NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 92 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
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The Daily Bee is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, payable in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, cash insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 not 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 not 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:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Miss Lydia Thompson Troupe—"Kiss or the Man at the Wheel."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Salt & Gaylord's New Sensation Albino Minstrels.
OPERA HOUSE—"Don Juan."

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The act of the Legislature providing for the drainage of New Orleans by Gov. Warmoth's pet corporation—the Mexican Gulf Canal Company—and other schemes not yet made public, show that what the speculators, domestic and foreign, cannot accomplish directly they will indirectly. They cannot increase the debt of the State, because there is now a Constitutional limit thereto. So far as the State is concerned their game is blocked. But unfortunately there has been no limit affixed to the debt of the city of New Orleans, and we may therefore look for attempts to be made to augment it. The entering wedge has already been made in the adoption of the Council of the scheme ...bove referred to. Notwithstanding the pretences of its friends, we are confident that the indebtedness of the city will sooner or later show a considerable augmentation by reason of the work now authorized to be done. If the result shall prove we were mistaken, none will rejoice more than ourselves, but assuredly it will be the first instance of the kind where city contractors did not manage somehow or other to get the advantage of the corporation.

We have seen no reason to withdraw our endorsement of the views of Mayor Flanders and Administrator Walton on this subject. The argument of the Mayor we regard as conclusive, and think it has not been weakened in the slightest degree by the statement made by the Mexican Gulf Canal Company, published in the different journals of the city yesterday.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court lately decided the cases of Dunlop, Moncure & Co. et als. versus James E. Zunts, removed by writ of error from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

The court holds that the act of Congress of March, 1867, making it the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to select in certain States (of which Louisiana is one) one or more newspapers in which, or in some one or more of them, so selected all such advertisements as may be ordered for publication in said district by any United States Court or Judge thereof, or by any officer of such court or by any executive officer of the United States Courts, shall be published, *applied only to such cases as those in which the United States was a party litigant (confiscation, revenue and such like cases) where the officer executing the mandate of the court was required by law to make a return to the Treasury Department of the sum expended in such behalf*, and did not repeal the act of March 23, 1824, to regulate the mode of practice in the United States courts for the District of Louisiana. In the particular case, (Dunlop, Moncure & Co. vs. Zunts) the property was advertised in the New Orleans papers selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and was not advertised in a paper published in the Parish where the property was situated, as required by the Code of Practice. *The court held this to be a fatal error and remanded the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion.*

The Benefit for French Artists.

The benefit tendered by Miss Lydia Thompson to the French Comedians of New Orleans on behalf of the artists in Paris who have suffered by the war, came off yesterday at the Academy of Music and was largely attended. We understand a sum exceeding eight hundred dollars was realized. The proprietors of the Academy of Music, Messrs. Spalding, Bidwell and Macdonough, kindly tendered their house free of expense. Miss Thompson the services of her troupe, and the press published the performance without charge, so that there were incurred no charges whatever. For a matinee performance this is during very well. The generosity of Miss Thompson and those who united with her in making the benefit a substantial evidence of sympathy with suffering fellow-artists, is warmly appreciated here and redounds to the credit of all concerned. Miss Thompson is a charming and graceful actress, as well as a woman of talent, and we trust she will always be rewarded in proportion to her undoubted merits. Her performances in this city close on Saturday night, April 29th.

ELEGANT DWELLING FOR SALE.—The attention of persons who are in search of a new, elegant and comfortable dwelling, situated in a healthy and fashionable part of the city, is directed to the advertisement of C. E. Girardey & Co., Auctioneers. We refer to the residence on Esplanade street, built last year and occupied as his dwelling by the late Cyprien Dufour. This building was constructed under the directions and supervision of its owner, and everything about it is of the most substantial character. The capacity of this dwelling is sufficient for a large family, and the location is one of the most beautiful in the city.

The property will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, on Saturday, 29th inst., by C. E. Girardey & Co., Auctioneers, by order of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans.

ASTONISHED AT HIS OWN MODERATION.—General Butler, the murderer of Mumford, the maltreater of women, the desecrator of the tomb, the most ingenious robber of modern times and withal a traitor to his own Government, had the effrontery to boast of his own moderation at New Orleans, in the course of a late speech he made in the House of Representatives. Said he:

"Looking back at the almost despotic military power with which I was entrusted, and which I exercised, I wonder at my own continence and moderation. Let me assure my detractors if, as before, I am ever forced into the same position once more, the little finger of Kehobosam will be heavier than the whole hand of Solomon."

FROM CADDO PARISH.—The Shreveport *Gazette* says:

We have conversed with several planters, who report the season as very backward, but state that they have good stands of corn, and that the cotton is beginning to appear above the surface. The economy and industry of our planters will be rewarded, for the crop of this year will not cover over half as much as that of last year. There will be a clear profit even if cotton remains low, as no one is disposed to ask or to give much credit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of Saturday, says:

We were glad to meet, yesterday, our friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. Morris Emanuel, the President of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company. Dr. Emanuel has just returned from New York, where he attended the meeting of the corporators of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The doctor is in fine health, and is sanguine that within the next four years navigation by rail will be in daily communion and Pacific Oceans, "a consummation most devoutedly to be wished."

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 Wheeler & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family." For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 113 and 115 Canal street, New Orleans. feb22 3m d&ew

The United States Circuit Court, Judges Woods and Busteed presiding, convened its session in this city on Monday last. Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court, is expected to reach the city about the middle of May. We believe the Court now before the court promises a long sitting.—*Mobile Register, April 25.*

The freight on a barrel of flour from New Orleans to Mobile, on account of a brisk competition between a rival railroad and steamboat route, is only six cents.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, April 21st, 1871.

The following cases from Louisiana were submitted after argument:

No. 156. The United States, appellants, vs. John A. Klein, administrator.

No. 208. John Frank Pargoud, appellant, vs. the United States.

The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. T. W. Bartley, Mr. T. D. Lincoln, and Mr. J. M. Carlisle, of counsel for the appellee in No. 156, and by Mr. T. J. Durant and Mr. P. Phillips for the appellant in No. 208, and concluded by Mr. Attorney General Akerman, on behalf of the United States.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF "DRAKE'S AMENDMENT."

In the cases of the United States against Klein, and Pargoud against the United States, now before the Supreme Court of the United States, the question is whether the proviso to the act of July 12, 1870, making proof of pardon and amnesty inadmissible as evidence in favor of claimants under the captured and abandoned property act of 1863, is constitutional. Under this proviso, one of these cases was dismissed without a hearing on the merits, in the Court of Claims, and the other, having been decided in favor of the claimants, before the passage of the act, is before this court on a motion to dismiss, as provided by the act, the Government contending that both cases fail since its passage, and that it was competent for Congress to enact the proviso since it has sole control of the subject. On the other hand, it is maintained that Congress cannot intervene in cases pending in court, to exercise judicial power, or control judicial action on questions involved, either before or after final judgment; nor can Congress, under pretence of changing the law of evidence, or regulating the jurisdiction of the court, defeat vested rights of persons or property; nor by the passage of an *ex post facto* law, effect a forfeiture or confiscation of property; Congress cannot, either directly or indirectly, repudiate and set aside the solemn engagements of the United States made by the President under the authority of law, or rights of persons and property which have been vested under a pledge of public faith; Congress cannot, in any manner, abridge, nullify, or defeat the operation and legal effect of Executive amnesty and pardon. Counsel declares that in all Carthaginian history—whose "Punic faith" has for twenty centuries been the synonym of all that is false and perfidious in a nation—there will not be found an instance of more gross, open, avowed disregard and repudiation of solemn and sacred national obligations than that attempted here.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington*, April 21.—The Supreme Court announced to-day that it would hear no more argument on the merits of cases at this term. On Monday the court will render a number of important decisions, but the legal tender cases will not be among them, though an effort will be made to deliver the decision at this term. The Chief Justice, who still presides over the court, will remain here for that purpose. The counsel for the Government have no doubt that the court will reverse the decision of last term, and decide the legal-tender act constitutional. The old decision will be remembered, held that it was not constitutional as to contracts made before the war.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Majority of the Supreme Court Justices with Mr. Chase.

Washington, April 18.—The whole Supreme Court attended to-day to hear the legal tender case argued. Mr. Chase looked thin and pale, and was the object of general attention. Hundreds visited the court-room during the day. The Hon. Clarkson Potter, attorney for Brown Bros. & Co., affirmed its constitutionality, and Mr. Akerman in favor of sustaining the law. Mr. Potter's was an able argument well delivered, and that of the learned Attorney General a weak flash, which made men blush to think that such a man should be put forward to represent the Government in so important a case.

Chief Justice Chase, in a conversation yesterday upon the law, spoke with a feeling of bitterness concerning the attempt to reverse his opinion, and announced his determination to resist it as long as he had any life or energy left. So excited did he become that he felt much alarmed, and avoided the question as soon as he could, as the agitation or discussion seemed to have an injurious effect upon him.

It is said to-night by those who are anxious to have the Chief Justice sustained, that four of the court, Chief Justice Field, Field, and Nelson, are with the Chief Justice, and that Mr. Davis is about to reverse his former views and go against the law, while Strong, Bradley, Swayne, and Miller are certain to sustain it.

Special to the Evening City Item of Philadelphia.

Washington, April 19.—Fish and Boutwell will remain. The President has the highest opinion of him. He says he is able, honest, and correct. If his friends have been, and is, that some one will drive Boutwell away from Washington.

This is what I have been telling you for months.

The best men in the country endorse Boutwell.

But there will be resignations in the Cabinet—three—Fish and Akerman, and one other, who is not yet ready to admit the fact, although he knows he is only staying on sufferance.

The great Legal-Tender case excited considerable interest. Very great disappointment was expressed at the display made by your friend Akerman. There are lots of young men here, from your quarter sessions who could have done better. Your Dougherty is his superior any day in the week.

It is announced that Chief Justice Chase speaks bitterly of the attempt to reverse his opinion on the legal-tender case, and that Davis is converted to the view, making five against constitutionality. Four—Chase, Clifford, Field, Nelson and Davis.

The President, although tired and bored, is cheerful as to the present, and hopeful as to the future. He has now certain that he will be renominated, and it looks as if the Democrats would not be able to find a "German worthy of his steel."

The Democracy are sadly mixed about principles and candidates.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.—*Washington*, April 21.—The British High Commissioners have received dispatches from their government, approving of the treaty recently made by the High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claim question. The full details of this treaty are as yet unknown except to a few persons, who have close official relations with the President, and one of these is authority for the statement that the treaty provides a fixed commission to examine and pass upon the validity of all claims presented, and that the Emperor of Brazil is to be arbitrator. This much it is said can be made public without a violation of confidence. As to the treaty in general it is pronounced very favorable to the United States, at least as favorable as can be negotiated now or for a long time.

English Elected Official Returns of Canadian Elections.

Hartford, Conn., April 21.—Canvassers who meet to-day officially canvass the returns of the State election, and will report the following figures to the Legislature: James E. English received 47,482 votes, Marshall Jewell 47,450, scattering 17. This gives English a majority of 35. Error taking 2 from English, and disagreeing returns from 29 to Jewell, will, if the Legislature make the correction, make Jewell's scattering votes same as English's. Of scattering three and probably six will be counted for English. If the report of the mistake of a hundred too many votes in Fourth in New Haven, and fourteen at Enfield prove true, Jewell will be declared Governor by a majority of about seven votes. Morris Tyler, Republican, elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of one hundred and ninety-two; David P. Nichols, Republican, elected Treasurer by two hundred and fifty-six majority. Owing to the informality in the returns where incorrectly spelled ballots, the canvassers cannot declare that any one has the majority for Secretary of State or Comptroller. The Legislature will, however, elect Hiram Appleman, Secretary of State, and James W. Manning, Comptroller—both Republican. The votes manifestly intended for them would give Appleman 161 and Manning 250 majority.

The Repudiated Bonds of Mississippi.

[From the Meridian Gazette.]

The question of paying the repudiated bonds has not been abandoned by speculators. It will come up again in the Legislature at an early day. The robbers claim that the validity of the bonds was affirmed in a motion to dismiss, as provided by the act, the Government contending that both cases fail since its passage, and that it was competent for Congress to enact the proviso since it has sole control of the subject. On the other hand, it is maintained that Congress cannot intervene in cases pending in court, to exercise judicial power, or control judicial action on questions involved, either before or after final judgment; nor can Congress, under pretence of changing the law of evidence, or regulating the jurisdiction of the court, defeat vested rights of persons or property; nor by the passage of an *ex post facto* law, effect a forfeiture or confiscation of property; Congress cannot, either directly or indirectly, repudiate and set aside the solemn engagements of the United States made by the President under the authority of law, or rights of persons and property which have been vested under a pledge of public faith; Congress cannot, in any manner, abridge, nullify, or defeat the operation and legal effect of Executive amnesty and pardon. Counsel declares that in all Carthaginian history—whose "Punic faith" has for twenty centuries been the synonym of all that is false and perfidious in a nation—there will not be found an instance of more gross, open, avowed disregard and repudiation of solemn and sacred national obligations than that attempted here.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1871. 23d YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,354.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Damaged Condition of Fort D'Issy.

Communists Preparing to Evacuate the Fort.

Louis Blanc's Letter Against the Commune.

54 Men-of-War to be Disarmed.

Horrible Tragedy at Porto Arenas.

Railroad War at Peoria, Illinois.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, April 26.—Fort d'Issy replies feebly. It is thought the Communists will soon evacuate the fort as they are unable to repair the breaches. The Assembly is establishing pontoon bridges at Partanx and Neuilly.

Shanghai, April 12, via *London*, April 26.—Advices from Pekin state that the Imperial Government had made a demand upon foreign ambassadors that a block-house for the education of females be abolished.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 26.—*Tribune's* special, dated Versailles, yesday, says: Louis Blanc has published a long letter against the Commune.

Minister Picard repudiates all Government interference in the municipal elections, which are to take place throughout France on the 30th inst.

Admiral Pathuan has ordered to disarm 54 men-of-war.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Aspinwall, April 21.—Dates from Nicaragua to the 25th ultimo have been received.

The survey was completed, of the railroad to connect Lake Nicaragua with Masaya.

News has been received, from Porto Arenas, of a terrible tragedy. The captain of the British ship Alexandria and boatswain went ashore and came in conflict with the Indians, who murdered them. The Indians then put off in a canoe made for the vessel, but those on board, alarmed by the yells of the savages, made sail and saved themselves by the skin.

The body of the captain has been found. There were two wounds in the body and lungs were cut off. No trace of his companions.

Dates from Barana Villa of the 17th ult. announce the capture of the robbers who assaulted the town at that place and took treasure. They confessed their guilt and informed the authorities where the treasure was hidden.

The announcement is made from Valparaiso that the foot and mouth disease, which has been so fatal to cattle in Chili, is disappearing.

The noise which generally precedes an earthquake was heard on the 22.

Thousands of people ran into the streets terror-stricken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington April, 26.—*Probabilities.*—It is probable that a storm of sand, severity will be experienced from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario. Threatening and rainy weather from the lakes to the Atlantic coast.

Washington, April 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written to supervisors of internal revenue concerning the representations made by him touching the liabilities of the Union Bank of Richmond, the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company and the State Bank of Virginia to taxation, which heretofore has not been enforced on deposits and capital, as well as the imposition of penalties for an omission to render proper returns.

In the several cases presented, the Commissioners substantially instructs that all taxes due be paid while concerning the question of penalties, investigations will be made by the proper authorities to determine the intention in different cases before action is taken.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, April 26—7:30 P. M.—On the Pacific coast the weather has remained generally unchanged since Tuesday afternoon. Thunderstorms have prevailed in the Mississippi Valley. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Ohio Valley, and southward and eastward it has fallen slowly. The barometer is now nearly stationary on the immediate Atlantic coast. Fresh northeasterly winds have prevailed during the day on Lakes Erie and Michigan.

Washington, April 26.—Gen. Spinner, W. W. Corcoran, and Jas. M. Mason, of Virginia, are very sick.

Washington, April 26.—There was a grand Odd Fellows' celebration here to-day. The colored element were absent.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, April 26.—The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing railroad employés to act as policemen, but Railroad Companies will be liable when such officers exceed lawful prerogatives.

The Boston English Commission have declined an invitation to visit Boston on account of the want of time.

Memphis, April 26.—On account of the rain to-day the races were postponed until to-morrow.

Chicago, April 26.—The war at Peoria, Illinois, between the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Peoria and Rock Island railroads was very exciting last evening. Both parties disputed the others right to run trains over a certain track, and the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad declared the track and shot its train ahead. To-day both roads have been enjoined, each by the other.

Philadelphia, April 26.—To-day the I. O. O. F. celebrated their anniversary with appropriate exercises, consisting of addresses, etc.

A majority of the patrons of the public schools having voted in favor of a suspension through the summer, the School Board to-day ordered only one session per day in the public schools after this week.

Philadelphia, April 26.—The second cotton trade sale was held to-day. One thousand bales were sold of all grades, at 20 to 21¾c. There was a large attendance of cotton manufacturers from New York and the Eastern States.

San Francisco, April 26.—The Medical Society is making extensive preparations for receiving the Prison Delegation to the Convention. The Sacramento Society has subscribed $1000 towards the expense.

Judge Darwell has charged the jury in the Fair-Crittenden case.

Augusta, April 26.—The ceremony of decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers was performed to-day under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association. It was beautiful and impressive.

The 54th anniversary of the I. O. O. F. was celebrated by the Lodges of this city to-day.

Cincinnati, April 26.—The daily and weekly *Times* has been sold by executors for $150,000. It was appraised at $200,000. The *Chronicle* Company purchased it. The *Times* and *Chronicle* will hereafter be united.

Indianapolis, April 26.—Grant, Colfax and Morton are here participating in Odd Fellows' festivities.

St. Louis, April 26.—The Capitol moves have postponed further action until the meeting of the Congress gives the West due preponderance in Congress.

New York, April 26.—Arrived—Montgomery.

Arrived out—Weser and Oceanic.

Export of specie to-day over $600,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 26—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¾. Bonds 91¾.

The Oceanic did not touch at Queenstown.

Liverpool, April 26—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady at noon quotations; sales 12,000; export and speculation, 3000 bales.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

New York, April 26—Evening.—Cotton closed easier; sales 600 bales; middling 15¾c. Flour—Southern dull and declining; common to fair extra $5 @$5 [illegible]; good to choice $7 [illegible]. Wheat—Southern quiet; [illegible] white Virginia [illegible]. Corn closed [illegible]; Western [illegible]; mixed Western [illegible]. Pork firm, $17 [illegible]. Beef quiet. Lard—kettle 11½c. Freights quiet. Sugar—Cuba heavy. Tallow dull. Freights unsettled.

New York, April 26—Evening.—The most noticeable event to-day was the sale of bonds at par for gold. Money closed 6@5. Sterling firm. Gold 10⅝@10⅞. Government stocks steady. Southern securities firm and dull.

New York, April 26.—The sales of Bonds at par for gold to-day was the first instance since the issue. Money worked with extreme ease throughout the day. In the afternoon the rates on call were 4@5 on government bonds and 5@6 on other securities. Prime business paper is in demand at 6@8½. Gold opened at 10⅝, sold up to 10⅞, down to 10⅝, closed at 10⅝@10⅞. Government stocks steady. The weak door when closed, bonds firmer and higher. Southern securities were overwhelmed. When opened, the vestibule and passage were so crowded with brokers, shouting the extra bids for the vail met security offered by a double set of doors, opening the inside doors, the vault door opened, and inside you see the overflowing space of workmanship of it all, our large Burglar Proof safe.

Having been so recently noticed of a large amount, you can rest assured that we have received the arrival of this safe with no little satisfaction. Indeed, as it does nearly four tons, it is perhaps in all its parts, everything Sidney could wish. The inside is lined with Diebold & Kimmey's IXL, and Combination Burglar Proof Locks and Chronometer Magnetic. All work beautifully, and we show them somewhere. The lumbering and bungling are equal to parlor pantomime. Taken as a whole, we believe it to be all that is claimed for it, viz: Fire and Burglar Proof, and we trust heartily commend it to our friends to assure the same protection.

Very truly, etc.,
A. ROCHEREAU & CO.

A copy.

The above note referred to by Messrs. A. ROCHEREAU & Co. is composed of two thicknesses of drilled steel and her inside lining, placed alternately and secured by steel bolts, so indeed that two never were in line and none pass through the entire thickness, the bolts being then rendered absolutely burglar proof. The safe is divided into two chambers, one of which is a fireproof vault, rendered impenetrable by the combination of the same material as the safe, and the other divided in smaller compartments, for the ready access to the contents of the outer door, by means of which the combination cannot be discovered by any one not in the secret, and the strongest proof against fire, being three inches in thickness, with the outside surface of the door, which is of the same material as the safe, rendered impenetrable by a patent lock, covered by massive bars and hasps, the door being so constructed that it cannot be opened from the outside, except by means of the combination, and adjusted in such a manner that when shut forward they catch in the bolts as well as in the fire of the doors. These bolts are the ones into which the bolts of the lock on the outside of the door, and are secured there, by the bolts of the locks, the latter having no lever to perform, but the lifting of them by means of the knob on this work are, on outside vault doors Diebold & Kimmey's IXL, on inside doors, Burglar Proof Lock. On the door of the Burglar Proof Lock, Diebold & Kimmey's Burglar Proof Lock, and on the inside doors of Burglar Proof Lock, Brennan Powder Lock, Lance agate—making in all, four locks and overcome six different locks to gain access to the inside chest. The Lock of Diebold & Kimmey's IXL, on inside doors, is a revolving combination of 10 letters, and in solving on one stand; each of these wheels has a slot or notch in its edge, and when they are all brought into line, (which is done by means of hands on the outside of the door, and the combination is known) the bolts may be thrown. Over the wheels is a lever or dog, which, when released and let right, falls into the slots and releases the bolts. The Brennan Powder Lock, the whole, nor is it brought to the wheels by a crank or cam, or to most other locks, but is laid in a lever like frame, and operated by a cam lock bolt. The Burglar Proof Safe, is of the best iron, in perfect in every part, everything fitting exactly.

The painting inspector of the outside of the vault lining and the planing of the vault doors and rebitting of the vault was entrusted to Mr. GEO. WATER, and the work was done in artistic manner. For beauty of finish, nicety of workmanship and hammering equal to parlor painting, and the strength and security, this safe is pronounced by all who have examined it, to be a marvelous safe, and we trust it may be long before it is tested by the burglars, or the fire, to which it is subject, and on their part, we trust it may be never tested.

Sales REPAINTED and REMOVED, and Safes and Locks REPAIRED, in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Information, Plans and Specifications FOR DIEBOLD & KIMMEY'S SAFES or Safes furnished free on application to

GEO. W. SOMMES,
W. Union street.
General Southern Agent Great American Safe Works.
apr 26 4t

The Universal Refrigerator.

It is useless for Some Legislatures to plead laws for the preservation of the public health, if they have great law of self-preservation, which compels for its rule every consult upon the will of the individual, to the exclusion of all other laws.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of ordinary intelligence, who does not know, or who has not seen, the Refrigerator, or Stomach Bitters, formerly, or have heard of its extolled by persons of undoubted veracity, in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of industry and enterprise. We have witnessed a very decided change in the most extreme temperature, the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sure or sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable diaphoretic, an as a quality, 3000 ohs a genial and harmless stimulant, a good preliminary medicine, a strengthener of the nervous system and invigorant, a preventive against the debilitating effects of the climate, and it is their interest to lessen the difficulties of the government of the French republic with which they contributed the preliminaries of peace and not to increase the difficulties by an untimely and injudicious interference in the internal affairs of France. The limits of this, our policy, are not easily drawn; they are better recognizable by a [illegible] than a foreign one. Up to this time it is the duty of the Emperor and the various governments to use their influence to the internal relations of France and in the consideration of the future condition of the great people on our hemisphere. It is, however, a question to be decided in the future, whether our design can be maintained to the limit of such events, where by non-intervention the Germans of Germany might become threatened and perdized by the sinusmanage peace [illegible] present or any future government of France may not have—I fear not mean to say the will but—the power to demonstrate the peace conditions. Should this limit be reached, and should the ensemble of European politics and of the Emperor of France furnish the requisite causes for our action, we would with much grief, but with the same determination which we have acted last war, terminate the Napoleonic to the last.

The declaration created an immense sensation among all the members of the relief staff. It evidently establishes the right principles, but it leaves such an illiquited scope for the action of the imperial government, that the war may at any moment be re-opened. A new siege of Paris and its consequent occupation of the capital, perhaps for a series of years, may be anticipated, if the government of France does not succeed in subduing the Commune.

It is not without interest for Americans to know the terms upon by the Chancellor in speaking of the Federal power. He calls it "the Confederate government of Germany," or the Emperor and the various governments.

These terms fully determine the character of the German empire as a confederacy of States, in contradistinction to a centralized government, as the phrase of that prevailing in the United States, which is *sui generis*. The clearness by which this character of a confederation of States is understood from the start, will guard Germany from many internal troubles.

France will have to pay 5,000,000,000 francs to Germany as a war indemnity. This, in the Paris gold coinage, will weigh 55,000,000 pounds avoirdupois. To transport all this gold by rail, supposing each car to carry 10,000 pounds, a train of 5500 cars would be required. When spread out on the ground, one touching the other, there would be some good 5500 road rents almost several miles long. Only two freight pieces enough to make this amount were made, one above the other, they would make a column of gold more than 5500 feet high. If this column, having its base in Paris, should topple over in the direction of Berlin, Berlin would be out of sight in the whole distance reached by the spin of the top of the column. A quick canister, able to carry 10,000 freight cars, would be an important piece that be commenced at the end of 40, would be nearly 70 years of age before finished counting it, or one 30 should count eight hours daily for 365 days every year.

Anna Dickinson asked Judge Bingham the question, "What is the difference between you and I?" "I cannot conceive, Madam," was the quick retort.

WHAT WE ARE TO EXPECT.—Mr. Hoar, a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, charged in his short speech on the "Sherman Amendment," plainly told the South that unless Ku-Kluxism was entirely repudiated in that section, the informal bill then before Congress might be considered more "force and violence coherent" to what might be expected of the next session of Congress.

Importers to Bankers, Corporations and Manufacturers Generally.

OFFICE OF A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
New Orleans, April 26, 1871.

Mr. John W. Sommes, General Southern Agent Diebold & Kimmey's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

DEAR SIR—We hereby acknowledge receipt from your hands of the Fire Proof Vault Doors and Burglar Proof Safe, ordered from you some time since. We are entirely satisfied in relation to our perfect name of security, from the attacks of Fire and Burglars, we are delighted with the beauty and finish of the work.

The vault door when closed, looks massive and fire, burglar proof, ornamental. When opened, the vestibule and passage were so crowded with brokers, shouting the extra bids for the vail met security offered by a double set of doors, opening the inside doors, the vault door opened, and inside you see the overflowing space of workmanship of it all, our large Burglar Proof safe.

Having been so recently noticed of a large amount, you can rest assured that we have received the arrival of this safe with no little satisfaction. Indeed, as it does nearly four tons, it is perhaps in all its parts, everything Sidney could wish. The inside is lined with Diebold & Kimmey's IXL, and Combination Burglar Proof Locks and Chronometer Magnetic. All work beautifully, and we show them somewhere. The lumbering and bungling are equal to parlor pantomime. Taken as a whole, we believe it to be all that is claimed for it, viz: Fire and Burglar Proof, and we trust heartily commend it to our friends to assure the same protection.

Very truly, etc.,
A. ROCHEREAU & CO.

A copy.

The above note referred to by Messrs. A. ROCHEREAU & Co. is composed of two thicknesses of drilled steel and her inside lining, placed alternately and secured by steel bolts, so indeed that two never were in line and none pass through the entire thickness, the bolts being then rendered absolutely burglar proof. The safe is divided into two chambers, one of which is a fireproof vault, rendered impenetrable by the combination of the same material as the safe, and the other divided in smaller compartments, for the ready access to the contents of the outer door, by means of which the combination cannot be discovered by any one not in the secret, and the strongest proof against fire, being three inches in thickness, with the outside surface of the door, which is of the same material as the safe, rendered impenetrable by a patent lock, covered by massive bars and hasps, the door being so constructed that it cannot be opened from the outside, except by means of the combination, and adjusted in such a manner that when shut forward they catch in the bolts as well as in the fire of the doors. These bolts are the ones into which the bolts of the locks on the outside of the door, and are secured there, by the bolts of the locks, the latter having no lever to perform, but the lifting of them by means of the knob on this work are, on outside vault doors Diebold & Kimmey's IXL, on inside doors, Burglar Proof Lock. On the door of the Burglar Proof Lock, Diebold & Kimmey's Burglar Proof Lock, and on the inside doors of Burglar Proof Lock, Brennan Powder Lock, Lance agate—making in all, four locks and overcome six different locks to gain access to the inside chest. The Lock of Diebold & Kimmey's IXL, on inside doors, is a revolving combination of 10 letters, and in solving on one stand; each of these wheels has a slot or notch in its edge, and when they are all brought into line, (which is done by means of hands on the outside of the door, and the combination is known) the bolts may be thrown. Over the wheels is a lever or dog, which, when released and let right, falls into the slots and releases the bolts. The Brennan Powder Lock, the whole, nor is it brought to the wheels by a crank or cam, or to most other locks, but is laid in a lever like frame, and operated by a cam lock bolt. The Burglar Proof Safe, is of the best iron, in perfect in every part, everything fitting exactly.

The painting inspector of the outside of the vault lining and the planing of the vault doors and rebitting of the vault was entrusted to Mr. GEO. WATER, and the work was done in artistic manner. For beauty of finish, nicety of workmanship and hammering equal to parlor painting, and the strength and security, this safe is pronounced by all who have examined it, to be a marvelous safe, and we trust it may be long before it is tested by the burglars, or the fire, to which it is subject, and on their part, we trust it may be never tested.

Sales REPAINTED and REMOVED, and Safes and Locks REPAIRED, in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Information, Plans and Specifications FOR DIEBOLD & KIMMEY'S SAFES or Safes furnished free on application to

GEO. W. SOMMES,
W. Union street.
General Southern Agent Great American Safe Works.
apr 26 4t

COW PEAS - - - COW PEAS.

GOOD SUPPLIES.

For sale by

TOULMIN & MATTS,
No. 41 Natchez street.
apr 26 tu

COW PEAS - - COW PEAS

RIDGY CAROLINA.

For sale by

WILKERSON & MURPHY,
67 Gravier street.
apr 26 tu

PARLE'S SALOON,
66.....67, CHARLES STREET.....66
Also—Entrance 140a Gravier Street.
THE BAR on the regular Cutler Pocket BILLIARD TABLE is supplied with the choicest Liquors, Cigars.
Charles Oak Wood Co.,
Office: No. 108 Exchange Alley.
DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city on the shortest notice.
ASH AND OAK, not mixed, $[illegible]
Prepaid per cord.....$[illegible]
Not prepaid, delivered free.....$[illegible]
MAPLE AND HICKORY WOOD, $[illegible]
Prepaid per cord.....$[illegible]
Not prepaid, delivered free.....$[illegible]
FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.
apr 19 C. M. DUPE, Agent.

Department of Finance.

City Hall,
New Orleans, April 19th, 1871.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX PAYERS.

TAX PAYERS of the city of New Orleans for the year 1870, or a part of the year 1870 and 1871, are hereby notified that the time for paying without additional penalty, expires on the 30th inst.

JOHN R. WALTON,
Administrator of Finance.

Lime.----Cement.---Fire-Bricks.

THOMASTON and Western LIME.
CEMENT, Rosendale and Louisville.
FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-TILES, SLATE.
PLASTER, RAVO, PLASTER and HAIR.
SODA-ASH and CAUSTIC SODA.
For sale by the manufacturers agent.
apr 26 tu A. VILLAR, 68 Magazine st.

Claims Commission.

THE undersigned has made arrangements with the Claims Office at Washington for the prosecution of Claims against the United States, under act of Congress, March 3, 1871.

Address Washington, D. C.,
Box 1, Station D.
apr 26 dawtwl JOHN R. G. PARKER.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE House of DEBOSE having completed the enrollment of Military and Fancy Spring Goods for Ladies and Children, offers to purchasers the most varied selection of New Goods, consisting in SONNEWS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, SILKS, TRIMS, CRAPES, LACES, BLONDES, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES, NONSITS, ORGANDIS, TARLATANS, MUSLINS, HERMISENDIS, GLOVES, MITTS, RUCHES, GALLOONS and TRIMMINGS of every description, and Corsetts and Bonet WREATHS, which are disposed of very low.

DE BOSE, ROYAL, CORNER.....83
apr 26

Dr. F. FORMENTO,

SURGEON in the France-Sardinian Army during the Italian Campaign of 1859, Chevalier Knight of the Order of Mauritius, Hospital and Consulting Rooms.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
255.....ROYAL STREET.....255
Office Hours: From 9 to 11 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M.
Office Hours at the Charity Hospital, Saturday, 12 to 2 P. M. (but from 9 to 2 P. M.)
apr 26 eod

Cotton Seed---Cotton Seed Seeds.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders and will buy Cotton Seed, Cotton Seed Seeds.

VIRGILIO T. HARRISON,
Office, 16 Hickory street.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR,
No. 6 Exchange Place, 2d Floor,
New Orleans, April 14th, 1871.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—Are notified that the Tax Books of the Second Ward will be open for the collection of State and City Taxes, for the year 1870, at the office of the undersigned, from the 15th inst. Prompt payment will save costs of sale and delay.

JAMES E. BERMUDEZ,
Tax Collector, 2d Ward.
apr 15 tu

The Salamander Fire Insurance Company,

Corner Royal and Bienville streets.

INSURES Fire Risks from the city and country on Merchandise, Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Produce Property, Chattels, Leases, Furniture, Stores, Dwellings.

JULIEN LA MARE, President.
JOHN H. BOSLAN, Secretary.

Insurance Committee:

Placide Pampy, Charles Leidig,
Wm. Kernan, Jr., Jos. Dupuy,
Henry Hoffman, Jr., Jos. Dupuy,
Henry Hoffman, Jr., Jos. Dupuy,
Alcide Dupuy, Pierre Pampy,
Jos. Dupuy, Jr., Jos. Dupuy,
Jos. Dupuy, Jr., Jos. Dupuy,
Jos. Dupuy, Jr., Jos. Dupuy,
Jos. Dupuy, Jr., Jos. Dupuy,
Jos. Dupuy, Jr., Jos