NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

No. 7 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $9; quarterly, $5. Price of the paper—single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

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

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each inserted $2 to per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

Rural, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.

In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

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

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Rigoletto."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon and night, "Enoch Arden."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon and night, Gaiete Comique Troupe of Specialties, and Walhalla and Biophistic Troupe.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 86 and 88 Charles street.

THE LIMITS OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Our cotemporary, the *Times*, denies the correctness of the proposition enunciated by us that the Legislatures of the different States are bodies of limited power, mere representatives of their constituents the people, mere agents of the people who have authorized them to do certain acts and invested them with certain discretionary powers to enable them to establish such laws and adopt such measures as shall be for the advantage and benefit of their constituents and not for their injury. The *Times* again asserts the truth of the doctrine of which we had occasion to show the falsity during the controversy which we had with that journal concerning the constitutionality of the Slaughter-House act.

Our cotemporary holds that the Legislature may do everything that the Constitution does not prohibit, that the power exercised by it is not a delegated power, is not derived from the people, but is inherent in the body because it composes and embodies the sovereignty of the State. We flattered ourselves that our cotemporary would cease to give utterance to teachings so unsound and pernicious. We foresaw that our law-makers would "better the instructions" given them by the *Times* two years ago, and our predictions have been verified in the character of the acts adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, and in the large addition which has been made to the State debt since the Supreme Court gave its sanction to the Slaughter-House act and measures of a like objectionable character. The *Times* is careful to say that not all those acts which are within the limits of the Constitution, are valid, but the difficulty is to agree upon what is and what is not constitutional. The *Times* will not deny that taxation which eats up the substance of the people, which absorbs the net revenues from property, must be unconstitutional. Certainly the people did not elect representatives to make laws for them which in effect confiscates their property. They do not elect representatives to make laws authorizing the pledging of the State's credit to an unlimited extent. Surely legislators have no power to do that which their constituents would not do. They have a discretionary power, it is true, but it is not an arbitrary discretion. They cannot, for instance, constitutionally passs any republican in its character. They cannot impose excessive taxes to raise money with which to meet their extravagant and profligate expenditures. They have no right under the Constitution to act like a spendthrift. Both the Federal and State Constitutions contain provisions which declare that the rights enumerated therein as never to be denied to the people are not to be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. It is "the general welfare" and not the general run which is the object for the people have in view when they ordain and establish their institutions. But the Legislature of Louisiana in the Warmoth came into power have done every thing else but promote the "general welfare." If it not purposely promoted the "general ruin," its action undoubtedly tends in that direction. Even the *Times* will not assert that legislators are vested for the purpose of selling themselves and exercising their law-making power for the benefit of whoever may pay them their fee.

Resistance to such mis-government by stopping the supplies, we think can be lawfully made, especially when the Executive and Judiciary departments are in league with the Legislative to rob the people. What is the history of the English and American people, but a history of resistance to mis-government? We hold it to be perfectly lawful to resist the robbery of ones property, whether made, the forms or without the forms of law, whether by legislators or private individuals. The great principle of justice underlies the frame-work of our governmental system. Though not clearly defined by law and ethical writers, it is distinctly written upon the heart of every enlightened man. It is as obligatory on courts as if laid down, in so many words in the written law. *It is fundamental in every free government.* In the case of Wilkinson against Leland, 2 Peters' Reports, page 62, the court said:

"That government can scarcely be deemed to be free where the rights of property are left wholly dependent upon the will of a legislative body, without any restraint. The fundamental maxims of free government seem to require that the rights of personal liberty and private property should be held sacred. At least no Court of Justice, in this country, would be warranted in assuming that the power to violate and disregard them, or any one so repugnant to justice and civil liberty, *lurked under any general grant of legislative authority, or ought to be implied from any general expressions of the will of the people. The people ought not to be presumed to part with rights so vital to their security and well being, without very strong and direct expressions of intention.*

Again, in the case of Calder versus Bull, 3d Dallas Reports 386, Mr. Justice Chase thus pithily and unmistakable language:

"The people of the United States erected their constitutions or forms of government to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, to secure the blessings of liberty and to protect their persons and property from violation. The purposes for which men entered into society will determine the nature and terms of the social compact, and as they are the foundation of the legislative power, they will decide what are the proper objects of it. The nature and uses of legislative power will limit the exercise of it. *There are acts which the Federal or State Legislature can not do without exceeding their authority. There are certain vital principles in our free governments which will determine and direct the due application of the rule of Legislative power, as to authorize, enforce and maintain justice, or to take away that security for personal liberty or private property, for the protection whereof the Government was established.* An Act of the Legislature, for I cannot call it a law, contrary to the first great principle of the social compact, cannot be considered a rightful exercise of Legislative authority. The obligation of a law in Government, established on express compact and on Republican principles must be determined by the nature of the power on which it is founded."

After giving several illustrations of the principles thus enunciated, the learned Judge goes on:

"I mean to maintain that no Federal or State Legislature possesses such powers, *if they had not been expressly restrained*, would, in my opinion, be a political heresy, altogether inadmissible in our Republican Governments."

These authorities are adduced to show that all departments of State government are "bound by the great principles of justice, which are fundamental in the social compact, and that it is the duty of the judiciary department especially, to enforce those principles by restraining legislative action violative of them, *even where there is no express restraint imposed by the organic law.* We claim another benefit from the recognition of this position. It is this: That where these great principles of justice are violated by the Legislature, there is no longer any presumption in favor of the constitutionality of its acts. The courts ought to strip off and go behind the phraseology in which the law is sought to be made to appear constitutional on its face, to get at its real substance and the intention of its authors.

Now when Judges of courts of last resort, as well as those of inferior courts are partners in the iniquities practised by our law-makers, and will not grant relief to the people. What then ought the people to do? Will our cotemporary the *Times* be pleased to answer!

We challenge him to overthrow our position or meet the authorities we have quoted.

MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.—The superior iron steamer Laura, Capt. Joe Walker, will leave the Lake End on the arrival of the Pontchartrain Railroad train, to-day (Saturday), at 12 M., on Tuesday at 8 A. M., and Thursday at 8 A. M., going through to Ocean Springs, touching at intermediate places, and returning will leave Ocean Springs, at 5 o'clock P. M., on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; passage, including railroad and berths, fifty cents. Freight to all points will be taken at 50 per cent less than Mobile tariff, free of wharfage.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES—FIFTY CENTS.—Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., Agents of the Morgan line of steamers, announce to-day that the LAURA, Capt. Joe Walker, is about to commence her summer trips for the Lake watering places, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs. These trips will be made three times per week, viz: on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the boat returning on the following days. Passage, including railroad fare, fifty cents, berths being free and meals extra. Rates of freight to all points, eighty per cent, less than Mobile tariff.

TO ISRAELITES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE PASSOVER.—Messrs. Vandergrift & Clark, grocers, No. 80 Camp street, corner Natchez, announce through our advertising columns, to the the Israelitish community of New Orleans that they have made preparations to furnish them with groceries in strict conformity with the requirements of the Holy Feasts of the Passover.

The steamship Yazoo, Capt. Catherine, sailed last evening for Philadelphia via Havana, with a full freight. The following is a list of her passengers:

For Philadelphia: F Wm and wife.

For Havana: W Davis, Joshua Le Blanc, Julius Le Blanc, Jr, Manuel Iturgo, Jo m saturea.

The steamship Cortes, [Capt. J Nelson, from New York, sails at 8 A. M. to-day, with a large cargo and the following named passengers:

C H Turner, W C Baker, Mr White, Miss Kate Hastie, Mrs W C Armitage and servant, and 11 steerage.

The steamship Gen Meade, Capt. Sanson, sails for New York at 5 o'clock this morning, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs L C Stewart and 2 children, M Snowden, T Morris, and 3 steerage.

PASSENGERS TO ARRIVE.—The steamship Crescent City left New York on Saturday, March 25th, for this port, with the following passengers:

Among M Wood, Mrs Taylor and child, Mrs McIntyre and child, Mrs Jones, and 110 steerage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Commission

Washington, March 28.—San Domingo Commission had not up to noon to-day called on President Grant. The report is now being written out from short hand notes. Gen. Sigel called at the executive mansion this morning. Blow has returned to Washington. All the members of the house select committee are now present.

Party Harmony Wanted.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says a rumor to current that the administration leaders are trying to run San Domingo business, for the sake of harmonizing the Republican party; that to afford a reason for a change of policy the report of the commissioners will consist with a recommendation that nothing further be done towards annexation at the present time, on account of the state of civil war existing in a large portion of the island. This report can be traced to no trustworthy source, and probably has been occasioned by the statement of Senator Morton in his speech, that if the commissioners report against annexation, or against taxation, he would be in favor of abandoning the project. This declaration was brought to have some important significance, in view of the fact that the correspondents with the expedition have announced that the commissioners are unanimously in favor of annexation.

Position of Hayti.

Another Washington correspondent telegraphs that it seems to be the general opinion, in the commissioners, that annexation cannot take place without involving war with Hayti. Baez admitted to the commissioners that there are one thousand square miles of territory belonging to the Dominican republic and being occupied by the Haytiens, and founder contd of Calcaji and Lake Enriquillo. He stated that Baez did not make any effort to allow the commissioners to meet Cabral, for the reason that he (Baez) feared them that he could not afford them any protection if they visited that part of the island where Cabral held his sway.

The Dominican People.

The commissioners and those who accompanied them speak in the highest terms of the people, their hospitalities and generosities, but seem to entertain a very poor opinion of the people, who are described as indolent, superstitious and exceedingly ignorant. Much trouble and confusion was an addition to the population of the United States. The impression is that the report of Gen. Grant's policy of annexation, if submitted to congress, will not materially strengthen the position assumed by the friends of the measure.

Fred. Douglass Affronted.

When the San Domingo party was about to sit down to dinner yesterday on the steamer Congaree, on the way from Aquia creek to Washington, the officers of the boat refused to allow Fred. Douglass to take a seat at the table on account of his color. The commissioners were highly indignant at this outrage, and immediately left the table.

Death of Charles Carter Lee.

The Richmond Va. *Dispatch* of the 27th, contains the following obituary notice of Charles Carter Lee, brother of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee:

DIED, at Windsor, his residence, in Powhatan county, March 21st, 1871, CHS. CARTER LEE, Esq., in the seventy-third year of his age.

So passed away, after a tedious illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and fortitude, a gentleman almost as well known throughout Virginia as his distinguished brothers, Gen. Robert E. and Capt. Sydney Smith Lee. To the society of fifty years ago the deceased was perhaps even better known, in which his wit, literary attainments, and family connections made him a leader and an ornament of the brilliant circles of Washington, New York, and Boston a leader and an ornament of uncommon attraction. But the qualities which made him so dear to his friends were greatest where those so touchingly exhibited in the bosom of his family and so genially manifested in his intercourse with others—namely, a kindness of feeling as comprehensive as it was inexhaustible, and a hearty cordiality as winning as it was sincere.

In Mr. Lee his family lose a venerable and devoted head, his neighbors an affectionate and sympathetic friend, and his State a citizen whose voice has been heard in her councils, and whose heart sighed for her welfare.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—On Monday next the Connecticut elections will take place. Both parties count on the result with the greatest confidence. The contest will be close, but, judging by the results in New Hampshire and the effect of Sumner's speech, we have reason to believe the Democracy will be successful. The Republican candidates for the principal positions are James E. English for re-election as Governor, and Alfred E. Goodrich, John Kendrick, John W. Stedman and William H. Barnes for Congress, the last named gentleman having been a member of the Forty-first Congress. The Democratic candidates are Marshall Jewell for Governor, and Julius L. Strong, Stephen W. Kellogg, Henry H. Starkweather and George Coffing for Congress, the first three having been members of the Forty-first Congress.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The N. Y. *Times* Washington correspondent telegraphs after it was determined Sumner's speech was to be made, that Senator Buckalew had gone to have gone to him and entreated him to include in it a paragraph disclaiming any purpose or feeling of hostility toward the Republican party. He said that Sumner's speech could not be used against the success of the party in Connecticut next Monday. Governor Buckingham forwarded that unless Sumner drew in his speech a sharpe line between the party and administration, the effect of his fierce arraignment would be deeply felt in Connecticut. Sumner said he would take into consideration, and, having done so, next day he declined absolutely to comply with the request, and it will be noticed that no such disclaimer appears.

TO Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, 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, 118 and 150 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&sw

NO INSURGENTS TO DISPERSE.—The Charleston *News* commenting on the president's action towards South Carolina, says: The formidable proclamation from President Grant will do no good and may do no harm. There are no insurgents to disperse. But all the soldiers who ever crossed the Potomac cannot make South Carolina happy and contented so long as ignorant negroes rule intelligent white men, and neither intellect nor wealth has a voice in the councils of the state.

The *Boston Transcript* says that in that section "many persons of small means have sold their United States bonds during the past year and deposited the proceeds in savings banks. The low price of gold and the numerous robbery bonds have greatly accelerated this movement."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris Postal Service Disorganized.

Consternation in Paris.

The Revolutionists Threaten the Guillotine.

The Versailles Government about to March on Paris.

The Revolutionists about to March on Versailles.

Rumored Resignation of Cardinal Antonelli.

Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 31.—Delegates to Commune National to-day surrounded the general post-office, preventing its transfer to Versailles. The postal service is completely disorganized.

The Electoral Committee demand a rigid scrutiny into the elections of Sunday last.

London, March 31.—There will be a great race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews on the Thames to-morrow. The betting is 6 to 4 on the Cambridge.

It is reported that Cardinal Antobelli has resigned the Secretaryship of State in the Papal Cabinet.

Shanghai advices report serious disturbances expected in Japan. Prince of the Mikados Counsellors has been mobbed and Mad Dog Saigo is known to have been a political martyr.

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons last evening, Sir Charles Dilke, in continuation of remarks upon Russia's repudiation of the treaty of 1856, submitted a motion expressive of regret on the part of the House that the Government accepted the proposal for holding a conference. Gelpth concurred both in the "chair" and motion of Dilke. He assserted it was not the mission of England to preserve the peace of Europe, and advocated a general disarmament.

Lord Granville Manners continued the attack upon the Ministers, who were defended by sir Robert Peel.

After being severely castigated by the Ministerialists Delke withdrew his motion.

The House of Lords, after receiving Chancellor's bill to amend the bankrupt laws, adjourned until April 20th.

In the House of Commons, Hugesson gave notice that the Government was preparing a bill, providing for the confederation of the British Islands in the West Indies.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the House would, Tuesday next, adjourn for the Easter holiday.

Cochrane, Conservative, moved that in the opinion of the House, Her Majesty's Government, in view of the existing tranquility on Europe, should urge Prussia to moderate terms of peace. She required it, he said, more indemnity was exacted for the expenses of the war than was equal to one-sixth of the entire capital of France. Cochrane added, that by her lack of sympathy with France, England had lost a firm ally, without gaining another.

Peter Hoare, the banker, seconded the motion saying: The payment of the indemnity to Germany imposed an additional burden of 160,000,000 francs yearly on the French nation.

Gladstone answered England's conduct was applauded all Europe. France was wrong in her hasty and immediate course of the war, and Germany was right, though the latter was not free of blame in the affair of the Danubian Principalities. England had applauded the efforts made for Germany unity. He regretted the revolution concerning the so-called Benedict treaty, and defended Earl Granville's policy of neutrality, and his course in securing the neutrality of other powers. He believed that Bismarck's recent efforts, Prussia had already moderated her terms. He urged the inopportuneness of the motion, and it was withdrawn without further debate.

Brussels, March 31.—The sittings of the peace conference have been suspended to allow negotiators to leave the way from Aquisgranerck to Washington. The offices of the boat relieved to allow Fred. Douglass to take a seat at the table on ground of his color. The commissioners were highly indignant at this outrage, and immediately left the table.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reforming the City from Levying the School Tax.—Samuel Jamison, John Davidson, Baptiste Pitts, Patrick Irwin, Cuthbert H. Slocomb, James Jackson, Alexander Hall, Hugh McCloskey, Edward Conery, Nathan E. Bailey, Thos. W. Bothick and William H. Bell—all residents of this city, and tax payers upon more than a million dollars of property, have entered a suit against the city, to enjoin them from levying or collecting the tax of $350,000, provided for in the act of the Legislature passed February 9, 1871, to regulate public education. They pray, also, that the act referred to may be declared unconstitutional, and that the Board of School Directors, through its President, M. D. Dibble, may be cited in order that the judgment rendered herein may be rendered contradictorily with them.

United States Circuit Court.—The case of the Continental Life Insurance Company vs. The City of New Orleans, was up again before the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Wood presiding. Plaintiff seeks to enjoin the city from collecting a license tax, maintaining that the revenue act of the State exempts from all other taxation insurance companies or insurance agencies which pay the State $1000 for license. The case was argued by J. R. Eustis, Esq., for plaintiff, and by City Attorney Leeny, for the corporation. It will be some days yet before a decision is rendered, before the Judge will give his decision on the rehearing.

Metropolitan Warrants.—In the Eighth District Court, G. Esnard, A. Gossard, Samuel Smith & Co., Charles Janesville, Patrick Irwin, T. Lafon, J. L. & F. H. Levy, Nicholas Burke, A. Mary, A. Duplantier, P. Pfaester, J. Chapius, Claude Tillier, Henry Sannary, Patrick Shea, E. Lemarie, and Alexis Dumesnie, have sued the Board of Administrators of the city to compel them to pay promptly or provide the means for the prompt payment of the Metropolitan Police warrants and to enjoin them from passing any ordinances, resolutions or other acts, until they shall have previously provided for the payment of said warrants.

Mercantile Failures.—The failure of two or three firms, engaged extensively in the cotton factorage business, was reported in financial circles yesterday. Advances to planters, which were beyond their power to pay or were not met at maturity, from want of disposition, are assigned as the cause of the failure. A few days of distinct results, which renders it more difficult to obtain loans from the banks.

Homicide Arrested.—Major Robinson, colored, accused of the murder of his wife Harriet Hughes, who died a few days ago in a house, on Thalia street, from the effects of injuries inflicted, it is alleged, by Robinson, has been arrested and is being held a prisoner for examination.

Death by a Fall From a Horse.—Coroner Jackson yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Patrick Dixon, who died at his residence, corner of Robertson and St. Bernard streets, from injuries caused by a fall from a horse.

A Daring Theft and Little by It.—The police arrested last night two noted characters, Dan. Egan and Bowlegged Donovan, who it is charged, entered the grocery of Mr. W. H. Arena, at the corner of Enterprise and Prytania streets, took the cash drawer from the counter, pocketed the contents which amounted to no more than four or five dollars, and escaped for parts unknown, but not until the police came upon them in one of the dives.

Killed on the Jackson Railroad.—A colored woman, whose name is not given, was struck on the Jackson Railroad, by an engine, yesterday, at the six mile post and was killed.

Died from Accidental Injury.—Mr. F. Cook, who was injured on the 20th ult. by a piece of timber, falling on him from a pile on the Levee, at the head of Bienville street, died of the wound yesterday. The injury was received accidentally. Some man, who is not known happened to be getting off the pile as Mr. Cook was passing, and the timber was started from one of the stacks which lay near Mr. Cook's foot.

Bismarck.

The following pen-picture of the great German statesman, taken from *All the Year Round*, is the most graphic and satisfactory of all those which it has been our privilege to read:

The features are strongly marked with good nature and with firmness. The mouth—hence under his eyes tell of stormy youth and the Teutonic potations for which the astute Minister was once famoured as students' feasts. That fair, bald man, is a man of many moods—he has the air of a nobleman and courtier, and can be cold and hot in him traces of that temper that gave his opponents, and which in 1866, led the Count to challenge the editor of the *Kladderadatch* (the Berlin *Punch*) a paper to which he was afterwards supposed to contribute—and on the Austrian diplomates. Count Bismarck is no orator, but he rules his audience by the force of his thoughts. One of his admirers described him, in 1862, as having a clear and audible but a dry, unsympathetic, and monotonous voice. He stops frequently and interrupts himself, sometimes even he stutters in his struggles for words to match his thoughts. His attitudes and gestures are awkward and uneasy. But as he warms he conquers one by one all these defects, attains great facility and precision, and often rises to well-delivered, vigorous—sometimes too vigorous—peroration.

Latterly, power and success have given him confidence, his words still come fully and reluctantly, but there is a certain claim to be listener, in, as it were, seeing the forging of the speaker's words, his slowness and earnestness give greater weight to his speeches than rapid fluency could secure. "Sometimes," says M. Hamberger, "he presents his subject in sharp, happy touches, pressing into his service similes from real life with wonderful audacity, and in a cool, unprejudiced kind of way, overthrowing tenderly revered traditions by reference to mere realities. It should be added that his style, although very quiet, is not deficient in energy. His bright and clear intellect does not depise colouring, any more than his strong constitution as free from nervous irritability."

Danger Ahead.

A single opera may bankle a frame that will resume a city, and small ailments neglected, may sow the seeds of a fatal disease. Bear this fact in mind let the firm symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions threatened in the constitution and purification of the body, a thorough course of this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should be resorted to. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous debility, none of the bodily powers, sometimes is happens that the stomach is perfectly performed, but the stomach call digest, though not more food than the system can bear, to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under consideration, is to increase the digestive capacity of the individual organ, and to fortify the system so that it may act upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the nutritious elements of the blood which it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which surrounds the stomach, and the result is that the solvent is charged with the food in a perfect manner, in contrast as to coagulating particles into pure and healthy blood. Dyspepsia is the ruling disease, is a deficiency of appetite, biliousness, correct constipation, and indigestion. A full dose of the tonic is to stimulate a degree for food, restlessness, nervous, and a steady feeling, nausea, sick headache, lasting for days. Nervous debility is subject, prominent among the diseases, information complained with biliousness, and for both these complaints the Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy. ap1 1d

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

FRIDAY EVENING, March 31, 1871.

Within the past few days there has been rather more paper offering at the banks, though the aggregate for accommodations is still very light. On the street, we notice an increase in the amount of long dated paper, ranging from six to nine months, principally drawn by planters with factors endorsement for the purchase of mules, provisions, etc. There is little or nothing doing in short paper on the street. We quote 8 @ 10 per cent per annum for Indian secured by first class collaterals, 10 for short and 12 @ 15 for long. A1 business paper without collaterals, 12 @ 15 for good do, and 6 @ 10 for A1 mortgage paper, and 15 @ 18 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110½@110⅝ (against 110⅛ at New York), and closed at 110⅝@110⅞ (against 110⅝). The movement was fair, the sales including $3000, $5000, $6000, $8000 and $10,000 at 110⅝, $20,000 at 110⅝, $25000, $30000 and $50,000 at 110⅝, $60,000 at 110⅝, and $12,000 at 110⅞@110⅝.

In Silver we noticed sales of $9000 and $3000 American half dollars at 108 and $2000 at 108½. It is offered nominal at 107½@108⅝ for American half dollars, and 92½@93 cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of gold, the market closing a shade stiffer. The sales with a very limited demand were at 109½@109¾ for sixty days, and 110@110¼ for sight. Bankers generally quote 109½@109¾ for sixty days, and 110@110¼ for sight.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but very firm. The banks still supplied the remittance demand for slight drafts on New York at ¼ @ ⅜ cent. premium, and the sales include $5000, $10,000, $40,000 and $10,000 commercial sight on New York and $18,000 Louisville bank check at ¼ @ ⅜ cent. premium, $15,000, $15,000, $60,000, $40,000 and $70,000 private bankers at 7-16, $15,000 at ⅜, and $18,000 at ⅜.

Operations in Stocks included 45, 50, 70 and 100 Union National Bank (yesterday, not reported) at $67, 100 Crescent City Water-Works at $1 50, 200 do. at $1 50, 50 Canal Bank at $68, 100 Orleans Railroad at $75 50, 500 do. at $75 50, 1000 Crescent City Slaughter-House at $68 50, 300 do. at $68 50, 50 and 300 do. at $68, 25 Louisiana Warehouse Company at $1 60½, 5 and 10 Mississippi and Mexican Gulf ship Canal at $3 (a market decline), 5 and 10 do. at $3, 20 Louisiana Jockey Club at $90, 2 do. at $90, and 12 at $89. At the close it was offered freely at $90 and no buyers.

No sales of Stocks were reported.

A lot of $1000 Fismel Agency Certificates (Dessaulles interest) sold yesterday at 94½. We hear of nothing doing in new State or new Metropolitan Police warrants. Dealers report the buying rates for the former 60 and for the latter 97, and selling for the former 60½ and for the latter 98.

There are few or no City Treasury notes offering. They are quoted at 105@106 per cent. discount, according to amount.

LATER.—At the Board of Brokers this evening sales were made of 300 shares Crescent City Slaughter-House Company at $68, and 20 shares Orleans Railroad at $68 50.

We quote:

State National Bank	50	60
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	70	—
Citizens' Bank	90	95
Union Bank	90	95
Louisiana Bank	100	105
Bank of New Orleans	100	105
Commercial Bank	100	105
Merchants' Bank	90	95
Louisiana City Bank	75	80
Bank of Louisiana	90	95
Louisiana National Bank	110	115
Citizens' National Bank	110	115
Keeper's Bank	100	105
Louisiana Bank	100	105
Lafayette Bank	90	95
Louisiana Savings Bank	90	95
Louisiana National Bank	90	95
Louisiana Insurance Co.	90	95
Louisiana Fire Insurance Co.	90	95
Germania Insurance Co.	90	95
Commercial Insurance Co.	90	95
Factors and Traders' Ins. Co.	90	95
Slaughter-House	67½	68
Mechanics' and Agricultural Cotton Press Manufacturing Co.	90	95
Louisiana Gas Manufacturing Co.	90	95
Louisiana State Lottery	20	21
Sugar Shed Co.	90	95
Louisiana Sulphur Mine	90	95
Barry Burns Copper Mine	90	95
Rochester Gas Light Co	75	80
Carondelet Canal & Nav. Co.	70	75
St. Charles Hotel	90	95
Opera House Association	90	95
Pelican Copper Mine	90	95
Jackson Copper Mine	90	95
Fertilizer and Fertilizing Co.	90	95
Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal	90	95
Pontchartrain Railroad	200	205
Carrollton Railroad	97	98
Jackson Railroad	67½	68
N. O. City Railroad	70	75
St. Charles Street Railroad	70	75
Crescent City Railroad	70	75
Louisiana Railroad	70	75
Orleans Railroad	70	75
Levee Steam Cotton Press	90	95
Louisiana State Stock of 1868	20	25
Louisiana State Stock of 1870	20	25
Louisiana State stock (old)	20	25
Louisiana Warehouse and Telegraph Co.	50	55
Railroad Rights	90	95
State Levee Stock	90	95
State Levee Bonds	90	95
Consolidated City Bonds	77½	78
B. S. City Bonds	75½	76
City Five Per Cents	90	95
City Six Per Cents (old)	75½	76
City Sixes Per Cents (new)	75½	76
City Ten Per Cents (1873)	75½	76
City Fiscal Agency Certificates	90	95
City Land Certificates	90	95
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	90	95
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds	90	95
Jackson Railroad Mortgage	90	95
Jackson City Gas Light Bonds	90	95
Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Mortgage	90	95
Orleans Railroad Mortgage	90	95

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, March 31, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day are estimated at 4300 bales, at rather easier prices, without any quotable change. We repeat our quotations accordingly and notice also the Exchange's figures, which show a fair average business, with the outside prices for strict:

	Average	Receipts
Ordinary	9	2
Low ordinary	9½	3
Strict ordinary	10	221
Low middling	10½	251
Middling	10¾	1
Strict middling	11	1
Good middling	11½	1

There are more buyers than sellers of strict ordinary at 10¾@11 cent, but sellers are not at it. Strict good ordinary was sold at 11 cent, and in lots, at 11¼. We found it impossible to buy for less. Mixed lots of middling could be bought at 11⅛, but even running was held higher. Strict middling sold at 11¾, but was generally held at 15. On the whole, the average lots of all grades were manifest. ly higher, owing to far each were accepted, which would have been rejected a week ago.

The Exchange reports, "Market dull and easier; offerings light.

Including 400 bales received yesterday, the sales of the past three days amount to 20,400 bales, making, with the addition of 600 bales, the receipts of the week, to 42,100, against 55,100 last week and 56,200 the week before. Week's receipts 33,100, against 36,000 last week, and 36,000 and 37,000 the two preceding weeks, against 38,200 proper last week and 31,200 the week before. Since August 1, 1,179,118 bales, against 941,300 last year. Week's exports 35,300 bales, embracing 20,267 to Liverpool, 11,119 to Havre, 1897 to Amsterdam, 6750 to Cronstadt, 1600 to Bremen, 1600 to Cronstadt, 1338 to Vera Cruz, 1318 to Boston, 1000 to Providence, 3076 to New York, and 2000 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		39,000
Arrived since Sept. 1st, 1870	1,179,118	
Arrived previously	1,241,471	1,241,471
		1,280,471
Cleared to day	14,747	
Cleared previously	1,266,724	
Burnt	2,233	1,283,704
Stock on hand and on shipboard		56,767

To-day's exports embraced 3464 bales to Liverpool, 2000 to Havre, 2000 to Antwerp, 377 to Amsterdam, 1023 to Bremen, 2100 to New York and 500 to Philadelphia. Receipts yesterday and evening 3888 bales, against 7766 on last Friday, and 7000 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 11,654 bales, against 32,222 last week, and 31,200 last year, and 1,241,471 against 31,000,471 last year.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 307 hogsheads. The demand is good and the market is firmer, with an upward tendency in prices. Inferior and prime remain dull, but the better descriptions are in demand. The riot screaming is selling at 15@6½; good to prime 9⅝@9¾; fair 9¼@9⅜; strictly fair 9⅜; prime 10@10¼; strictly prime 10⅜@10½; choice 10¾@11; seconds 10⅛@11⅛; yellow clarified 11⅜@12⅛; white clarified 12⅜@13c.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 255 barrels. Inferior and prime remain dull, but the better descriptions are in demand. The riot screaming is selling at 15@6½; good to prime 9⅝@9¾; fair 9¼@9⅜; strictly fair 9⅜; prime 10@10¼; strictly prime 10⅜@10½; choice 10¾@11; seconds 10⅛@11⅛; yellow clarified 11⅜@12⅛; white clarified 12⅜@13c.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 255 barrels. Inferior and prime remain dull, but the better descriptions are in demand. The riot screaming is selling at 15@6½; good to prime 9⅝@9¾; fair 9¼@9