[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

been in the right. Knowing that in a few moments he would stand before his God, where his heart was judged, he refused to say one word against Mr. Cammack.

Gentlemen, where will you take refuge? Is it in *doubt?* Doubt would be all that we could wish. Doubt goes to the benefit of the accused. But we have nothing to do with doubt, we have a witness, Mr. Cammack, who testifies that he was in the right before God and man.

You, gentlemen, are still by the Constitution of the United States and Louisiana the judges of your fellow-man. Judge in mercy; suppose you discarded the great principles of law, and violated all rules and convicted my client, something should turn out later, in addition to what we have shown, what agonies would you suffer for what you have done? On the contrary, you would rejoice if such a circumstance should turn up, that you had not been too harsh on a fellow-man.

Is it possible that you can believe that a man, respected by all during forty years for his kindness of heart, should turn out all at once, in one hour, a black-hearted monster or villain? No, gentleman; that is impossible; witness after witness have sworn to his character.

Can you be so cruel and put the rope around his neck? Can you hang him up as a blot to human kindred?

I swear to God I rather would be dead myself than see you do it.

I believe him innocent. Through my feeble voice the children and grand-children cry from their hearts to you to do justice—to do justice. To do justice in mercy, and to honor the son of Louisiana, who has always been true to every trust.

I ask you to do no wrong. I ask you to weigh the evidence, and give us an impartial verdict. I want a verdict not to be wrung from you in an hour or two. I want you to deliberate on the laws of self-defense.

Gentlemen, I consciously expect a verdict of "Not guilty" at your hands

The Attorney General closed the argument on behalf of the prosecution.

Gentlemen of the jury—Setting as you now do, the masterly defense of the able counsel before you, you are hardly prepared to sift the evidence which has been laid before you. Hardly ably, after listening to the illustrous gentleman who has just finished a most able argument for his client, to do that justice which you have sworn to do, regardless to appeals of families, regardless to the character of the accused. I have listened with great interest to the argument of the illustrious counsel; but, gentlemen, like the wind of the desert, so appears the flimsy defense set up by them.

However powerful their efforts have been, still they shake not the fearful evidence against the accused.

Permit me to reply to some questions propounded by the learned counsel.

I am as far from motives of revenge, which have been attributed to me, as any man. I have allowed the defense to introduce all the evidence which they had to offer. It becomes my duty in the prosecution of Mr. Cammack to tell you that you are here to administer the laws which I have read according to the evidence before you. If legislation has made this crime punishable with death, that has nothing to do with your duty. I could rest the case on the declaration of the accused himself, and ask a verdict of guilty from you. You have no right to go outside of the law and give a verdict of not guilty. The doctrine contended for by the learned counsel would relieve all men of Mr. Cammack's position from punishment. If, according to this doctrine, any man of Mr. Cammack's reputation could commit murder, there would be no more law at all. Are you prepared, upon your oaths, to indorse this doctrine in the face of the law; to set a precedence that persons of good character are exempt from punishment by law?

The second counsel, Mr. Semmes, so shifted the defense as to make it appear that Mr. Cammack killed Mr. Nixon in self-defense, as ruled in the Selverridge case, and that he was entitled to a similar verdict. There has been said a good deal of the commencement of the trouble between Mr. Cammack and Mr. Nixon. Counsel have treated very lightly the conduct of Mr. Cammack, but very strongly rivetted in your mind the conduct of Mr. Nixon.

Now, gentlemen, where is there anything extraordinary in the conduct of Mr. Nixon. Should he sit quietly and see the indignities and the malice of Mr. Cammack heaped upon him, and not rather leave the room. The word is but the reflection of the thoughts; the word is the reflex of the character of the mind. You must recollect that Mr. Cammack was in company and conversation with gentlemen, occupying a high position in the community, conversing about agricultural affairs, when suddenly he changes the subject and utters insulting remarks reflecting on Mr. Nixon.

There was a difficulty in a law suit between the two parties. I had expected the defense would show why Mr. Cammack had made these insulting remarks as far as the lawsuit is concerned. There was no explanation given.

Mr. Atoche: You have several times referred to a law suit between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Cammack. There is not one pending, nor has there been.

Mr. Belden: It has been said so in evidence.

Mr. Belden (continuing): At the opening of the argument your attention was called to the manner of Mr. Cammack, as Mr. Nixon told him that the club-room was not the place to settle a difficulty. He at once arose, and in an excited manner led Mr. Nixon from the room.

It is well for you, gentlemen of the jury, to keep in mind the evidence as to the leaving of the room. There was nothing said about mortal combat. You are not authorized to think that these parties went away to fight out their difficulties. They leave. Mr. W. Hunt sought for Mr. Addison Cammack, not for Mr. Adams, as counsel for the defense stated, but did not find him. Then he met Mr. Adams. But Mr. Hunt entertained the belief that a difficulty was to take place. Vix thought the same. Reaching the front gallery, he found that they had already reached the sidewalk under the gallery; Mr. Nixon quiet and cool; Mr. Cammack saying, "don't speak to me," and firing immediately; whereupon, Mr. Nixon returned to the club room. Even if Mr. Nixon gave the insult in the club room, down stairs, it was murder which was committed.

Gentlemen, there was no general danger to Mr. Cammack, when the party shot called out, "I am not armed," and the wounded man ran into the Club. If you can say on your oaths that Mr. Cammack's life was in danger, then the law of self-defense is explained. There is not the slighest evidence that there was anything to show that would sustain the plea of self-defense.

Mr. Belden then read several cases—the Selveridge case, when Selveridge, in Massachusetts, who killed Austin, and of the case of Chandler, who killed Patrick Daly in this city, in 1851.

Even if Mr. Cammack was struck, which wedeny, Mr. Cammack, under the law, still committed murder; Mr. Nixon retreating upon inflicting the blow, Mr. Cammack was free from danger again, and had no right, whatever, to shoot Mr. Nixon. The right of self-defense stops at once when the danger of one's life has passed away.

junior counsel of defense has sought to impress on your mind the retreat of Mr. Nixon to the club house, looking over his shoulder, and crying, I am not armed, and he then was shot in the back, in a position where he had no chance of inflicting bodily harm. Counsel refers to Gannon's and Vix's evidence, corroborated by Mr. Ripley, showing that at the time when Mr. Nixon was shot, it was impossible for him to inflict bodily harm.

Where was the necessity for the accused to fly from the place where he committed the homicide, and hide himself until the twelfth of January, four days after the homicide. An innocent man would never have fled from the place of his action. So far as the character of the accused is concerned, it is only used in cases of doubt. The accused says that he fired the fatal shot, and the question of character is, therefore, of no avail.

Mr. Belden referred then to the law against carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Cammack had no more right to carry weapons than the humblest man in the the city, no matter if he was teller of a bank or not. This constitutes the whole case.

Counsel then repeated a short history of the elicited evidence, and, referring to the statements of Vix and Gannon, which showed that Mr. Nixon was not armed, said:

Can you state on your oath that John Nixon was using force at the time when he was killed? Can you state this in the face of the fact that he was praying not to be shot at, being unarmed? The silence of Mr. Nixon after being shot is easily accounted for—death ensued in thirty minutes. He was denied even the right to send his farewell to his wife and family.

Gentlemen of the jury, it is an unfortunate case, and while it becomes my duty to prosecute this case, I feel sorry to do so. The brightest ornament to society is just as liable to the law as the humblest man.

Therefore, in consequence of my duty as the public prosecutor, and in the face God, who knows that I have no feeling of revenge in my heart, it is required that all the avenues to our public safety are thoroughly guarded, and criminals brought here to be dealt with by the law. Your duty is higher than mine; you are the judges of the law; you are the protectors of men and women in this broad land; you have to see that the laws of it are extended over all.

Now, in conclusion, I think as much of the sufferings of the family of Mr. Cammack, and should be glad if I was able to clear him from this case; it is impossible to me; for he has broken the compact with the law and his fellow-men. There is no society which can lose its valuable citizens without inflicting punishment on the author of the loss.

Louisiana has lost one of her valuable and best citizens, while there is due something in reconsideration to Mr. Cammack, it is some attempt due to punish the author of the loss of John Nixon. If we are more apt to sympathise with the living and forget the dead, there is a duty to perform by the State, to the memory of John Nixon, one of its ablest sons. Never will his widow and orphans hear his gentle footsteps; they feel that their husband and father will never return any more until they meet him in Heaven. There is a sad duty to perform by the State. I leave the case in your hands, with the hope that you will give an impartial verdict, as the consideration of this case demands—a verdict of GUILTY.

Judge Abell charged the jury at considerable length, when that body retired to consider on a verdict.

At a late hour after the jury had retired, the Court was informed that there existed no possibility of any conclusion being arrived at. They were locked up for the night.

Unstamped Letters.

Obtained in the New Orleans Postoffice for Want of Postage, March 23.

Persons mailing the below mentioned letters can have them forwarded to destination by calling at the Postmaster's room, and paying postage by stamps. These letters are retained one week, and then forwarded to the Dead Letter office.

Revenue stamps not receivable as postage.

James Pousche, South Australia.
Edmond Young, Springfield, La.
Miss Susan Gass, care Mr. McCracken, North Cartwright, N. Y.
J. M. Watson, Williamsburg, Miss.
Steran Colman, care Albert Allen, Edwards' Depot, Miss.
Johnston Zo., Belize, B. H.
Mr. Lee, Carrollton, La.
Miss Emily Francis, Gassin's P. O., La.
Dianah Steptoe, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Susan Thomas, So. Cor. Works, La.
James Hargon, Newfoundland, B. A.
Foreman Jackson Pilot, Jackson, Miss.
Theodore Chainvert, Waterloo, La.
Ben Rivette, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Thomas Flournoy, County Line X Roads, Va.
McKee & Bro., Pittsburg, Pa.
P. O. box 19, New Orleans, La.
James D. Blair & Co., New Orleans, La.
C. K. W., New Orleans.
Lock box 171.
Joseph H. Baham, Independence, La.
Sophia Colomans, New Orleans, La.
G. W. Merritt, New Orleans, La.
H. C. Tournoir, New Orleans.
Henry Wilson, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. M. J. Powell, Biloxi, Miss.

Bad Directions.

Theo. Klanecke.
Wm. Alexander, Argus, La.
Mrs. Mary Curor, care Patrick Hughes.

Illegal Stamps.

S. Eckles, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. Sarah Sparks, Monterey, Ky.
A. Barksdale, New Orleans, La.
James C. Baumann, Kenneville, La.

CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Postmaster.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1870.

The money market is without any marked change. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, are quoted at 10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum to 1 ⅌ cent ⅌ month, and second grade at 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent ⅌ month. A1 business without collaterals at 1@1¼ ⅌ cent ⅌ month, and second class —@1½. A1 mortgage paper at 10@11 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second grade as 12.

Gold opened at 112¼@112½ (against 112⅞ at New York), and closed at 112¼@112⅞ (against 112½ at New York). The sales included $13,000 at 112⅞; $10,000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 112⅞; $25,000 at 112⅞@112½; $3000 and $40,000 at 112½, and $20,000 at 112⅞. We heard of no transactions in silver.

Operations in foreign exchange were again very light, the sales of sterling being confined to about £42,000, of which £2800 clear at —; £1800 bill of lading at 120⅞; £8000 A1 bill of lading at 120⅞@121; £3000 A1 clear at 121; £2000 at 121⅛; £7000 at 121⅛@121⅜, and £16,000 bank at 121⅞@121⅝. The only sale reported in francs is 40,000 commercial at 4.67½. We heard, also, of several hundred thousand changing hands, the particulars of which were not made known. Sterling may be quoted at 120⅞@121 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 121⅛@122 for bank; and francs 4.68⅞@4.67½ for the former, and —@4.65 for the latter. These figures show an improvement of ⅛ ⅌ cent in the rates for commercial sterling and francs.

There was less activity in domestic exchange, and with an increase in the offerings toward the close rates were easier, though hardly quotably lower. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, and the sales included $60,000 commercial sight, on New York, at par@¼ ⅌ cent premium, $8000 and $10,000 at ⅛, $50,000 at 5-32, and $15,000 bank and [illegible] Sanitary

finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lynch reported favorably on House

sumed.

Mr. O'Hara moved to postpone the con-

and Fertilizing Company at $35; 18 Germania National Bank at $104 50; 95 Crescent City Slaughterhouse at $21 87½, and 200 and 300 at $22. Yesterday, not reported, $3400 Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad eight ⅌ cent first mortgage bonds were sold at 86.

The business in warrants included $10,000 State at 91½; $3000 Metropolitan Police, in small sums, at 88@88¼, and $2000 at 90. Dealers bought the latter at 88@88½ and supplied the demand from taxpayers at 89@90.

Nothing reported in city treasury notes. Dealers bought small sums at 14½@15 ⅌ cent discount, and sold at 12½@13½. The last round sales reported were at 12½ and 13½ discount.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 3700 bales at irregular and lower prices, showing a further decline of ⅛@¼c. We now quote low ordinary at 14½@16c; ordinary at 17@18c; good ordinary at 19¼@19⅝c; low middling at 20¼@20½c; middling at 21½@22c; strict middling at —@22½c and good middling at —@23c.

The market opened unsettled, with a limited inquiry, mostly by purchasers, who came forward with lower offers, and very little was done until toward noon, when, finding that the movement could not be continued, unless at a reduced range of prices, factors gave way, and buyers came forward more freely, but without showing much spirit. In fact the demand continued slack throughout the day, and the sales were consequently confined to the moderate amount noted above. In exceptional cases, low middling sold down to 20½c and 20c, but some of the leading buyers doubted if it could be found even at 20¼c. The weight of opinion, however, is in favor of the figures we have given.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1869—bales.		770
Arrived since last statement	6,235	
Arrived previously	956,100	962,335
Total		963,105
Cleared to-day	4,037	
Cleared previously and burnt	750,807	754,844
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		208,261

To-day's exports embraced 2312 bales to Liverpool, 1190 to Cronstadt, and 535 to Malaga. Receipts proper since Friday evening, 17,960 bales, against 13,642 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1, 913,443 bales, against 704,446 last year. We have to add to the previous receipts 514 bales per Jackson Railroad, omitted in Monday's evening statement. When the precise amount of the loss by the burnt steamer New York is ascertained, it will be altered accordingly.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Only 43 hhds sugar and 14 bbls molasses were received this morning. We note a better feeling to-day, with sales yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, of 900 hhds sugar at 6⅝@7½c for inferior; 7½@8½c for common; 9@9½c for fair to good fair; 10@10½c for fully fair; 10½c for prime; 12½c for yellow clarified, and 13½@13½c for white clarified. Of molasses, about 200 bbls were sold; fermenting is quoted at 25@45c ⅌ gallon; reboiled 45@55c, as in quality; city refinery reboiled 50@70c; syrup $1@1 10.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Shark and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is in good supply and dull. Fine is quoted at $3 75; superfine $4@4 25; double extra $5 25; treble extra $5 75@6 50; choice extra $6 75@7 50; family extra $7 50@8 50 ⅌ bbl. There were sales to-day of 3000 bbls, of which 100 fine at $3 75; 100 super at $4; 100 and 200 double extra at $5 50; 100 and 100 choice extra at $7 50; 50 do at $7 75; 250 and 28 do at $8; 300 single extra, and 300 treble extra on private terms; 162 treble extra at $6 12½; 100 do at $6 25; 400 do at $6 05, and 500 on its merits on private terms.

CORN—The market is well supplied with ordinary descriptions, but strictly prime to choice corn is scarce, and sells readily at full prices as fast as landed. Sales to-day of 3500 sacks, of which 200 ordinary white, at 95c; 500 mixed at $1; 100, 200, 200, 200, 300, 500 and 500 white at $1 05; and 500 choice white at $1 07 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet at 62c ⅌ bushel. Sales to-day 950 sacks, of which 100, 200, 250 and 400 sacks at 62c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in moderate demand, but prices are still lower. Sales to-day 900 sacks, embracing 400 sacks shorts at $1 35; 200 and 400 sacks bran at $1 20. Yesterday, not reported, 400 sacks sold at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in fair supply. The demand is moderate and prices are lower. Prime Western is selling at wholesale at $29@31 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Mess is quoted at $28@28 25 ⅌ bbl at wholesale, as in quality. It is retailing at $28 50 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 170 bbls mess sold last evening at $28 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is firmer. A retail and jobbing business is doing at 11¼@11½c for shoulders; 15¼@15½c for clear rib sides; 16¼@16½c for clear sides, and 17@18c for sugar-cured hams. Offers to purchase at wholesale at ½c below the inside figures were refused. 7 casks clear sides sold at 16½c, and 25 tierces sugar-cured hams at 17½c.

LARD—Is also dull. Tierces are quoted at 14c; kegs at 17c ⅌ lb. At retail, or in a jobbing way, ¼@½c is obtained.

DRY SALT MEAT—Holders are jobbing at 10c ⅌ lb. There were sales to-day of 30,000 lbs shoulders at 10c, and 12,000 lbs clear sides on private terms.

BREAKFAST BACON—10 boxes sold at 19c ⅌ lb. The market is firmer, and is now quoted at 18½@19c.

WHISKY—Is very dull and prices are easier. Choice rectified is quoted at 95c@$1, and ordinary at 90@95c ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER—Choice Goshen is in request at full prices, but inferior and Western are dull and heavy. We quote choice Goshen at 40@41c; common 30@35c; choice Western 28@30c; inferior 15@18c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Both foreign and coastwise freights are exceedingly dull, and rates for the latter are entirely nominal. Liverpool sail is now heavy at 15-32d:

CORN MEAL—Is dull. A lot of 50 bbls choice sold on the landing at $4 65 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—Is quiet and firm, with a light stock, which is all in second hands. Prime is quoted at 17½@17¾c ⅌ lb: good, 16½@16¾c; fair, 16@16¼c.

Quotations at the specie and exchange office of Bruno & Warner, No. 146 Gravier street:

GOLD.

Victoria sovereigns	$4 80
Old sovereigns	4 78
English bank notes	4 80
Twenty francs	3 80
Bills of francs	19
X thalers	7 60
X thalers, Prussian	7 75
X guilders, Holland	3 85
Kronen	6 25
Ducats	2 00
Spanish doubloons	16 00
Patriot doubloons	15 50

SILVER.

English silver	23
French silver	18
Spanish dollars	1 00
French crowns	1 00
German crowns	1 02
Thalers	66
Prussian paper thalers	67
Guilders	37
Species	1 02
Spanish silver, per ounce	1 15

Rates of Freight by River to Cairo and Rail to Chicago.

	Cairo.	Chicago.
Sugar, per 100 pounds	20c	40c
Salt, per 100 pounds	15c	30c
Hides, per 100 pounds	20c	45c
Liquers, per 100 pounds	25c	50c
Oranges, per bbl	50c	$1 00
Oranges, boxes	25c	50c
Cotton seed, per 100 lbs	20c	40c
Molasses, per bbl	$1 00	$2 00
Crates, per 100 lbs	20c	40c

Lumber Markets at the Basins.

WHOLESALE PRICES—BY THE CARGO.

Inch boards, ⅌ M	$15 00@16 00
Scantling (according to quality and lengths)	13 00@14 00
Weather boards, rough	14 00@— —
Weather boards, dressed	18 00@— —
1½ D flooring, No. 1	— —@23 00
⅞ and ¾ D ceiling	22 00@— —
Shingles	4 00@4 25
Laths	2 25@2 50

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Paving brick	15 00@— —
Building brick	11 00@— —
Salmon brick	8 00@8 50
White sand	50@— —
Yellow sand	20@ 30

WOOD, ETC.

Ash	6 75@7 50
Oak	6 00@6 50
Pine	3 00@3 75
Charcoal	45@ 50

Nillsen, when a little girl, sang in a ventriloquist's booth in Sweden, for twenty francs for an eight days' engagement. Now she can demand her own terms from the leading operatic managers of the world.

Section eighteen, to strike out in the first [illegible] City of New [illegible]

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Thursday, March 24, 1870.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Agnes, Hawthorn, for Galveston
Steamer Lucy Bertram, Switzer, for St Louis
Ship Rochester, Clouch, for Liverpool
Bark Mary Pratt, Kilburn for Cronstadt
Brig Frutijayola, Monasteri, for Malaga
Schooner J G Whipple, Goodspeed for Rustan Island
Schooner Eugenia, Ferrer, for Mobile
Schooner Lillias, Griffin, for Pensacola
Schooner Joe Kelly, Bryan, for Rustan Island

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St. Mary, Bourne, from Galveston and Indianola, to C A Whitney &co—1st district
Steamship Tappahannock, Whitney, from Apalachicola, to Hull & Briggs—1st district 13
Brig Annie K Stover, Brenner, 30 days from Boston, to Crescent City Ice Co—1st district
Brig Sarah E Kennedy, Duncan, 10 days from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar—2d district P T
Schooner Anselma, Ward, 7 days from Rustan Island, to J B Pigniols &co—2d district P T

TOWBOATS.

Republic, Sturtevant, from the Passes—Went down light—Brought up bigs Sarah E Kennedy and Annie S Stover.

STEAMBOATS.

Richmond, Green, from Evansville
Magnolia, Taylor, from Upper Coast.
Hunter, Jeanfran from Lower Coast.
Henry Tete, Dalferes, from Lafourche Crossing.
San Nicolas, Enderlie, from Riceland.
Ida Hodges, from Jeffersonville.
Frances, Blakeslee, from Mobile.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schooner Constance, Arnet, 5 days from Rustan Island, to K Morgan &co—

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Steamship Agnes—1900 bbls flour 70 bbls whisky 400 bxs mdse 30 bags coffee 200 sks oats 300 sks corn

LIVERPOOL—Ship Rochester—2312 bales cotton 1260 pcs staves

CRONSTADT—Bark Mary Pratt—1190 bales cotton

MALAGA—Brig Frutiayola—535 bales cotton 6480 staves

RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner J G Whipple—1 bbl pork 15 bbls potatoes 20 bbls flour 8 bxs soap and 23 pkgs mdse

MOBILE—Schooner Eugenia—917 sks corn 70 sks bran 197 sks oats 594 sks cotton seed

PENSACOLA—Schooner Lillias—445 bbls flour 200 sks corn 2 hhds sugar 649 sks oats 223 sks bran 10 pkgs of butter 45 bbls pork 49 pkgs mdse 2 bbls oil 7 bbls whisky 4 bbls rice 10 cshs bacon 3 bbls sugar 10 bbl pitch and 20 bales hay

RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner Joe Kelly—3 bbls beef 32 pkgs mdse 20 bxs candles 3 bbls sugar 3 tcs lard 205 3 tcs hams 1 bbls turpentine 10 bbls tar 3 bbls pitch 1 cshs onions 1 hhds tobacco 200 bbls potatoes

ST LOUIS—Steamer Lucy Bertram—1164 bars railroad iron

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Steamship St Mary—44 bales cotton $1000 in specie 235 head cattle 48 bags wool 185 hides 102 bdls hides and sundries

RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner Angelina—3 bbls limes 1000 bunches bananas 20 000 plantains 9000 cocoanuts

MOBILE—Steamer Frances—55 bales cotton 6 bales sheeting 15 bbls turpentine 11 bdls paper and sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

EVANSVILLE—Steamer Richmond—306 hhds tobacco and full cargo of Western produce and sundries

LOWER COAST—Steamer Hunter—8 bbls rice

UPPER COAST—Steamer Magnolia—34 hhds sugar 13 bbls molasses and sundries

LOWER COAST—Steamer San Nicolas—50 bbls of molasses and sundries

JEFFERSON—Steamer Ida—532 bales cotton 280 sks cotton seed and sundries

LAFOURCHE CROSSING—Steamer Henry Tete—31 hhds sugar 8 bbls molasses 50 bbls rice and sundries

BY THE RAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD—March 23—7 sks seed cotton 3 bales moss 11 hi bales moss and sundry produce

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28 Natchez Street (Morgan's Building),
NEW ORLEANS. oc

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 61 Magazine Street, New Orleans.
oc21 6m

R. D. BLOSSMAN, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
14.....St. Peter Street.....14
je8 1y

T. A. BARTLETTE,
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NO CHOIR SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
A Collection of all the widely popular Church Tunes, Anthems and Set Pieces which have formed the foundation of our American Church Music for the past fifty years, containing 1000 choice pieces, selected by 500 Teachers and Choir Leaders. Price $1 50; $13 50 per dozen. A specimen copy will be sent by mail to any address, post paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston
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From and after this date, families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging for the season, at prices ranging from $2 to $5 per day each person, the size and locality of the room governing the price. Board without lodging, $10 per week. O. E. HALL.
New Orleans, March 20, 1870. mh20 1m

BUILDING PAPER.
This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, INSTEAD OF PLASTERING, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $8 to $30 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.
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Yard—Foot of Calliope street.
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mh16 1m

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CAIRO AND CHICAGO—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad and Blue Line via Cairo, take freight from New Orleans on first-class steamers leaving daily at 5 P. M.

FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO AND all points North and West via Cairo—The
Great Republic,
Thompson Dean,
Belle Lee,
Indiana,
Grand Era, and
Robert E. Lee
Are among the first-class steamers of this line.
Through tickets to all points North via Cairo, for sale at No. 150 Common street, under the St. Charles Hotel.
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by the above given and signed only at the office of the company, No. 26 Carondelet street. Shippers by this route save drayage and transfer charges, and their goods are always under cover. Insurance one-quarter less than by any other route, and rates lower.
JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.
mh15 6m

RED RIVER.

For Shreveport and Jefferson—The new and fine packet,
BRADISH JOHNSON.
W. S BASSETT, Master.
Leaves THURSDAY, March 24, at 5 P. M.
mh20

For Jefferson, Shreveport, Alexandria and way—The new and fast passenger steamer
JENNIE HOWELL,
A. M. HALLIDAY, Master; J. W. SPEARS, Clerk.
Leaves THURSDAY, March 24, at 7 P. M.
mh20

ST. LOUIS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
For St. Louis, Cairo, (connecting with Illinois Central Railroad) and Memphis—The steamer
SHARK AND BARGES,
J. P ARNOLD.....Master.
Leaves THURSDAY, March 24, at 5 P. M., Taking freights for Chicago and all points on the Illinois Central Railroad and its connections.
J. T. BURDEAU, Agent,
mh23 18 Poydras street.

For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, the Bends, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings—The elegant passenger packet
TOM JASPER,
JUDD WEST, Master. W. M. BROWN, Clerk.
Leaves FRIDAY, March 25, at 5 P. M., giving particular attention to all way business. mh22

LOUISVILLE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Memphis, the Bends, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate landings—The first-class steamer
LOUISVILLE.
J. A. LUSK, Master. J. L. EAGON, Clerk
Leaves SATURDAY, March 26, at 5 P. M., giving particular attention to all Bends and Plantation business. mh24

PORT HUDSON.

New Orleans, Coast and Port Hudson semi-weekly passenger packet
ST. JOHN.
W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master. | J. A. COMSTOCK, Clerk.
Leaves New Orleans every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.; leaves Port Hudson THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, coming down the coast below Donaldsonville in daylight, Fridays and Mondays.
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mh3 86 Old Levee street.

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COAST AND LAFOUCHE PACKET Company.—The new and elegant steamer
Henry Tete,
Leaves every MONDAY at 5 P. M., and every FRIDAY at 10 A. M.
Joseph Daiferes, Master. M. H. Landry, Clerk, leaves as above, for Lockport and all intermediate landings on the Coast and Lafourche.
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FOR OPELOUSAS, WASHINGTON, Fort Barre, and all landings on the Coast, Atchafalaya river and Bayou Courtableau—The light draft steamer,
J. G. Blackford,
C. C. Pickett, master. J. B. Schmit, clerk,
Leaves on TUESDAY, at 5 P. M.
Leaves Washington for New Orleans every SATURDAY at 12 M.
The J. G. Blackford connects at Simsport with steamer Paynswick, and at Churchville with Jennie Gibbens. Through bills lading given.
Bills against steamer J. G. Blackford will not be paid without a written order from the captain.
The J. G. Blackford, when the water is too low, will connect with steamer Maggie P.

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FOR NEW YORK.

MEROHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
CRESCENT CITY.....Captain Geo. L. Norton.
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UNITED STATES.....Captain George H. Smith.
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WESTERN METROPOLIS..Captain H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Captain ——
COMPRISING THE FIRST-CLASS Steamships
Sailing from New York EVERY SATURDAY.
The Steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
H. S. QUICK, Commander.
Will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SUNDAY, March 27, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
Cabin Passage.....$50
Steerage Passage.....25
Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.
For freight or passage, apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.
The steamship United States will follow, leaving SUNDAY, April 3, at 8 A. M. oc20 1y

CROMWELL LINE.
This Line is composed of the Steamships
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
For New York Direct—The Steamship
MARIPOSA,
E. KEMBLE, Commander.
Will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, March 27, at 8 A. M.
Passage.....$50
Freight for Liverpool, Bremen and Havre taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for the same.
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no5 1y 41 Carondelet street.

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ALLIANCE LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR PENSACOLA, WARRINGTON, APALACHICOLA, ST. MARKS, CEDAR KEYS, TAMPA AND KEY WEST. Through bills of lading to Columbus, Georgia, and Bainbridge, Georgia, and all regular landings on Chattahoochee river; also to FERNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.
This line is composed of the following steamships, to sail EVERY SATURDAY:
ALLIANCE—L. H. Livingstone, Commander.
LAVACA—Henry Gait, Commander.
FLORIDA—M. O Leary, Commander.
BEAUFORT—J McC. Baker, Commander.
The steamship
BEAUFORT,
BAKER, Commander.
Will leave her wharf, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 8 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
F. W. PERKINS & CO., Agents,
26 Carondelet street.
N. B.—Shippers will please procure orders from Agent's Office before sending freight to steamer.
fe2 1y

FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mail.
To sail FRIDAY, April 1, at 8 A. M.
The magnificent A1 sidewheel ocean steamship
DE SOTO,
NORTON, Commander.
Will leave her wharf, post 14, First District, as above.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent,
35 Carondelet street, corner Gravier.
The steamship Bienville, Baker, commander, will follow and sail on Friday, April 15. oc31

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. BORZANO,
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Office No. 2 Clinton Street,
Between Customhouse and B