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VOLUME III—NO. 292. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT CHARACTER COMEDIAN,
MR. JOSEPH K. EMMETT,
Who will appear this evening,
Tuesday, March 15, 1870.
In Charles Gayler's Original Drama of
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
Fritz Van Vonderblikenstoffen, Mr. Joseph K. Emmett, with songs and Dances, "Dat Cretian Pend," "Pologne Sausage Foy," "Captain Schmidt," "Oh! Schneider, How You Voe?" "Valking dat Proadway Down," "The Mouth Harmonicon."
FRIDAY—Benefit of MR. J. K. EMMETT.
SATURDAY, March 19, St. Joseph's Night—Grand Mid-Lent Mask and Fancy Dress Ball. Tickets three dollars. mh15

OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday, March 15, 1870.
Donizetti's Grand Opera in four acts,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Thursday, March 17, 1870.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
In Preparation,
LES BIBELOTS DU DIABLE.
Grand Feerie in three acts and with fifteen tableaux.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
EXTRA CARD.
GRAND MID-LENT BALL.
St. Joseph's Night, March 19, 1870.
The Manager is especially gratified to state that he has induced the same gentlemen who gave such eclat to the Mardi Gras Ball to officiate on this occasion.
MANAGERS—Colonel Gerard Stith, Colonel J. H. Wingfield, John Burke, M. D. Lagan, Frank Wilson, Henry Yenni, M. J. M. Mason, H. W. Cloney, Henry Mason, J. A. O'Brien, W. W. Clayton, E. L. Jewell, G. W. Roper, W. E. Murphy, J. J. Fowler, A. Wiser, C. C. Haley, R. McConnell, William Schaffer, A. D. Sheldon, John S. Black, Frank McElroy, H. Dupre, Robert Strong, H. Hamburger, John Casey, Joshua Corpew, P. H. Lewis.
Tickets $3. Application for ladies' invitation may now be made at the box office. Grand saloon and supper room to let. mh9

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
EXTRA CARD.
St. Joseph's Night, March 19, 1870.
GRAND MASK AND FANCY DRESS BALL.
Managers same as at the Mardi Gras ball. Tickets $3. Ladies' invitations now ready on application at the box office. Call at once. mh15 3t

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—
NOS. 40 AND 42 ST. CHARLES STREET.
Fourth Annual Reopening.
The management takes pleasure in announcing that the season of 1869-70 has been inaugurated, with all the brilliancy that has characterized this institution in past years.
Astonishing Human Wonders.
The Kentucky Giantess, the Fat Boy, the Albino Children, the Sword Swallower, the Fairy Queen.
A Large Menagerie.
An Aviary of Rare and Beautiful Birds, Dens of Monster Serpents, Tribes of Monkeys, Apes and Baboons, Curiosities from all parts of the Globe, and a countless array of most interesting and curious relics of the antediluvian era.
Doors open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission—Fifty cents; Children, twenty-five cents. no20

BANKS AND BANKING.

SPECIE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE
OF
BRUNO & WARNER,
148 Gravier Street, near St. Charles.
Pay the highest prices for all kinds of American and Foreign GOLD, SILVER, BULLION and PAPER MONEY.
Buy and sell GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and COMMERCIAL NOTES. Draw SIGHT and TIME DRAFTS on New York, and all the principal cities of Europe, in sums to suit. de19 1y

LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION,
CORNER PERDIDO AND ST. CHARLES STS.
Authorized Capital.....$500,000.
This Institution has been chartered by the State of Louisiana for twenty five years, and having effected a permanent organization, is prepared to make loans at not more than FIVE PER CENT on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Laces, Wearing Apparel, Furniture and all Movable or Immovable Property.
Also on UNCURRENT MONEY, State Warrants, Metropolitan Warrants, City Notes, Levee Bonds, or any other evidence of State or city indebtedness; United States Officers' Pay Accounts, United States Quartermasters' Vouchers, and Old Gold and Silver Taken.
PRIVATE ENTRANCE—Ladies visiting the Association can, by passing down Carondelet street, find a private entrance to the office on Perdido street.
J. H. WILSON, President.
JOHN W. HILLMAN Cashier. oct9 6m

JOHN G. FLEMING,
144 Poydras Street,
Has now on hand the largest, finest and best selected assortment of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of every description—foreign and domestic—that can be found this side of Philadelphia, and which he now offers for sale at lowest prices that they can be bought in New York at retail. He also keeps constantly on hand, a large supply of Iron, Gas and Steam Pipe and Fittings, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.
He is also agent for the celebrated SPRINGFIELD GAS MACHINE, which he recommends as being, without doubt, the best automatic Gas Machine now in use, and he is now prepared to put them up on plantations, at factories, hotels and dwelling houses, wherever a cheap, brilliant and reliable light is required.
For further assurance to the public of the merit of these Machines, he refers to the annexed certificate of Mr. Bradish Johnson, whose Sugar house on his Woodland Plantation is lighted by one.
Mr. Fleming is also prepared to do Gas and Steam Fittings promptly and on the most reasonable terms. Those wanting such work done, would do well to give him a call before contracting elsewhere.
I hereby certify that the SPRINGFIELD GAS MACHINE, for which Mr. John Fleming is agent in this State, and one of which was put up on my Woodland Plantation last fall, has worked well and given entire satisfaction.
BRADISH JOHNSON,
Woodland Plantation, Parish of Plaquemines.
fe27 2m

DOCTOR GEORGE KELLOGG,
UNITED STATES PENSION SURGEON,
Has removed his office to—
No. 219 St. Charles Street,
jel 1y Near St. Joseph Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—PART OF SECOND FLOOR of store No. 21 Canal street. Also two small cottages on Hagan avenue, near Bienville street Shell Road, for rent very cheap. Apply to
JAMES DESBAN,
mh2 1m 21 Canal street.

SPLENDID DWELLING FOR RENT A RARE CHANCE.—The second and third floors of that splendid brick dwelling house, No. 17 Dauphin street, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, until the first October next, on very reasonable terms, to a good tenant. The furniture is elegant and the location one of the most desirable in the city. There are ten rooms, besides bath room, wash-room and kitchen, with both hydrant and extra large cisterns. The ground floor is detached from the balance of the house and occupied by a popular dentist. For terms, apply on the premises. jan18

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For families or gentlemen, at 288 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

WANTED.

WANTED—THREE HUNDRED WHITE men to work on plantations, to raise cotton corn, on shares or wages. Rations deducted. ...s, feed, tools, etc., and everything necessary ...ks a crop furnished free of charge; also, three ...dred colored men and women—families prefer... twelve gardeners, five boys and eight girls; ...s, washers and ironers for city and country, and ...nty colored agents to procure the above, to ...om a liberal commission will be allowed.
WM. McKEEVER,
...2 3t* Labor Exchange, 317 Poydras street.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY of the watches and jewelry stolen from my house on the evening of the tenth instant, consisting of three watches (numbers known), one diamond brooch with chain and small pin, one diamond earring, two diamond finger rings, two guard chains (heavy and very long), two necklace chains, with blue enamel cross attached to one of them, one mosaic pin with representation of a dog, one pair mosaic eardrops, one fob chain with chatelain and many charms, some Masonic, one continental hat, one pair gold scissors, two seals, one key and one key of three links attached, and various other small jewels—all for ladies use except one watch, which is very large, double cased English lever; also, one Allen's revolver. The above reward will be paid by me for the return of the same, or in proportion for a part of them.
THOMAS W. BOTHICK.
mh15 3t No. 217 Camp street.

$500 REWARD—THE UNDERSIGNED will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver to him all the LETTERS and PAPERS that were taken out of James S. Clark's safe on the morning of the fourteenth of February, about four o'clock A. M., and no questions will be asked. CHARLES BUSH,
mh4 1m No. 134 Canal Street.

FOR SALE.

MILL SITES AND SHELL BANKS—The best mill sites; large shell banks; 5000 acres heavily timbered, with yellow pine; 5000 acres Sea Island cotton lands; 2000 acres oak and hickory lands—all on navigable water, or on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, suitable for plantations or market farms, for sale in ten acre or one thousand acre tracts, within two hours run of New Orleans.
BROOKS, CLAIBORNE & CO.,
59 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
RODERICK SEAL,
Mississippi City,
J. F. H. CLAIBORNE,
Bay St. Louis,
mh15 6dw Who will show the land.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—THAT very large property, consisting of two undivided squares, corner St. Charles and Peters avenues, with Nicolson pavement in front, having large dwelling, two large outhouses with servants rooms and stables, gardener's house, bath house, chicken house, hot house, etc. Will be sold low and a perfect title guaranteed. In case not sold shortly will be rented for a term of years. Apply at 65 Tchoupitoulas street. mh11

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE ON the corner of Poydras and Johnson streets.—A large and eligibly located portion of Ground, with old build.ngs, sheds, a large number of trees and fine shrubbery therein, in the square bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Johnson and Galvez streets, First District of this city, measuring 74 feet on Johnson street, by a depth, between parallel lines, and a front on Poydras street, of 122 feet 3 inches and 8 lines. Said portion of ground forms the corner of Poydras and Johnson streets, and is well shaded and susceptible of being made the finest place in the neighborhood with very little expense.
Price and Terms reasonable. Inquire of
J. W. SHAW, Notary Public.
ap9 No. 44 Perdido street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Brick House, No. 162 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles, being one of the thirteen buildings. For terms apply to
J. WILSON SHAW,
Notary Public, No. 44 Perdido street, up stairs.
se28

FOR SALE—ONE-FOURTH INTEREST IN about eleven thousand acres of the finest Sugar lands in the State. A large portion of these lands is covered with magnificent forests of cypress, and portions are near the river and the Opelousas Railroad—contiguous to an inexhaustible market for lumber and wood—and are very valuable. The interest in question will be disposed of at extremely low rates, as the owner is about leaving the State. For full particulars apply to Colonel J. O. Nixon, No. 108 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. ja6

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By limitation the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and the late JOHN PETERSON, the latter in commendam only, under the name and style of C. H. MOUTON & CO., was dissolved on the fourth day of March, 1870.
ADOLPHE A. MOUTON is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said partnership.
CHARLES HOMER MOUTON will continue business as Sugar and Cotton Factor and General Commission Merchant, under the name and style of C. H. MOUTON & CO., No. 12 Carondelet street.
ADOLPHE A. MOUTON will continue business as Sugar and Cotton Factor and General Commission Merchant, under the name and style of ADOLPHE ALEX. MOUTON, No. 186 Common street.
C. H. MOUTON,
mh10 1m A. A. MOUTON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The firm of James, Buckner & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by S. L. James, Tom Bynum or Mr. A. Alexander, at No. 140 Gravier street.
S. L. JAMES,
C. B. BUCKNER,
TOM BYNUM.
New Orleans, March 3, 1870. mh5 1w

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE conducted by KEARNY, BLOIS & CO., by reason of the death of Mr. Thomas Blois, will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned on their own account, and under the name and style of KEARNY & BEGNOS.
The new firm will assume all the liabilities of Kearny, Blois & Co.
J. WATTS KEARNY,
LOUIS BEGNOS,
ALFRED KEARNY,
In commendum.
March 1, 1870. mh3 tf

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the title of MESLIER & THAYER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Meslier assumes all of the liabilities, and is charged with the liquidation of the old concern.
EUGENE G. MESLIER,
CLARENCE K. THAYER.
New Orleans, January 25, 1870.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 13, 1870
CLASS G1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	69	71	15	9	32	70	17	11	39	51	14	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.
Information furnished and prizes cashed by
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
Witness our hands, at New Orleans, Louisiana, this fourteenth day of March, 1870.
R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. mh15

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
Capital Prize.....$50,000.
CLASS D.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, April 2, 1870.
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
SCHEME:
20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50 000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30 000
1 prize of 20 000 is		20 000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10 000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9 000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
440 prizes, amounting to		$280,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHAS. T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. fe28

W. H. BELL—
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 120 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
ac12 Louisiana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

GOLD CLOSING UNSETTLED AT 112 1-4

Censure for Cadetship Irregularities

TROOPS WANTED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Effect of Bingham's Amendment in Georgia

Spirit of Evil Inflamed

NORTHERN CAPITALISTS INVOKE PROTECTION

Bill for Specie Payments Resumption

SILVER EXPECTED FROM CANADA

Unprecedented Immigration into Kansas

CATTLE COMING EASTWARD FROM COLORADO

THE MIXED JURY AND A VERDICT

Lady Jurors Much Fatigued

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Internal Revenue Receipts—Butler, of Tennessee, to be Censured for Cadetship Irregularities—Cuban Affairs—Troops Wanted in North Carolina—Cotton Tax Cases Continued—Protection Invoked in Georgia—The Worst Elements There Wild—Bill for Resumption of Specie Payments—Salary Doubled to Mrs. Stanton—Confirmation of Governor Salomon.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Internal revenue receipts to-day, $750,000.

Resolutions of censure will be reported against Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for the cadetship irregularities.

Secretary Fish was before the Committee on Foreign Affairs during the consideration of Cuban affairs, to-day. No vote was taken on Mr. Banks' resolution.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, asks that United States troops be sent to Alamance county, which he proclaims to be in a state of insurrection. Senators Abbott and Poole, of North Carolina, support Governor Holden's application.

The naval appropriation bill gives Pensacola $5000, and Norfolk, Virginia, $11,000.

The Senate rejected Mr. Leahy as Assessor for the Eighth Virginia District.

The Supreme Court continues the cotton tax cases to the next term for further argument. The cases of Sanders and Farrington, and one other case involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax, were continued and assigned for a reargument on the second day of the next term.

The following dispatches were received here to day, by two Senators:

SAVANNAH, Georgia, March 13, 1870.—The passage of Bingham's amendment in the House of Representatives, has set the worst elements in society wild, and now the cry of a damned Republican, shouted after a man, is as terrific, as ever the cry of a damned abolitionist was before the war. Neither Mr. Conant or myself have ever had anything to do with the politics of Georgia, nor do we desire to have. We are here engaged in a great enterprise, spending millions of Northern money in building railroads in Georgia, but this seems to be no protection to us. Any man disposed to get rid of us, has only to charge us with political purposes or aspirations to rob us of all sympathy, protection or support from the community or authorities. I earnestly invoke your influence with Governor Bullock and with Congress to see us, and others like situated, protected.
WILLIAM L. AVERY.

Senate—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to strengthen the legal reserves of the national banks, and the resumption of the specie payments by the first of January, 1871.

The Georgia bill resumed. Mr. Morton offered an amendment repealing the law forbidding the organization of the Georgia militia. The general bill was discussed by Mr. Trumbull to the executive session. Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House—Under the regular call, bills were introduced to construct the Cape Girardeau and Missouri Railroad, and to abolish female clerkships in the departments.

Resolutions looking to a material reduction of the tariffs in international revenue received only twenty-seven votes. A resolution giving Mrs. Stanton a year's salary passed. The deficiency appropriations bill was resumed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate confirmed E. S. Salomon, of Illinois, as Governor of Washington Territory.

FOREIGN.

Arrival from Fayal and no News of the City of Boston—New Fortifications at Alexandria—The Infallibility Dogma—Small-Pox in Paris—Ecumenical Council and Attitude of France.

LONDON, March 14.—The party at Rome, who are adverse to the infallibility dogma, is gathering strength daily.

An arrival from Fayal brings no news of the missing steamer City of Boston.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 14.—New fortifications have been commenced in the harbor of Alexandria.

PARIS, March 14.—A dispatch received from Rome states that six hundred and ten votes are now sure for the infallibility dogma.

The small-pox prevails in different quarters of Paris.

Dispatches received from Rome, confirm the report of a demand made by France for representation in the Ecumenical Council.

The publication of the twenty one canons of the church, renders inevitable a change in the attitude of France, as in the abstract they violate the principles of modern government and society, and are hostile to the wishes expressed by the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the Chambers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unprecedented Immigration into Kansas—Cattle Coming Eastward from Colorado—The Mixed Jury in Wyoming Territory—Lady Jurors Much Fatigued—Fourteenth Amendment Exacted from Virginia State Officers.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamship George Cromwell, from New Orleans, arrived to day.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, March 14.—Immigration into this State is unprecedented. Cattle coming Eastward from Colorado; 10,000 head at Kit Karson awaiting transportation.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, March 14.—The mixed jury, in the Howie murder, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The lady jurors were much fatigued.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—A bill exacting the fourteenth amendment oath from State officers passed the Legislature to-day. John G. Williams is dead.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 14, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29:60. Wind east southeast, fresh. Arrived: Steamship Rapidan, at 2:30 P. M., Whitehurst master, from New York, to William Creevy; schooner Montrose, Lesock master, twenty-nine days from New York, with a general cargo, to G. A. Fosdick & Co. The Montrose experienced very heavy weather from the sixteenth to the twenty seventh of February, in latitude thirty-eight to twenty-eight.

Steamship Morgan, at 4:15 P. M., Talbot Master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

No departures.

VICKSBURG, March 14.—Passed up: Arkansas at 4; Grand Era at 8; Pargoud at 9; Natchez at 10; Mary Houston at 10 A. M. Down—Commonwealth at 3; John Kilgour at 10 A. M. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—River falling steadily, with 8 feet 8 inches in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—River rising slowly.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 14, Evening.—Discounts steady at 7; a telegram from Washington announcing the introduction of Mr. Sumner's bill for the resumption of specie payments caused a decline in gold to 111⅞c, but prices afterwards advanced 112⅞c and closed unsettled.

Eighty-ones 114⅞; five-twenties of 1862, 110¼; of 1864, 109¼; of 1865, 109⅞; new 108⅞; of 1867, 109⅞; of 1868, 109⅞; ten-forties 106⅞; Louisiana dull at 75; new 70; levee sixes 72½; eights 83; Alabama eights 97½.

NEW YORK, March 14.—There is $3,000,000 in silver expected from Canada this week, consigned to New York banks; one bank is said to have now fifty-two kegs of silver in its vaults.

NEW YORK, March 14, Evening.—Cotton firmer, closing quiet; middling uplands 21½c; sales to day 3000 bales. Flour rather favors buyers; prices unchanged. Wheat dull; about 1c lower; winter red and amber Western $1 25@1 28. Corn heavy; 1c lower. Pork heavy at $26. Lard closed heavy at 14@15c. Whisky unchanged. Groceries dull and quiet. Naval stores dull. Freights quiet.

NEW YORK, March 14, evening.—Money closed easy with more demand at 5@6. Sterling weak at 8⅞. Gold closed unsettled, 112 bid. Government securities closed steady and firm. Southerns unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Flour, family, $5@5 25c. Wheat, red winter, $1 08@1 10. Corn, mixed, 75@76c. Oats 50@54c. Cotton held firmly, middlings 20c. Tobacco unchanged and quiet. Whisky 92c. Pork dull at $26 25@26 50, though held at 25 cents higher. Bulk meats, shoulders 9¼@9½c. Clear rib sides 13½c. Clear sides 14½c. Bacon quiet. Shoulders 11c. Clear rib sides 15c. Clear sides 15½c. Lard 14½c. Hams 16½@17½c. Butter 30@36c. Eggs 23c. Sugar 10@13c. Coffee 17@22c. Molasses 75@78c.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Cotton dull, middlings 20c. Flour—spring extras $3 75 ℔ barrel. Wheat, No 2 spring, 80c. Corn, mixed, 65c. Oats 48@50c. Rye 66@70c. Barley 95c. Whisky 92@93c. Sugar 9¼@13c. Coffee 20@23c. Molasses 80@85c. Pork $26@26 50. Bulk meats: Clear sides, 14½c. Bacon: Shoulders 11@11½c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 15½c. Lard 13½@13¾c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 14, Evening.—Cotton closed steady. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Breadstuffs firm. Naval stores firmer.

HAVRE, March 14.—Cotton opened firmer; low middlings afloat 1.28.

LONDON, March 14, Evening.—Consols closed at 92½; bonds 90⅞. Tallow 46s 6d.

FRANKFORT, March 14.—Bonds active at 95½.

PARIS, March 14, Evening.—Bourse closed quiet; rentes 74.67.

(Yesterday's Evening Dispatches)

NEW YORK, March 14.—A terrible snow storm prevailed on Saturday, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river, north of the Ohio. Many buildings were crushed by the weight of the accumulated snow, and travel by railroads interrupted.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—*Senate*—Mr. Sumner, in a personal explanation, said General Prim had made no proposition for the sale of Cuba.

House—Regular calls, nothing of importance.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Supreme Court of the United States Judge Strong was seated, vice Greer, resigned.

Chief Justice Chase has decided in the Grapeshot case, that President Lincoln's provisional courts in Louisiana and elsewhere were legal tribunals.

An order has been issued from the War Department directing the officers on reconstruction duty in Mississippi to repair to their homes on indefinite leave of absence.

NORTH PLATT, Neb., March 14.—Two ruffians were hanged by a mob last night.

OMAHA, Neb., March 14.—The mixed jury in a murder case still hang. The women look pale and fatigued. This is the third day of starving they have endured without a verdict.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—The funeral of Hon. John W. Leftwich, late Mayor of this city, which took place to-day, was the most imposing ever witnessed here. The funeral service was held in the First Methodist Church, by Rev. Dr. Slater, and the remains were followed to Elmwood Cemetery by all the city officials and a large concourse of citizens.

JACKSON, March 14.—E. M. Yerger escaped yesterday morning.

LONDON, March 14.—The new Irish bill, which is pending, gives the Lord Lieutenant extraordinary powers in turbulent districts.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, March 13.—Bank statement—Loans, decrease half a million; specie, decrease two and a half million; circulation, increase a trifle; deposits, three and a quarter million; legal tenders, decrease three quarter million. Money closed easy; prime to good business paper 7 to 9 discount. Sterling very dull, prime bankers 60 days', 8¼ to 8½.

Steamer America from Bremen saw several large Icebergs. Nothing of steamer City of Boston.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is stated that the President will not proclaim the fifteenth amendment until Georgia is regularly restored.

Senator Kellogg, on Saturday, secured the promise of Secretary Cox that Surveyor General Lynch should have an appropriation to complete surveys of township and land grant lines, in order to settle definitely the many disputed real estate titles in Louisiana. He also got promise of reopening of country land offices, if necessity requires. The bill before Congress throwing into market the reserve military lands will create this necessity.

The following is a carefully prepared synopsis of the funding bill:

The first section provides for the issue of four hundred million five per cent ten-forty bonds, which are to be sold for not less than their par value for coin, or exchangeable for five-twenty bonds, and for other purposes. Proceeds of bonds disposed of for coin shall be used for redemption of six per cent bonds that may not be offered in exchange.

The second section provides for the issue of four hundred million dollars of fifteen-forty bonds, at four and a half per cent interest, which also can not be sold for less than par for coin, but may be exchanged for any outstanding obligations bearing a high rate of interest.

Section three provides for $400,000,000 or more of twenty-forty bonds, bearing four per cent interest, which can not be sold at less than par value for coin, or may be exchanged by the Secretary for United States notes, or any outstanding obligations. This section also provides that the debt of the United States shall not be increased.

Section fourth provides that bonds shall be exempt from taxation.

Section fifth provides for appointments of agents in this country and Europe for advertising the loan and payment of one-half per cent commission, which is to cover the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of bonds.

Section sixth reserves one hundred and fifty million dollars of customs receipts, for payment of interest and reduction of debt; also for cancellation and destruction of bonds purchased.

The seventh section compels banks to deposit new bonds on and after October 1, 1870, on the basis of eighty per cent. The bill finally provides that legal tenders shall be cancelled as national bank notes are issued. The bill is likely to be further amended in the House, and may be entirely defeated.

MADRID, March 14.—A duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Enrique de Bourbon occurred this morning. The latter was killed. Seconds of the Duke were Generals Cordovas and Alaminor. Those of the Prince were Senor Rubis and another, name unknown, both Republican deputies in the Cortes. The affair created much excitement. They fought seven miles from Madrid. Bourbon won first shot. Both missed at ten paces. They advanced to within seven paces, when Bourbon fired and missed. Montpensier's ball struck Bourbon's head. Bourbon expired in a few minutes. The Duke was calm during the combat, but much affected when the result was announced. As Prince Henri was poor, the Duke proposes to provide for his family. The cause of the quarrel was a letter addressed by the Prince to the Duke's adherents. Henri de Bourbon was a brother of the Prince de Assis, consort of Isabella and cousin of the Duke de Montpensier's wife.

Prim denounces as utterly false the rumor that he proposes to sell Cuba to the United States.

PARIS, March 14.—Count de Montalembert, chief of the liberal Catholic party, is dead. All journals, including ultramontane, appear in mourning. Count Darm will issue a manifesto about French policy toward the Ecumenical Council. Darm demands a French representative in the Council on account of published schemes which seems to involve a question between church and State, not on account of dogma of infallibility. Journals deny the withdrawal of troops from Rome. Troops are there to defend territorial rights, not the religious claims of the Holy See.

THE COURTS.

Fifth District Court—Suit for Damages.

Eugene Duprat vs. Peter Heft.—In this case plaintiff states that about the twelfth of February, 1870, he stopped at the corner of Canal street, at a coffee-house kept by the defendant, and asked for a drink, which he expected to pay for. Heft set out a decanter of whisky and a tumbler, and Duprat laid down a ten dollar bill in payment. Heft then removed the bottle and tumbler, saying, in an insulting manner, that he had no change and no whisky. Duprat replied that he had come there as a gentleman; that he expected to be treated as such, and that there must be some mistake. Heft replied that there was no mistake, and that he wanted Duprat to leave the house, using, at the same time, certain harsh and profane words. As a citizen happened to be passing by Duprat called him in, and asked Heft to repeat his offensive words, which he did. Duprat then went to the sidewalk and stated that he would make an affidavit against him, to which Heft replied that he could change two thousand dollars, or more, if he wanted to, but that Duprat wanted him to change that note so that he might find out where his money was and then steal it.

Duprat alleges that the language thus spoken was malicious, and used for the purpose of maligning and injuring him in his good name and character. He avers that he has always borne an unblemished reputation for honesty and integrity, and that by reason of the defendant's slanderous, false and malicious language, he has suffered damages in the full sum of $10,000, for which he asks judgment. Braughn and Ogden attorneys for plaintiff.

Messrs. Dirrhammer and Kennard, have filed an answer on the part of defendant, denying all the above allegations.

Seventh District Court.

State of Louisiana vs. G. M. Wickliffe.—A proceeding by attachment was yesterday commenced by the Attorney General, in which he alleges that the late Auditor, G. M. Wickliffe, has appropriated to his own use certain funds belonging to the State, amounting to $58,534 25. The Attorney General states he has reason to believe that A. Marchard and F. E. Dumas have in their possession large sums of money, State warrants, rights and credits belonging to said Wickliffe, and asks for a writ of attachment against them. Judge Collens issued the writ.

N. C. Snethen, use of W. G. Snethen, vs. Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad.—In this case plaintiff claims that the railroad is indebted to him in the sum of $5000 for wages due him as Secretary of the Company. A writ of attachment was issued.

Dirrhammer and Kennard of counsel.

Sixth District Court—Suit for Twenty-five Thousand Dollars Damages.

Thomas Conolly has brought suit against George L. Cain, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and James T. Clark, for $25,000 damages. He alleges that during the night of the thirteenth or fourteenth of February the dwelling house of J. S. Clarke, at the corner of Canal and Broad streets, was reported by said Clarke to have been entered by burglars, his iron-safe blown up with gunpowder, and valuables stolen therefrom, consisting of gold and silver coin, money, jewelry and diamonds, worth between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Plaintiff says that he was arrested on the fourth of March, on the charge of having committed this robbery, and without any affidavit having been made against him. He further says that he was taken to the lock-up, where he was badly beaten, bruised and maltreated by the defendants, without any cause or provocation, and finally discharged without a trial. George L. Bright, of counsel.

Interesting from Mexico.

The *Picayune*, of last evening, says the following is a copy of a telegram received by the purser of the steamship I. C. Harris, while at Brazos Santiago:

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 7.—A fight occurred between General Regules and Governor Cardena, commanding the revolutionists on the other side of Guadalajara, at or near Coronella Hill. Cadena was defeated with great loss. Regulez took one thousand prisoners, among them many officers.

Cadena is hemmed in; he has to beat Regulez or lose his whole army.

This news came from the Monterey *Periodeco Official*. The declaration of independence of the four States not confirmed.

The *Bulletin* of yesterday morning declares that, under the manipulation of the municipal officers of New Orleans, to be appointed by Governor Warmoth, "it will be an easy matter to carry the city at the next election, for the Racical ticket." We hope so.

Yesterday was one of the most magnificent days of the season, and plantation supplies were largely ordered. The prospects of a large and diversified crop the coming season are good.

Probably the worst slandered man during the late impeachment trial, was our young friend, Captain R. W. Francis, of the *Terrebonne Patriot*. The Captain not only succeeded in rebutting the testimony against his character, but in proving it to come entirely from personal and political enemies, and to be the result of jealousy and prejudice. Such testimony has no weight with those who know him. In some localities in this state, the fact of a man's being a Republican is enough to ruin his character and standing in society, and we are disposed to believe that in one of these Captain Francis has taken up his abode.—*Republican Pioneer.*

The Minden *Democrat* says:

We are informed by an old planter, living within a few miles of Minden, that he has plainly heard a pack of wolves howling near his place, and that they have destroyed a number of sheep in his neighborhood. He says they have not been heard before in twenty years so near Minden. Here is a chance for lovers of the chase.

COTTON CLAIMS.

[Communicated.]

It is a well known fact that many loyal citizens in the South during the war voluntarily surrendered their cotton to the United States authorities. It was confiscated from other loyal men, and proper receipts given by duly authorized agents. The cotton was sold at from fifty to ninety cents per pound, and the proceeds accounted for to the United States treasury.

Under an act approved March 12, 1863, "To provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts within the United States," such persons as could prove their loyalty to the United States government could recover the amount of their claims; but as that act was never officially published in the State of Louisiana, nor in any of the insurrectionary districts, very few knew how to proceed to recover what was clearly due to them until they found out that their claims were prescribed by limitation of time to prosecute before the Court of Claims.

It is estimated that about 15,000 bales of cotton, amounting in value to from three to five millions of dollars, were voluntarily surrendered and confiscated, belonging exclusively to a class of citizens, white and colored, of limited means, who can not recover on account of the reasons named, and for having been ignorant of the nature of the act.

If the State Legislature should represent this matter to the consideration of citizens, it is very probable the time to prosecute such claims would be extended, and the heart of many men be gladdened by receiving what is due to them from the government. Will not the Legislature consider this matter? J. A.

Collector Casey.

The following article, corresponding in tone with many editorials in other country papers, is taken from that sterling Republican journal, the Assumption *Chronicle*, edited by H. L. Swords and Thomas Divine:

In the *Chronicle* of the seventeenth ultimo we had occasion to refer to James F. Casey, Collector of the Port and District of New Orleans, in connection with the late sugar frauds.

We have nothing to retract as to the statement made then, but from the course very recently pursued by Mr. Casey regarding the removal of first-class and working Republicans, we must confess that he is terribly inconsistent.

On the morning of the 28th ultimo we had a conversation with the Collector, and from his own admission, had every reason to believe him in full accord with the great party that had placed him in the position which he now fills. On that very afternoon he decapitated fifty-nine Republicans, and left in the old grey building the remnants of the Seymour Knights, Blair Guards and the Casey Cadets.

Collector Casey cannot be a true Republican, when he drops from his lists men who are not only true to their party, men who dared to proclaim themselves Republicans in the dark days of the Grant campaign, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Customhouse business.

And now it has come to this, for the Republican press to unite and demand, aye, demand his removal. We have been from the very first strong supporters of Collector Casey, but we cannot any longer stand passively by and see good, honest, patriotic, capable men displaced to give room for the members of Seymour Knights, &c.

Every friend of the present national and State government in Louisiana demand his removal, and we but echo the sentiments of the general public, when we ask the President to immediately remove this man, who has displaced the friends of the administration and put in their