The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1870.

AMUSING DEBATE—GUAGE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—DRAKE HAS REBELLION ON THE BRAIN.

There was quite a long debate in the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, on an amendment offered by Senator Wilson to the clause of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill fixing the width of the track of the road throughout its entire extent from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California. As the clause originally stood, the guage was fixed at four feet, eight and a half inches, but an amendment was offered to make the guage five feet, that being the guage of most of the railroads in the Southern States, with which the Southern Pacific will connect. Strange to say, Senator Drake of Missouri, who seems to be a very narrow-minded as well as malignant man, opposed the amendment, and for a singular reason. We make these extracts from the official report of the debate as printed in the Washington *Daily Globe* of June 29:

Mr. Drake—Mr. President, when the honorable Senator from Massachusetts proposed this amendment, when this subject was up before, I was, I confess, very much surprised, and I am equally surprised at his renewing it to-night in a worse form, if anything, than the amendment which he proposed before. I am at a loss to understand why the gentleman from Massachusetts should propose this amendment. I am at a loss to comprehend why he should make an effort to perpetuate in one section of the Union a railroad guage which is different from that which prevails in all the rest of the Union. I am at a loss to perceive why he proposes to give to this transcontinental railroad the guage which belongs to but one mile of railroad in this country out of ten, and cut off all the remaining miles of railroad in this country from any connection with this road.

Mr. Sawyer—Will the honorable Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Drake—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sawyer—I should like, if the Senator has the information, to know how many miles of railroad there are in this country?

Mr. Drake—I have not the information in detail; but I have this information, which I think can be fully relied upon, that the number of miles of railroad in the Southern States is only about one-sixth of the entire number of miles of railroad in this country; that is, out of every six miles of railroad in this country the South has only about two miles, and I think not so much as that. In other words, only one mile of railroad in the South therefore, from eight to ten miles of railroad in the North. The general guage of railroads in the North is four feet eight and a half inches.

Here we are called upon to establish across the continent a line of railroad that starts with but one section of this country, and to establish the guage upon this road to fit a system of railroads which were devised and completed on a guage of five feet *as a part of the machinery of the rebellion that was to come.*

Mr. Kellogg—The Senator will allow me to say on the contrary, that very guage was inaugurated in the North.

Mr. Drake—It might have been inaugurated on some road in the North; but the building of the roads of the South on a uniform five-feet guage *was a part of the scheme of rebellion and was intended to prevent the cars and locomotives of the Northern roads from going into the country* in the war should break out, which Southern men saw they would bring on.

Mr. Carpenter—Does the Senator think that there is any greater probability of a guage of five feet will secede than the four feet eight and a half inches?

Mr. Drake—Well, sir, I must be permitted to say that that remark is sharp but it is not quite equal to the ordinary thoughts of the Senator from Wisconsin. It only is this trans-continental road in unison with the whole Southern system of railroads and out of unison with the whole Northern system that it is right along the frontier of a foreign country with whom we might at any moment to come involved in war. Then you would find that from the great storehouse of our military supplies in the Valley of the Mississippi directly north of this road, and the great point of embarkation of troops from the region lying north of this road, that a single car that might take a train down there could run a single foot on this road, and they would have to make a circuit away around east of the Mississippi, until they could get upon one of these Southern roads of five feet guage. I will not vote for this bill if that guage is changed—4 feet 8½ inches—or it is struck out.

Mr. Wilson.—The railroads in the Southern States are of a 5 feet guage. It is well known that most of these railroads are weak corporations—that they have not the means to change their guage from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches. It would be an immense burden to put upon that section of country, to require that the roads there should change their guage. Mr. President, we fought the battle of the rebellion. I do not wish to fight it over again. I do not believe that there is the slightest danger under heaven that it will ever be renewed. I do not wish to legislate here under the idea that those States are to rise up in rebellion against us any more. I do not believe a word of it!

I believe this amendment (5 feet) is just, because my sense of justice dictates it, and I believe it ought to be adopted.

Mr. Sawyer.—Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri seems to be pursued by all sorts of spirits rising from the ashes of the rebellion. Scarcely any subject is brought before the Senate in which my friend from Missouri does not see some ghostly specter rising from that dreadful past. No question comes up here for consideration containing any allusion to the South in some provision of which he does not see some danger that the rebellion will be renewed.

Now, I tell that Senator that there are many things in the South which are not like those in the North.

Who, in the name of common sense, ever imagined that because the State of Maine had a railroad two or three hundred miles long, with a guage of five or five and a half feet, they had any treasonable purpose in laying the rails a foot or half a foot further apart than the roads in another State? Who, in the name of common sense, imagines that it is of the slightest consequence to the integrity of this country whether the guage of the railroads be four feet and a half inches or five feet or five and a half feet, except my distinguished friend from Missouri, whose dreams are troubled by these dreadful goblins that come up here from six, eight, or ten years ago?

Why, sir, we actually build houses in the South with piazzas on three stories. We do not do it in the North habitually. There is no particular reason why they should have piazzas on three stories that I know of, and yet there is just as much connection between a house with a three-story piazza and treason and secession as there is between a railroad of five feet guage and treason, secession, and rebellion.

The fact is, we want the guage of the Southern Pacific railroad to be five feet because it leads to New York if it is not five feet, and we do not agree that "all roads should lead to Rome." We are perfectly willing that a fair share of the commerce of the Pacific should go to New York, to Philadelphia, and to Boston; but we protest, and we think we have a right to protest that you shall not so build the Southern Pacific railroad that of necessity its cars must run to New York.

Mr. Cole—Mr. President, when this amendment is perfected, I shall move to strike out all that part of the section which proposes to fix the guage by act of Congress. I believe this matter should be left to the incorporators of the company. Let they may determine, after consider all the connections they are to have at both ends, whether it will be best served by a guage of five feet or a guage four feet eight and a half inches.

Mr. Drake—I do not feel disposed to allow the remarks made by the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from South Carolina to pass unnoticed. The Senate will bear me witness that I did not express any apprehension of a renewed rebellion in the South. I did not mention or refer to any such subject in any way whatever. I stated the fact, which those gentlemen have not denied, the existence of which I learned the other day from an officer high in command in the Union Army, who got his information during the war of the rebellion, that the five-feet guage of Southern railroads was adopted four years before the rebellion as a part of the preparation for the rebellion which afterward they precipitated. That is all I said. I did not express any apprehension of another rebellion.

But, sir, here is the point of the thing: they come here and ask Congress for legislation, without which this Southern Pacific railroad cannot be made; they ask for a charter; they ask for corporate franchises and privileges; they ask for material aid in the shape of a grant of lands, and they call upon this Congress now distinctly, since the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts, to give all this aid to a railroad which is to be made in conformity, so far as the guage is concerned, with the Southern system of railroads. They ask this Congress, a large majority of which represent Northern States, the States that had to contend with the people that devised the five-feet guage as a defensive measure—they ask us now in this day to give them a railroad with a guage which shall be conformed to their advantage, and shall be out of conformity to the guage of all the rest of the Union nearly.

Mr. President, the simple question is, is it wiser for the railroads in the South that wish to connect with this road, with a guage of four feet eight and a half inches, to put down another rail on their tracks and connect with it, than it is for the whole system of railroads in the North and west of the Mississippi created by the munificence of this Government to change all their tracks to correspond with that of this one?

Mr. Warner—I only wish to say a few words. It is charged that the system of five-feet guages in the South was the work of the rebellion, and in the interest of the rebellion. I challenge the proof. There is not one particle of proof to that effect. These guages were fixed on commercial principles, on the same considerations that fixed other guages.

Mr. Drake—I will give the gentleman what was stated to me if he will allow me.

Mr. Warner—Well, what was it?

Mr. Drake—A Union general stated to me that in the course of the war of the rebellion he became acquainted with a leading railroad man in the South who had been familiar with the railroad system almost from the time it grew up there, and he communicated to him the fact that the whole of that system of five-feet guages was secretly devised and understood long years ago as a part of the system of things there that was looking forward to the rebellion.

Mr. Warner.—That amounts to this, that somebody told the Senator that somebody else told him that it was so. That is all there is of it. Now I want to put it to the Senate whether we in a railroad measure, a matter of commercial and business interest to the South, are to make it a measure of confiscation. Is this measure, which is purely a commercial measure, to be made a punitive one? Are you in this legislation going to punish the South for rebellion? This is the issue the Senator makes; in this railroad legislation, a purely commercial and business matter, which ought to be decided upon business principles, he proposes to mingle a measure of confiscation, to make the guage of this road a punitive matter, a matter of punishment because of the rebellion.

Now, Mr. President, there is no connection between the questions. In urging a five feet guage I and other Southern Senators are simply true to the commercial interests of our people; and it is the wisest act against rebellion and against sectionalism that we can do. If there is anything calculated to stir up a feeling of sectionalism and bitterness it is such speeches as that of the Senator from Missouri, who would base railroad legislation upon punitive considerations. It has nothing else in it.

Mr. Kellogg.—All the railroads south of the Ohio, with one or two exceptions (and those are five feet six inches or five feet nine inches guage) are five feet guage. The whole system of Southern railroads is settled upon this guage.

Mr. Carpenter.—Mr. President, I came up here this evening to vote for this bill, but supposing it was to be the subject of debate; but seeing the course the debate has taken, I desire to participate in it.

I am satisfied that this question of railroad guage ought never to be left to a company. It ought never to be settled upon any mechanical or business principle. When properly considered, it is a matter of pure party politics; and political considerations ought to determine whether the guage of this road shall be five feet, or four and a half feet, or four feet eight and a half inches; and as I propose to guide my vote entirely by these principles, I shall state very briefly the act of reasoning by which, politically, I arrive at the result which I shall vote for.

I regard this country as in the keeping of the Republican party; I regard the Republican party as so organized that it can run on the widest guage in this country; and therefore I shall vote for five feet. [Laughter.]

The Presiding Officer.—The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 36, nays 7. So the amendment was agreed to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral of Col. Hanlon.—The funeral of Col. Joseph Hanlon, of this city, who distinguished himself as an officer in Stonewall Jackson's command, and who since the war was elected Clerk of the Fourth District Court, was largely attended yesterday from his late residence, corner of Apollo and Gen. Taylor streets, his remains having been brought here from Rockbridge Alum Springs, where he vainly went in search of health. Col. Hanlon was but 38 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He leaves a wife, but no children. He was buried with honors by the Hibernian Society and the Washington Artillery, of which he was a member.

The Ætna Rifles.—This company, of the Louisiana Legion, is composed of members of the Ætna Conclave, of the S. W. M., embracing the best young men of our city. The Captain of the Company, Lawson L. Davis, is a fine drill officer, and so are Lieutenant Ker and the other officers. We are indebted to the company for their kindness in electing the Bee as their organ, a favor which we duly appreciate. The name "Ætna," by the way, seems to be a popular one, for we learn there is to be a second company of "Ætna Rifles" formed. Besides we have the Ætna Insurance Company, of which our popular and enterprising friend Fitzgerald is agent. Success we say to all the Ætnas.

The Lost Child.—Mrs. Jennie Ferris, the professed spiritual medium, was to hold one of her professional seances yesterday evening at her rooms, at the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of determining the fate or whereabouts of the little child of Mr. Digby, recently stolen from its father's residence.

At last accounts nothing of the child's fate had been ascertained. We shall give none of the problematical stories about it, unless they develope themselves into some satisfactory clue to the recovery of the child.

Alleged Concealment of Child Birth.—Capt. McCann, of the Second District police, received information that on Saturday last a young French girl was confined in a rear building of premises corner of Burgundy and Toulouse streets, occupied by Dr. Roussely and Madame Miguel, and that she there gave birth prematurely to a four months child.

Capt. McCann and other officers of the police found there Mrs. Miguel and the young girl, when the latter stated that she had been seduced under promise of marriage, the usual subterfuge for illicit love, and that her lover, a man named ——, who worked at a coffee-house corner of Dumaine and Levee streets, had deserted her.

The girl gives her own name as Mary John, or Marie Jean. She is but 17 years old, and has no relation here except quite an aged father, living on Bayou Road. She had worked at Mrs. Marks', on Old Levee street, and latterly at Mrs. Petit's, near the Barracks, where, as she at first alleged, an accident happened to her by falling down stairs with a large tub of water, which accident subsequently led to the premature birth of her child. She confessed to Coroner Avila, however, that Dr. Rousselly had given her warm baths and injections, which she thinks were the immediate cause of her miscarriage. She went to Mrs. Miguel, as a friend of her mother, who died there about three years ago, and because she had no where else to go. Here she was taken sick with colic. Dr. Rousselly was called for, and the child was born.

Dr. Rousselly states that he has practiced here about 16 years, has no diploma, but practices after the method of Dr. Raspail.

The fœtus had been buried in the yard of Mrs. Miguel by the Doctor and herself. The girl, when visited by Dr. Avila, was in the kitchen, which is separated by a curtain from the Doctor's room. The fœtus was found concealed in the yard, in quite a decomposed state, and wrapped in a handkerchief.

The Doctor and Mrs. Miguel were both arrested, and charges made against them of procuring abortion—violating sec. 807 of the Revised Statutes, approved March 14th, 1870.

Dr. Avila sent for Dr. Cooper, the City Physician, who was to make a *post mortem* examination of the child. Dr. Rousselly states that it was born alive but died soon after birth.

After investigation, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the child's death was caused by supposed abortion.

Child-Stealing.—The following, which we take from the *Republican*, we give as a warning to parents, in addition to the kidnapping of the little child of Mr. Digby:

About 11 o'clock Friday morning, while Mrs. Brooks, living on Louisiana Avenue, between Constance and Magazine streets, a new cottage lettered D, was engaged in a rear room, she by accident looked toward the front room, and her eyes naturally fell on a large mirror in the parlor, when she was horrified at seeing the reflection of a rough-looking man in the act of stealing her two months old infant from its couch. The horrid sight quite prostrated the lady on the instant, but rallying immediately she flew to rescue her child, nerved with a fond mother's natural love. The villain seemed to be not the least flurried as she approached him, but when her determined spirit showed itself he dropped the little innocent, turned to leave, all the while threatening her and cursing, saying that he would steal the baby yet. He had picked up a fine handkerchief marked "Guy" with scarlet thread in one corner, and doubtless intended to cover the babe's with it when going through the street. The mother cannot conceive the man's motive in robbing her, unless it be that he hoped to receive a reward.

As soon as possible Mrs. Brooks obtained a carriage, drove down town, and informed her friends of what had occurred. Detective Sinclair was called on, and at once proceeded to hunt up the would-be kidnapper, but as yet no clue has been secured as to who he is. The mother was, of course, greatly excited during the time, and is not altogether positive that she would recognize him to-day.

Fourth District Court.—F. C. Remick, Private Secretary of Gov. Warmoth, has been appointed Clerk of this Court, in place of Col. Hanlon, deceased. Messrs. Wall and Wagner we hope will be retained as deputies.

City Mortality.—There were 132 deaths in New Orleans last week—six of them produced by small-pox, eighteen by consumption, and the rest by various ordinary causes.

Criminal Court.—Marcelin Fontenant, charged with assaulting and beating one Harry Smith, in Algiers, on the 14th of June, was found not guilty and discharged.

Wm. G. Montamat, alias Peter Munday, charged with the larceny of $320 in gold, the property of Numa Avegno, on the 11th of June, 1870, was ordered to be released from the Parish Prison on giving $1000 bonds.

Washington Black, charged with the larceny of thirty-three hams, the property of M. Shelly & Co., was remanded until the 12th, on account of the absence of witnesses.

The case of Pat Hanley and Thomas Potts, charged with shooting and wounding, with intent to kill, one James Murphy on the 20th of January, 1870, in the St. Mary's Market, was continued on account of the absence of Hanley.

Mrs. Alfred, charged with the larceny of $104 in U. S. currency, the property of Mrs. Augand, on the [illegible] of June, was tried and acquitted.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.—The following named Cadets were awarded certificates of distinction on the occasion of the late commencement exercises at Baton Rouge: Messrs. Archie, Ashley, Beattie, Bell, Berger, Blackburn, Bourgeois, Boyd, Brian, Bringier, Brosman, Brown, Campbell, Chaffe, Cullom, Destiles, Ducote, Ducros, Dunbar, Easton, B. F. Edwards, H. L. Edwards, J. B. Edwards, Elmore, England, Evans, Feazel, Ferguson, Gallion, Gunby, Guyol, Harville, Haskell, Hawkins, Hayden, A. Hebert, P. O. Hebert, Hingle, Hunt, Hymel, Jackson, Kerr, Kile, Kadlock, Kratz, Leblanc, S. H. Lewis, Lowry, Martin, McCormick, Menge, Norwood, Oliver, Parmele, Perkins, Pipes, G. K. Pratt, Pratt, Profitte, Pugh, Radescich, Raballl, Redlich, Ringgold, N. K. Roberts, J. J. Roberts, Schneider, Scott, Scranton, Sibley, J. Smith, Street, Strickland, R. S. Stuart, Sutherlin, G. D. Tarlton, L. Tarlton, C. J. Thompson, Veasie, Viguerre, Weaver, White, Wilson and Wolff.

Mr. Raphael Beltran, Grocer, Old Levee street, has submitted to us a specimen of the cane now growing upon the plantation of Mrs. J. A. Fernandez, in the parish of Plaquemines. The cane is large and well jointed, and gives promise of a large and profitable yield of sugar. The weather has been everything that planters could desire up to this time.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The attention of our readers is invited to the card in our advertising columns of the Clerk of the Faculty of Lexington College, Virginia, (General R. E. Lee, President,) announcing the next session will begin September 15, and end June 22, 1871.

TO THE RESCUE, HO!—Gentlemen and ladies, who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and unctuous hair dyes, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, arrived at her wharf Sunday night, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

Louisiana Intelligence.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH.—The Bayon Sara *Ledger* of the 9th instant says:

During the past week we have had several light rains, but not sufficient to interfere materially with the work of planters. The prospect is now that the grass will be sufficiently subdued to give the cotton a fair chance. The corn crop is made, and is all right. Some light summer diseases have prevailed, to a sufficient extent to weaken the working force, at a critical period for the cotton crop. The prospect is, however, still fair.

POINT COUPEE.—The *Echo* of the 9th says the crops both cane and cotton are growing beautifully. The stand of cane is much better this year than it was the last.

FROM BAY ST. LOUIS.—The *Gazette* of Bay St. Louis publishes these items:

The train makes daily trips between the Bridge over the Bay of St. Louis and Pass Christian.

There are some tasteful toilets displayed by the ladies in their evening drives along the beach.

All nationalities are represented among the inhabitants of Bay St. Louis, except the Chinese.

All the houses in Bay St. Louis are full, except the hotels and boarding-houses, which can accommodate a few more.

Bay St. Louis will have street cars next year.

We are taking down the time of all the fast teams on our shell-road, and will publish a list soon. At present the double team of Mr. A. M. Fortier is ahead, even of the fast sorrel of Col. Both passed our office the other evening at a spanking gait, about the same time, but the team soon shot past the sorrel like a flash of greased lightning.

From Washington.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

SECRETARY FISH.

It was stated in these dispatches on Saturday last that Secretary Fish would probably resign this week, and it can be added now that his desire in that respect has already been communicated to the President, who is very loth to accept the resignation. Should Mr. Fish, however, insist on its acceptance, he will doubtless be tendered in turn a foreign mission—possibly that to England or Berlin. As Mr. Motley is to be recalled at once, it is thought that Mr. Fish will be nominated for the English mission. No one hardly presumes to speculate on the name of the successor for the State Department should a change be at once effected, but New Yorkers are confident that Edward S. Pierrepont is the coming man.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION.

Collector Grinnell, of New York, has been tendered the mission to Berlin, vice George Bancroft, to be removed, but has declined the tender, and prefers the naval office in New York, to which he has just been nominated by the President.

A LEADING JOURNAL.—The New York *World*, which had not wit enough two weeks ago to take the right position on the coolie question, now says:

"If it should enter as an issue into politics the sympathies of the Democratic party will be on the side of the laboring masses, and we shall be the zealous advocate of their real interests."

MERIDIAN, RIVERSIDE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—A charter is now before the Legislature of Mississippi, having for its object the construction of a Railroad from Meridian, Mississippi, to Woodville, Mississippi, and thence through the parish of West Feliciana to the mouth of Red River.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Tax Sales Bill Adopted.

More Indian Outrages.

Arrival of Chinese Laborers in Tennessee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Spanish Crown Imbroglio.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 11.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $1,300,000.

Mr. Randolph Coyle, Jr., was appointed Secretary of the Mexican Claims Commission.

Mr. Fish retains the Secretaryship of State until October.

The Committee of Conference on the Funding bill had a prolonged conference, but without any result. The House committee wants four per cent and no foreign agencies.

General Hancock disavows having intentionally treated President Grant disrespectfully.

No Southern nominations were made to-day.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Appropriations have been ordered to investigate the Washington market-house, on the allegation that nearly half a million of stock has been corruptly misapplied.

SENATE.—The Credentials of Messrs. Anthony and Cragin were presented.

The following discussion illustrates the Tax Sale bill which passed to-day:

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to confirm the title of purchasers to lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

Mr. Bayard opposed the bill and said it confirmed sales which had long been attended with the grossest irregularities, and the conditions imposed upon the original owner before he can recover his land are most onerous and unjust.

Mr. Trumbull said that the man who neglected to pay his taxes deserved to pay the costs before he could recover his property.

Mr. Casserly said the bill was designed to make a void sale for taxes a valid one, and impose conditions of recovery that were extraordinary, unheard of, and in his judgment illegal.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the clause requiring the payment of costs and penalties by the original owner before recovering back his land which was rejected.

Mr. Bayard then moved to amend by providing that the bill shall only be of effect where sales were made according to law. He knew that in some of these sales the costs had been piled up without regard to law.

The amendment was rejected and the bill then passed.

Mrs. Lincoln's pension was postponed.

The Appropriation bill was again resumed. The Charleston Customhouse gets $300,000.

The Senate then went into executive session on the New York nominations.

No result was reached.

Washington, July 11—HOUSE.—The General Disability Naturalization bill, as amended by the Senate, passed by 123 to 53, and goes to the President.

The majority report that Col. Segur, as Congressman at large, was not entitled to a seat, was adopted. After an hour's debate and without a division $50,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the Indian delegation.

Speaker Blaine appointed Messrs. Schenck, Kelly and Brooks a committee on the Tax bill.

SENATE.—The Senate confirmed Samuel A. Duncan to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and John W. Thacher, of Virginia, an Examiner in Chief at the Patent office.

Washington, July 1.—The commitment of Pat Woods, if obeyed by the Washington jailors, places him beyond the reach of the President's pardon or habeas corpus.

Further additional reports allow additional Cheyenne and Arrapahoe outrages.

A careful reading of the vast amount of matter over the Atlantic cable seems to indicate that the great powers will not prevent Hohenzollern's candidature, and that France will fight.

The upward tendency of securities this evening indicate reassuring news, which has not yet reached here.

Washington, July 11.—The Senate confirmed Thomas Murphy Collector of Customs of New York, and Thomas Hellhouse Assistant Treasurer, New York. This action is regarded as a defeat of Senator Fenton.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, July 11.—500 Chinese laborers arrived for Memphis, where they go to work—very orderly.

Chicago, July 11.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, John J. Devlin, employed in the double capacity of porter and coachman by R. J. Morse, jeweler, doing business on Lake street, undertook to murder that gentleman behind his counter, by shooting him with a revolver, he being within four feet of his intended victim at the time. Fortunately the revolver which belonged to Morse had been loaded a long time and the cartridges had lost their strength. The ball struck him directly over the heart but did not penetrate through his vest. Devlin was arrested and lodged in the armory. Morse had discharged him just before the attempted murder for incompetency, which so angered Devlin that he took this way to be revenged.

A little son of Roman Blager, living on Wabash avenue, while eating, yesterday, got a small bone lodged in his windpipe, which resulted in his death before it could be extracted.

Laramie City, July 11.—We learn from Col. Downey that the miners, from Last Chance Mines are on their way to Laramie City, having deserted the mine on account of the late Indian depredations at North Park. They felt unwilling to risk their lives without some protection from the Government troops. It is high time that the policy of the Government which places the lives of frontier men at the mercy of the savage should let the war office talk less and do more fighting.

We learn from good authority that a party of from 12 to 15 Indians are lurking near Last Chance. It is expected that the miners will have to fight their way home and their property be destroyed after they leave it.

St. Louis, July 11.—St. Louis County Court to-day issued an order to pay all matured bonds in silver where the payment in coin is expressed on the face.

Nearly 300 Chinese laborers arrived here to-day and left for Memphis, whence they go to the interior of Tennessee to work on plantations. They were very quiet and orderly.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—The *Dispatch* has information of a serious riot in Louisa county. Pistols and knives were freely used. Three men were badly shot, and a number of others were more or less injured.

The Legislature adjourns to-night at midnight until the 1st of October.

Atlanta, June 11.—The Legislature met to-day. The Senate continues the Appropriation act of 1869 until further ordered, by a vote of 22 to 10.

A resolution was offered instructing the State Treasurer to use the present School Fund in paying claims against the State. The resolution was tabled.

In the House a similar resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Evansville, Ind., July 11.—Justice James T. Walker declared the State law punishing the intermarriage of whites and negroes to be contrary to the Civil Rights act of Congress.

Peter Vandermade, a Hollander, and Lucy Ann Bohn, a mulatto, who were mobbed on Saturday, have been released from custody and their marriage declared lawful.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 11.—The strike at Mulhouse continues. 1600 workmen are involved.

Paris, July 11.—The *Moniteur* announces it will no longer give publicity to the movements of troops.

Prussia's answer is still momentarily expected.

The *Journal* says: "In case of war the Emperor will command in person, with the Prince Imperial on his staff.

Berlin, July 11.—The semi-official *Journal* says: France still persists in the insult to Prussia by holding Prussia responsible for Hohenzollen's candidature.

Paris, July 11.—The *Gaulois* says: The horses of the Emperor have been sent to the frontier. It is asserted that France will not consent to a Congress of the powers until Prussia has yielded on the question of Prince Leopold's candidacy.

Paris, July 11.—It is reported that a telegraphic dispatch, which was yesterday sent from Ems to the Emperor by Count Benedetti, was so altered by Prussian telegraphers that little of it could be deciphered. The only part which could be understood was to the effect that Prince Leopold had received the consent of the King of Prussia to his acceptance of General Prim's offer.

Prince Leopold is at Ems and assists in counsels held there by the King and his Ministers.

Paul Darce left for Ems last night with the last instructions for Minister Benedette.

Count Benedette complains of articles in the *Constitutionnel*.

It is claimed that the Danes are enthusiastically in favor of war against Prussia.

London, July 11.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the case is complicated by the awkward consequences of Ollivier's declaration to the Corps Legislatif of what France would and would not endure in regard to the nomination of Prince Leopold. It is difficult now for Prussia to withdraw or modify her policy.

London, July 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Gladstone said Hohenzollern's nomination had taken the English Government by surprise. France had threatened to proceed to extremities. Should France persist, Her Majesty's Government would exhaust every means to prevent war upon a case so little warranting it.

Havana, July 11.—In a recent engagement near Maron, 18 Spaniards and 16 insurgents were killed. There is great excitement over European complications.

Madrid, July 11.—The Regency reiterates its declaration that its course was dictated by no hostility to France. Republican journals say the only solution of their troubles is the immediate declaration of a Republic.

Berlin, July 11.—The North German Parliament has been summoned to answer France.

The reports of naval preparations on the part of Prussia are untrue.

LATER.—*London*, July 11.—The feeling is quieter both here and at Paris, and the impression is gaining ground that the question between Prussia and France will be settled without resorting to extreme measures. Securities have advanced several per cent. since morning; the tendency is still upward. American 6s, which were 85⅛ at one o'clock, have just closed at 86¼. Other funds have advanced proportionally.

Much better feeling prevails at Paris.

On the Bourse at 3 o'clock rentes were 69fr. 40c., a very decided advance.

Rome, July 11.—The Holy Father has examined no council pressure upon the infallibility dogma. The *Journal di Roma* says he has only shown patience and forbearance.

Madrid, July 11.—It is stated that Marshal Serrano told the French Minister that he avoids all interference with candidatures, but it should be said that he desired the continuation of the Regency. In the Hohenzollern case he has acted as in all previous candidatures.

London, July 11.—In the House of Lords, the Earl Granville said that France having announced her determination to resist in relation to the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Queen's Government, in conjunction with others, are using every means to preserve peace.

Plymouth, England, July 11.—Several Prussian iron-clads recently riding at anchor in this port were ordered to the Baltic yesterday. These orders were countermanded to-day and the vessels sail towards Cherbourg.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 11—Evening.—Consols 92¼. 5-20 bonds 86¼.

Paris, July 11—9 P. M.—Bourse now firmer. Rentes 69.40.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 11—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 9⅛@9⅝d; Orleans 9⅝@9¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 8s 7d. Red winter 7s 9d.

Havre, July 11.—Cotton opened declining at 115 on the spot, 114 afloat.

New York, July 11—Evening.—Money closed 5@6; sterling 10@10½; Governments heavy—5-20s, of 1862, 110¼. Gold closed quiet at 13@13½. Southern securities active and higher; Tennessees, old selling up to .70; new 63, closed quiet.

New York, July 11—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and nominal; sales to-day 700 bales; middling uplands 19¾c.

New York, July 11—Evening.—Money opened easy at 3@5 for call loans, and 5¼@7 for prime business notes; during the afternoon were active with good demand; rates advanced to 5@6 for call loans, closing firm. Exchange opened stronger at 10; closed steady at 10@10¼. Bonds opened with a decline of ¼@¾ in sympathy with the fall in Europe; during the afternoon were quiet and steady, closing dull and heavy. 81s, 114½; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾; 64s, 110¼; 65s, 110½; new, 109¾; 67s, 109⅜; 68s, 109⅝; 10-40s, 107¾.

Gold opened excited, with enormous business at 14¾, and rapidly advanced to 15¾. From this point there was a quick reaction to 14¾, followed by recovering to 14¾. Afterwards the market was weak, and fell off to 13⅛, with a recovery to 13½@13¾. During the afternoon feverish and unsettled, and closed quiet at 13@13¼. Tennessees, 68½; new, 67½; Virginias, new, 67; Alabama 8s, 99; Georgia 7s, 98; 7s, 94; North Carolinas, 51¾; new, 35; South Carolinas, new, 78¼. Others unchanged.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, July 11.—The prevailing panic is attributed to the approaching settlements of political questions, and fears are entertained that bankers will contract accomodations.

Dispatches from various European capitals this morning say the excitement is increasing, particularly in moneyed circles. All sorts of securities have declined heavily.

The London *Telegraph* (newspaper) says: Monied men, known to be in Napoleon's confidence, are heavy sellers of securities.

The London *Times* says: It is still possible to look calmly at the future, and diplomats must seek to impress France with the extravagance of her pretensions and susceptibilities in absence of real danger.

A similar jealousy passed without collision in 1858. The question of the balance of European power involved is undeserving of a thought.

"The real issue is the possession of the Rhine's left bank, and the contest, when begun, will last until one or the other is exhausted. Civilization has everything to lose in such a contest, and France is evidently in the wrong."

After further argument indicating Spain's right to choose her king, the *Thunderer* says: "Neutral powers must act instantly and firmly to prevent collision."

The same edition of the *Times*, however, deplores the probable injury to France by the enthronement of Hohenzollern.

New York, July 11.—A special to the *Herald*, dated London 10th inst., says: Military preparations were going on all last night in Paris.

If the candidature of Prince Leopold is not withdrawn within the next twenty-four hours, the French Ministers will be recalled from Berlin and Madrid, and war be declared.

The conduct of forcing the issue and refusing to leave the question of the Spanish throne to the people of Spain, is strongly condemned by all Europe, and Prussia's calm and dignified position approved.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, July 10, 1 A. M.—No new developments.

Bourse excitement unabated. Rentes declined 25 centimes, and now quoted at 69.25.

Negotiations continue—result uncertain. The *Constitutionnel*, in an extra, contradicts a rumor that Hohenzollern has solved the problem by declining the candidature. The *Constitutionnel* adds: "If Prussia is a stranger to Hohenzollern's candidature, she can prove her sincerity by forcing Hohenzollern to renounce the throne. The Prince is under the control of the King of Prussia, who thus has the peace of Europe in his hands. Baron Von Werther says that French haste verifies the belief that France has for a long time wanted war on the Rhine.

The *Constitutionnel* says an answer from Prussia is expected to-night. If unsatisfactory, necessary steps for the enforcement of the French rights will immediately occur. The *Gaulois* says that Prince Napoleon is gone to Copenhagen to negotiate a treaty.

A report in the *Gaulois*, that Espartero had pronounced against Hohenzollern, and called on his partisans to support the Prince of Asturias, is utterly false. This contradiction is given on the best authority.

6 P. M.—While negotiations are progressing great activity prevails. France proceeds openly with warlike preparations. The Emperor is at St. Cloud, and will not go to the mineral springs. Couriers arrive all day and far into the night. The Emperor opens dispatches himself and directs answers. The Prince Imperial's departure for Chalons is deferred. The journals say Gen. McMahon has been ordered to move at a moment's warning. Transportation for 30,000 troops has been ordered at Cherbourg. A large number of army and naval officers, in Paris on leave, have disappeared.

The High Court concluded the trial of the international workingmen. Seven were convicted; seven belonging to secret societies, one year imprisonment and 100 francs fine; twenty-seven belonging to illicit associations were fined 50 francs, and four acquitted.

Berlin, July 10.—Military men are excited about the Spanish imbroglio; think it impossible that war should follow.

The *Gazette*, ministerial organ, disapproves of De Grammont's declaration in the French Chambers. De Grammont must know that the King of Prussia and the heads of the Confederation are indifferent to Hohenzollern's candidature. De Grammont had no right, in the absence of evidence, to charge another power with a disposition to wantonly disturb the equilibrium of Europe. Hohenzollern may or may not accept the candidature—his decision will not affect Prussia's neutrality.

Madrid, July 10.—Regent Serrano has deferred his intended departure from Madrid. It is reported Unionists in the Cortes will vote against Hohenzollern, unless the question becomes an international one.

El Imparcial paper publishes the account of an interview between Minister Sagosta and Baron Mercier, French Ambassador. Senor Sagosta complained that France opposed all nominations for the throne, save that of Prince Asturias. He denied Spain was under the influence of Prussia, and regretted the susceptibility of the French Government.

London, July 11—Evening.—Negotiations between Paris and Ems are reported to be unsatisfactory. Prussia, declaring her innocence of intrigue, refuses to interfere with the candidacy of Hohenzollern, on the ground that she has neither right, power nor inclination to dictate to Spain or Prince Leopold. A large party in France counsel suspension of action until the meeting of the Spanish Cortes. The general belief is that the Emperor is determined to fight, and will move instantly without giving Prussia time for preparation. It is said Napoleon would prefer to meet the issue now rather than after Prince Leopold is elected by the Spanish people, especially as he bases the claims of his own dynasty on the popular vote.

Vienna, July 10.—The Foreign Minister received coldly the Spanish communication announcing Hohenzollern's candidature.

Washington, July 10.—A letter from Fish to Sickles, dated June 24, says:

"The President hopes immediate steps will be taken for the release of Americans held in Cuba contrary to treaty of 1795, or for their immediate trial, as required by treaty stipulations." Sickles is also instructed to demand the restoration of property of Americans arbitrarily seized, and seek some mode whereby Americans may be indemnified for violated rights. These suggestions of the letter are made in the interest of peace and good will. The letter adds: "It is extremely desirable to have these investigations conducted in this country, as it cannot be done in Spain without subjecting claimants to undue expense, or in Cuba, without personal danger."

The Senate was devoted last night to subsidizing the San Francisco and Australian Steamship Line.

AUSTRIA—CLOSE OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS—WHAT WAS DONE.—A correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Vienna says:

The Nineteenth German Educational Congress was closed June 10. It was attended by 5000 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses from all parts of Germany, and many able addresses were delivered by speakers of both sexes on various subjects connected with education. The chief questions under discussion were special (scientific) education, normal schools, religious education in national schools, and the education of women. On all these questions resolutions were passed in a liberal sense by large majorities. As regards the important question of religious education, the prevalent feeling was that religion, as such, should be taught in national schools, but that there should be no dogmatic teaching—that the principles of religion in general, and not some particular religion, should be taught. It was also agreed that the education of girls should be made compulsory up to the age of sixteen, and that they should be brought up for various trades and professions. The education of girls in convents was strongly condemned.

"When the Great Father first sent out men to our people I was poor and thin; now I am large and stout and fat. It is because so many liars have been sent out there, and I have been stuffed full with their lies."—*Red Cloud's speech in New York.*

The Speed of the "Robert E. Lee."

An idea of the great speed of the steamer "R. E. Lee" may be obtained from this statement:

Yesterday, eighty miles below Cairo the Evansville and Cairo packet Idlewild, the fastest steamer of the lower Ohio, crowded with people from all points on the Ohio, who had come down to witness the great race, lay in waiting to escort the Lee's Louisville people.

As the Lee approached she conceived the idea that if she would gather a little head of steam, and turn on a full head just as she came opposite, she could keep alongside sufficiently long to allow her passengers to get on board. She did so, and the Lee, as she had never run before, but she passed in a few seconds that it was wildly idle for the Idlewild to try to keep pace with the Lee. Singing "slow ball," the Lee allowed her to come up and get the passengers.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1870.

The Money market proper is without any material change. All notes secured by unobjectionable collaterals rule on the street at 10@12 ⅌ cent. per annum, and New first class business paper without collaterals at 11@13, and second grade at 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. per month; mortgage paper is quoted at 8@10 ⅌ cent. per annum for A1, and 11@13 for second class.

The dividend of six ⅌ cent. declared last evening by the St. Charles Street Railroad was generally expected.

Gold opened at about 113@113¼, but on the receipt of the first (10:30 A. M.) dispatch from New York quoting 114¼ advanced to 114@114¼ and after touching 114⅜, closed unsettled at 113@114. Private dispatches quoted New York as high as 115¼, but no sales were reported on that basis. The sales included $1500, $5000, $5000 and $5000 at 113; $20,000 at 113@113¼; $20,000 at 113¼@113½; $5000 and $1000 at 113¾; $1500, $5000, $5000, $5000 and $5000 at 113⅞; $1500, $5000 and $5000 at 114; $10,000 at 114⅛; $4500 at 114¼; $5000 at 114⅜, and $10,000 at 114⅜. Nothing transpired in Silver.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the course of gold and bills at New York, and only a limited business was done. Rates were stiffer in the morning but easier subsequently, the market closing at a net advance of 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. above our quotations on Saturday evening. The sales of Sterling embraced about £12,000, of which £1000 clear at 124, and £4000 and £5000 at 124¼. In Francs—commercial sold at 4.60. Sterling may now be quoted at 123@123¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and —@124½ for bank; and Francs nominal at 4.60@— for the former, and 4.56¼@— for the latter.

Domestic Exchange ruled still higher. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium (against ¼ premium yesterday), one of them, however, asking ¼, and the sales included $10,000 and $10,000 commercial sight on New York at 3-16 premium; $30,000 and $50,000 at ⅛; $11,000 private bankers' at the same, and $40,000, $9,000 and $30,000 bank at 3-16.

The Stock market was very dull. 500 shares Ship Island Canal were reported at 80; 300 do. (Saturday night) at 83¼, and 100 at 87¼. We heard of other sales, the particulars of which were not reported.

No sales of Bonds came within our notice.

$5000 new State Warrants sold late on Saturday at 68¼; $700 to-day at 68; $700 (resale) at 68¼, and $500 at 84. Dealers bought State at 82@83¼ for new and 98 for old and Metropolitan Police at 98¼@99, and sold the former at 86 for new and 99 for old, and the latter at 99¼@100. Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 11¼@12 ⅌ cent. discount buying and 10 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 300 bales at irregular prices, requiring some reduction in our quotations, which we now modify as follows: Ordinary 13¾@14¼c; good ordinary 16@16¼c; low middlings 17¾@17¾c; middling 18¼@18¾c, and strict middling —@18¾c.

The demand ran mostly on low middling and middling, and the lower grades were so much neglected that it was difficult to effect sales of them, even at our reduced quotations. Stained and dusty lots were entirely nominal. There is so little competition among buyers that sales cannot be forced unless at a liberal concession from the ruling rates, and to prevent breaking down still more, factors who have instructions to sell are compelled to await the movement of buyers. The war news had a decidedly unfavorable influence, which was only partly neutralized by the advance in gold.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales.........
Arrived since Saturday.............
Arrived previously..................
Supplemental, etc...............

Cleared to-day......................
Cleared previously...............

Stock on hand and on shipboard...............

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Friday evening 1250 bales, against 1092 for the corresponding time last week, and 301 last year, and since September 1st 1,123,308 bales, against 783,108 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 25 hhds. Sugar and 40 bbls. Molasses. The demand for Sugar is good, the supply and light, and the market is still firmer. About 50 hhds. Sugar were sold, and we quote 10@10¼c. ⅌ lb for common, 10¾@11c. for fair, 11¼@11½c. for fully fair, 12¼@12½c. for prime, 13½c. for choice, 13¼c. for yellow clarified, and 13c. for white. Molasses is quoted at 25@40c. for new, prices at 30@56c. for good fermenting; 50@70c. for city refinery reboiled, and @ for Syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Olive Branch, from St. Louis, Virginia, from Louisville, and Armadillo, from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull, and the sales to-day are confined to 900 bbls. of which 150 at $4 87½ for superfine, $5 75 for treble extra, $5 75 for choice extra, 21 and 100 superfine at $5, 100 fine at $4 50, 150 double extra at $5 50, 150 treble extra at $6, and 50 do. at $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—Continues scarce and firm. 200 red mixed sold at $1 04, 200 yellow mixed at $1 07½ ⅌ bushel. White mixed is quoted at $1 15, white $1 20@1 25 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are also in light supply, and prices had advanced; 100 sacks ordinary St. Louis sold at 61c., 250 and 200 Galena at 65c. ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is quiet but firm, and is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—250 bales fair Western is quoted at $20. Prime is quoted at $23 ⅌ ton.

BACON.—The market for shoulders and sides is quiet, but firm, with light supplies. Shoulders are quoted at 14¼c., clear rib sides 17⅛c., clear sides 18c. Hams are scarce, in request and higher. 20 tierces sugar-cured sold at 24c. They are quoted at 23½@24c. ⅌ lb.

PORK—Is firm at $31@31 50 for mess, as in weight. It is retailing at $32 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—Refined is firm, and is quoted at 16@16⅛c. for tierces; kegs 18¼@18¾c. Other descriptions are dull, and prices for them are nominal.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Western is selling at 17¼@18c., and Northern 18¾@19c. ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are quoted at 13¼@13¾c. ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE.—The market continues bare of supplies, and prices are very firm. Choice is quoted at 10¼c. ⅌ lb; prime 9½@10c; ordinary 8½@9¼c; inferior 8@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Choice grades are in request and firm, while inferior is entirely neglected. We continue to quote choice Western 25@27c.; choice Goshen 30@33c; common Northern 30@32c. ⅌ lb.

SALT.—The demand is heavy for the West and for Red River, and prices are steady. Dealers' rates $1 70@1 75 for Liverpool fine; $1 55@1 60 for coarse; Turk's Island 50c. ⅌ bushel. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Pocket salt—large, 10c.; small, 5c.

CHEESE.—Choice is in firm request and good supply. Factory is quoted at 13@14c. ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Is in fair supply and dull at $4 75@5 25 ⅌ bbl. on the levee and from store for kiln-dried.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—130 Texas Beeves, 306 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 25 Calves and Yearlings, 11 Hogs and 20 Sheep.

Stock on sale—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, 18 Hogs, 120 Sheep and 80 Milch Cows.

Tex Beeves, corn fed ⅌ lb net...
Texas Beeves, corn fed ⅌ lb gross...
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ⅌ head...
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ head...
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ⅌ head...
Hogs ⅌ lb gross...
Stock Hogs ⅌ lbd gross...
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head...
Sheep, 2d quality ⅌ head...
Sheep, 3d quality ⅌ head...
Milch Cows (choice) ⅌ head...
Milch Cows, ⅌ head...
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ lb...
Yearlings, ⅌ head...
Calves, ⅌ head...
Goats, ⅌ head...

The Lost Child.

$100 REWARD.

An independent reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will restore to Mr. Thomas Digby his child, stolen June 6, 1870.
DAVE C. JOHNSON,
jy12 1t 35 Commercial Place.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
(VIRGINIA.)
Gen. R. E. Lee...........President.
THE next session will begin September 15th and end June 22d, 1871. Catalogues by [illegible]
[illegible] CLERK OF FACULTY, Lexington, Va. July 8, 1870 jy12 1m

Notice.

THE public are hereby notified and cautioned not to purchase a certain MONTAGUE NOTE drawn by me, dated Hahnera, parish of Avoyelles, April, 1870, for about two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars, [illegible] with eight per cent. interest from date, parapbed "Ne Varietur" by Edouard De Goutard, notary public of that parish.

The consideration for which the same was given having failed, I will not pay the said note.
jy12 3t FRANCOIS BORDE.

Notice.

IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ORDER OF the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, dated the twenty-seventh day of May, 1870, the undersigned, appointed Commissioners by said court on application of the city of New Orleans, and in conformity to a resolution of the City Council, for the purpose of making an estimate and assessment for the opening of Union street, in the First District, from Dryades to Rampart streets pursuant to a certain plan drawn by L. H. Pilié, Surveyor, a copy of which is filed in the aforesaid court, do hereby propose to open the said street as follows:

Union street, in the First District, from Dryades to Rampart street, a distance of one hundred and ninety-one feet and ten inches, by a uniform width of thirty-two feet and one inch. The said street to be opened as per plan herewith filed for special reference.

Notice is given to all persons interested that the undersigned Commissioners have deposited copies of the said estimate and assessment concerning the opening of said street, with a plan thereto annexed, with the Clerk of the said Fourth District Court, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, and that the reports of said estimate and assessment by said Commissioners will be presented to said court for confirmation according to law, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1870.

All persons whose rights and interests may be affected hereby may state specially their objections in writing, [illegible] after the first publication of this notice, such objections to be filed with the Clerk of said Fourth District Court, in order that said Commissioners may reconsider and alter or amend their said estimate and assessment, if they deem proper, before presenting the same for confirmation according to law.
J. [illegible] BENIT,
E. [illegible]HARD,
THOMAS J. BURKE,
jy12 30t Commissioners.

To Rent.

THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at [illegible] the northwest corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets, with gas fixtures, bath room, etc., the whole in perfect order. Apply to G. Dufour, No. 73 Bienville street. jy12t

Francisco Llado & Co.,
IMPORTERS of Spanish CORK and CORK WOOD, 132 and 134 Maiden Lane, corner of Water street, New York.
All kinds of Champagne Corks always on hand at moderate prices.
Houses in Catalonia and Andalusia, Spain. Parties can be supplied direct from Spain, through us if desired. jy11y

To Architects and Builders.

THE Louisiana Freestone Manufacturing Company, office No. 28 Natchez street, have on hand for sale cheap, Window Sills, Cornice, Architrave and Key Stones. See building corner of Magazine and Common streets.
jy8 3m NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans, June 29, 1870.
AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent. (free of Government tax), was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the second Monday of July next.
jy1 3t M. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Bank of America.
New Orleans, June 29, 1870
AT a regular meeting of the Board, held this day, a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. (free of the internal revenue tax) was declared, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or to their legal representatives, on and after the Eleventh of July next.
je30 2t J. R. PASCAL, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, June 27, 1870.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. (free of Government tax) was declared, payable to the stockholders on the first Monday of July next.
je28 2w CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Removal.

FROM this date I have Removed my Drug Store from No. 125, to No. 42 Chartres street, where I will be pleased to receive the continued patronage of my friends.
A. [illegible], Druggist,
jy10 6t 42 Chartres street.

A Toilet Necessity.

AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet waters. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should always be used in connection with it. The perfume is lasting and more delicate than that of Colognes, dispensing a refreshing coolness. None genuine without the name of the Florida Water made by [illegible]
[illegible]

Million's Golden Cod Liver Oil.
Pure and reliable, obtained fresh from healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all druggists. J. MILHAU'S SONS,
jy1 3m [illegible] 183 Broadway.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID ICE CHEST, manufactured at St. Louis and convenient for a large family or a restaurant. Apply at the Pavilion, No. 207 Rampart street, corner of St. Peter. jy

Baguet & Gérard,
161.........TOULOUSE STREET..........161
Between Bourbon and Dauphine.

SECOND HAND WEARING APPAREL, for both sexes, bought and sold.
The highest price paid for articles consigned by [illegible]. jy1 3m

Chateau des Fleurs.

MESSRS. CAZERES & MOUCHAS will give a Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at their Pleasure Garden, known as the CHATEAU DES FLEURS, Lessees' Plantation, a little below the U. S. Barracks. They have [illegible]. Refreshments always on hand. Prices of admission, 25 cents, only. Entrance free for ladies and children. jy10 3m

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Department of Finance, City Hall,
New Orleans, July 8th, 1870.
THE Tax-Payers of the late Cities of New Orleans and Jefferson, are hereby notified that [illegible] [illegible] 1869.
jy7 1m JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator.

Notice.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
New Orleans, June 24, 1870.
FROM and after this date there will be no charge of Cars at Chaleur, Cars going through to Henderson, connecting [illegible]
[illegible] T. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

A. CARRIERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers of Wines, Brandies, Etc.,
No. 8.........BIENVILLE STREET.........No. 8.

CONSTANTLY on hand CLARET in casks and cases, for the trade and family use; PORTO SHERRY, OLIVE OIL, etc.
Exchange on sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in other principal cities of France, always on hand.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in Liverpool, London, Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles. jy9 1m

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.'s Safes.

AWARDED THE BLUE RIBBON
AT THE
LOUISIANA STATE FAIR,
APRIL, 1870.

FOLGER & CO.,
37.........MAGAZINE STREET.........37
Agents for
HALL'S DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES,
HALL'S VICTOR, CHRONOMETER, NOVELTY and CRESCENT BANK LOCKS.

HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES have been pronounced by the best New Orleans mechanics, superior to any ever made. They NEVER FAILED to obtain the HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited.

HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES have NEVER FAILED to preserve their contents, although hundreds have been subjected to severe tests. [illegible]

M. ELIE,
16.........ROYAL STREET.........16

HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned. my14 1y

$1000 REWARD
[illegible] case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 30 years standing. [illegible] and get rid of that troublesome disease which flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, [illegible]

T. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE,
Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work-Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets.
Importer of
German and French Fancy Baskets, etc.
[illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans.

Trusses and Braces.

THE following highest premiums awarded to E. SPILLMAN, manufacturer and Dealer, [illegible] street, New Orleans, at the Fourth Louisiana State Fair, 1870:
[illegible] Truss; best Truss pad; best Umbilical Truss.
Best Shoulder Brace.
Best assortment of good Trusses.
Also, diploma for the assortment of Orthopedic Apparatus.
[illegible] inventor and patentee of Trusses [illegible] SPRINGS, BACK PADS, or the PAD [illegible] LEG STRAPS.
[illegible]

W. W. Washburn's
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,
112.........Canal Street.........112
FINISHED PICTURES in every style of the Photographic Art. Particular attention given to copying and enlarging Old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes and Cards in Oil Colors, Crayon and India Ink. [illegible]

J. Boutemps,
DYER AND SCOURER.
16.........Perdido Street.........16
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, [illegible] Bourbon street, New Orleans.

LOST CHILD.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
$1000 Offered by the Gov. of Louisiana.
$500 Offered by the Father of the Child.

ON Thursday evening, the 9th of June, about 7 o'clock, the only daughter of Thomas Digby, residing on Howard street, near Poydras, was stolen by two colored women.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHILD.

The little girl was seventeen months old on the 16th day of June. She had rather a thin face and delicate features, small mouth, fair complexion, round blue eyes, which she had a trick of rolling; she had very light hair, which did not curl, and a bald spot on one side of the back of her head, produced by a boil, which will remain so for many months before the hair will grow on it. She answers to the name of Moll or Mollie, and called herself Lady, trying to imitate her father, who always called her daughter. She can say a few words, like Mama, Papa, Beer, Nelly, but cannot put words together in a sentence. She walks well and dances.

DESCRIPTION OF THOSE WHO ABDUCTED HER.

One was taken by a light mulattress, about 35 years of age, very tall and thin, with a pretty face and straight features, almost like a white woman. She had on a seaside hat, trimmed with brown ribbon.

She was accompanied by a short, thick set black woman (apparently older than the mulattress), who had a scar over one eye.

Though it was reported, it is not certain that she was carried off Mobile. Steamboatmen, railroad men, policemen, citizens, are requested to try and remember if they have seen such persons.

The fire bells were ringing at the time they took the child. If those who took her are afraid to bring her back to her father's house, let them leave her in any church, or at the door of any respectable family, with the name of her father pinned to her.

The money will be sent to any place named, and no effort will be made to prosecute the offenders. Fathers! mothers! friends! every human being with a heart in his bosom, help us to find our darling child—our only little daughter.
THOMAS DIGBY,
Howard street, between Poydras and Lafayette.
All newspapers in Louisiana and throughout the United States are requested to copy this advertisement.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

Contractors for Roofing Felt to the International Exhibition of Paris, 1867.

DATE OF PATENT, October 24, 1865, and May 17, 1870.

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING,
(Un-Inflammable)
OF D. ANDERSON & SON,
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.
Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c., &c.
LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 12 and 13 Billiter street, London.

THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is ready coated, and can be applied on the roof without further trouble. It is easy of application, and does not require any repairs for a long time. It is more economical than slates, and has been found a suitable substitute for iron or zinc roofs. It has a sandy or stony surface, which renders it Uninflammable and Fireproof. Exposed to the most intense fire, and sparks falling upon it, it will not propagate the fire. Under the influence of the sun it will not run which makes it especially adaptable to hot climates. Its easy application and pleasant appearance has made it a favorite Roofing material throughout all the Indies and other Colonies. Being not cumbrous for transport, it is of invaluable service to settlers and farmers in far remote districts. When used for temporary purposes, it may be taken off and applied again to another construction. It replaces Common Asphalting on Terraces, Lobbies, Counting Houses, Office floors, etc.; it is a good preservative against dampness and vermin, and equalizes the temperature. It is thirty two inches wide, and made in rolls of 25 yards each. For sale by
J. O. LINGHAM & CO., Agents,
jy7 1y No. 7 Carondelet street.

Two Delightful New Music Books.
PIANOFORTE GEMS.
A New Collection of the latest favorite Nocturnes, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Schottisches, Redowas, Four-Hand Pieces, Quadrilles, &c., just issued in one book complete.

THE WREATH OF GEMS.
A New collection of the most popular Songs, Ballads and Duets, of the day, with an accompaniment for the Pianoforte. Price, Boards, $2 50; Cloth, $3 00; Cloth, full gilt $4 00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston. 711 Broadway, New York. jy1 1m

TO THE
EAST!
VIA
LOUISVILLE
AND
Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment for passenger travel make this the
BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
All Points East and North East.
3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
With direct connections from the South for the East, and
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main sts., also at Galt House and Louisville and Nashville Depot.
N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this Line are good on Mail Line Steamers and on Jeffersonville Cars from Louisville.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
[illegible], GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis.
[illegible] FORWIN, Gen'l Southern Agt, Louisville.

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 an Asbestos Roof coating, forms a strong elastic covering which is fire-proof and water proof. [illegible] and 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. [illegible] It is approved by Insurance Companies as being fire proof.
H. W. Johns's Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint. The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It will be adapted to Metal and Wood work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
EAGLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana,
126 Poydras street.
Agents for the celebrated French European Ranges.
"The Golden Bird and Animal Cases.
"The Times" Cooking Stove.
Manufacturer and all kinds of Japan Ware. fyn 1y

Grand Isle Hotel,
GULF SHORE, LOUISIANA.

THE above popular Hotel will be opened by the undersigned June 4, 1870.
No pains or expense have been spared to make it the ne plus ultra Southern watering place. Its surf bathing, salt breezy atmosphere, and abundance of fish and oysters need no further praise. The bar and billiard rooms are large and airy, and supplied with the best the land affords. Rooms and parlors are kept always ready for dancing and pleasure parties.
The new and swift steamboat, Col. D. A. Cage, will run on Tuesdays and Saturdays, leaving Harvey's Canal at 8 o'clock A. M. [illegible] the wharf in eight hours. Mails [illegible] N. O. P. O.
Terms—$3 per day, $15 per week, $50 per month. Children and servants half price.
For further particulars apply to ED. DESCLOUX, 77 Carondelet street, second floor.
my 8 3m E. MARGOT, Proprietor.

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
(BAYOU BRIDGE,)
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars
OWING to the great want experienced in the city for a Respectable Family Garden for recreation, the undersigned has, through the influence of numerous solicitations, concluded to open this beautiful place, as a Public Resort for families and promenades, with the accommodations this place needs, to make it the most popular and respectable in the South. A band of accomplished Musicians, lately arrived from Europe, will discourse the best of Music every afternoon.
For Pic-Nics, or any Associations who wish the exclusive use of the place for a day, or a few days, the most liberal inducements will be offered. Apply to GEO. MERZ, Proprietor.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERTZ,
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts., [illegible]

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material [illegible] to the trade at the lowest prices.
Shipments punctually attended to. jy12 ly

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—TO—
24.........St. Charles Street.........24
OPPOSITE THE HOTEL,
Where he is prepared to receive his old customers and attend to their orders at reduced prices. [illegible] ly

Daniel & James D. Edwards,
Nos. 24, 26, [illegible] and 177 [illegible] Sts.,
—AND—
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 [illegible] Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR,
And all 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.

DOOLEY'S
BAKING
POWDER

This Yeast Powder is convenient, economical and wholesome. Try it if you wish to prove its superiority not only over other Baking Powders, but also the common methods of raising dough, for making light, sweet and nutritious Biscuit, Rolls, Corn Bread, Buckwheat, and other griddle cakes, and Cakes and Pastry of every variety. Put up in tins, of full weight, as represented.
For sale by Grocers throughout the United States.
Manufactured by
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
69 New street, New York.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.
Remedy for Young Men, on the personal attraction of the sexes, and the happiness of True Marriage, when perfect manhood and perfect womanhood unite to consummate the union. Sent [illegible] envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Office Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,
20 CAMP STREET.

New Orleans, July 5th, 1870.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish their Fourth Annual Statement.

Amount of premiums from July 1st, 1869, to June 30th, 1870, viz:
Fire Premiums........
Marine Premiums........
River Premiums........
Unterminated premiums, July 1st, 1869........
Less Return Premiums........
Less Reserved for Premiums unterminated July 1st 1870........

LOSSES PAID DURING THE SAME PERIOD, VIZ:
On Fire Risks........$36,173 93
On Marine Risks........4,000 00
On River Risks........14,322 31
Rebate........
Taxes and Internal Revenue........
Reinsurance and Expenses........
less Discount, etc........
Net Profits........

ASSETS.
Stock Notes........
Loaned on Mortgage........
Loaned on Pledge........
Bills Receivable........
Bank and other Stocks and Bonds........
Office Furniture, &c........
Premiums in course of Collection........
Cash........
Total Assets........

The above is a true transcript from the Books of the Company.
E. RIGNEY, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Vice President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Fifth day of July, 1870.
EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty Dollars per share to be credited to the unpaid stock account.
E. RIGNEY, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Vice President, Acting Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
E. Rigney, T. M. Simmons,
T. Prudhomme, E. Newman,
M. H. Stanley, James Byrnes,
C. W. Borie, Thomas Gibbons,
Geo. W. Manson, R. J. Gregg,
R. I. Mann, A. D. Grieff,
William Von Phul, H. P. Janvier,
Alexander Marks, John Keep,
John Pattee, C. H. Slaybeck,
S. M. Boyd.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
164 CANAL STREET.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT:
Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1870, including unearned premiums of previous year:
On Fire Risks........
On Marine Risks........
On River Risks........
Total Premiums........
Less Unearned Premiums........
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1870........
Losses Paid:
On Fire Risks........
On Marine Risks........
On River Risks........
Taxes........
Reinsurance and Return Premiums........
Deduct Interest, Less discount expenses........
Profit........

The Company have the following assets:
Real Estate........
City Bonds........
Bank and Railroad Stocks........
Notes secured by Mortgage........
Notes Secured by Pledge........
Bills Receivable........
Premiums in Course of Collection........
State Bonds........
Scrip of other Companies........
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company........
of Levee Steam Cotton Press........
Crescent City Company........
St. Mary's Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company........
of Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company........
Mortgage Bonds, Grand Lodge of Louisiana........
Mortgage Bonds, Turners Association........
Odd Fellows' Hall Association........
Ice Manufacturing Co........
Judgment on Mortgage Notes........
Cash on Hand........
Total Assets........
Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable July next, on all outstanding Scrip of the Company........
Issues of Scrip for the years 1869 and 1870 payable in July next........
Cash [illegible] Premiums on 31st May, 1870........

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of June, 1870.
S. MAGNER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 4th day of June, 1870, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st May, 1870, certificates of which will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, that the Interest be paid on the Scrip issued for the years 1861 and 1862, and [illegible] outstanding Scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS.
P. Fourchy, [illegible],
D. McCord, [illegible],
L. F. Generes, F. H. Wilke,
E. Roy, [illegible],
H. A. Chaffraix, Chas. Lafitte,
J. J. Fernandez.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

New Orleans, May 26, 1870.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1870:
Fire Premiums for year........
Marine........
River........
Amount earned Premiums........
Reinsurance and return Premiums........
Net earned Premiums........
Losses paid and estimated as follows:
Fire........
Marine........17,740 73
River........
Taxes paid and estimated........
Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest, etc., less discount, etc........
Leaving net profits........

The Company have the following assets:
Bills receivable........
Loans on bonds and mortgages........
Cash on hand........
Loans on pledge of stocks and call equal to cash........
Real Estate........
Scrip of other Companies........
Consolidated City Bonds........
City Bonds........
Bank and other Stocks and Bonds........
Due for premiums in course of collection........

The Company have also the unpaid Notes, Stocks and Bonds........
Forfeited Scrip........
Less interest on Scrip........

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS,
City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of May, 1870.
A. SHELLEY,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at Six Per Cent. in cash on all its outstanding Certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash the issue of 1869 to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Eighty Per Cent. on the Earned Premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
C. T. BUDDECKE, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke, Samuel B. Newman,
T. P. Hardy, J. J. Gerrard,
A. G. Ober, Henry Simpson,
P. Simms, John Phelps,
A. Miner Bader, E. H. Summers.

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS
—USE—
Stern's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate
—AND—
FINE GROUND BONE,
THE GREAT FERTILIZERS,
LOUIS STERN & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Office No. 18 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.
BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Soda Water.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
REFERRING to my card of April 1870, I hereby announce A FURTHER REDUCTION in the price of Soda Water to Fifty Cents per Fountain, placing it from this date at One Dollar per fountain, including Syrups. T. W. WATKINS, my23 1y 24 and 26 Bienville street, New Orleans.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fourcher Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and other description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class steamships
MISSISSIPPI........Capt. W. P. PENNY
CRESCENT CITY........Capt. GEO. W. NORTON
SHERMAN........Capt. M. S. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES........Capt. H. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS........Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER........Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Geo. L. Norton, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 16, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE........$50 00
STEERAGE PASSAGE........25 00
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 66 Common street.
The steamship UNITED STATES will follow—leaving SATURDAY, July 23d at 8 P. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
MARIPOSA,
E. Kemble, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, July 16, at 8 P. M.
PASSAGE........$50.
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,
myl ly 41 Carondelet street.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans Western Louisiana and Texas.

The Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
Freight for the road of landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.
On Sundays a steam train will leave the New Depot at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, below Thibodaux, Lockport and [illegible], for [illegible] Grand and Houma, will be transported at through steamboat rates.
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
No freight received after 5 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, same day, 25 cents.
On and after May 1st, 1870, the trains will leave either end of the road every hour. First train from the Lake at 5 o'clock A. M. and from the city at 6 o'clock A. M. Last train from the Lake at 10 o'clock P. M., and from the city at 10½ o'clock P. M.
[illegible] o'clock P. M. train from Lake going only to Old Depot.
A steam train will leave the New Depot on SUNDAYS, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
A Hogue Car will leave the Old Depot every morning at 4 o'clock A. M. and the Lake one hour after the last steam train.
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.
Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.
GEO. PANDELY,
may27 General Superintendent.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most skillful manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform. [illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418.....St. Charles st.....416 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth in this newly discovered metal, inserted in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium sets are far superior to anything ever invented before for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cleaner and not [illegible] being unaffected by acids. [illegible] ly

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15.........Baronne street.........No. 15
Near Canal street.
HAVING been more than twenty years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans, his numerous patients and his professional brethren will attest his merit as an operator.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that, being desirous that all, poor and rich, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gold Teeth at $20 per set. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. at the [illegible] office, No. 44 Bienville street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, No. 64 St. Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting double sets of Teeth at $20. The Doctor's specimens of [illegible] designed teeth will convert a decayed tooth into a sound one, and warranted to be serviceable for years. The greatest attention and care to the children's teeth. Dr. MALONEY was AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE, a gold medal for the Best set of Teeth made in this State.
Old Sets of Teeth remodeled and a new set [illegible] may12 ly

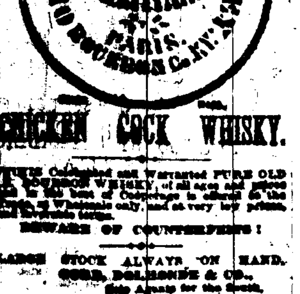
Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 1[illegible]
[illegible] Street, second house from [illegible] Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., at Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., at Tchoupitoulas st.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., at Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., at Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., at Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., at Tchoupitoulas street.

MANHOOD;
How Lost! how Restored!
Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office box 4586.
Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price [illegible]

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Jos. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
And Dealer in
Gas Fixtures, etc.; Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.
CAST IRON CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.
No. 226 Chartres Street,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S
Mechanical Steam Bakery,
74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, of all ages and prices from $5 per Case of Cases [illegible] offered to the Trade, at Wholesale only, and at very low prices.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
[illegible] & CO.,
Sole Agents for the South,
[illegible] Magazine street.

Notice.
I HAVE this day sold my stock of Groceries to MORAN & NOBLE. On retiring from business, I take this method of expressing my gratitude to my friends and customers for past favors, and take pleasure in introducing my successors. Messrs. Moran & Noble, are experienced merchants and reliable gentlemen, and ask for them a continuance of the patronage so long extended to Kennedy & Bell and myself. JESSIE E. BELL.
New Orleans, June 21, 1870.