent. my5 1w

Davidson's Tonic,

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER,

HAS had is still proving itself to be one of the Greatest Discoveries of the Age. It Premium awarded at the State Fair. No one should be without a bottle. Sold by Messrs E. J. HART & CO., BALL, LYONS & CO. And also at JOHN FLEMING'S Patent Medicine Depot General Depot No. 4 Chartres street. my4 1m

French Professor.

A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, who has been a Professor in France for twelve years, and a resident in the United States nearly five years, wants a situation as a French Professor in any institution of this city, or in families. No objection to go in the country. Would be satisfied with reasonable compensation. Can give the best references. Address "A. T. P.," Gaze Box 30, Postoffice, New Orleans. my2 6t

E. HEATH,

DEALER IN

UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS, WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS, No. 99............Camp Street............No. 99

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, TERRIES, PLUSHES, CHINTZ, DIMITY and STRIPES for Slip Covers, HOLLANDS, ENAMELLED and HAIR CLOTH, CANE PLATING, BURLAPS, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, CURLED HAIR, TICKING, MATTRESS and SPRING TWINE, SOFA CHAIR and MATTRESS SPRINGS, WIRE GAUZE, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR PLATES and FRAMES, &c., &c., &c. ap18 6m 1y 8

Mess Beef.

AT LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE OF PORK can be had a superior article of beef, "Victoria" brand, (Kingsbury & Nash), to which attention is invited. PERKINS, SWENSON & Co., 46 Carondelet, corner Union. ap30 1m

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of MESLIER & THAYER, for the purpose of carrying on the General Auction and Commission Business at No. 106 Gravier street. EUGENE O. MESLIER, CLARENCE C. THAYER. New Orleans, April 1st 1869. ap15 1t

Mme. Robert,

196............CANAL STREET............196

Between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

RICH LACES AND LACE SHAWLS, FASHIONS, NOUVEAUTES and DRESS MAKING in the latest Fashions of Paris. ap27 1m

Mr. MANUEL BORNIO,

No. 62 CUBA STREET, HAVANA,

FIRST SUB-COLLECTOR OF EXPORTATION OF Lottery Tickets,

Attends to all orders for Havana Lottery Tickets at a reasonable commission.

For further particulars, apply to BORNIO BROS., No. 77 Gravier street. ap22 3m

Spanish Teacher.

PROFESSOR LOUIS A. DESTRAMPES gives lessons in Spanish, at private houses, or in Academies, for both sexes. He will also give a course of Spanish and French for a class of six pupils, at 50 cents per lesson, or $12 a month. Success guaranteed. The Professor speaks English, and can, consequently, make himself understood by those of his pupils speaking that language. Apply at No. 125 Royal street, or No. 75 Bourbon street, above Mr Mallard's Store. ap25 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD............Lessee and Manager

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT

The management takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement for a short season only with the popular and famous "Peak Family Bell Ringers" . . . it being their first appearance in New Orleans in many years.

Monday, May 10,

And Every Evening During the Week.

GRAND MATINEE!

Saturday Noon, at 12 o'clock.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ADMITTED TO MATINEE For Twenty-five Cents!

30th annual tour of the original PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS, and the celebrated BERGER FAMILY, Instrumental Performers, Assisted by SOL SMITH RUSSELL, The Greatest Character Singer, Humorist and Facial Delineator of the Age.

EVERYTHING NEW, BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE.

Cards of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1. Family Circle, 50c. Gallery 25c. The sale of Tickets will commence at the Box Office on Saturday, May 8. Seats may be secured without extra charge. my7 6t W. W. FOWLER, Business Agent.

HON. MRS. YELVERTON.

READINGS FROM THE POETS,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

AT THE

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Saturday May 8, 12 M.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton has kindly consented to give the following readings as above, in aid of the Children's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church

PROGRAMME

PART I.

The Lady Clare	Tennyson
Charge of the Light Brigade	Tennyson
Wreck of the Hesperus	Longfellow
The Raven	Edgar A. Poe

Interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

The Fond and Milking Song	Jean Ingelow
The Bachelor's Dream	T. Hood
A Man's Requirements	Mrs. Browning
Mrs. Caudle's Lecture	Jerrold

my7 1t

OLD RELIABLE.

OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.

Delighted millions sing to it praise.

No family or person should be without them.

ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW?

Have you a Headache or Backache?
Have you Constipation of the Bowels?
Have you a Sour Stomach?
Have you a Bad Breath?
Have you Cold Hands or Feet?
Have you Chills or Fever?
Have you Palpitation of the Heart?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Sickness and Vomiting?
Have you Irregularities or Weakness?
Have you Rush of Blood to the Head?
Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Have you a Colic or Diarrhea?
Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach?
Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite?
Have you Bilious Symptoms of any kind?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worthy the weight of gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROTHERS.

Sold all over the world.

To Merchants, Foundrymen, Railroads, Steamboats, Planters, &c. &c.

GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE SOUTH.

WE call special attention to our stock of Iron Pipe and Fittings both plain and galvanized, Brass Valves, Cocks, etc., of every description. Steam, Water and Vacuum Gauges. Bolts and Nuts. Hot pressed Nuts. Washers, Rivets, Hay Rods, Steel and Iron Wire. Cordage, Wet and Fever Pumps, Rubber Packing, Rubber Hose, Hemp Packing, Lubricating Oil, Lard, Linseed and Boiled Oils, Turpentine, White Lead, Paints, &c.

A good supply of steel Hay wire, Hay Ties, &c.

Agents for CAREY & CO'S Plumbago for Crucibles, Boiler Fluxes and Sweeping purposes.

Agents for S. J. MITCHELL'S and WESTON'S premium Lubricating Rosin.

Agents for CHANDLER'S Patent Bower Grate.

Iron pipe cut and fitted to any length or shape.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR, Corner Common, Front and Fulton sts. my7 1w

Mrs. Olympe

BEGS LEAVE to inform her Customers and the ladies of New Orleans that she has moved and will remove to 143 Canal street. my7 1m

HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street. ap27 3m

Havana Cigars.

BORNIO & BROTHER.

IMPORTERS of the finest qualities of Havana Cigars since 1846.

The Oldest Importation House in the South.

Amateurs, Clubs, Retail Stores, Barkeepers and Country Merchants are invited to call, examine and try our stock, at 77 Gravier street. ap25 1m BORNIO & BROTHER.

Change of Schedule.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT New Orleans, May [illegible].

ON and after SUNDAY, May 2d, passenger trains will leave New Orleans at [illegible] and will arrive in New Orleans at [illegible]. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. my2 3t

GENTLEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

100 dozen fine FRENCH SHIRTS, all pure Linen. Just received per steamship Teutonia.

To be sold out at $27 per dozen.

The Shirts are worth $36.

GUEBLE & NIPPERT, 137 Canal street. ap6 1m

Sieg & Krug,

58............Customhouse Street............58

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

—AND—

Agents for the Sale of Alexander's Spool Thread.

A FULL SUPPLY of this Celebrated Article kept constantly on hand, which they offer to the trade at greatly reduced prices and on accommodating terms. mh17 3m

350,000 Cigars.

FOR SALE, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, a stock of 350,000 Cigars manufactured at his establishment, from the best Vuelta de Abajo tobacco. Also, a large selection of Mixed and Domestic Cigars. P. SUAREZ, Cigar manufacturer No. 13 Columbus street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, Third District. feb 13 3m

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP.—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES.—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS.—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS.—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS.—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street. feb16 3m

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

17............Chartres Street............17

IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc. mh21 1y eo

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. KEHAN, 16 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 295, New Orleans Postoffice, Residence, 245 Canal street, near Franklin. ap16 1m

National Lottery

OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

HIS Excellency the Governor Superior Political of Havana, has disposed that the 30,000 Tickets which have been playing in every Drawing, according to the last Plan, be reduced to 26,000 until new disposition. Each drawing will consist of 26,000 Tickets, at twenty dollars each.

The total amount to be distributed in every drawing will be 388,000 dollars, in 848 Prizes, in the following manner:

1 Prize of		$100,000	$100,000
1 ... of		50,000	50,000
1 ... of		25,000	25,000
1 ... of		10,000	10,000
2 Prizes of		10,000	10,000
1 Prize of		5,000	1,000
6 Prizes of		1,000	3,000
194		500	6,000
		250	48,500
99 Approximations { To the Centenary of the capital prize }	of	250	24,750
99 Approximations { To the Centenary of the second prize }	of	250	24,750
99 Approximations { To the Centenary of the third prize }	of	250	24,750
9 Approximations { To the Centenary of the fourth prize }	of	250	2,250
848 Prizes			$388,000

This innovation will begin with the Drawing Number, 818, of the 4th May, 1869. Havana, 1st of April 1869. The Administrator General, FRANCISCO COMPRODON. ap22 3m

$55, $55, $55, $55, $55.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

Family Sewing Machines.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.
Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.
Using both threads directly from the spools.
No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.
Wide range of application without change of adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.
Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machines at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.

Salesrooms, 182 Canal Street, New Orleans. feb15 5m

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Continues to take Fire, River and Marine Risks,

AT TARIFF RATES.

Office No. 14 Carondelet Street.

LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.
EDWARD COCHRAN, Vice President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Col. W. C. C. Claiborne, No. 134 Dauphin Street. Adolph Schreiber, Esq. of E. J. Forstall & Sons. Forrester Doubleday, Esq. of Cobb Dolhonde & Co. Chas. G. [illegible], Esq. Cotton Factor. J. P. Todd, Esq. of Duval & Moore. R. L. Bruce, Esq. of Hord & Bruce. Arthur Fairex, Esq. of J. G. Ingram & Co. R. Lapice, Esq. No. [illegible] Levee Street. J. A. Braselman, Esq. of J. A. Braselman & Co. Jacob Bottom, Esq. of Bottom & Moore. R. Gordon, Esq. Cotton Factor. J. C. Denis, Esq. Cotton Factor. mh31 3m sun thurs thurs

Queen Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for New Orleans and vicinity of the QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, is prepared to take risks on Cotton and other Merchandise, Buildings, Dwellings, Houses, Household Furniture, etc.

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

[illegible]

EDWARD COCHRAN, Office Star Mutual Insurance Company, 14 Carondelet St.

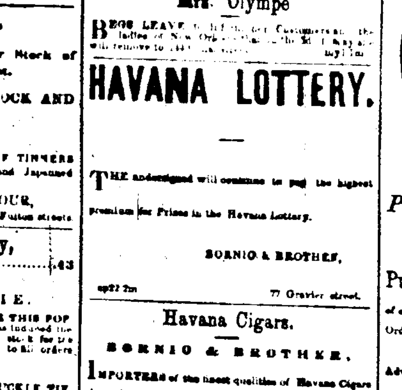
The Agent is permitted to refer to Adolph Schreiber, Esq., of E. J. Forstall & Sons; N. Caroment, Esq.; Thos. A. Adams, Esq., President Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.; Chas. Briggs, Esq., President Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company; Geo. W. [illegible]; T. Scearwood, President N. O. Insurance & Great Northern Railroad [illegible].

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S

Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

Corner of Erato and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MANUFACTURER of Vertical and Horizontal Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Iron Columns, Fronts, Gearing and Castings of every description. Grate Bars, Boilers and Boiler Iron Work, Railroad Frogs and Switches, Water Tanks and Cisterns, Plantation and Steamboat Castings and Forgings. Gin Gears, Filters, Sugar Kettles and Coolers. ap15 1y



Provisions and Breadstuffs.

WHISKY AGENCY.

Large Stock constantly on hand of Pure Old Bourbon, Pure Old Rye AND RECTIFIED WHISKIES,

of all Ages, Prices and Proof. Cooperage and Quality of the most superior.

Orders filled for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Naval Stores, Cotton, Bagging and Rope, Corn, Hay, etc.

Advances made on Consignments to Messrs F. D. COBB & CO., New York, COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., 37 Natchez street. jan 22 1y31

Premium Cooperage.

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned calls the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large stock of Molasses Barrels and Half Barrels, Sugar Hogsheads, also has constantly on hand a large stock of Hogshead and Barrel Hoops, which he is prepared to offer at moderate prices and free of delivery. B. J. SERKERY, 31, 33 and 35 Front sts., between Conti and Bienville, (Sugar Landing.) Office No. 35. mar 22 1y

B. PIFFET'S,

127 Canal Street, Touro Buildings.

Just received

RIBBONS—RIBBONS,

very rich, Roman, Scotch and Striped SASHES; Satin RIBBONS in every description.

TRIMMINGS—TRIMMINGS.

Fringes, Galloons, Braid, Buttons, the best and largest stock in the city.

BAGS AND BASKETS.

Every description of Leather Bags and Baskets, furnished and plain. Umbrellas, Gloves, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fishing Hooks, Fishing Poles and Lines.

TOYS—TOYS.

ap16 1m

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD COTTON BEAMS

THE ONLY RELIABLE

PLATFORM SCALES,

COUNTER SCALES,

DRUG SCALES,

BUTCHER SCALES

For sale at Fairbanks' Southern Scale Depot, NO. 58 CAMP STREET. W. E. BOWMAN, Agent. feb4 3m

Slates. Slates. Slates.

PEN ARGYL QUARRY—PENNSYLVANIA Slate Company. Manufacturers of the finest quality of DARK BLUE ROOFING SLATES. We call the attention of Slaters and the Building Trade generally to the superior quality of these Slates and their confidence recommend them as being equal to the English slates, and at a lower price. A full supply of Slates always on hand. A trial is solicited. BRIDEN & SON, Agents, No. 1.8 Gravier street, New Orleans. feb 13 3m

BOYS' CLOTHING

—And—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE, 110 Canal street, New Orleans. jan30 1y

Copartnership.

MR. FRANK H. HOOKER becomes a partner in my house from December 1st, 1868. The firm will be under the name and style of J. A. LUM & CO. J. A. LUM.

The CARRIAGE BUSINESS will be continued at the new stand, No. 4 Gravier, and 12 Union street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where may be found a large stock of the finest styles of CARRIAGES suited to the market. J. A. LUM, FRANK H. HOOKER. dec1 1y

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Fourcher 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, Sewall Screws, Gin Gearing, Pumping Machines, Gauge Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO. ap16 1y

Manilla Rope! Manilla Rope!

FROM the celebrated factory of Lawrence Waterbury & Co., New York. All sizes constantly on hand and for sale by MARSHALL J. SMITH & CO., 34 Carondelet street. ap 16 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, 1st May
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, 15th May
ST LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, 29th May
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, 12th June

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE

First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin	$145.
Second Cabin	88.
Third Cabin	38.
Do. Including railway tickets	40.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage apply to L. GRAND & CO., Provisional Agents, 15 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT	Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. F. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans; The steamship

SHERMAN,

Wm. P. Henry, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, May 8th, at 8 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE............$60 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 100 Common street.

The GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, May 15, at 5 P. M.

For New York.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,

E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, May 9, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE............$60

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street. my1 1y

Regular Weekly Packet.

Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

(VIA CANE AND LITTLE RIVERS.)

For Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery. Will take freight for all landings on the Red River, Natchitoches, Coutieren, Cotile, Alexandria, Natchez, Shreveport, Cassandra, and intermediate landings. The A No. 1 packet Frolic, John Hines, master. Theo. B., clerk, will leave punctually as above. For freight or passage, apply on board or to F. PEPPLAR, 47 Tchoupitoulas street, or to LABUSQUIERE & CO., 30 Peters street, opposite the Steamboat Landing.

A clerk will be on the levee every Friday morning to receive freight.

TREATMENT

—of—

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOZ, Pupil, from the Paris University, Corner Canal and Burgundy Streets. jan29 1y

Classical and Commercial College,

133............BARRACKS STREET............133

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BURGUNDY EDW. C. HAYDEL, CHS. SLETON.

PARTICULAR attention constantly paid to the comfort of the Boarders. A complete Classical and Commercial Course in French and English. jan25 3m

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER the management of Mme. E. GAVILLE, BEUVAL, successor of Mme DEMON. No. 75............Dauphin street............No. 75 BETWEEN USULINES AND HOSPITAL. jan25 3m

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ's.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 130 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most skillful manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, silver and vulcanite, at moderate prices. Consultations free. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas. French, Spanish and English.

GLYNN & WINTZ,

............CAMP STREET............

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies' Gents and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Also—Agents for Cable's Imperial Brogans. We use the finest materials, and employ the best of workmen therefore we warrant our goods. Dr. Martin's celebrated English Bunion Shoes always on hand. GLYNN & WINTZ

Southern Manufactory.

JOHN NORWOOD,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES 100 Canal street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's measures promptly attended to. ap11 1y

E. DECHAMPS,

26............St. Louis street............26

NEW ORLEANS.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES, CORDIALS, ABSINTHE, KIRSCHWASSER, FRUITS IN BRANDY, FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE, SOMBATON LIQUEURS, etc. Sole Importer of the Wines Perrigot, fils, of Bordeaux. jan3 1y

REOPENING.

H. MILLIKEN'S

LAKE PARK HOUSE AND RESTAURANT WEST END.

HAS been reopened for the Season, on SUNDAY, March [illegible], [illegible] the closing of the last season many important improvements have been made for the comfort of visitors. The best Wines, Liquors and other Refreshments always on hand. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Comfortable Rooms for Parties, Weddings, etc. H. MILLER, Lake Park House. mh30 3m

Café des Pyrénées,

KEPT BY

D. BOUSSE,

43............ST. LOUIS STREET............43 CORNER EXCHANGE ALLEY.

GOOD COFFEE and SUPERIOR LIQUORS. COMFORTABLE ROOMS which are recommended to travelers. GREAT REDUCTION. feb28 6m

St. Cloud Hotel.

THIS new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and 42d streets, possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and en suite, heated by steam—with hot and cold water and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands affording guests an unequaled table.

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Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide.

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