The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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First or editorial Page, inserted advertisements, each insertion, $1 25 per square.

Advertisements to be inserted before rule to be charged as new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $25 per month.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—" Le Trouvere."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon and night, "Fritz, our Cousin German."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon and night, Gaite Comique Troupe of Specialties.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The culture of the grape in California is one of the most prosperous occupations in that steadily progressive State. From small beginnings it has grown to be a large interest, and the wines made there will compare very favorably with those of the older grape-growing countries. One recommendation they have is their purity. In drinking them, you know you drink the pure juice of the grape. For their sale, an agency has been established in this city at No. 98 Camp street, as our readers will perceive by an advertisement in this issue of the Pacific Wine Company, of which Mr. Charles H. Pettit is the New Orleans agent. This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best wine district of California, where they have growing over sixty different varieties of native and European grapes, from which they make white wine, red wine, Hock, Sherry, Port, Muscat, Catawba, sparkling brandy and other products, all of which are warranted to be free from foreign admixtures.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The "North British Review" for January, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, is, we are sorry to say, discontinued by its publishers in Edinburgh, stopping with the present number. The republishers in New York have, however, with commendable promptness, made arrangements to supply its place, with another, and we think a very valuable addition to their already valuable reprints—namely, "The British Quarterly," the *whole four numbers* of which for the year 1871 will be furnished to subscribers, thus giving the January number gratis.

Messrs. J. C. Murphy & Co., 34 Poydras street, announce, through our advertising columns, that they have for sale 4000 bushels of cow peas of different brands; also, grain, hay, beans, dried fruit, potatoes, onions, etc.

Progress of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad.

A few gentlemen, at the invitation of officers of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, on Thursday last proceeded up the newly laid track of this road on the western side of the Mississippi River, on a tour of inspection, starting from the river bank of the Zeringue plantation, at what is called "The Company Canal," opposite to the lower limits of the town of Carrollton. The locomotive "Chattanooga" was found to be in waiting at 8 o'clock A. M., and attached thereto was a platform-car provided with benches sufficient for the party, which comprised H. Van Vleck, the very energetic and able Chief Engineer of the company; G. W. R. Bayley, Division Engineer in charge of the company's operations from the Mississippi River to the Texas line; Col. J. R. Kendrick, the company's Superintendent of Transportation at New Orleans; Charles H. Raynor, Superintendent of the Company, at Mobile; John H. Bisley, Jr., Land Agent of the company; Mr. Rogers, Mr. Scoville, and others. Proceeding up the line at a moderate speed, the road-bed and track was found in excellent condition, and elicited from the Chief Engineer and his guests, unqualified approval. Mr. Bayley, the veteran engineer so long connected with the Opelousas Railroad, seemed to be pleased with the result of his labors as he listened to the high praise bestowed upon the work. Some parts of the track require to be made more solid, but as a whole and for a new road, the work was pronounced to be of a first class order. For several miles up town in St. Charles parish the Morgan or Opelousas Railroad track and that of the Chattanooga Company—we use here the title "Chattanooga Company," because it is best known by the name—lie nearly side by side, and the steamboats as they pass up and down the river are plainly seen by those who are on the trains, which are almost within hail of the dwellings on the river plantations, passing as they do through the centre of the fields. The terminus of the day's trip was reached about 12 o'clock noon, at a point 26 miles from New Orleans, near the line which separates the parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. James. Here was found the construction and track layers engaged in laying down the cross-ties and the rails immediately thereafter at the rate of half a mile per day. They are now only 30 miles from Donaldsonville, which place Mr. Bayley says they will reach by the 1st of May. Donaldsonville is distant 56 miles from New Orleans by the line of the road and 75 by the river. Beyond Donaldsonville the road is graded and ready for the cross-ties for the distance of perhaps twenty miles—say to Grand river.

After a minute inspection of the work and a pleasant interview with Messrs. Bechnel, Rousseel, and other planters of St. John the Baptist, the party returned to the city, delighted with their trip.

The crossing from New Orleans to the starting point on the other bank of the river supposes the lower line of Carrollton; is to be accomplished by a large and powerful ferry-boat similar to that now in use by Mr. Charles Morgan for the transportation of freight and passengers across the river to his depot at Algiers. The freight cars will be loaded on the levee, at the foot of Calliope street, and ferried to the other side. On both sides of the river, an adjusting platform with moveable rails and a landing-stage such as are now the foot of St. Ann street for Mr. Morgan's cars, will be constructed in time for the opening of business. It is supposed that passenger trains will run from New Orleans to Donaldsonville and back, sometime in July or August next, perhaps sooner. D.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1871, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 15 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. feb25 3m d&w

Is Thiers Responsible?

An English paper says:

Really, fact is stranger than fiction. It is a reasonable opinion held by many that the Second Empire in France owed its existence to the legend of the First Napoleon, as it was told in the skillful pages of M. Thiers. The First Napoleon reigned in France, and brought his conquerors to take possession of Paris. But that is not all. During the most brilliant period of the First Emperor, France was internally in great distress—without commerce, and exhausted by the destruction of men and the want of money. Had the tale been told not by such a one-sided rhetorician as Thiers, and decorated by such a poet as Béranger, but truthfully by such an historian as M. Ladfrey, Louis Napoleon would never have dreamed his dream—his Empire would never have come into existence. He did, however, dream his dream, his Empire came into existence, and endured for nearly twenty years, and during its continuance France enjoyed an amount of material prosperity and a growth of commerce, manufactures and wealth to which her past history had furnished no parallel. Not many months have passed since the Emperor made an appeal to the French people in effect requiring an answer to the question whether they were or were not satisfied with his government as to the structure he should not be controlled without an appeal to them. Between seven and eight million Frenchmen by their five votes to one answered "yes," to which petitioner replied, "I cannot go out." He alleges that Canton, with four or five others, then fell upon him and in the most cowardly and brutal manner assaulted him and beat him with their fists; struck him upon the head and body with the large dinner bell of the boat, and with a large barrel iron, inflicting upon his person painful and dangerous wounds, from which he is still suffering.

That the officers and crew of said steamboat, while thus assaulting him, shouted encouragement to Canton, "Kill him!" and would have murdered him had not one of the passengers interfered in his behalf.

That after having maltreated and bruised him, causing him to bleed profusely, they dragged him out of the cabin to the upper boiler deck, and there suffered him to remain in pain and agony until the boat reached Magnolia plantation, where they put him ashore in the darkness of the night, left him to be succored by prayer from Oliver Canton, Jr., Jeff. Posey, J. M. Peterson, Alex. Lamont, Wm. White, Adam Hiller, and a negro named Wm. Henderson the sum of $25,000 damages.

Knights of Pythias.—We are informed by our young friend, Henry M. Small, D. C. C., that Samuel Read, Esq., Supreme Chancellor of that popular order, will arrive in this city this evening per 2:15 P. M. train, from Mobile, and stop at the St. James Hotel, and will visit Ivanhoe Lodge No. 1 K. of P.

The Rochereau Burglary.—The testimony in this case closed yesterday. The arguments will be heard to-day, when, it is expected, the case will be submitted to the jury.

Bills Ignored by the Grand Jury.—The Grand Inquest for the Parish has ignored the bill of indictment charging C. Courtois, grocery keeper, at the corner of Second and Dryades streets, with the murder of E. H. Moss, a colored Sergeant of Police, by shooting him on the 30th January last. The deceased was, at the time of the homicide, on bail awaiting trial upon a charge of having ravished Mr. Courtois's daughter, a girl fourteen or fifteen years of age, and was shot by Mr. Courtois when he entered the yard of Mr. C's premises at a late hour at night, seeking an interview with the pollutor. The jury also ignored a bill against Joseph Magill, accused of receiving stolen property knowingly.

What Does It Mean.—The following order has been issued by the Chief of Police:

"His Honor, the Mayor, has granted a conditional permit to Rev. Francis Curran to preach in the streets. Should any obstruction or annoyance arise from his preaching, notify this office at once."

"By order, A. S. Badger,
Superintendent of Police."

It is manifest from the tenor of this order, that both the Mayor and Chief of Police anticipate a disturbance of the public peace from the Reverend Francis Curran's street harrangues, for there can be no interfering with the obstruction; as the preacher must have an audience, an "obstruction" is perhaps a mild name for a row. We have not been able to learn anything about this Reverend Mr. Curran, but take it for granted his mission has much more to do with politics than with religion. It is not the first time the street preacher has introduced the wooden horse within the walls of the South.

Danger of a Crevasse.—The levee at the head of Monroe street, in Carrollton, was reported to be in a very dangerous condition, and a crevasse was regarded as imminent.

Regulation Relative to License Tax on Vehicles.—The Chief of Police has issued an order to the police force not to hold as prisoners persons whose vehicles are seized on the high ways for non-payment of license tax.

Fire.—The two-story frame building at the northwest corner of Claiborne and Common streets, owned by Alex. Stark, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday night. The occupants of the premises were Martin Holfrich, coffee house; Joseph Vogel, barber shop; Mr. Hitchorn, tin shop, and Jacob Weinheimer, shoe shop. The drinking saloon was insured for $1000, and the shoe shop for $1500. An adjoining stable on Claiborne street, formerly used by the Canal and Claiborne streets Railroad Company, was partially destroyed.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The Court of Appeals on yesterday rendered an opinion affirming the decision in the case of Miller & Franklin vs. the city of Lynchburg, on an appeal. This is the case in which the city of Lynchburg was sued for small notes issued during the war. About one hundred thousand dollars were involved in this controversy. The court held that the small notes were issued in pursuance of the act of the Legislature and the ordinance of the city, but that both the act and the ordinance, as well as the notes themselves, show that the notes were redeemable in Confederate money; that the small notes were issued simply for the accommodation of the citizens, with no view to profit, and were intended to have the same value as the large Confederate States notes. They were to have no greater or less value, and were to be redeemed by the like amount of Confederate notes. The city was at all times during the war ready to redeem them, and the Confederate money had ceased to have value at the time this suit was instituted. The plaintiff could recover nothing, and the bill was dismissed with costs.—Richmond Dispatch.

Benefit of the Treasurer of the St. Charles Theatre.—To-morrow night Mr. P. Gleason, Treasurer of the St. Charles, takes his annual benefit, when "Fritz, Our German Cousin," will be performed, Mr. Emmet, who has made the play so universally popular, rendering the versatile and entertaining *Fritz*. Aside of the attractions of the performance, the occasion, we are sure, is one the public will gladly avail themselves of to express, in a substantial manner, their appreciation of the unfailing courtesy of Mr. Gleason in his office and of his worth as a citizen. Esteemed so highly as he is, by the community at large, as well as by habitual play-goers, he must prepare himself for such a greeting as the people of New Orleans know how to give to those they admire.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Courts.—A suit has been entered, in the Sixth District Court, against the Jackson Railroad Company, by Mrs. Emily Verbois, in her own behalf and in behalf of her children for $50,000 damages. The damages are claimed upon the plea that the corporation is responsible for the death of her husband, George W. Posey, who, while performing his duties as brakeman on the road, in November last, was killed by the train he was on running off the track. Petitioner alleges that the schedule rate of speed over the road is twenty-five miles per hour, when in good order, but that the road-beds, cross-ties and stringers were, and are, in a decayed condition, the rails were much worn and out of place, and the cars in such bad order as to render it unsafe for passengers, even when propelled at the usual rate of speed; that the axle of the tender on one of the cars had given away before the accident, but the conductor and engineer had caused it to be patched up, and the train ran at the speed stated.

Parties who have been arrested upon charges of not having paid license taxes have instituted suits for damages in the Seventh District Court. The plaintiffs are John Wurmser, Mrs. Widow Soulé, Ernst Volkman and others. Each plaintiff seeks $450 damages from Mayor Flanders, Administrator of Police Lewis, Recorder Leclerc and Y. Jourdin, Sergeant of Police. Plaintiffs were arrested by Jourdin, upon an order from E. V. Leclerc, Recorder of the Third District, for an alleged non-compliance with a certain license ordinance passed by the city. The petitioners allege that if such an ordinance does exist, the same is illegal, unfit and void, and in flagrant violation of the laws of the State, and that the said E. V. Leclerc Recorder of the Third District, has no jurisdiction to issue any process, or take cognizance of any suit for taxes, or to imprison any person for the non-payment of taxes or licenses, and is, therefore, responsible for damages, in thus unlawfully issuing his warrant for the said arrests.

They further represent that "They are informed and believe that their arrest and imprisonment were the result of a conspiracy between B. F. Flanders, Mayor; James Lewis, Administrator of Police; E. V. Leclerc, Recorder of the Third District, and Sergeant Victor Jourdin, of the Metropolitan Police, and the city of New Orleans, concocted and gotten up for the purpose of illegally, wrongfully and maliciously extorting money from them.

William P. Stanley has, since the Red River Pilot's Association, in the Seventh District Court, for $10,000. He avers that on July, 1868, he became a member of said association, and from that date to February 6, 1871, he continued a member, discharging to the best of his knowledge and capacity all the duties devolving upon him as a member. On the 6th of February he was served with a written notice from the association that he had been expelled therefrom, for a non-compliance with the rules, etc.

Petitioner claims that he demanded a trial to decide whether his expulsion was justifiable, and failing in this, demanded from the association the return of all moneys paid by him into their treasury since the commencement of his membership.

This was also refused, when he notified them that he would hold the association responsible for the monies so paid, whose value of damages he represents that the amount paid by him to the association is $2500, which he seeks to recover, together with $7500 for damages.

A suit has also been instituted against J. M. Peterson et als., owners and officers of the steamboat Bannock City, by ejectment, by Chandler Eddy and Alfred Butler, from the cabin of the boat. In Butler's petition he avers that on or about March 12th last, while a passenger on the steamer Bannock City, at the landing of his plantation, and that he retired to the gentlemen's cabin in the forward part of the boat. He alleges that while sitting in the forward cabin near the stove, one Oliver Canton, Jr., who resides in this city, and was employed as a clerk on said steamboat, approached him, and addressing him in a rude manner, said: "Butler did you not refuse to vote?" Petitioner, though the porter not to remain in the cabin," to which petitioner replied, "yes," when Canton said, "you must go out," to which petitioner replied, "I cannot go out." He alleges that Canton, with four or five others, then fell upon him and in the most cowardly and brutal manner assaulted him and beat him with their fists; struck him upon the head and body with the large dinner bell of the boat, and with a large barrel iron, inflicting upon his person painful and dangerous wounds, from which he is still suffering.

That the officers and crew of said steamboat, while thus assaulting him, shouted encouragement to Canton, "Kill him!" and would have murdered him had not one of the passengers interfered in his behalf.

That after having maltreated and bruised him, causing him to bleed profusely, they dragged him out of the cabin to the upper boiler deck, and there suffered him to remain in pain and agony until the boat reached Magnolia plantation, where they put him ashore in the darkness of the night, left him to be succored by prayer from Oliver Canton, Jr., Jeff. Posey, J. M. Peterson, Alex. Lamont, Wm. White, Adam Hiller, and a negro named Wm. Henderson the sum of $25,000 damages.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Insurrection in Paris.

Government Appeals to National and Mobiles Guards of the Departments.

Mobile Demand Arms to Fight the Insurgents.

Government Confident of Restoring Peace.

Threats of the Insurgent Journals.

People Leaving Paris Terror Stricken.

Insurrectionary Committee Losing Control of their Men.

Disturbances Reported at Lyons.

HOME NEWS.

President Grant's Proclamation.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, March 24.—The Government intends making an appeal to the National and Mobile Guards of the departments for support and maintenance of order.

One of the Paris deputies who held a parley with the insurgents at the Hotel de Ville, says, the Insurrectionary Committee is losing the upper hand over their own men.

Gen. Leflo who had tendered his resignation as Minister of War has withdrawn it.

The orderly National Guards are now occupying the space between rue Richelieu, the boulevard and rue Montmartre, rue des Halles, rue du Pont Neuf, rue St. Germain L'Auxerrois and rue de Rivoli.

The Mairie of the first arrondissement is defended by two guns.

The insurgents on the Place Vendome were reinforced on Thursday with two guns.

The insurgents have occupied the Mairie of the Arrondissement du Panthéon. They failed to secure the scholars of the Polytechnics, who have obtained a week's holiday, and joined the orderly forces in the Place de la Bourse, where there is a large force under great vigilance, in expectation of an attack from the insurgents.

The Montmartrists and insurgents generally are in contacion over the friendliness manifested in Schlaitettes dispatch, while the Parisians suspect complicity on the part of the Prussians with the insurgents.

Versailles, March 24.—A proposition for the appointment a committee of fifteen to proceed to Paris and assist in the conciliation was favorably considered in the Assembly. Several mayors of arrondissements in Paris, who have fled to this city for safety in flight from the city, were invited to take seats in the Assembly. As they entered the chamber they were greeted with plause from the deputies of the left, while those of the right protested against the action of the left, and a scene of tumult ensued, lasting till adjournment.

London March 24.—The Belleville Nationals occupied Mairies, in the Druout. After long negotiations with the Nationals of that district, Thiers sent a number of Zouaves and Mobiles of the Seine re-enforcement.

The Mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents, who have barricaded the Place Vendome.

General Ladmirault succeeds Vinoy.

Disturbances are reported at Lyons.

Lord Lyons telegraphs that the Government is confident of an early restoration of order at Paris.

The Montmartres stopped a train of returning prisoners, who, refusing to join the insurgents were fired upon with mitrailleuses at Versailles. The officers were carried off insensible.

Lullier, a member of the insurgent committee, was arrested by the insurgent committee.

Paris, March 24.—Paris is quiet; the shops are closed, and but few pedestrians are on the streets.

The Versailles guard of Versailles seized the telegraphs in the vicinity. The service towards Spain has been stopped.

The national guards of Rouen have been notified to prepare to defend the Gouvernment against insurrection.

London, March 24.—Gen. Schulten, the Prussian commander at St. Denis, informs the commander of the forts on the Seine that the Germans occupying the forts north and northeast of the city will maintain a friendly attitude, as long as nothing hostile is done, but if the provisions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped Paris will be treated as an enemy. The delegate of Ministers of Foreign Affairs replied that the revolutionary proceedings in Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and can in no instance be regarded as hostile. The delegate adds he has no jurisdiction and cannot discuss matters in reference to the new Chamber of Deputies which were voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

A special to the London *Telegraph* gives the justification published by the commanders of the insurgent Nationals, of the massacre in the Place Vendome. He says the people who demonstrated against his forces provoked them by yells of derision and fired first.

Lord Lyons telegraphs Earl Granville his confidence of an early restoration of order at Versailles.

London, March 24.—M. Thiers has telegraphed to Prefects to set at work anarchist Lionese, and given credit for that purpose.

Gen. Charette, who is at Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the South of France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order, family and religion, to join the ranks.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says the people are flying from Paris terror stricken.

An accident occurred to a railway train filled with artillery men returning to France, by which 23 were killed and 72 wounded.

Paris, March 24.—The official journal of the insurgents, threatens that all writers for the press who attack the Central Committee will be brought before that body for trial. The same journal announces that all officials who do not return to their posts before the 25th March, will be discharged.

Les Debats contains a bold article bearing the signature of Lemounia, attacking the National Government in scathing language for apathy towards the insurrection.

Admiral Saisset was present at the Place Vendome Wednesday, and fortunately was not wounded by the fire of the insurgents.

The *Debats* says: In the encounter of Wednesday evening, some insurgents fired into each other and several were wounded. Henri Perie, editor of one of the Paris journals, received a bullet in his side and his life is dispaired of.

The orderly Nationals have determined to incorporate the regular soldiers in Paris into their ranks.

London, March 24. — It has been announced in the House of Commons that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown is averse to making reclamation on France for injuries to British subjects residing in that country.

Gladstone said that the Government was not disposed to press claims against France for the property of British subjects.

Lullier's remand of the insurgent committee, was arrested by the insurgent committee.

London, March 24.—In the House of Lords to-day a debate arose on the policy of the British government towards France, which was denounced by Earl Grey and Duke of Somerset. Granville states that a British man-of-war had been stationed at each Chinese port with orders to act in case of outrage after communicating with legation at Pekin.

In the House of Commons Gladstone said the Government had no intention of prosecuting any of the speakers at the recent Republican meeting in London for treasonable language.

Easter recess of Parliament will commence on the 4th and last until the 17th of April.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mundella entered a deep sensation by moved to resolve that while the House approved of the principle of the measure for the abolition of the system of the purchase of commissions in the army, it believes the army and navy can be made efficient without any increase of expenditure from the overall estimates.

Gladstone, in offering the motion, detailed many arguments why the House should reserve its judgment on the relations between the interests of the Government and its peat conditure, and stated that the habitual economy of the Government was only suspended for a time by the necessities of the war. About one hundred millions of dollars were involved in this controversy. The court held that the small notes were issued in pursuance of the act of the Legislature and the ordinance of the city, but that both the act and the ordinance, as well as the notes themselves, show that the notes were redeemable in Confederate money; that the small notes were issued simply for the accommodation of the citizens, with no view to profit, and were intended to have the same value as the large Confederate States notes. They were to have no greater or less value, and were to be redeemed by the like amount of Confederate notes. The city was at all times during the war ready to redeem them, and the Confederate money had ceased to have value at the time this suit was instituted. The plaintiff could recover nothing, and the bill was dismissed with costs.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Mayors of Paris, at a meeting, appointed Admiral Saisset Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, and Gen. Appole Chief of Staff, and Victor Schoelcher Chief of Artillery.

Saisset's appointment inspires confidence among the friends of the order.

Saisset's staff has signified to the insurgents from the Faubourg St. Honoré, Place de la Bourse and Rue Doit.

They then occupied St. Lazarre, and asked for reinforcements from the Versailles Government, to take the railroad, where the insurgents control.

Among the victims at the Place Vendome was George Trimel, an American. It is rumored that Gen. Ducrot's soldiers shot him.

A special to the *Daily News* says the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover the lost ground.

London, March 24.—Consols 92¼; 5-20's of 1865, 92.

Frankfort, March 24—Noon.—Bonds 98¾ buyers.

Liverpool, March 24—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady—uplands 7½d; Orleans 7¾d; estimated sales, 12,000 bales.

The Times of last evening publishes this special dispatch:

New York, March 24.—Telegrams per cable report that the Germans have reoccupied the forts on the north and west of Paris, and that the revolutionists have raised the black flag.

THE CAUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Statesman thus sums up the causes of the Republican defeat:

"Had Charles Sumner not been forced from his place as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Republican vote would have been larger; had the San Domingo scheme been left to the operation of natural causes, instead of being clothed with unreasonable persistence, it would have been larger; had Congress succeeded in restoring our commerce to a full extent and importance it had before the rebellion, it would have been larger; had some of the land grant bills, however wise and just in themselves, been used discreetly deferred until the public understanding had grown up to them, it would have been larger; and had all these causes of embarrassment been wiped out we might have carried the State by nearly the usual majority, in spite of the democratic gains in the pastoy. In the future by forcing upon it of unpopular nominations made in a packed caucus."

Colonel Hamley, an eminent scientific officer, writes to the London *Times*: "I have heard on good authority that the unDerclothing supplied to the already stripped Lorrainers by an English charitable society was immediately requisitioned, by the female Germans, who thus doubly fleeced them, and with no more compunction than a farmer feels in taking the crops of hay off the dead fields. Let us hope that the French Relief Fund will not be similarly misappropriated."

Under all the circumstances, the white people of the South have behaved with remarkable forbearance since the second class of white men subjected to the rule of negroes and vagrant interlopers for years? We would not stand it here.—*Boston Courier.*

They say Bismarck's wife is distressingly bowed. This circumstance may in some measure account for the fact of his being so reckless of danger in battle.

Caution.

It has recently come to our knowledge that a Mr. J. Hostetter has been endeavoring to dispose of his name to various parties for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a bitters under that name. We would caution the public against purchasing on the market an imitation of our preparation, and we therefore, publish this notice in relation to whom it may concern to redeemable in their own name, and we shall prosecute all persons infringing upon our name and trade mark to the fullest extent of the law. To this notice we append the names of those who had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of bitters, and against whom we have again to caution the public, and who have been notified again to do so. Lests for so doing, viz: Henry F. Fox & Co., Wm. D. Barkus, Abram F. Farrar, Lewis H. Carmona, Wm. Hostetter, Thos. Murray Fox, Henry Fox, Augustus H. Wolbert, Henry J. Linnens, Wm. F. Barclay, Sherman Harris, Owener McDonnell, Rudolph Case, and Thos. B. Rodgers. We would, however, call at the same time to the fact that the main reason why parties seek to use the name of Hostetter in connection with their preparations, is to work upon the unsuspecting public, and thereby palm off their worthless stuff for the genuine article, which, in spite of hostile and fraudulent attempts, has stood the test of years, and is to-day the standard remedy for the cure of fever and ague, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, which preparation will please observe is manufactured only by HOSTETTER & SMITH.

Pittsburg, March 24, 1871. mar25 1t eodw

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for accommodations, and an abundant supply of available funds both at bank and outside. Was still quoted on street rates 6@10 ₰ cent. ₰ annum for A1 paper secured by unquestionable collaterals, 10@11 for short and 11@12 for long A1 business paper without collaterals, and for good do, and 10@12 for A1 mortgage paper, and 11@12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 107⅝@111¼, (against 111 at New York), and closed at the opening rate, (against 110¾.) The sales included $1000 and 2000 at 111, $15,000 at 111⅛@111¼, $4000 and $6000 at 111⅛, and 1000 at 111¼. No sales of silver have been reported, except $1000 in American halves at 103¾.

Sterling was quoted at 107¾@108¼ for American half-dollars, and 106¾@107 per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of Gold at New York, the market being firm at ¼ cent. below our quotations of last evening for sight and bills. The sales of Sterling embraced £75,000, including £4000 British ship's bill at 109¾, £16,000 at 109¾@109⅞, and 191 £4000 bill of lading at 110⅛, £2000 and £6000 at clean, and £2000 and £6000 At clear cash, and for the large of four A1 bills of lading at 109⅞, £7000 bill of lading and £5000 bill of lading at 109⅞@109⅞, £3000 At clear cash, and for the large of four A1 bills of lading at 109⅞@110, £7000 bill of lading and £5000 bill of lading at 110@110⅛, £3000 At clear cash, and for the large of four A1 bills of lading at 110⅛@110¼, £1500 and £2000 American ship at 110¾, and £3000 bank and £3000 at 110¾@110⅞, £3000 bank and £3000 at 110⅞@111, Sterling may now be quoted at 109¾@110¾ for New Orleans at 90 bill of lading and clear and 110¾@111 for Vicksburg and Red river is great. Vicksburg, three times a week, was awarded to Mr. W. Adams, and Red river to Mr. Williams, also, three times a week, at $6000. The St. Francisville route to Mr. Pelton, $2000, twice a week. Ouachita river route is suspended; Black, on a wider range, and many awards will be considered on account of the incapacity of the contractors to render service.

Louisville, March 24.—J. Burke and J. Pulliam were to-day sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for dealing in counterfeit greenbacks.

St. Louis, March 24.—The County Court to-day ordered the proposition that the county of St. Louis shall subscribe $1,000,000 stock to the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad, to be submitted to a vote of the people on the 4th of April.

Madison, Wis., March 24.—The Legislature proper is finally closed its session to-day.

The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the reported corruption in the passage of the Delta Improvement bill, and also of any influence, if any, was brought to bear upon the Governor. The committee will report at the next session of the Legislature.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 24—Evening.—Money easy at Some brokers loaned at 5 per cent. Discounts 7. Large sales of long gold were made by prominent holders in the Gold Exchange Bank. Bonds—No of 1881, 113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾; 65s, 113¾; 65s, 111¾, new 110¾; 67s, 110¾; 68s, 110¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Tennessees 69, new 69; Levee 6s, 93; 8s, 85; Alabama 5s, 101; 8s, 67; Georgia 6s, 81; 7s, 90.

New York, March 24—Evening.—Cotton closed weak; sales 3565 bales—middling uplands 18¼c. Flour quiet. Wheat 1c lower—91¼c. Wheat 1c lower—winter red amber Western $1 70@1 72. Corn closed heavy 86@85¾. Pork quiet. Beef dull. Naval Stores steady. Tallow active. Freights firmer.

New York, March 24—Evening.—Money 5@6. Sterling dull, 9¼@9¾. Gold 10¾@11. Government heavy and unchanged. Virginias strong; Tennessees quiet; others dull. Virginia 6's, new 66¼.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, 24—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet at noon's quotations. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 3s. 6d. Stock afloat 638,000 bales; American 340,000. Yarns and fabrics firmer, at better prices.

London, March 24—Evening.—Consols 93¾. 5-20s of 1865, 89¼. Tallow 43 3d.

RIVER NEWS.

Fielsberg, March 24.—Passed down: R. E. Lee, at 5 P. M., and Leonidas, at 7 A. M. Up: Alpha and barges at 2: Mohawk at 6; John Kyle at 9 last night.

River rising slowly. Weather warm and clear.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, March 24. — The Arkansas delegation defeated a House bill for the removal of all political disabilities by a vote of 5 to 3. Clayton's Senators voting "no."

The Mississippi Legislature has appointed a special committee to investigate the loan negotiated by the Chickasaw Educational fund for the Pontotoc and Houston road.

The Fifteenth amendment of yesterday, which passed finally over the veto of the fourth and became operative as a law of the legislation, was concocted by the Pinchbacks, Bowens, Revels, Raineys, Senators Wilson, Sumner, Howard and Chandler, and Representatives Maynard and Mercer. These propounders had been in consultation for days in the Speaker's room in the Capitol when the measure passed.

London, March 24.—The insurrectionary committee have issued a manifesto postponing elections until energetic measures obtain their rights to be protected.

The Mayors of Paris, at a meeting, appointed Admiral Saisset Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, and Gen. Appole Chief of Staff, and Victor Schoelcher Chief of Artillery.

Saisset's appointment inspires confidence among the friends of the order.

Saisset's staff has signified to the insurgents from the Faubourg St. Honoré, Place de la Bourse and Rue Doit.

They then occupied St. Lazarre, and asked for reinforcements from the Versailles Government, to take the railroad, where the insurgents control.

Among the victims at the Place Vendome was George Trimel, an American. It is rumored that Gen. Ducrot's soldiers shot him.

A special to the *Daily News* says the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover the lost ground.

London, March 24.—Consols 92¼; 5-20's of 1865, 92.

Frankfort, March 24—Noon.—Bonds 98¾ buyers.

Liverpool, March 24—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady—uplands 7½d; Orleans 7¾d; estimated sales, 12,000 bales.

The Times of last evening publishes this special dispatch:

New York, March 24.—Telegrams per cable report that the Germans have reoccupied the forts on the north and west of Paris, and that the revolutionists have raised the black flag.

THE CAUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Statesman thus sums up the causes of the Republican defeat:

"Had Charles Sumner not been forced from his place as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Republican vote would have been larger; had the San Domingo scheme been left to the operation of natural causes, instead of being clothed with unreasonable persistence, it would have been larger; had Congress succeeded in restoring our commerce to a full extent and importance it had before the rebellion, it would have been larger; had some of the land grant bills, however wise and just in themselves, been used discreetly deferred until the public understanding had grown up to them, it would have been larger; and had all these causes of embarrassment been wiped out we might have carried the State by nearly the usual majority, in spite of the democratic gains in the pastoy. In the future by forcing upon it of unpopular nominations made in a packed caucus."

Colonel Hamley, an eminent scientific officer, writes to the London *Times*: "I have heard on good authority that the unDerclothing supplied to the already stripped Lorrainers by an English charitable society was immediately requisitioned, by the female Germans, who thus doubly fleeced them, and with no more compunction than a farmer feels in taking the crops of hay off the dead fields. Let us hope that the French Relief Fund will not be similarly misappropriated."

Under all the circumstances, the white people of the South have behaved with remarkable forbearance since the second class of white men subjected to the rule of negroes and vagrant interlopers for years? We would not stand it here.—*Boston Courier.*

They say Bismarck's wife is distressingly bowed. This circumstance may in some measure account for the fact of his being so reckless of danger in battle.

Caution.

It has recently come to our knowledge that a Mr. J. Hostetter has been endeavoring to dispose of his name to various parties for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a bitters under that name. We would caution the public against purchasing on the market an imitation of our preparation, and we therefore, publish this notice in relation to whom it may concern to redeemable in their own name, and we shall prosecute all persons infringing upon our name and trade mark to the fullest extent of the law. To this notice we append the names of those who had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of bitters, and against whom we have again to caution the public, and who have been notified again to do so. Lests for so doing, viz: Henry F. Fox & Co., Wm. D. Barkus, Abram F. Farrar, Lewis H. Carmona, Wm. Hostetter, Thos. Murray Fox, Henry Fox, Augustus H. Wolbert, Henry J. Linnens, Wm. F. Barclay, Sherman Harris, Owener McDonnell, Rudolph Case, and Thos. B. Rodgers. We would, however, call at the same time to the fact that the main reason why parties seek to use the name of Hostetter in connection with their preparations, is to work upon the unsuspecting public, and thereby palm off their worthless stuff for the genuine article, which, in spite of hostile and fraudulent attempts, has stood the test of years, and is to-day the standard remedy for the cure of fever and ague, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, which preparation will please observe is manufactured only by HOSTETTER & SMITH.

Pittsburg, March 24, 1871. mar25 1t eodw

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for accommodations, and an abundant supply of available funds both at bank and outside. Was still quoted on street rates 6@10 ₰ cent. ₰ annum for A1 paper secured by unquestionable collaterals, 10@11 for short and 11@12 for long A1 business paper without collaterals, and for good do, and 10@12 for A1 mortgage paper, and 11@12 for second grade.

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