THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly: published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements for the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $72 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,800.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.
185.........Rampart Street.........185

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Not long ago a distinguished orator had occasion to speak of the common law of England, of Anglo Saxon freedom, and of that "common right" which is recognized by the common law of England as laid down by her constitutional writers and protected by her Judiciary. Thus spoke this enthusiastic liberty-loving declaimer:

"It is well sometimes to hear persons enter into a general declamation upon the subject of liberty, for I love liberty. I love her as she is recorded in the classic pages of Greece and of Rome. I love her as she has exhibited herself in the free States of Germany and in England under the common law; but that which I do love and I do honor is our own peculiar American liberty."

Surely this gentleman spoke in an ironical sense when he placed "American liberty" on a higher pedestal and gave it a warmer place in his heart, than the real and well-regulated liberty which has prevailed for many generations in England and which now exists in that rock-bound island. To talk of liberty, well-regulated liberty, existing in the United States at the present time, only excites derisive laughter. How is the country governed? By law? Why for many years the greatest criminals have bought notoriously their way through the courts until the administration of justice has become literally a farce. Undoubtedly the Constitution and laws of the country have been framed, and are well designed to subserve the prosperity and happiness of its people, but these safeguards—these palladia of their liberties, are no longer the shield of the American citizen. To invoke their protection only calls down upon the head of him who has the assurance to appeal to them, the enmity, the hatred of the tyrannical faction who control the government. Has it not been notorious for a quarter of century and more that the lawmakers of the land have been bought and sold like merchandise? Who occupy the judicial seats of America to-day? From the very highest court in the land has there not issued this utterance: "I am ashamed that such an opprobrium should be cast upon the court, and that it cannot be refuted" Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States? Can it be denied that the judges of that tribunal, with one or two exceptions, withheld at the bidding of the same faction a decree they had prepared, and which it was their duty to render? Did there ever come from an English judge such an exclamation as was lately uttered by Mr Justice Warner, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in pronouncing his dissent from a political opinion of his colleagues on the bench, "I am unwilling to embalm myself in my own infamy upon the records of this Court as a debauched judicial officer in holding that act to be constitutional!"

What of the military commissions sitting upon the cases of citizens accused of violating State laws? Are they part of our own peculiar American liberty? What of the judicial murder of Mrs. Surratt—of the "hooded cap" placed on the head of the youth Spangler—of the ingenious cruelties practiced on Colonel Grenfell at the Tortugas, cruelties which drove him to make a desperate attempt to escape from his jailers, and which induced him to trust himself in a frail boat on the stormy sea, rather than submit to their brutal persecution? Are these the exhibitions of that "liberty" which elicited expressions of admiration from the orator whose language we have quoted?

But perhaps the speaker to whom we allude, who is such an ardent lover of liberty, did not have in his mind the administration of law in America, and we shall hope he did not. It may have been the law as written of which he was enamored. In that event we should be inclined to ask him of what benefit is constitution and laws to any people if they are not administered in accordance with their precepts?

As a fitting pendant to these comments we submit an extract from an address delivered on Monday last by Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, at the celebration in New York of Independence day. His testimony touching our peculiar American "liberty" will find an echo in the breast of every man who is not to be deceived by mere specious pretences and high-sounding words. Senator Stockton was speaking of the Fifteenth Amendment and the means taken by the Radical faction in Congress to secure its acceptance by the Southern States. He said:

"If the Constitution can be altered so that there is no distinction, it can be altered to dispense with residence, and every election, from the constable and the justice of the peace to the Presidential electors, is in the absolute control of the administration. The whole system of representative government is gone, and we give up our birthright without a struggle. The question is not simply whether color shall disqualify; that is purely subordinate. The question is, shall we permit the right to choose the body of electors to pass from the people, where it has always been? (Cheers and No.) The objection, indeed, to the negro voting may be great, neither is it necessary to make the question depend upon color. It would be equally against any other race or color just emerging from a condition of servitude and still uneducated. No large class of uneducated people can be suddenly introduced to be governors of a country with safety. But the question of who votes and who does not, sinks into insignificance compared with the fundamental alteration of our system of government which is proposed, and the fraud and violence by which our home born liberties are to be wrested from us. If the negroes must vote, let those States that desire it, alter their constitutions to that effect. (Cheers.) But this has been tried and did not succeed. The proposition is, then, to force negro suffrage on an unwilling people; hand the government over to millions of half-civilized, recently emancipated slaves; to do it by depriving the free white people of the power of self government, and to accomplish it by coercing conquered provinces to vote as sovereign States, or rather coerce sovereign States, who are held in duress until the violence is committed. When the violence is committed they will be turned loose to weep over their involuntary shame. (Sensation—cheers.) If, my friends, this country is ever conquered and our free institutions overthrown by a foreign foe, they will not die; we will take them with us, as our fathers did, and plant them anew where they will flourish and grow as they have in this land. But if you lose them by cowardice and inaction, if you lose them by corruption and folly, you are stricken down in the shame of self-abasement, man is proved incapable of self government, and the men who begin already to prate of imperialism and monarchy, and predict military dictatorship, are wiser than you. I can see already, in my imagination, a new land rising out of the waste of waters; I can see the cattle grazing on its thousand hills; I can see its armies spread out on the plains, and its white sailed ships wafted by every breeze; and saddest sight of all I see the victims of oppression crowding thither, not from Europe only, but from this, the citadel of human liberty, the home of human freedom. Long may it be before such a dream be realized. May our beloved country guided by wisdom and patriotism emerge from this its great trial, prosperous and happy, free as the waves that break on her boundless shore, and pure as the spotless sky above her. It is said that Arminius, the great deliverer of Germany from the Roman yoke, who fought the great empire in the plenitude of its power, and conquered "Varrus" on the Rhine, although he led the cohorts of Augustus, was educated amid the fascinations and corruptions of the imperial city, but when he came to manhood he scorned to bow beneath the Roman yoke, and, resisting all allurements, devoted his life to the restoration of the liberty of his native land. Let me, my countrymen, on this glorious anniversary, when place, power, and gold are freely, now as then, offered to seduce the champions of liberty from their faith, conclude with the noble response of Arminius to his brother, who came covered with the rewards of his shame to entice Arminius back to the imperial city:

"I charge thee by thy mother's tears,
Thy father's early shade—
By the dear love of early years,
When in the fields we played,
Rather in freedom's cause to die,
Than live in splendid infamy."

EXCURSION TRIPS TO PASCAGOULA.—The fine steamer Creole, commanded by that clever and popular officer in the Lake trade, Captain Charley Walker, will make excursion trips every Wednesday and Saturday to Pascagoula, touching at intermediate points, and leaving the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train of the cars, the train which starts from the depot, head of Girod street, at that hour. The fare for the round trip is but $8, including meals and berths. Capt. Peter Marcy, 175 Common street, is the agent for the Creole. 2t

THE CAMELIA.—The attention of excursionists is called to the fact that this beautiful steamer will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad this morning on the arrival of the train of the Pontchartrain cars, which leaves the Girod street depot at 7 o'clock. She runs to Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville, returning in time, for passengers to take the 7 P. M. train for the city this evening. She is under command of that clever officer, Capt. Cousins.

Senator Fessenden privately announces two things, (1) his contempt for Grant's administration, and (2) his intention to cut loose from politics at the close of his term.

THE CREOLE.—Capt. Marcy's fine steamer, the Creole, commanded by that clever officer, Capt. Charles Walker, it should be borne in mind, makes regular trips to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and Pascagoula.

To-morrow she leaves the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the train which leaves the Girod street depot at 12 o'clock. Her Monday trips, it should be remembered, embrace Ship Island in the route, and her Wednesday and Saturday trips, only, extend as far as Pascagoula. For the Wednesday and Saturday trips she leaves the Lake end on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train of cars, and leaves Pascagoula returning Sundays and Thursdays at noon. For the Pascagoula trips excursion tickets are furnished for $8 for the round voyage, including meals and berths. Capt. Marcy's office is at 175 Common street.

THE STEAMER LAURA.—The fine steamer Laura, of the Morgan Line, leaves for Ocean Springs and intermediate watering places on the Gulf coast, to-morrow, Monday, on the arrival at the Lake end of the six o'clock train of cars. She is commanded by a very popular officer, Capt. Joseph Walker.

An exchange, noticing the fact of the combination of two journals, says: The striking features of both are to be retained. Does this allude to the fighting editors?

SAILING OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Capt Nelson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight, $48,142 in specie and the following list of passengers:

Mrs Davenport, Mrs Towe, Miss Davenport, Mrs Devall, Mrs [illegible], Mrs H C Brown, Miss K Lenow, Mr J W Lyons, Mrs Hendrick, Mr J Augé, Mr [illegible] and wife, Mr W H Folger, Mr S Van Wickle, 3 Misses [illegible], Mrs Hopkins, Mr W H Hunt and 27 deck passengers.

SAILING OF THE GEN. MEADE.—The steamship Gen Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Alex Fournier and wife, T L Mercer, R J Reeve, Mrs A R Meade and 3 children, Mrs L H Weston and 2 children, Geo Whitesides, Henry Smith, W Roberts, and 8 in steerage.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrill, from Belize Honduras:

Dr Mark Allen, M Allen, Revd A F Gi[illegible], Mrs J Allen, A Thibodaux, G Allen, W J Holt, C De Roche, Margaret Holt, Mrs C Thibodaux, Mrs E A Miller, Miss M Revet, T Massey, H Bolts, S Gibson, J J Vincent, H Jones, Mrs M Holt, Mrs Pohlman, Mrs L Revet, W B Massey, Miss Sallie Deacon, M E Gibson, M J Smith, H Brayer.

We acknowledge receipt, through Mr. H. P. Phillips, chairman of the committee of arrangements, of a ticket of invitation to the grand picnic to be given by Protector Fire Company No. 2, of Jefferson, at the Orange Grove, City of Jefferson, to-day and to-morrow.

... avec plus de sûreté, car le temps presse ... l'état, ce qu'il y aurait de mieux à faire, suivant nous, ce serait d'intenter une action judiciaire au nom des membres restants des Conseils de ville contre les créatures de M. Warmoth. Cette action nous parait possible par injonction ou autrement, pourvu qu'elle soit portée devant un juge réellement républicain, c'est-à-dire ...

Protest from an Indignant Radical Woman—"Generosity" at Washington—New Requirements of Office-seekers and Office-holders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.

To the Editor of the World: SIR—By way of relieving my mind, I address myself to you as here in Washington we Radicals are very "reticent." I question if there is one person who would be kept in office if he or she ventured to give utterance to his or her real opinions! Truly have we fallen upon evil times! Who dares, in propria persona, say one word of this accursed system of spies and informers, which is alike disgraceful to the individual and to the Government? Yet so it is. Men who sit beside you at table or desk do not hesitate to repeat any idle word you may utter, if they would place either for themselves or friends. If lacking courage to report you in person, they take the lowest deep of baseness and write anonymous letters to Mr. Tullock, which produce inquiry—instead of being treated with contempt. Reply is ready, proof is not desired, only the place.

To this business the "Grand Army of the Republic" especially devoted itself. Men who have never smelt powder or seen the smoke of battle, who have never spent one day in hospitals or given one dollar to our suffering soldiers, are the most blatant. They go to secretaries and heads of bureaus insisting that this and that man shall be removed. "Why? He reads the National Intelligencer, or says the Chronicle is stupid, or, as I know to be the fact in one case, he attends the Methodist Church South; which happens to be within half a square of his residence, therefore convenient. What though he worked hard in the hospitals—being too delicate to go into the army—and gave freely of his limited means—he attended the Methodist Church South, and must be a copperhead.

If a worthless clerk is not promoted, he threatens his chief with "his friends"—he has friends in the Grand Army. "It is fair that I should tell you, sir, that in the fall I shall endeavor to have you removed," said one of these gentlemen to an old bureau officer, who saved millions to the Government during the war; adding, "I have never heard you speak of your loyalty." "No," was the reply, "I should as soon think of declaring my honesty."

Now, I am a thorough Radical, believing the Republican platform to be that of Christianity, but my soul turns with loathing and contempt from this system of espionage, paralleled only at Paris in the days of the French Revolution.

A gentleman has just been removed from the chief clerkship of a Treasury Bureau, where he has been for fifteen years—a Democrat of the worst stripe. During Johnson's term he used his influence with Democratic members of Congress to protect the Republican clerks in his bureau. In consequence of his exertion, not one was removed. One man was in constant fear and trembling—for him the chief clerk made especial efforts. Behold the end! For three months this man has been working to get his friend's place, and has succeeded, with the aid of the Massachusetts Senator. Now, the gentleman removed finds no fault with the Secretary or the Massachusetts Senator, nor does his friends. He says, "I have no claim upon this Administration." But that one to whom he had rendered good service, and from whom, one would suppose, he might have expected a like return, should oust him, is rather a poor commentary upon human nature, even as constituted at the "Hub"

My husband came home yesterday worn and dejected. After relating the above, and giving me many instances of the spying system, he exclaimed: "I must get away from all this—it is crushing all manhood out of me." I replied: "I would rather dig potatoes with you in the West than have you lose all independence of character as you are doing." But, alas! my enthusiasm subsided, as we discussed ways and means. Our conversation ended with: "Well, wife, I must keep on here until I can save enough to purchase a few acres." With the hope of accelerating that good time, I returned to him the $25 (twenty-five) he had given me to buy a "suit," and determined to make over again my old alpaca.

Character—ability—services—don't count! Daily are the most inefficient men, men whom you would not employ in private business, put in places of trust. Would Mr. Boutwell remove from his own household one who had proved capable, honest, and reliable, amid severe temptation, for one untried, no matter how highly recommended?

In former days, the heads of bureaus had a voice in the removals in their bureaus. Their chief-clerk was considered their own appointment. In the case I have mentioned, the auditor, a Radical, expressed his regret to his chief clerk at his removal, adding: "I have not been consulted. I have merely been informed that you would be removed."

Heretofore gentlemen have been appointed to office; now men are put in who are regarded with such distrust that a spy is placed over them to report their conduct—honorable conduct is not expected. In one of the ladies' rooms, where some half dozen women—real, true, honorable women—have been employed for six or eight years, a man has lately been placed to supervise them, which means to watch them. Thus, through every bureau in the Treasury, all feeling of personal honor, all responsibility, is destroyed. The natural consequences follow, like the slaves on plantations in former days, no one does any more work than he can help.

It was formerly considered an indorsement of character to be in government employment; now it is the opposite. The airs assumed by some of the new heads of bureaus are truly ridiculous. Surprised at finding themselves in a position of any authority, they regard their clerks as below them, and treat them accordingly, their great idea being to make themselves "felt." They forget that golden rule, for, republica—"All gentlemen are equals."

Enough: you may not notice this. Well, I feel better for writing it. To give expression to one's self is sometimes a necessity. If, in so doing, I can call the attention of some one, who will be heard, to this vile system—this secret police force, presided over by the "Grand Army of the Republic"—I shall have done more than I hope for.

A RADICAL WOMAN.

The Yerger Trial.

[From the Brandon Republican.]

In our last issue we inserted the evidence of one of the many witnesses already examined in the Yerger case, as a sample of the evidence submitted, stating that we were disinclined to fill our columns with the whole proceedings. Reviewing all the evidence, however, we deem it but an act of justice to the accused to say, that the case has assumed a character very different from that which the public gave it when the first intelligence of the homicide was first announced. Many mitigating facts have been developed; and, although we will not say that Yerger is blameless, yet, we find that criminal lawyers of distinction are of opinion that the case, on a strict construction of law, could be made nothing more than manslaughter. In addition to this, we perceive that the counsel for the accused, during the past week, developed the fact that the defense is to be mainly predicated on the alleged insanity of the prisoner at the moment of committing the terrible act. Much of the evidence on that point already submitted is very strong. We understand that a vast amount of evidence, still more convincing, remains to be adduced. After all it may be that the insanity of the unfortunate prisoner may be demonstrated. At all events, let not our people be eager to cast reproach and ruin upon one of their number, until it is clear that justice requires it. We note a marked change in public sentiment about the Yerger case, since all the facts on the part of the prosecution have been developed.

General Joe Johnston is likely to be the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Savannah.

Washington Items.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Telegraph, says:

GROWING UNPOPULARITY OF GRANT.

It is remarkable how very soon Grant's star has commenced to descend. Only four months in office, and he seems to have become one of the most unpopular men in the country. His friends are few indeed, and those few not of the calid or enthusiastic order. His reticence has ceased to excite curiosity, and now only occasions oppressiveness and repulsion. It is put on, he ought to take it off once in a while, for the constant wear is running it threadbare. Its novelty is gone, its wisdom is played out. You hear on every side an inquiry very much like this:—"What sort of man is it who don't say something some time or other. Can a man have anything in him who can't say a word on any occasion, neither at a public meeting, nor at a private dinner party, nor to a few college boys?"

A FOREIGN MINISTER LIKENS GRANT TO SNOW.

The other day I was talking to a foreign minister here and found he had the same idea of Grant. "I have attended fifteen diplomatic dinners," said this minister, "and met Grant at them all. It was always snow in his vicinity. He was cold, taciturn and unhappy looking. He never smiled, never let off a joke, never talked but 'yes' or 'no' and never touched the wines, save as a lady, taking one glass of champagne at the termination of the dinner. I don't like Grant, and can't say I understand him without saying what would not be creditable to him. All I am sure of is that he acts like a man greatly dissembling or extravagantly ignorant. I like Johnson very well; for though he has fire in his brain he is polite, talkative, not stupid and not reckless of social forms. Johnson at the dinner table conversed. Grant in the same position was silent and at the end never failed on rising to breathe more freely, like a man relieved from a terrible weight after a long oppression."

An Italian Tragedy.

THE HORRORS OF MILITARY DESPOTISM—RETRIBUTION SLOW BUT SURE—ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND MURDER OF A CONSUL GENERAL.

[Translated from a French Newspaper for the Rochester Union and Advertiser.]

On the 24th of May, about 8 o'clock in the evening, two men, apparently engaged in earnest conversation, might have been seen leaning against the iron railing that surrounds the only public monument of the essentially modern city of Leghorn, the statue of Ferdinand I, of Medicis. This monument, facing the harbor and erected right on the passenger landing of the General Steam Navigation Company's steamers, stands as it were in the midst of a shipyard where hundreds of artisans are to be seen during the day working upon the hulls of vessels and crafts of every size and dimension, and at its sides lie huge heaps of freights, just arrived or awaiting transportation to distant shores. It consists of a pedestrian statue in white marble of that Medicis who swept the Mediterranean of the numberless bands of pirates that infested it, and of four bronze statues, representing four of the swarthy outlaws, chained to his feet. These four statues are by Tacca, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be one of the most powerful creations of that master hand; that of Ferdinand, far inferior in execution and design, is said to be the work of another artist whose name is unknown.

The aspect of this part of the city is any thing but inviting; the somewhat narrow space is rendered in appearance narrower still by the mass of building materials and piles of merchandise with which it is incumbered. In the rear a row of stone warehouses, old and dingy, darken the atmosphere with their lofty height, and the stairway which one must descend to reach the deck of the steamer is so narrow that not more than two persons can go up or down at a time. The spot I have attempted to describe is frequented by none but sailors and ship carpenters whose occupations lead them there. What then could be the motive that had drawn thither the two men who, in spite of the rain that was pouring in torrents, remained patiently standing where we saw them a moment ago, near the statues of the Four Moors, as the monument is called by the populace of Leghorn, on the evening of the 24th of May, 1869.

Twenty years ago Leghorn was occupied by the Austrian troops, under the command of Gen. Count Ferdinand de Crenneville. About forty eight years of age, of small stature, possessed of unconquerable energy, and of a haughty, unbending disposition, Count de Crenneville exerted his authority with a severity, a harshness, it is even said with a refinement of cruelty, that aroused the indignation of the community to so high a pitch that a general uprising was prevented only by the threatening attitude of the Austrian artillery. The state of siege prevailed with all its terrors—fusilades, the bastinado, carcere duro imprisonment with hard labor, finally overcame and thoroughly subdued the turbulent and revolutionary spirit of the Leghornese. Order was restored, but at what price! At the very name of Crenneville all trembled with fear. That name has lived in the memory of Leghorn to mark the most sinister period in her history.

After making due allowance for the exaggerations that are incident to popular report or tradition, it cannot be denied that the Austrian commander brought an excess of zeal to the execution of the rigorous measures which his duty compelled him to adopt.

Twenty years had rolled by since these sad events, when Count de Crenneville again made his appearance in the streets of Leghorn. Amazement gave way to indignation; grief and animosity did not reason. Was it prudent in Count de Crenneville after the lapse of twenty years to return to a city where he had left behind him naught but the memory of his tyrannical rule, and hatred to his person, deadly and inextinguishable? Was it prudent in him to stroll through the city as he did, smoking his cigar, with an air of lofty nonchalance and haughty disdain that seemed to haunt and defy the inhabitants?

The General, but recently appointed to represent his imperial master as Ambassador at Rome, had just left Vienna, and was on his way to Florence to Leghorn, where he intended embarking for Civita Vecchia, the seaport of the Papal States. During his sojourn in this city he was the guest of Signor Inghirami, the Consul General of Austria.

This gentleman, whose birthplace was Volterra, belonged to one of the most ancient families of Italy, and served with considerable distinction in the Tuscan and Austrian armies, from the latter of which he finally withdrew in 1848, to avoid the necessity of combating against his countrymen. Those who knew the relations of close intimacy that were wont to subsist between the courts of Tuscany and Austria are aware that the officers of the Imperial and the Grand Ducal armies were privileged to change about with each other from one service to the other, retaining the same rank and pay in the one that they had enjoyed in the former. Having availed himself of this privilege, Fryhbam found himself, at the outbreak of the troubles of 1848, an officer of the Austrian army, and, as we have stated, resigned his commission rather than consent to draw the sword against his fellow citizens. Many years after, when the campaign of 1860 had been brought to a close, he entered the Austrian civil service, and was appointed Consul General at Leghorn, where he was beloved and respected by all who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance.

In the evening of May 24th Count de Crenneville, accompanied by Mr. Inghirami and a domestic who carried his baggage, was wending his way with leisurely step towards the harbor, with the intention of taking passage on the steamer which was then ready to weigh anchor for Civita Vecchia. The two old soldiers took but little heed of the cold drizzling rain as they sauntered slowly along, extending doubtless the parting salutations of friends who are on the eve of separation, and had just reached the Four Moors when the two men, who had been patiently biding their time, made a rush at Gen. De Crenneville, who uttered a groan and fell heavily to the ground. As Inghirami was in the act of stooping over the prostrate form of his friend he was pierced to the heart by a stiletto, and fell lifeless by his side.

On hearing the cry uttered by the general as he fell to the earth, the domestic who had preceded his master and was at that moment busy looking after the luggage, raised his head, and at the sight which met his eyes remained, so to speak, transfixed to the spot with horror. In a moment regaining possession of his faculties, however, he called aloud for succor. Several boatmen and porters, who were standing hard by, hastened with him to the scene of the tragedy. From Inghirami the spark of life had already fled, but General De Crenneville had received but a slight wound below the left temple, the blade of the weapon having glided along the frontal line, tearing as it went the skin from his face, whilst the hilt had struck his forehead with such force that he remained unconscious until the following morning. That circumstance saved his life, but proved fatal to his unfortunate friend. In the natural confusion of the moment the assailants mistook one for the other, or they may have fancied that in Inghirami's bending form they saw the general attempting to rise.

Before the arrival of the men who came upon the scene in response to the servant's call the assassins had fled.

The indignation, I will not say of the population of Leghorn, but of the respectable portion of the community, is beyond description.

The Drum Fish.

[From the New York Sun.]

That the drum fish has been operating in the waters near Keyport will be unwelcome news to the lovers of oysters in New York and vicinity. This fish receives its name from the peculiar noise it makes when taken from the water. There is nothing unpleasant about the noise; but the presence of the fish on an oyster bed is the reverse of gratifying to those who make their living by raking oysters for market. The drum fish has a pair of powerful jaws fitted with teeth like those of an old-fashioned corn-sheller, and working with the force of a model quartz mill. Between these jaws he can crush a young oyster as easily as a boy crushes a chestnut, and after sucking out the pulp he rejects the shell, and is ready for another. He is expert in the business, and can crush oysters faster than the most skillful professional at Fulton Market could open them. Last week it was discovered that a large school of drum fish was making sad havoc among the oyster beds near Keyport, and it is estimated that twenty million of young oysters have been destroyed, involving a loss of a hundred thousand dollars. From present appearances there will be very few Shrewsburys in market next winter, and the prices of the best oysters are likely to be above those of any previous year.

About eighteen years ago the drum fish destroyed most of the oysters in the vicinity of Keyport, and for a long time the inhabitants of the village used to talk about the occurrence as people elsewhere talk of floods or famines. Gradually it faded from their memories, and they fancied themselves secure; the oyster planters were counting their prospective gains, and assuring themselves of a rich harvest, when they suddenly discovered that their enemy had come again, and their business for the year was well nigh destroyed. Measures have been taken to frighten away the invaders and prevent further mischief. It is to be hoped they will not be driven to other oyster beds, where they will have the opportunity to renew their destructive practices.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Council Matter.—Judge Leaumont's Decision.—We give below the decision of Judge Leaumont in the suit of the Governor's appointees to the City Council vs. the newly elected members, declaring the former entitled to their seats. It is supposed that the counsel for the newly elected members will move for a new trial within the time allowed by law, and that in the event of failure, will endeavor to appeal the case to the Supreme Court:

In this case the court considering the acts Nos. 27 and 28 of the Legislature of 1868, and considering further that the law and the evidence are in favor of plaintiff, the State of Louisiana upon the information of W. R. Fish, John A. Walsh, et al, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that J. C. Rose, J. M. Reid and George C. Wolters be excluded from the affairs or franchise of the Assistant Aldermen of the First Ward of the city of New Orleans, and that W. R. Fish be decreed to be entitled to the said office.

That J. S. Aitkens and Mr. Lagan be excluded from the office or franchise of Assistant Aldermen for the Second Ward of the city of New Orleans; and that J. A. Walsh be decreed to be entitled to the said office.

That Wm. Davis be excluded from the office or franchise of Assistant Alderman of the Third Ward of the city of New Orleans, and that W. H. Pemberton be decreed to be entitled to the said office.

That H. W. Montgomery and Chas. Stringer be excluded from the office and franchise of Assistant Aldermen for the Fourth Ward, and that J. R. Sullivan be decreed to be entitled to said office.

That Thos. F. Fisher and Sam'l Barnes be excluded from the office of Assistant Aldermen for the Sixth Ward, and that Eugene Staes be decreed to be entitled to the said office.

That E. C. Morphy and John Pasley be excluded as Assistant Aldermen of the Seventh Ward, and that E. Reggio be decreed to be entitled to said office.

That John Breen be excluded from the office or franchise of Assistant Alderman for the Eleventh Ward and that W. H. Bell be decreed to be entitled to the said office.

That Peter Kaiser be excluded of from the office of Alderman of the Fourth District, and that Jacob Hassinger be decreed to be entitled to said office.

That Thomas Markey and John McCaffrey be excluded from the office of Aldermen for the First District, and that Chas. Potthoff be decreed to be entitled to said office.

That L. Boguille and Benj. S. Harrison be excluded from the office of Aldermen of the Second District, and that John R. Clay be decreed to be entitled to said office.

That L. A. Wiltz be excluded from the office of Alderman of the Third District and L. Pesson be decreed to be entitled to said office.

The Sugar Seizures.—The books seized by Col. Casey in reference to the late sugar frauds, will not it now appears throw any light upon the subject. The great majority of these sugars have been sued for by Messrs Aviles, Plassan & Co., as innocent second or third possessors. As for the importers, Messrs Couturié & Co., in whose hands they were seized, it is contended that their invoices were duly approved by the Customhouse officers, and that the Government cannot come upon them for the errors of any of its own officials.

An Enterprise Counter to the Slaughter House Monopolists—Refrigerated Beef.—The first shipment of Texas beef preserved by Bray's patent refrigerating process arrived, or was expected to arrive last evening on the steamship Agnes, and is to be transferred to the refrigerating warehouse on Front street. It is the beginning of an enterprise which may seriously interfere with the delusive dreams of the Slaughter House monopolists, in the event that their monstrosity is attempted to be fastened on the people of this community.

Seizure of Cigars.—The Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr Stockdale, seized yesterday, at the store of Mr. Joseph Durninga, No. 44 Canal street, 32,400 cigars, the boxes containing which were not properly marked with Government stamps. They will probably be libelled and sold for account of the Government.

Grand Festival at the Fair Grounds.—Mechanics Fire Company No. 6 and Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 renew their grand festival at the Fair Grounds to-day. The programme is varied and extensive, embracing several interesting features, commencing with races on the main track at 1 o'clock. Besides there will be a series of hand engine and other firemen's contests, a velocipede race, a couple of foot races, a couple of base ball matches, and music and dancing on the platform. The names of the managing committees are a guaranty that the exercises will be conducted with the utmost decorum.

Suits for Stock of the Slaughter-house Company.—In the Fifth District Court, John Wharton has brought suit, similar to that of J O Clark, which we previously reported, to compel this company to issue to him certificates to the extent of one seventeenth to which he subscribed to the stock of the company.

In the Sixth District Court, Wm. Durbridge has brought similar suit for like purpose against the company, which, it would seem from all these proceedings, is disposed to make shorter division of its two million dollars of stock.

Chancery Matters.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Durell has ordered to be continued till the rule day in November next, such chancery cases as have not been set down for hearing, wherein no testimony has been published. This is done to give time for taking the testimony therein. Judge Durell adjourned the United States Courts yesterday till Monday, and will probably adjourn them over shortly till the November term.

Firemen's Picnic in Jefferson.—There is to be a grand firemen's picnic at Orange Grove, in Jefferson City, to-day and to-morrow, the 11th and 11th insts., under the auspices of Protector Fire Company No. 2 of that place. The cars will run late for the accommodation of visitors.

Improvements at the Lake.—The Pontchartrain Railroad Company, we notice, are making very desirable improvements at the Lake for the use of their road and public convenience. The wharf on either side of the road is being enclosed to a considerable breadth and filled in with dirt, on which shade trees will be planted, and the grounds will be otherwise improved, so as to make them agreeable to the travelling public.

Fraud.—A young man named Silas Germain has been arrested on a warrant from Recorder Becker's court, charging him with obtaining an advance of $380 from Mr Bussey by falsely representing himself, it is alleged, to be the owner of 26 bales of cotton. The accused gave bail to answer the charge.

Robbery.—A well known character called "Dago-Joe," alias Joseph Robinson, has been arrested by Special Officer Hullone, charged with committing the robbery at the coffee-house, at the corner of Dryades and Gravier streets, in which Mr Thomas Jordan was robbed of a box containing $150 in currency—some gold and silver coins. A pocket-book was found in his possession, when arrested, containing some spurious bank bills and a number of cards for playing "three-card monte." He was locked up for examination.

Persistent Burglars.—The house of Mrs. Alcesté René on Villeré, between Columbus and Kerlerec streets, has been visited several nights successively by burglars, but without their effecting an entrance. If the chevalier d'industrie are as sensible as they are probably expert at their business, and happen to read this paragraph, it can hardly be doubted that they will forego further operations in that particular quarter, when we assure them that one of them would certainly have been shot through the door the last time, but for the fact that one of the female inmates of the house screamed at the idea of a man being killed, thereby causing the burglar to take the alarm and escape.

The Abducted Nun.—The case of the young lady, known in the Convent as "Sister Annie of Jesus," alleged to have been abducted from the Convent on St. Joseph street, was examined yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, and the young lady discharged on her own statement, which was to the effect that she had been forcibly taken from the Convent by her brother, in the presence of her brother-in-law, but that under the present circumstances of the case she preferred to go home to her relatives.

Run Over.—Thomas Lynch, a milkman, was run over accidentally by the spring wagon of Frank Lahey, on Common street, about six o'clock last evening. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where his wounds, which are not dangerous, were dressed, and thence was taken home.

Fire.—The one-story frame house owned and occupied by James Kent, on Melpomene, between Clara and Willow streets, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday noon, caused by a defective chimney. The house and furniture insured for $900—furniture only saved.

Murderous Assault.—John Murphy was arrested yesterday, charged with cutting and wounding John Dickerson, with intent to murder. The latter was sent to the Charity Hospital.

James Willis, colored, was arrested for similarly wounding Wm. Taylor, who was also sent to the hospital.

Quarterly Report of Arrests, Etc.—The report of arrests in the city of New Orleans, during the quarter ending June 30, as made to the Superintendent of Police, Capt. Cain, shows:

	Males	Females	Total
Arrests	3675	1490	5165
Lodgers	2227	686	2913
Lost Children	22	13	35
Grand total	5924	2189	8113

In the above are embraced two arrests for arson, four for murder and four for rape.

New York Millionaries.

The following list shows the returns of New York men who pay tax on incomes of $100,000 or over:

Wm B Astor	1,079,212	Rufus Hatch	130,000
Henry Amy	124,102	A. S. Hatch	278,261
H. D. Aldrich	163,749	F A Havemeyer	141,111
Loring Andrews	125,810	H D Helmbold	152,265
Aaron Arnold	28[illegible],000	Elias T Higgins	431,122
Richard Arnold	106,817	L F Hoyt	100,000
James H Banker	162 357	Adrian Iselin	136,240
Henry J Barbey	123 23[illegible]	E S Jaffray	227,893
August Belmont	100,000	Bradish Johnson	100,000
Jas H Benedict	311 589	Henry Keep	241,450
J Gord'n Bennett	188 500	Geo Kemy	106,309
Geo Bliss	160 659	Rufus L Lord	17[illegible],891
Robert Bonner	183 84	L P Morton	134,327
Stewart Brown	132 357	E D Morgan	136,098
Jas Brown	243 357	O Ollendorfer	100 000
Henry Clews	102 0[illegible]	W C Rhinelander	113,057
John B Cornell	141,069	Jos Sampson	161,774
J M Constable	112,000	S Schlesinger	119 001
Wm W Cornell	180 000	Jos Seligman	100,000
John J Cisco	120,60	James Seligman	1[illegible]
L Delmonico	125,931	Wm Sloan	202 597
W E Dodge	22 326	Wm H Smith	100 571
David Dows	151,644	E D Stanton	102 5 0
Amos R Eno	217 27	Paran Stevens	2 4,335
Harvey Fiske	288 29	John Stewart	121 8 0
George Fox	271 4 1	A T Stewart	3,019,218
Cor K Garrison	104 7 5	Peter B Sweeney	181 262
Jonah H Gantier	220,590	Moses Taylor	279 413
Robert Goelet	125,791	Jonathan Thorne	129,664
Peter Goelet	2[illegible]5 063	Francis Warden	263,587
Jay Gould	150,000	John Watson	110,399
Horace Grey	125,0 0	Eli White	119,498
S Groesbeck	101,2[illegible]5	John D Wolfe	141,101
Henry D Haight	111,000		

THE MILITARY PRISONER WEAVER.—The Galveston News says:

"A correspondent speaks of getting Weaver 'out of the clutches of the military.' He has attended to that job for himself, and is said to be outside of the limits of the 'best government,' etc."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Regulations for Fruit Distillers.

Forfeited Spirits in Bond to be Sold.

Public Printer Clapp and the Bookbinders.

FROM HAVANA.

Surprise and Regret at the Arrests in New York.

FROM EUROPE.

The Govermental Crisis in France Increasing.

M. Rouher's Retirement Demanded

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 10.—Col. Raff, Collector of Customs at Savannah, is here. The Secretary of the Treasury has placed at his disposal the revenue cutter McCulloch until the Nansemond, now at Baltimore repairing, is ready for service.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day nearly a million and a half; for the week over eight millions.

The President has appointed John Dietrich Collector of Customs at Valasco, Texas, vice Waylie, suspended.

Distillers licensed to make spirits from Grain may distill fruit without increasing their tax libabilities, but cannot claim exemptions attaching to establishments, devoted exclusively to fruit distillation.

No fractional currency issued this week.

All spirits forfeited from having been left in bonded warehouses after the first of July is ordered to be sold—the Collector gets five per cent commission.

The Cubans have received letters from prominent Cuban officers, via Nassau and Key West, with dates as late as the first inst. Intelligence of the arrest of the Junta and others in New York produced the most profound impression of surprise and regret. No other news could have caused such a feeling of despondency.

One of the writers says: "It came like the news of the death of your nearest and best friend—your only friend. The feelings of all seemed to be that we were alone and must expect no assistance. However, all seeing that it is now liberty or death—for no mercy can be expected from the Spaniards—have determined to fight as only men driven to such desperation can fight."

Lemona, who succeeded Lesca at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, is reported to have lost 200 troops by desertion to Quesada. Deserters report disaffection among the Spanish troops increasing, caused by the frequent changes in commanders of posts and quarrels of regimental officers.

Frequent collisions occur between the outposts but without serious loss on either side. The Cubans claim an advantage of position and earnestness on the part of their troops. The Spanish Commanders continue to execute all prisoners immediately upon capture—and those who are wounded are executed on the field. Quesada has hitherto respected the right of prisoners. This policy is giving dissatisfaction in his camp—his followers demand retaliation.

Washington, July 10.—Public Printer Clapp, replying to the Committee of Book Binders regarding the employment of apprentices, denies the right of any private organization to dictate to the Government.

The Journeymen Carpenter's Association of this city inserted the word "white" in their Constitution, thus excluding blacks from membership.

The conservatives of Mississippi and Texas are not hopeless of securing an earlier election day than that ordered at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and one which will not interfere so much with cotton picking. It appears Mr. Boutwell in the Cabinet council thought the proposed day would be earliest of the season.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, July 10.—Chancellor Smith to-day on application of the Citizens Union granted an injunction restraining the County Commissioners from issuing warrants on scrip in the name of the county.

New York, July 10.—Bank statement—Loans decreased three millions, specie increased six and three quarter millions. Legal tenders increased almost two millions. Deposits increased three quarters of a million. Circulation increased fifty-nine thousand.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 9.—The Governmental crisis increases in intensity. The members of the constitutional opposition in the Corps Legislatif declare their ultimatum. Nothing short of the retirement of Mr. Rouher will satisfy them. The Emperor desires his retirement, but hesitates to dismiss him on account of that Minister's devotion and ability in discharging the duties of his position. Mr. Rouher's failure to comply with the evident wish of the Emperor is severely criticised. Yesterday the proprietor of one of the leading journals said: "M. Rouher, your time has come—leave, decamp, clear out!" "I know it," answered the Minister, "but my wife won't resign;" which is literally true as Madame objects to giving up place and honors. The Emperor will wait meantime until this little domestic trouble is settled.

A majority of the Assembly are opposed to the propositions of the Left Centre, which, in the first instance, demands a responsible ministry, and secondly, the autonomy of the Assembly. The Emperor is therefore obliged to parley with the opposition; the majority of whom do not wish to defy him openly, and hence legislation is at a dead lock, which must be brought to an end in the course of the next week.

Paris, July 10.—The People Français says that the Deputies in the Corps Legislatif who are now signing an interpellation for political reforms, are members of Tiers' party and friends of the Government. They do not want the Emperor to renounce the right of initiative but ask him to allow the Chambers to share in it. We believe the Emperor is not disposed to reject their demand. The situation is not disquieting. While one side is not disposed to make exaggerated claims and the other is equally resolved not to make an exaggerated resistance, the crisis will terminate in a compromise which will satisfy public opinion.

Paris, July 10—Evening.—The journals announce the resignation of ministers, and it is believed that Mr. Rouher has been commissioned to form a new Cabinet, which will include four members of the Tiers party.

A manifest from the Emperor is looked for.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 10.—Evening.—Cotton active; uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Red Wheat 9s 5d. Provisions firmer.

Havre, July 10.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

London, July 10—evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 81¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 10.—Money closes easy with a good supply at 7 for call loans. Sterling 9¾ to 10. Gold firm 135⅞. Governments and Stocks firm and higher.

New York, July 10.—Cotton opened dull; sales 875 bales; middlings 34¼ to 34½c. Flour less active; superfine State $4 25 to $4 65; extra State $6 50 to $6.70. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn closed dull—declining. Whisky firmer—$1 02 to $1 04. Pork firmer; new $32 to $32 20. Beef steady. Lard quiet; kettle 19¼ to 19¾c. Turpentine 43¼c. Groceries steady. Freights firm.

Baltimore, July 10.—Cotton unchanged. Flour firm—scarcity restricts business. Wheat higher; new red $1 50 to $1 60. Corn firmer; white $1 03 to $1 05; yellow 95 to 97c. Oats firm at 78c. Provisions quiet.

Charleston, July 10.—Cotton dull. Sales 67 bales; middlings 33c. Receipts 96 bales. Exports to Great Britain 753; coastwise 458 bales.

Mobile, July 10.—Nothing done; market dull and nominal. Receipts 43 bales.

Memphis, July 10.—Cotton inactive; middlings 32½c. Receipts 9 bales. Exports 378 bales.

Cincinnati, July 10.—Flour $6 to $6 25. Corn 75 to 77c. Oats 72 to 75c. Whisky 96c. Pork held at $33. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib sides 16¼; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18c. Hams 21c. Lard 19c. Sugar 13¼ to 15¼c. Molasses unchanged.

St. Louis, July 10.—Flour $5 10 to $5 62½. Wheat $1 50. Corn 85c to $1. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $33 25. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18¼c. Hams 21c. Lard 19c.

Chicago, July 10.—Flour $5 to $5 20. Wheat $1 30½ to $1 31. Corn 77¾ to 79c. Oats 68c. Rye $1 06. Barley $1 40 to $1.45. Highwines 97c. Pork $33. Lard 18 to 18¼. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¼c. Hams 17c.

Louisville, July 10.—Flour $4 25. Grain and Groceries steady and unchanged. Sales to-day 115 hhds tobacco at from $4 20 to $10 50. Pork $33. Bacon, shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18¼c. Lard 19¼c. Hams 20¼c. Highwines 95c.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, July 10.—River falling steadily.

Louisville, July 10.—River falling 7 feet 4 inches in the canal by the mark.

Vicksburg, July 10.—Passed up—Emma No. 3 at 1 P. M. Passed down—Panther and barges at 10 A. M., and the Pargoud at 12 M. River rising very fast.

Memphis, July 10.—Mercury 93. River falling. Passed up, Republic and Marble City.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 10—6 P. M.—Barometer 29:65. Weather calm.

Arrived—Brig Gaudalupe, Alzaga, master, 9 days from Sisal, with empty bags to Fred. Camerdon.

Sailed—Steamship Clinton, at 5 P. M., and steamship E. C. Harris 5.45 P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Galveston, July 10.—Telegrams from Lagrange represent that town flooded by the rise in the Colorado. The water is ten feet deep on the Court house Square.

The town is deserted, several houses have been washed away, and it is estimated that twenty-five houses have been seen passing down the stream.

Fears are entertained of great destruction of property, as the river is still rising.

Staging has been entirely stopped for four days. The town of Columbus has been entirely surrounded by water. Brazos River is also very full and rising at the rate of four inches per hour. Crops on the bottom lands are destroyed.

Brownsville papers to the 4th have been received. News unimportant.

Memphis, July 10.—Weather clear. Mercury 90. River stationary.

Cairo, July 10.—Passed up, Silver Spray and Thompson Dean. Down, Marble City. River rose 3 inches.

Washington, July 10.—The original of the following is in the possession of Major W. B. Moore, of Texas, who visited Claflin with the special view of securing the indorsement:

BOSTON, July 7, 1869.

I have directed the recognition by the Secretary of the National Executive Republican Committee of the State of Texas, chosen by the Houston Convention which nominated Gen. E. J. Davis for Governor of that State.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN,
Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee.

London, July 10.—Noon.—Cotton a shade firmer, middling uplands 12¼d; middling Orleans 13⅜d. Sales 12,000 bales.

London, July 10.—The report on the disestablishment bill has been received. Earl Clanricade gave notice that when the bill came up for a third reading he would move three months postponement.

Madrid, July 10.—The Governor of Catalonia has been dismissed for failure to prevent Republican demonstrations.

Havana, July 9.—The Government estimates July expenditures at $2,000,000. The Government has embargoed 540 estates. Valmaseda writes De Rodas that the civil authority is re-established in the jurisdictions of Manzanille, Irgnaoi and Bayanio. De Rodas accords free use of the telegraph to the agents of the New York Associated Press.

The Quaker City arrived at Kingston on the 29th, and departed, destination unknown.

New York, July 10.—The Henry Chauncey brings Aspinwall dates to 2d. Yellow fever is subsiding in Peru.

It is stated that the claims of France and Italy against Nicaragua have been amicably adjusted.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 10.—The Narragansett has arrived. Three officers and three men have fever.

All are doing well. Lieut Duer and a seaman died during the passage.

New York, July 10.—Noon.—Stocks unsettled, with a tendency to lower prices. Money 7; currency to gold. Sterling 109¾; Gold 135⅞; 5-20's of '62, 121⅞; Louisianas, old, 69 asked; Levees 66½.

New York, July 10.—Net receipts of cotton for the week, at all United States ports, 3495 bales.

Export to Great Britain 4131 bales, to the Continent 1570; stock on hand at all United States ports 46,710 bales.

Net receipts for the week at New York 142 bales, gross 4900 bales.

Exports to Great Britain 560 bales, to the Continent 470 bales. Sales 7890 bales; stock on hand 19,295 bales.

ELECTIONS.—The regular elections occur on the following dates and for the officers designated:

Election	State	Offices to be filled
July 6	Virginia	State officers and Congressmen.
Aug. 2	Kentucky	State Treasurer and Legislature
Aug. 2	Alabama	Members of Congress.
Aug. 5	Tennessee	State officers and Legislature
Aug. 10	Montana Ter	Delegate to Congress
Sept. 7	Vermont	State officers and Legislature
Sept. 13	Maine	State officers and Legislature
Oct. 5	Colorado	Delegates to Congress
Oct. 12	Pennsylvania	State officers and Legislature
Oct. 12	Ohio	State officers and Legislature
Oct. 12	Iowa	State officers and Legislature
Oct. 20	California	Judges of Supreme Court
Nov. 2	New York	Secretary of State, Legislature, &c.
Nov. 2	New Jersey	Legislature.
Nov. 2	Maryland	Legislature, &c.
Nov. 2	Massachusetts	State officers and Legislature
Nov. 2	Minnesota	State officers and Legislature.
Nov. 2	Wisconsin	State officers and Legislature.

The Radical Supreme Court of North Carolina has given a decision, in which all the Judges concurred, affirming the validity of bonds given during the war for the purchase of negroes.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1869.

There is still a very fair demand for accommodation on A1 paper, but with an ample supply of capital available, the money market proper continues easy. The street rates are 10 to 11 per cent per annum for A1 paper, secured by unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1 to 1½ per cent per month for good and second class. Mortgage notes rule at 9½ to 10 per cent. per annum for A1 and 10 to 12 for good and second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 135⅞ to 136⅜, (against 135¾ at New York) and after a very light business closed at the opening rates. The sales included $3000 at 136⅛, $2900 and $3000 at 136¼, $1100, $2500, $3000 and $3000 at 136⅜, and $1000 at 136¼. We did not learn of any sales of Silver. It is quoted 127 to 130 for American half-dollars, and 3 to 3½ per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The offerings in Foreign Exchange were very small, and with a limited demand there was scarcely any movement. The sales of Sterling were confined to £3500 bill of lading at 148¼, and £1400 at 148⅞. We did not hear of a sale of Francs. Sterling may be quoted at 148¼ to 149 for bill of lading and clear, and 150 to 159¼ for bank; and Francs 3 78¾ to 3 77½ for the former, and 3 75 to 3.73¾ for the latter.

The business in Domestic Exchange was on an exceedingly limited scale, operations having been restricted by the light offerings of commercial bills. The banks checked on New York at ½ per cent. premium, and the sales of commercial included $10,000, $10,000 and $20,000 New York sight at ¼ premium.

In Stocks 1000 shares Ship Island Canal sold at —. We heard of some small lots having changed hands as low as $1 20.

The only sale reported in Bonds is $5000 Levee Sixes at 66.

City Treasury Notes are without any apparent movement. The dealers' rates are 27 per cent. discount buying, and 26 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1869.

COTTON—The market was at a stand-still today and we did not hear of a sale—the first occurrence of a perfectly blank day this year.

For reference we repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Low ordinary 25¼ to 26½c, ordinary 27¼ to 28c, good ordinary 29¾ to 30c, low middling 31 to 31¼c, and middling 32¾ to —c.

There are several lots offering, on which, it is alleged, factors are willing to make further concessions, and it is hoped that the opportunity of operating at easier rates will renew the movement on Monday.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3 044
Arrived since last statement	293	
Arrived previously	823,9[illegible]	
Additional bales from year's samples, waste, etc.	9,112	833,310
		836,35[illegible]
Cleared to-day	3,110	
Cleared previously	824,729	827,839
Stock on hand and on shipboard		8,525

To-day's exports were to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 41 bales, against 128 corresponding period last week.

FREIGHTS—Foreign freights are quiet and steady. Coastwise there is a moderate demand for room, and the New York steamer has filled up. We continue to quote:

By steam: Cotton to New York ¾c; other rates coastwise irregular and nominal. Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; tobacco to do 40s per hhd; flour to do 3s 6d per bbl.

By sail: Cotton nominal. Tobacco to Liverpool 32s 6d to 35s per hhd; to London 40s; to Havre $10. Grain to Liverpool 9 to 10d; to Havre 11d per bushel. Oil Cake to Liverpool 32s 6d per ton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Louisiana Sugar is still in demand and prices rule firm. The sales from first-hands, to-day, embrace 8 hhds yellow clarified at 15c, together with 35 and 16 bbls, the particulars of which we did not ascertain.

There was nothing done in Louisiana Molasses within our notice; the last sale was at 55c per gallon for choice fermenting; City Refinery Sugar is selling at 14¼ to 15¼c per lb for yellow clarified; 15¾ to 16¼c for white, and 17 to 17¼c for crushed and powdered; and City Refinery Molasses at 55 to 60c per gallon for Cuba reboiled; 65 to 80c for Louisiana do., and $1 for golden syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Mississippi and Bee and barges from St. Louis; R E Lee and Peytona and barges from Louisville, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Superfine, double and low treble extra are scarce and in request at enhanced prices, with most holders asking an advance of 25c per bbl.

The sales to day embrace 3000 bbls, of which 35 fine at $5 25; 50 superfine at $5 90; 200 double extra at $6 20; 300 do. at $6 25; 250 treble extra at $6 37½; 100 do. at $6.40; 250 do. at $6 50; 100 treble extra at $6.55; 100 choice extra at $7.75, 100 do. at $9.50; 100 choice extra at $8; 100 do. at $10; 100 and 725 treble extra on private terms. Superfine is now held at $6, double extra $6 50, treble extra $6 75 per bbl.

CORN—The market is quiet but firm, with a light supply on hand. There were sales to-day of 3500 sacks, of which 200 mixed at $1 05; 1600 white at $1 06½; 300, 500 and 600 white at $1 07½ per bushel.

OATS—In consequence of the advance in the West prices have advanced materially here, and there were sales to-day of 2228 sacks at 76c, and 250 at 77c per bushel, the latter rate ruling firmly at the close.

BRAN—Is very dull and prices have further declined. 300 and 500 sacks sold at $1 05 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply, with a fair local demand at $26 to $27 for prime Western, and $29 to $30 for choice. 150 bales prime sold at $26 50 per ton.

PORK—Continues extremely dull. Mess is quoted at wholesale nominally at $34 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 75 to $35 25 per bbl. A lot of 25 bbls rump sold on private terms.

BACON—Is dull. 8 casks shoulders sold on private terms, and 8 do, at 14¾c per lb. 20 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 21¾c per lb.

LARD—We note the sale of 200 kegs pressed, yesterday, at 21¾c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 19¾ to 20¼; kegs 21¼ to 22c, as in quality.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are jobbing at 14¾c, and are retailing at 15c per lb. The market is nearly bare.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in good demand at 20 to 21c per lb for Western, and 21c for Northern.

COFFEE—There is a fair demand for small lots, but there is no movement in a wholesale way. We quote, from importers' hands, Prime (gold duty paid) 16¼ to 16¾c; good fair 16c; fair 15 to 15½c; ordinary 14c per lb. Stock in first hands 17,000 bags.

BUTTER—There is still no animation in the market beyond a light retail city trade, and the supply is ample. We quote choice Western at 25 to 29c, inferior 20 to 25c. choice Goshen 36 to 38c, common to good Northern 30 to 33c per lb.

CHEESE—The demand is still confined to the local trade, and the supply is ample. We quote Western Reserve 14 to 16c, factory 16 to 17c, Northern cream and English dairy 15 to 17c per lb. Inferior descriptions irregular and nominal.

SALT—Liverpool Salt is in good demand and prices are firm. The dealers rates are $2 30 to $2 35 per sack for coarse, and $2 35 to $2 40 for fine; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Turk's Island Salt is in good demand and there is none in first hands. It is quoted at 50 to 60c per bushel.

BEANS—There is no demand whatever. Prime Western are quoted nominally at $8 to $9, and do Northern at $9 50 to $10 per bbl. Inferior descriptions wholly unsaleable.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand is fair for this season of the year, but the sales are principally small lots at 7½ to 8c per lb for ordinary, 8¼ to 8¾c for prime, and 9 to 9½c for choice. Stock light.

CORN MEAL—The demand is fair and prices are firm. 200 bbls kiln dried sold on the landing, in lots, at $4 50 per bbl.

TALLOW—The market is firm at 10¼c per lb for Texas rendered, and 10¾c for city rendered.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—A lot of 25 bbls sold at 37c per gallon.

HOOP POLES—The stock on hand embraces some 200,000 bbl and 80,000 hhd Poles, all in second hands. They are retailing at $80 to $85 per 1000 for hhd, and $37 50 to $40 for bbl Poles.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—131 Texas Beeves, 102 Calves and Yearlings, 147 Hogs and 194 Sheep.

Sold—317 Texas Beeves, 241 Calves and Yearlings, 56 Hogs, 194 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—1139 Texas Beeves, 298 Calves and Yearlings, 299 Hogs, 173 sheep and 9 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed choice, ₱ lb net	— —	— 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ head	— —	— 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	35 00	45 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	25 00	30 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	10 00	20 00
Hogs ₱ lb gross	10	12c
Stock Hogs, ₱ hd gross	7 50	9 25
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	4 00	5 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	3 00	3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	— —	—
Milch Cows, choice ₱ head	80 00	100 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50 00	60 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	— —	40 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	8 00	12 00
Calves, ₱ head	8 00	12 00
Goats ₱ head	1 50	4 00

Weekly Quotations of Hides, etc.

NEW ORLEANS July 10, 1869.

Steer Hides, city slaughter, over 85 lbs, ₱ lb	8	8½
" " 71 to 84 "	8½	9
" " under 70 "	9	9½
Cow Hides, " as they run "	9	9½
Kips, " 20 to 24 lbs, "	13	14
" " 25 to 30 "	11	12
Calf Skins, " each	6 —	1
Country Hides, flint, 20 to 25 lbs, ₱ lb	18	18½
" " damaged, half price	—	—
Beeswax, prime yellow, ₱ lb	38	40
Ox Horns, each	8	10
Tallow, ₱ lb	9	10

Our market is stiffer all round, and prices are inclined to go higher.

The run is still on light weights, however, and although heavy steers are in better demand, we cannot alter our quotations.

HAY & MEHLE

Removal.
MR. L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector Second District, announces that he has removed his office to No. 56 Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville, and gives notice to all tax payers who have failed to settle their Licenses, State Taxes, and special Tax of One per cent., to call at once and settle, or he will proceed to seize according to law.
L. E. LEMARIE,
State Tax Collector Second District.
jy11 3t Office, 56 Bourbon street.

Removal.
G. LAVIE,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND RICH Fancy Articles, HAS REMOVED to No. 122 Canal street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. jy11 6t

Notice.
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OPERA ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, who have not yet subscribed for Boxes for the coming Theatrical Season of 1869 and 1870, are hereby notified that after the 15th of August next, their exclusive privilege for the selection of Boxes shall cease, and that applications of parties not stockholders will be received at a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of their subscriptions, under the same general rules and regulations governing subscription by stockholders.
By order of the Board.
jy9 15t EMILE WILTZ, Secretary.

Notice.
DOCTOR CASTELLANOS, having temporarily left the city on account of his declining health, informs his clients that Doctor M[illegible]REAU is authorized to represent him during his absence.
Doctor M[illegible] may be seen daily (Sundays excepted) at his office, No. 173 Royal street, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., or at Dr Castellanos's office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. jy9 6t

Notice.
FREIGHTS ON IRON TIES and all other Freight will be taken by the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, via New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad and connections, as low as by any other route.
Through bills of lading given and insurance saved to shippers.
No detentions or delays by this route. Through cars without break of bulk to all Southeastern cities.
Indorsed dray tickets via Selma.
J. B. PECK, General Agent.
GEO. J. DECKER, Freight Agent. jy8 6t

100 CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS WANTED to dispose of a good article. Sample sent for 50 cents; particulars free. An energetic man can make $30 00 before November. Little capital required. Call on or address DAILEY & CO.
jy9 1w 148 Fulton street, New York.

Notice.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1st, 1869.
THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of F. AVET & CAMBON is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
p. p. Mrs. Widow F. AVET, for self and as tutrix,
J. AVET.
jy6 10t S. CAMBON.

Notice.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1st, 1869.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in commendam under the firm of S. CAMBON, for the continuation of the Grocery business lately conducted by F. AVET & CAMBON, as per act before Selim Magner, a Notary Public in this city.
S. CAMBON,
p. p. Widow F. AVET, in commendam,
jy6 10t J. AVET.

Notice.
MR. JACOB A. OTTO this day retires from our firm, and Mr. H. O. BOUCHER becomes a partner.
W. H. LETCHFORD & CO.
New Orleans, July 1, 1869. jy3 1m

Removal.
G. LAVIE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will remove his large and assorted stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., to 122 Canal street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, by the 12th instant. jy1 9t

Removal. Removal.
G. N. MORRISON
Has removed his Drugstore from his Old Stand, No. 12 MAGAZINE STREET, to No. 5, NEAR CANAL STREET, opposite side, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers. jy1 1m

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.
R. G. DUN & CO.,
70........Canal street, up stairs........70
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
D. WEBSTER, Manager.
We beg leave to say that this Agency continues to attend promptly and faithfully to making collections upon all kinds of claims throughout the United States and Territories and British North America.
During an existence of twenty-eight years in New York, and nearly twenty years in this city, millions of dollars have been collected by us and passed through our hands, and so far without loss in a single instance through the fault of this Agency. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
je30 1m R. G. DUN & CO.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, 28th June, 1869.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on the first Monday of July next. The United States Internal Revenue tax will be paid by the Bank.
je29 1t CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Notice.
ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS
We have temporarily removed from
49, 51, 53 and 55 NEW LEVEE STREET,
to
85, 87, 89 and 91 NEW LEVEE,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.
SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
Wholesale Grocers.

Erring But Noble.
SELF-HELP FOR YOUNG MEN, who having Erred, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. my25 3m

OLD INFALLIBLE.
OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
No Mother's Nursery should be without it.
Are your children ailing now!
Have they a continual itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
is no dangerous sugar candy.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
None genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROS.
Sold all over the world.

Improved Mercantile Agency.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
Proprietors—Established, A. D., 1849.
W. C. DAY,
Superintendent, New Orleans,
Office 23 Natchez street, corner of Magazine, Morgan's Building,
Principal Office 217 Broadway, New York City.
Branch Offices in Nineteen of the principal cities in the United States and Canada.
On the 1st July prox., we shall issue the Twenty-Fifth Volume of our COMMERCIAL REPORTS, containing the name, address, business and grade of credit, of nearly every person doing business in the United States and Canada—revised and corrected to date of publication.
The fact alone that, for twenty years, the leading Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers in every city on this continent (and in many European cities) have had these reports in constant use, is sufficient evidence of their great value and reliability.
We desire at this time to call the attention of business men to the fact that no expense or labor has been spared in thoroughly revising our present, and procuring a very large number of additional reports, which for copiousness and reliability have never been equalled by us.
je20 J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

To Rent.
THE extensive four-story building, with a four-story warehouse in the yard, situated at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, and now used as a Crockery Store. Possession to be given on the 1st of October next.
Apply at C. Dufour's office, No. 81 Bienville street. jy6

Daniel & James D. Edwards,
Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta St.,
—AND—
Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAINS FOR MAKING SUGAR,
and of every description of
COPPER, BRASS, IRON, and SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES STEAM WHISTLES, etc.
COPPER STILLS AND WORMS
for Grain and other Distilling.
—Dealers in—
IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes.
STEAM and HAND PUMPS.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, Made and Repaired.
BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING.
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
je22 1y

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.
THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof composition. This when coated with the Asbestos Roof-coating, forms a strong elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or coals. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids.
It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as tin roof.
H. W. Johns' Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood-work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
ZABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana,
115 Poydras street.
The celebrated Times Cooking Stove can be found at the above depot. je27 1y—3tw

Branch of Dr. Vergnes'
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
ARTHUR FORTIER,
No. 237 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph.
CELEBRATED for the cure of persons who have been drugged by Mercury in all its forms, viz: Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, or by the absorption of any deleterious or metallic substance in the system; and especially Consumption of every kind; Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Dyspeptia, Hydrocele, Nervous Affections, Debility.
CHRONIC DISEASES,
and all maladies peculiar to Ladies, for whom a special department is provided. my26 tf

HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
BORNIO & BROTHER,
je27 2m 77 Gravier street.

To Families
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
BIZOT & SISSAC,
Old Basin Bakery, No. 7 Carondelet Walk,
ARE offering superior BREAD at 6 cents a pound, in quantities to suit purchasers.
The article is sold by the carriers of the Bakery, at the rate of 30 loaves to the dollar, the same weighing 8 ounces.
Also, superior and all kinds of Biscuits, at the lowest market prices.
je25—1m BIZOT & SISSAC.

T. S. Waterman,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURER,
— AND DEALER IN —
SODA WATER APPARATUS AND MATERIALS,
56, 58 & 60....Basin Street....56, 58 & 60
(NEAR COMMON.)
AGENT for Andrew J. Morse & Son's "Triumph" Soda Water Apparatus, THE BEST IN USE, and for which he was awarded ALL THE PREMIUMS at the three Mechanical and Agricultural State Fairs of 1866, 1868, 1869.
Having enlarged and improved premises, will keep constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Soda Tumblers, Tumbler Holders, Ice Planes, Pure Fruit Juices, Extracts for Syrups. Also, a large stock of Sulphuric Acid, Marble Dust, Block Tin Pipe, all sizes, for the trade. may19 2m

N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Office Company, 69 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, June 10th, 1869.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, on MONDAY the 12th of July next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the affairs of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
je11 1m CHARLES KERR.

Notice to Sugar Planters.
THE CRESCENT CITY MOLASSES BARREL MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 59, 61, 63, 67 and 69 St. Joseph St.,
New Orleans.
HAVING purchased a full set of the latest improved machinery for making barrels, we are prepared to turn out from two hundred and fifty to three hundred Molasses Barrels per day, made much stronger and better than those made by hand and at greatly reduced prices. Barrels made with iron hoops, or wooden, to suit purchasers. We request all interested to call and examine our stock and facilities for manufacturing before giving out their orders. All orders left at the Carriage Warehouse of R. Marsh, Denman & Co., corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, will be promptly attended to.
E. F. WALLICHE & CO.
E. F. WALLICHE. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.
je18 6m

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!
First Premium at the Fair of 1869.
F. SUAREZ,
13........Columbus street........13
Between Rampart and St. Claude.
CONSTANTLY on hand, a full and complete assortment of CIGARS, manufactured with the best Havana TOBACCO; also, mixed and domestic CIGARS—at the lowest market prices. my14 6m

Premium Cooperage.
TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.
THE undersigned calls the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large stock of Molasses Barrels and Half Barrels, Sugar Hogsheads; also has constantly on hand a large stock of Hogshead and Barrel Hoop-poles, which he is prepared to offer at moderate prices and free of delivery.
R. J. BERKERY,
31, 32 and 33 Front str., between Conti and Bienville
nov 22 1y (Sugar Landing.) Office No. 33

Saddles. Saddles. Saddles.
AT FOUR DOLLARS EACH.
1000 McClellan SADDLES, at $4 each.
500 RIFLES, at $12 and $15.
500 Fine Double-Barrel SHOT-GUNS, at $15 and $25.
And also a large assortment of Table and Pocket CUTLERY and other HARDWARE, at low prices for sale by
S. B. CHURCHILL & BROTHER,
Successors to Taylor & Churchill,
je24 1m No. 41 Magazine street.

OLD RELIABLE.
OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.
Delighted millions sing their praise.
No family or person should be without them.
ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW!
Have you a Headache or Backache?
Have you Constipation of the Bowels?
Have you a Sour Stomach?
Have you a Bad Breath?
Have you Cold Hands or Feet?
Have you Chills or Fever?
Have you Palpitation of the Heart?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Sickness and Vomiting?
Have you Irregularities or Weakness?
Have you Rush of Blood to the Head?
Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you a Colic or Diarrhea?
Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach
Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite?
Have you Billious Symptoms of any kind
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROTHERS.
Sold all over the world.

JACOB OTT, Builder,
184........DELORD STREET........184
TIVOLI CIRCLE.
JOBBING DONE WITH DISPATCH.
PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GENERAL REPAIRS OF STORES AND DWELLINGS.
CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED.
ESTIMATES MADE FOR NEW BUILDINGS.
Orders left at shop or box 22, Mechanics' Exchange, opposite St. Charles Theatre, promptly attended to. je18 1m

CRESCENT HOTEL,
Bay St. Louis.
THIS well known Hotel lately thoroughly replenished, is now open for the reception of guests.
The proprietors will do all in their power to make it a pleasant Summer resort. Land at the "Crescent Wharf" fronting the Hotel.
TOULMÉ & SAUCIER,
je22 2m Proprietors.

The Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, La.,
IS ENTIRELY DISTINCT from the Star Insurance Company in liquidation since 1866. Continues to insure against Fire, Marine and River risks at Tariff rates.
Office, No. 14 Carondelet street.
je22 LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.

CH. FACIOT,
BOOK-BINDER FROM PARIS.
UNDERTAKES ALL KINDS OF
Bookbinding, Paste-board, Varnishing Cards, Edge Gilding, Marbling and deliver his work in the best and neatest french style. Also, Fancy Paste-board Boxes of every description.
PRICES MODERATE.
37 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal. je21 1y

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
CARTE D'OR........LAC D'OR
THE undersigned has on hand and is constantly supplied with fresh WINES of the above brands, direct from the Proprietors Messrs Bruch, Foucher & Co., Mareuil sur Ay, Champagne, France.
JOHN M. BURROWS,
je3 3m 72 Gravier Street.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street. feb16 6m

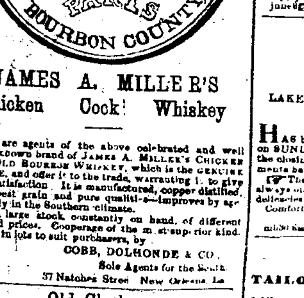
A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.
F. GIEFERS,
24........St. Charles Street........24
Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Maker. Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality.
jan7 1y Prices Moderate.

Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases. Syphilis in all its forms; the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with suppression of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved. The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other thereby securing perfect secrecy in all cases where desired. 150 Bienville street. ap8 1y

To the Ladies.
DR. URBAN, an old and experienced Physician of thirty-five years practice, respectfully informs the ladies of the city that he devotes his time exclusively to female complaints. Let the nature of the disease be what it may when undertaken by the Doctor you may have all confidence in him, as he will promise nothing but what he can and will perform. Fistula, Piles, Nervous Debility, all Diseases of the Womb, etc., cured in the shortest possible time. Ladies afflicted with the Suppression of the Menstrual (or monthly discharge) will be safely and speedily relieved. Everything strictly confidential.
Office—Northeast corner of Rampart and Customhouse streets. Entrance No. 195 Customhouse street. my27 6m

Arrow Tie Agency.
43........Carondelet Street........43
NEW ORLEANS.
THE ARROW TIE.
THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS POPular Fastening for Baling Cotton has induced the proprietor to provide a largely increased stock for the coming season, and we are now prepared to fill orders from the Trade, in any quantity, of the ARROW TIE.
And also the Sweet Self Fastening BUCKLE TIE, with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron.
H. T. BARTLETT,
R. W. RAYNE,
General Agents.
my2 3m 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse.
ELKIN & CO.,
168........Canal Street........168
(Opposite Christ Church.)
ARE receiving New Canton MATTINGS of best quality, WHITE, RED CHECK AND NEW FANCY PATTERNS.
Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide.
Manilla and Cocoa MATTINGS.
Window SHADES in every variety.
CORNICES, CURTAIN GOODS,
HAIR CLOTH, TASSELS,
mh30 6m CORD, ETC.



JAMES A. MILLER'S
Chicken Cock! Whiskey
WE are agents of the above celebrated and well known brand of JAMES A. MILLER'S CHICKEN COCK OLD BOURBON WHISKEY, which is the GENUINE ARTICLE, and offer it to the trade, warranting it to give entire satisfaction. It is manufactured, copper distilled, of the best grain and pure quality—improves by age especially in the Southern climate.
A large stock constantly on hand, of different ages and prices. Cooperage of the most superior kind. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.
Sole Agents for the South
je1 tf 37 Natchez Street New Orleans La

Old Clothes.
PERSONS having OLD CLOTHES FOR BOTH SEXES, and wishing to dispose of the same, can do so profitably by applying to
ROQUET GIRARD, Tailor,
Nos. 140 St. Philip street, and
je23 1m 277 Rampart street.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
—GAS FITTER—
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc.,
NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.
au26 1y

E. DECHAMPS,
20........St. Louis Street........20
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SWISS ABSINTH, KIRSCHWASSER, FRUITS IN BRANDY, FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC.
Sole Importer of the Wines Fonget, fils, of Bordeaux.
fe23 1y

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE—
ICE! ICE! ICE!
146........GRAVIER STREET........146
Packed and shipped to all points,
In hogsheads or sacks to suit purchasers,
Prompt attention to all orders.
IMPORTERS' CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED.
je3 3m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.
Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE........Duchesne..Saturday 10th July
ST. LAURENT........Lemarie..Saturday 24th July
VILLE DE PARIS........Surmont..Saturday 7th August
LAFAYETTE........Rousseau..Saturday 21st August
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85; including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets furnished on board.)
First Cabin........$14[5]
Second Cabin........[illegible]
Third Cabin........[illegible]
Do. including railway tickets........[illegible]
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage apply to
L. GRAND & CO., Agents,
nov8 eod 15 [illegible] street.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT........Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY........Capt. [illegible]
SHERMAN........Capt. WM. F. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE........Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans,
The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Geo. L. Norton, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 17, at 5 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE........$60 00
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN
No. 190 Common street.
The GEN. GRANT will follow, leaving SATURDAY, July 24 at 5 P. M.

For New York.
The Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship
MARIPOSA,
E. Kemble, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 5 P. M.
PASSAGE........$60
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
my4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
UNDER the management of Mme. E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DEBON
No. 75........Dauphin Street........No. 75
BETWEEN CANAL AND [illegible]
jan2 [illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY [illegible] near Magazine [illegible] AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE [illegible] the best set of teeth made [illegible] Old sets of Teeth remodeled [illegible]

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence No. 11 Dauphin Street, near [illegible]
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, silver and vulcanite, at moderate prices. Teeth extracted without pain by the influence of nitrous oxyd gas.
French, Spanish and English spoken.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, &c. Apply to J. H. BEHAN, 11 Franklin street, near Canal, or at Glass Box 225, New Orleans Post Office. Residence, 245 Canal street, near Franklin.

BOYS' CLOTHING
—And—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
B. T. WALSHE.
jan30 1y 110 Canal street, New Orleans.

GLYNN & WINTZ,
9........CAMP STREET........
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Also—Agents for [illegible]
We use the finest material and employ the best of workmen, therefore we guarantee satisfaction. Day & Martin's celebrated English Blacking always on hand.
mh7 1y GLYNN & WINTZ.

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day formed a law partnership for the practice of law under the style of WOOLDRIDGE & THOMAS.
E. WOOLDRIDGE,
J. W. THOMAS.
Office [illegible]

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by addressing: Sec'y Baltimore Museum of Anatomy, 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. ap9 1y

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
17........Chartres Street........17
IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops, and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc.

I. Y. Whitted
CELEBRATED BRANDS TOBACCO.
GOLD AMBROSIA, NAT MACON
J. W. CORIN, STAR POUNDS
GOVERNOR ALLEN, CHARLES DAY TWIST
HARRY LEE
For sale by DEVAN, MASON & CO.
je15 2m

$40---$45---$50
WILL BUY A WILSON LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
—At—
No. 6 Baronne Street.
For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, it stands without a rival.
Twenty-five Dollars cheaper than any other first class Machine.
Agents wanted throughout the South. Address E. W. INGLE, Glass Box 497, N. O.

Plantation for Sale.
EIGHT miles below the city of New Orleans, Orleans parish, right bank, a PLANTATION, four arpents front to the Mississippi river, by fifty-three [illegible] in depth.
That property, one of the best [illegible] to be found in Louisiana, is [illegible] crevasse. Has very high ground and [illegible] produces abundantly and is the greatest [illegible] of fruits and vegetables. There is [illegible] forest [illegible] about 12,000 cords of wood, and a [illegible] of four arpents. Fishing is very productive [illegible] the year.
With appropriate cultivation the land can become superior to that of many a large plantation [illegible] very healthy.
That property would suit admirably for a [illegible] asylum, as the inmates could, as a retreat [illegible] enough for their wants.
Apply to the owner, AD RINCK, [illegible]
june6

REOPENING.
N. MILLER'S
LAKE PARK HOUSE AND RESTAURANT
NEW LAKE.
HAS been reopened for the Season on SUNDAY March 21st, 1869. Since the closing of the last season many important improvements have been made for the comfort of visitors.
The best Wines, Liquors and other Refreshments always on hand. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
Comfortable Rooms for Parties, Weddings, etc.
N. MILLER,
mh30 6m Lake Park House.

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—TO—
143........Gravier Street........143
Where he is prepared to receive his old customers and attend to their orders at reduced prices. ap22 6m

Café des Pyrénées,
KEPT BY
D. ROUSSE,
49........ST. LOUIS STREET........49
CORNER EXCHANGE ALLEY.
GOOD COFFEE and SUPERIOR LIQUORS.
COMFORTABLE ROOMS
which are recommended to travelers.
GREAT REDUCTION.
ab28 6m

JOHN M. COONEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Late Minute Clerk, Fourth District Court.)
Office 21 Camp Street.
june4 6m

Dr. Capdevielle
GIVES a Consultation from 12 to 1 P. M. every day corner of Moreau and Mandeville. my25 6m

Southern Manufactory.
JOHN NORWOOD,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
130 Canal Street, near Dryades,
NEW ORLEANS.
Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's measures promptly attended to. apl1 1y