The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1870.

WAR ITEMS.

[Per Western Papers.]

Napoleon in Germany.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the Chateau Wilhelmshohe on Monday and was graciously received, and with his suite conducted to his appointed residence.

The Opinion of the Republic.

He appeared composed and cheerful. Hearing that a Republic had been proclaimed in France, he said: "The Germans on entering Paris will bring order in the machinery of State there." He, however, manifested no vindictive spirit towards his countrymen.

Prussian Generosity—British Intervention.

London, Sept. 12.—The *Standard* and other British journals urge England to an intervention in the Franco-Prussian war, as a duty and a right, the neglect of which will involve dishonor.

Generals Douay and LeBrun attend the Emperor at Wilhemshohe. The Prussian authorities surrounded the Emperor's journey to Wilhelmshohe with exquisite delicacy of care and provision for the dignity and feeling of the prisoner. Advices from Cassel say nothing in the magnificent treatment of Napoleon would denote that he is a prisoner. He comes rather as the honored guest of Prussia.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.)

Germans Angry at the United States.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—It is believed that Russia and Austria have rejected all overtures, and will not stir for the republic of France. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, semi-official, tells the French substantially that they had better yield Alsace and so much of Lorraine as Germany needs. The recognition of the French republic by America was to be expected, but the Berlin foreign office thinks that the extreme warmth of the American declaration implies a partial withdrawal of sympathy for Prussia, following so close after Secretary Fish's refusal to protest against the expulsion of Germans from France.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, affects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. tf

AVERT THE EVIL.—If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Standard* (Rep.) thus writes to that paper:

Washington, Sept. 9.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day which was attended by Secretaries Fish, Cox, Robeson, and Assistant-Secretary Richardson. It is understood that the main topic under discussion was the European war, and that the policy which shall guide the administration was marked out and decided upon.

The subject was thoroughly canvassed in all its bearings, and it was determined to adhere to the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances and steering clear of European complications. A dispatch in accordance with this determination was forwarded to Berlin. The administration feels that it would not be either wise or prudent to take an active part in the settlement of the existing difficulties between France and Prussia, but our government is at the same time willing to discharge all the friendly offices which it may be called on to perform. The State Department has received no information that a Peace Congress is to be assembled at Vienna or any of the other European capitals, but it is very well known here that friendly powers in Europe are using their efforts to secure an immediate peace. In the event of such a congress being held it is stated positively that our government will not take any part whatever in its deliberations, and will not interfere to influence its action in any way. Our government was the first to recognize the Republic of France, but it will take no stronger grounds in the dispute in accordance with the settled American doctrine. The United States, it is felt, has interests in all of the, and particularly in the belligerent European powers, totally different from what each one has in the other, and will do nothing to complicate those relations. From conversation with prominent diplomats here I gather that at least in their opinion there is no immediate prospect of peace in Europe. The action of the Republican leaders in France so far is not regarded as altogether beyond criticism, and the circular of Jules Favre is not regarded as entirely wise or statesmanlike.

It will be recollected that he defiantly announces that France will not cede one inch of territory or one stone of any of her fortresses. The question is asked—What indemnity is Prussia to obtain if this resolution is adhered to? It is urged that France is unable to give a moneyed compensation even if Prussia were willing to take it, and much stress is laid on Bismarck's reported demands for the two principal fortresses to serve as sentinels and policemen for Prussia. This demand is not regarded as either strange or extravagant. Favre's circular is considered unwise, inasmuch as it assumes a position which can scarcely be maintained, and notwithstanding the fact that it opens up all the old internal and personal grievances of France with which other nations have naturally little sympathy.

The general comment on it is that it was not exactly the proper document to address to the different courts and powers. It is considered vain and bombastical, and does not impress leading diplomats with a very strong opinion of the wisdom which guides the councils of the new nation.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

Washington, Sept. 11.—The President stopped no longer with us than was necessary to verbally instruct his under-strappers to wheel about, hurrah for "Radical Republican" France, put on the red cap of liberty, and sing hosannahs to Minister Washburne. His organs have since, consequently, limited their abuse to the ex-Emperor, charging him to be the sole cause of the war, and now demand of Prussia an instantaneous cessation of hostilities, the offender being removed.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th contains the following telegram:

Washington, Sept. 12.—Minister Washburne is in disgrace at the State Department, and he has been informed by Secretary Fish that the manner in which he expressed his sentiments at the formation of the French republic was highly undiplomatic. The impression is that Mr. Washburne became entirely too wild, and in his enthusiasm at the formation of the republic permitted his diplomatic character to be overshadowed by his personal views and feelings. This is distasteful to Mr. Fish and also to the President, neither of whom had any desire to be ignored in the recognition of the French republic. They prefer to wait a little longer to see what new political features may be developed, for they are not sure that King William will not see fit to restore Napoleon to the French throne. A hasty recognition of the republic might place the United States in a somewhat embarrassing position, and Mr. Washburne, it will be remembered, was exceedingly enthusiastic and made quite a speech to the populace, and Mr. Fish wants to have it understood that he did not speak by authority, and that his utterances must not be taken as the well considered views of his government. Mr. Washburne, it is well known, is a special pet of the President, and the latter did not like to bear down upon him too hard. But Secretary Fish persuaded him that Washburne's utterances required to be corrected, if not absolutely contradicted. In fact it has transpired that no decided stand was taken by our government on the subject of the war, but that the dispatch to Minister Bancroft and to others of the United States' foreign ministers were of a very equivocal nature.

A letter from Wissembourg in the *North Eastern Correspondence* says that every Prussian soldier has in his pocket a sort of album containing colored drawings of the various uniforms in the French army, so as to enable him to report when outpost duty the exact nature of the troops he has seen. He is also provided with a little book published this year at Berlin under the title of *The German Soldier in France*: Manual for enabling any German to make himself understood by Frenchmen without knowing the language of the country. This "manual" is simply a vocabulary of the words and phrases which a German soldier in France would be most likely to require in his conversation with the people.

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir—I went yesterday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

The London *Post* says that upward of 200 applications are daily made at the Embassy at Paris alone for passports by British, and every day hundreds of persons of different nationalities leave Paris. From the chances of war, and still more, the dangers of revolution. The bonds at Dover and Folkestone are empty, while the packets from Calais and Boulogne are crowded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Parish Nominations.—The parish delegates of the Democratic Convention met last night at the National Hall, 257 Poydras street. E. H. McCaleb, Esq., presiding and Major Dupeire, Secretary.

A resolution was adopted allowing the wards to report their respective nominations, the result of which was as follows:

For State Senators, First District, composed of the 1st, 2d and 3d Wards: J. E. Simonds, Walter H. Rogers and Col. James H. Wingfield. These are the complete nominations for this District.

Second District, composed of 4th, 5th 6th Wards: George Cronan. The Sixth Ward voted blank.

Third District, composed of 7th, 8th and 9th Wards, M. Carroll. Nominations complete.

Fourth District, composed of the remaining Wards. No report.

For Representatives—First Ward—Sam'l Boyd, V. J. Rozier.

Second Ward—A. J. Fitzpatrick, W. H. Armstrong and M. M. Feeney.

[Messrs. Bevins and Farrell, delegates of this ward, entered a protest, declaring that Mr. James Lingan was duly nominated a candidate from the ward instead of one of the parties named. The protest was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.]

Third Ward—No report.

Fourth Ward—A. W. Donnelly and Hy. Andry, Jr.

Fifth Ward—The vote of the delegates of this ward was taken as follows: Ed. Dean 6, Ed. Durive 6, D. M. C. Hughes 3, and — Fusilier 3 votes. So Dean and Durive are the nominees.

Sixth Ward—Anatole A. Kerr. The delegates of this ward entered their protest on the ground that they had not been consulted in the nominations for Senator, Justice of the Peace and Constable. They therefore voted blank as to all the offices, except for Representative, and retired from the Convention.

Seventh Ward—No report.

Eighth Ward—N. A. Llambias.

Ninth Ward—A. Dupré, Jr., Charles Murray.

Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards—No report.

For First Justice of the Peace—James McPheelan. Constable—Dan Mahoney.

For Second Justice of the Peace and Constable—No report.

For Third Justice of the Peace—Paul E. Lareschе. Constable—Leon Bartoli.

[Julien Michel, Esq., was a candidate for this justiceship, for which he was supported by the delegates of the sixth ward, who were in a minority and as above noted voted blank and retired.]

For Fourth Justice of the Peace—A. Viavant. Constable—P. Ad. Fortier.

No report for Justices and Constables in the 5th, 6th and 7th districts.

On motion the Convention adjourned. The remaining nominations are to be made by the respective delegations and reported some other time to the Convention.

The Barbarin Gas Lighting Company.—This company has been reorganized under the direction of the following officers: President, Charles Cavaroc; Directors, Hy. Van Fleck, E. K. Converse, F. E. Bernard, Jesse K. Bell; Secretary, Aug. Wm. Brette; Superintendent, A. Barbarin; Chief Engineer, A. E. Dupas. This is certainly a fine directory, whose election will give renewed impetus to the success of the company. By the way, two of the shares of the original stock sold a few days ago for $730 each. The original shares were $100 each, and are equivalent to eight of the new shares.

A number of gas generators constructed on Mr. Barbarin's plan, under the direction of himself and Mr. Dupas, have been in successful operation for some time, one of them being in use at the Jackson Railroad depot. Another was put into operation last night at the office of the New Orleans Insurance Company, No. 10 Exchange Place, where a number of our prominent citizens were present, and expressed themselves delighted with its effects, as an invention calculated to reduce the expenditure for gas two or three hundred per cent. The company, which has been organized, have the means to carry out their objects, and establish the necessary manufactories.

We are pleased to learn that all the stock of the company has been taken, and that very soon they will be able to meet any demand for the apparatuses, which can be supplied and used in residences or public buildings, here or in the country. The apparatus in the insurance office supplies lights also for the Bank of New Orleans, adjoining.

Sixth District Court—Suit for Damages.—A. B. Myers vs. Jackson Railroad.—In this case petitioner represents that the Jackson Railroad is indebted to him in the sum of $25,000.

He avers that on the 13th of August, 1870, he took passage in the first-class cars from New York to New Orleans, and proceeded on his trip to New Orleans to Canton, in the State of Mississippi, where he took passage under the privilege given him by his through-ticket for the city of New Orleans. He states that he proceeded on the cars within two and a half miles this side of Osyka, where John Mannion, the conductor in charge of the train, came into the smoking car where petitioner was seated, with several gentlemen, and complained that the seats had been deranged, and charged petitioner with making the change, and abused and insulted, cursed and threatened petitioner.

On petitioner remonstrating with him for such treatment, he, the said conductor, rang the bell, collared petitioner, called the brakesman, the car was stopped and petitioner forcibly and ruthlessly expelled therefrom by said parties; and as the train passed on your petitioner jumped on to the rear end of the last car and secreted himself in the water-closet.

As soon as the said conductor learned that petitioner was on the car, he caused the train to stop near the Vivian Station, about five miles this side of Osyka, at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th of August, and there, with the aid of the employés of the road, laid violent hands on the person of petitioner, cursed and abused, and threatened to shoot him, and actually forced him from the train, without cause or provocation.

Petitioner alleges that the night was dark and he was forced to go back to Osyka, a distance of five miles, for shelter for the remainder of the night. He further represents that the next morning he took the train at Osyka for New Orleans: that he stated to N. J. Fitzpatrick, the conductor, all the wanton acts of violence of the said John Mannion, the previous night, and exhibited to him his through ticket, but notwithstanding this the said conductor exacted and collected from him the regular fare of $4 40 from Osyka to this city.

Petitioner avers that, having taken a through ticket to New Orleans, he was entitled to the treatment and usage of a gentleman. He alleges that he had been away from his home and family for some time, and expected to reach his destination the night he was expelled from the cars; that he was in the company of his friends and acquaintances on the car at the time the said John Mannion ruthlessly laid violent hands on him and ejected him from the train.

Petitioner avers that all of the outrages spoken of were done by John Mannion and A. J. Fitzpatrick, conductors, and by other employés on the road, and that the Railroad Company is responsible for their acts. It is averred by petitioner that the gross and malicious treatment which he has received at the hands of the company and the parties above set forth, he has suffered damages in the sum of $25,000, for which he asks judgment.

He claims a trial by jury.

FRENCH WAR LOANS.

What Napoleon Raised from the People.

The Paris *Temps*, of August 22, gives some particulars concerning the conditions on which the former war loans of the empire were contracted in France. It says:

On what conditions were the loans of 1854, 1855 and 1859 effected. In the first of those years two appeals were made to public credit. That voted on the 11th of March was for 250,000,000 of francs, at the rate of sixty-five francs twenty-five centimes per cent.; the number of applications was 98,000 for a total of 467,000,000, of which 65,000,000 in 60,000 subscriptions of fifty francs each. That of the 31st December was for 500,000,000, when 179,000 subscribers offered 2,000,000,000 of francs. The loan of 1855 was for 750,000,000, still at the same rate. Nearly 317,000 applicants presented themselves; the share of France was four times the capital demanded, and 600,000,000 were also offered from foreign countries. The war in Italy in 1859 required only a single loan of 500,000,000. The price was about five francs lower than in those of the Crimean war, because the movement of affairs had lost much of its intensity since the pretended marvels of the early days of the empire, and because speculators were much more alarmed at a struggle on which France entered alone and for unknown results, than at the expedition of Sebastopol, which was so costly, but which was undertaken in alliance with England. But the low price of rentes only rendered the subscribers more numerous; 245,000 presented themselves in Paris and 445,000 in the departments, the amount applied for being 2,500,000,000. Since that date loans without any political character have been raised. In 1868 the State and city of Paris made simultaneous appeals to credit. The rate of the former, all deductions made, was 67. 85c.; the government offered 9,560,000 francs of rentes; 832,000 subscribers applied for more than 665,000,000, or a capital of 15,309,000,000.

As for the city of Paris it issued 732,000 three per cent. 400f. bonds at 345f.; 459,000 applications were made for a total of 25,000,000, and as 20f. had to be paid on subscribing the amount of the deposits formed the double of the total loan.

Those results were looked upon as marvellous, although they proved nothing more than the growing taste of the public for the small profits which the most humble subscription permits to be realized in the public loans, and also the forethought shown by each in increasing his demand so much as possible, in order to provide against the chances of a reduction.

The Providence *Press* states that different parties in that State, employing a large number of men, are ready to put on Chinese laborers as soon as they can be procured.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Gen. Trochu's Address to the Garde Nationale.

Prussian Siege Guns Imbedded in the Mud.

Large Subscriptions for Defense of France.

American Volunteers En Route for Paris.

Advice of General Cluseret.

Refuse Mediation and Fight.

500,000 Men Now Under Arms in Paris.

Interview of Thiers with the Orleans Family.

Part of Bazaine's Men Cut Their Way Through the Prussians.

They are on the March to Paris.

Marshal Canrobert Commands Them.

Prussians Advancing in Immense Force.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The French troops who entered Baden territory will remain to operate on German soil. Reinforcements have been sent them.

Gen. Trochu in his address to the Garde Nationale said the result of the review was very gratifying to him and assured them the defense of the city would be admirably maintained, that Paris was ready to sacrifice all in order to give France time to organize for an irresistable defense.

Last night the Prussians were awakened by a tremendous cannonading all along the ramparts. The excitement was allayed by the information that the troops were practicing.

The shops have been mostly closed, and masters and employés drilling.

Lord Lyons warns the English to leave the city while they may.

The Place de la Concorde is filled with cavalry and National Guards.

A Prussian was discovered firing with a rifle from a secluded place at a balloon.

A large number of Francs-tireurs are camped at Montmartre.

The Prussians to-day camped at Croix, aux Bois Gartens, and Glas aux Fontaines, near the city.

The Uhlans appeared at Nogent sur Seine, but retreated before the people.

Many large Prussian siege guns are imbedded in the mud in the Canal de la Marne, au Rhin. The Germans attempted to transport their guns by this canal, but the French let the water out. It is said the consequence of this will be to delay the siege for a considerable time.

The forts at Lyons are completed, and troops reaching there daily. The guns have all been placed in position.

Large sums of money have been subscribed throughout France for defense, and large forces are organizing in every department.

A party of American volunteers passed Tours to-day for Paris.

The conscripts of the regular army are drilling daily.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Prussian dragoons have appeared before Nogent-sur-Marne, Colinae, Seulis, Crespigny, Valgis, Monteuil, Plessy and Leudan, all small towns northeast and southeast of Paris.

The National Guard is being organized throughout France.

Gen. Trochu, in an order to-day, says that seventy thousand men on the ramparts, by persevering efforts, may save Paris. The city is unapproachable if its defenders be properly armed.

The Counsellors of State have temporarily suspended their authority.

The foreign diplomats are still in Paris. The Prussians are still swarming around Nancy.

The *Gaulois* has reason to predict happy results from the pending peace negotiations.

London, Sept. 15.—A dispatch, dated Cassel, says the Emperor spends the mornings in making long excursions. His guard consists of one Prussian officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter and 31 men.

London, Sept. 15.—The Empress and Louis make constant excursions around Hastings; carriages are never used.

The Paris fashion journals have suspended.

Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Berlin.

The ship wrecked on the Goodwin Sands was the Elska Rockman.

London, Sept. 15.—A cataract has been discovered in British Guinea, South America, which dwarfs Niagara. There are two falls of 170 and 50 feet, with a return of water passing over a 78 feet drop of 100 yards broad.

Leith, Sept. 15.—A boiler exploded here, by which fifty persons were hurt, four severely.

London, Sept. 15.—The Pope has received an explanatory letter from Victor Emmanuel.

A delay on Emmanuel's part would lead to the proclamation of a Republic in every Italian city, and his soldiers would not have fought a Republic; which result would have been fatal to the Papacy. As it is Republicanism is so rampant that it may yet prove irrepressible.

London, Sept. 15.—In diplomatic circles a firm belief prevails that the Orleans family will be restored to the throne of France.

The arrival in Europe of Compte Der, General-in-Chief of the Brazilian armies, is certainly regarded to be significant.

Thiers has had a long interview with the members of the Orleans family here. It is said he delivered to the Duc D'Aumale an important private letter from Gen. Trochu.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—The amount of money which changed hands on the international boat race was enormous.

The Englishmen who had come out to see the race bet their gold in every direction, which was freely taken by Americans and Nova Scotians.

Both crews were in splendid condition. The Tyne men rowed in the Dunoton on Tyne, about 40 feet 6 inches long and 17¼ inches wide, weighing 90 pounds.

The St. John's men rowed on a shell named after their leading backer James A. Harding, 43 feet long, 18¾ inches wide, weighing 110 pounds.

The Tyne men pull the regular English stroke coming well forward and going well back feathering a little high, and making an average of 38 strokes to the minutes, though they went for a minute or so. The St. John's men pulled more from the arm recovering the moment the oar was abreast the body with a low feather and very rapid stroke, 42 when steady, and with spirit 47.

London, Sept. 15.—It is said the British Government has suspended all its contracts for building terret ships.

The steamship Kron Prinz, built for the Bremen line, was successfully launched at Greenwich.

Mr. Disraeli attended a harvest festival at Hugenden to-day and made a short speech, but did not allude to political affairs.

Nundelsdin, near Strasburg, Sept. 15.—The besiegers completed the third parallel before Strasburg on Tuesday, and for the past 48 hours a breeching battery has maintained a constant fire with telling effect.

The Republic has been proclaimed in Strasburg.

A detachment of Gen. Keller's command dispersed a force of French riflemen near Colmar on Wednesday.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—Rivero is sick and his resignation expected. Rodrigues will probably succeed him.

Constantinople, Sept. 15.—The Sultan has withdrawn his objection to the Kehdenes latest loan.

Vienna, Sept. 15.—The *Press* says the Empress escaped from Paris through the exertions of Prince Metternich.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 15.—Special to the *Herald*:

St. Denis, Sept. 14.—The Prussians are approaching in thousands.

A close calculation of the Prussian force is 460,000. There is great agitation here.

Paris, Sept. 15.—Thiers has received further instructions, and hopes are now entertained of a successful result.

Bouillon, Sept. 15, 10:15 P. M.—A part of Bazaine's army cut their way through the Prussians, and are now marching towards Paris. Marshal Canrobert commands them.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Prussians are advancing in an immense force. Tomorrow the capital will be completely isolated.

The railroads have been cut, except the lines running west. The forest of Bondy is burning. Other forests will be destroyed to-morrow.

The gas connections will not be cut for a few days.

Neuilly is full of provisions.

The gates of Paris will be closed tomorrow.

There is over 6,000,000 pounds of gunpowder in Paris.

Sixteen Seine bridges have been destroyed.

London, Sept. 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* concurs in the general opinion that the mission of M. Theirs is without an official character.

There are no further details of the Captain disaster.

Vienna, Sept. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies opened to-day. The deputies from Bohemia were absent.

The Reichsrath convenes on Friday.

(Cable Dispatch to the Herald.)

Bouillon, via Belgium, Sept. 15, 4 P. M.—Sedan has been placed in a state of siege. The Mayor was arrested and the population expelled. The Prussians apprehend Bazaine's army, which is reported to have escaped from Metz, and is even said to have reached Carignan.

[Special to the New York Sun.]

New York, Sep. 15.—Gen. Cluseret last night advised the people to refuse mediation and fight. He said if the French Republic conquer alone the freedom of the soil, it will not only be a consolidation forever of republican institutions in France but throughout the world. "Death or victory," there must be no other issue. The same feeling prevails with the bourgeoisie. The only weak elements are the officers coming from McMahon's army, who, having been cowards, themselves betrayed and routed, say to the people: "You cannot succeed where we failed." Some officers of the Garde Mobile are wealthy. The *petit creve* of the Empire are in fine spirits, but they are not people in the highest spirits, yet they will certainly fight, and ten times better than McMahon's army.

The number of men and the amount of material accumulated in Paris is really frightful. There are certainly half a million of men now under arms in Paris.

General Cluseret, Flourens and Schneider have been elected by twenty arrondissements the Central Committee of the War.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The cable between Cuba and Jamaica is working.

The cholera ravages are increasing in Havana.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Secretary Cox has left the city and will be gone for three weeks.

The revenue received from taxes on beverages this July exceeds that of last by $1,250,000.

FROM CANADA.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—The International boat race came off today. The weather was fine.

Two crews started. The Tyne crew were naked to the waist. The St. John's crew were fancy shirts. After a few sweeping strokes the Tyne lead at a hundred yards, and increased the lead a quarter of a mile; the St. John's row up. Tyne put on tremendous spirit, the boat jumping out of the water at every stroke. At the half mile the Tyne crew were a length ahead, gradually creeping forward. On turning the buoy Tyne was ahead three lengths, winning the race by six clear lengths. Time: 41 minutes 10 seconds.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Sept. 15.—Gen. Colquitt, President of the State Democratic Convention, has called the Executive Committee to meet in Macon on the 27th inst., to elect a chairman in place of Mr. Stephens.

The Republican Executive Committee passed a resolution calling a convention of representatives from each Congressional district, to meet on the 5th of October to appoint members to the State Executive Committee, who meet at Atlanta October 18th to urge the Republicans to organize forthwith and nominate candidates for the general assembly and county officers; also to recommend the passage of a law changing the election to a week before Christmas, which was approved by Mr. Ackerman. In the event the law is not passed, the election will occur 8th of November, the day named in the Constitution.

Boston, Sept. 15.—Arrived—Steamship Oriental.

New York, Sept. 15.—The city authorities request the United States to take charge of the removal of Admiral Farragut's remains hither for burial. In the event of refusal the city authorities will arrange a magnificent funeral pageant.

The ship recently lost was the Etha Rechmers, a German vessel, which sailed hence July 28, for Queenstown, with a cargo of tobacco and staves.

Three of the crew of the steamship Bienville have died of yellow fever since that vessel was quarantined.

Richmond, Sept. 15.—Statistics of the Internal Revenue Department show that the amount of chewing tobacco manufactured in this city in 1869 was fifteen million and twenty-one thousand pounds, being double the amount manufactured the year before. The amount of smoking tobacco was one million pounds, being four times as much as was manufactured the year before.

There has been no rain in this vicinity for seventy-two days.

Baltimore, Sept. 15.—The American Pharmaceutical Association to-day closed an interesting session by electing Richard H. Stabler, of Virginia, President, and Fleming G. Greeve, of Georgia, First Vice President.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 15.—The brig Maria Wheeler arrived here from Pensacola for New York, leaking very badly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—Cotton buoyant, but unchanged. Sales to-day 14,000 bales, of which 4000 were taken for speculation and export. The prices of stuffs at Manchester advance slowly, compared with the prices of Cotton here. Corn 28 and 9. Red Western Wheat 8 and 9@8 and 3.; red winter 9 and 5. Turpentine 33.

London, Sept. 15—Evening—Consols 92¼. Bonds 90¼. Sugar active. Tallow easier at 44 and 6. Specie in the Bank of England decreased £350,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 15.—Money market more active; 5a6. Sterling dull; 109¼@109¾. Gold 14@14¼. Governments closed quiet; 62s, 112¾. Southerns dull; nominally unchanged.

New York, Sept. 15.—Cotton weak; sales to-day 2600 bales; uplands 19¾c. Flour firmer but not so active; superfine $4 75@4 95; Southern quiet; common to fair extra $5 75@5 90. Wheat quiet and inactive; winter red and amber Western $1 28@1 30. Corn firmer, 83@84c. Beef quiet; mess $25 25. Lard unchanged. Whisky lower, 86@87½c. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine firm. Rosin steady. Tallow dull. Freights unsettled. Flour by sail 1@6c. Wheat by steam 8¼@@8¼c; ditto by sail, 7c.

New York, Sept. 15.—Prime discounts 7@9. Gold opened with increased firmness at 14¾, but declined to 13¾ on better London quotations, and a reduction of discount. It was steady during the afternoon. Governments opened with an advance, but the improvement was lost before the close. 64s, 111¾; 65s, 112; new, 110¾; 67s the same; 68s the same; 10-40s, 110¾. Tennessee's 63¾, new 60; Virginia's, 65; Louisiana's 69, new 65¾; Levees 75, 8s 80; Alabama's 100, 5s 68; Georgia's 83, 7s 90; North Carolina's 51¼, new 29¼; South Carolina's 80, new 68.

Galveston, Sept. 15.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 15@15¼c; sales to-day 40 bales; receipts 140; exports coastwise 273; stock on hand 4798.

Charleston, Sept. 15.—Cotton firm; middling 17¼@17½c; sales to-day 300 bales; receipts 685; exports coastwise 823; stock on hand 2130.

Norfolk, Sept. 15.—Cotton unchanged; low middlings 17¼c. Receipts 82 bales; exports coastwise 87; stock on hand 439 bales.

Baltimore, Sept. 15.—Cotton—less active, but prices maintained; middling 19¼c. Sales to-day 15 bales; receipts 35; stock on hand 960.

Savannah, Sept. 15.—Cotton is in good demand. The stock is light—middling 17¼@17¼c; sales to-day 150 bales; receipts 336; stock on hand 4779.

Boston, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 20¼c; sales to-day 500 bales; receipts 110; stock on hand 3500 bales.

Mobile, Sept. 15.—Cotton steady; middling 17¼@17¾c; sales to-day 150 bales; receipts 170; exports coastwise 7; stock on hand 10,498.

Augusta, Sept. 15.—Cotton was in good demand to fill orders, during the forenoon, at 17¼@17½c, but closed easier at ¼@¾c off; sales to-day 340 bales; receipts 300.

Memphis, Sept. 15.—Cotton firmer at 18c; receipts to-day 126 bales; exports 117.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 08@1 12. Corn dull at 78@80c. Oats 39@45c. Rye 75@80c. Tobacco is in good demand; sales to-day 142 hhds at $5 70@15 for the different grades; the receipts are light. Whisky 85@86c. Mess Pork dull, no sales. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¼c; sides 14¾@14¼c. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib 16¼c; clear sides 17½c; sugar-cured hams unchanged. Butter 20@25c. Eggs 20@21c.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Flour dull $4 50@5 50. Wheat fairly active; $1 01¼@1 08. Corn ¼@½c higher, closing at 62¾@63c. Oats 34@35c. Rye 69c. Barley $1 07¼. Highwines 84¼c. Provisions dull. Lard 15@15¼c.

Louisville, Sept. 15.—Bagging unchanged—29@30c. Cotton firm—18c. Grain and Flour unchanged. Provisions have declined. Mess Pork $30. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib 17c; clear sides 18c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib 15¾c; clear sides 16¼c. Prime Lard 15@16¼c. Hams 24@31c. Whisky, raw, 88@89c; stock light and the demand is good. Tobacco—sales to-day 104 hhds at $5@6 75 for frosted to good, and $7@13 50 for lugs, etc; market firm and unchanged.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No 2 red fall $1 05@1 07½. Corn steady at 67@70c for yellow. Oats 41@45c. Rye 62½@70c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Highwines 89c.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Sept. 15.—Weather clear. Thermometer 80. River rising slowly. The Arkansas is rising and has four feet seven inches to Little Rock.

Vicksburg, Sept. 15.—The steamboat R. J. Lockwood, passed up at 4, and the Susie Silver at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The river is falling. The weather cloudy and warm.

Louisville, Sept. 15.—Departed—Steamboat Bertha, for New Orleans. The river is falling slowly with 20 inches in the chute, and 4 feet on Portland bar. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—The river has 7 feet 1 inch of water opposite the city and is falling. Thermometer 78. Weather clear to-night.

Cairo, Sept. 15.—The river rose two inches in the last 24 hours. Thermometer 85. Departed—St. Marys, from St. Louis to New Orleans, at 5 A. M., and the Armadillo, from Louisville to New Orleans, at 2 P. M.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 15—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind N. E., light.

No arrivals nor departures.

A heavy rain squall was experienced here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The general direction was from the Northwest to the Southeast.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Sept. 15—12 M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind N. W., light.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamship Morgan.

London, Sept. 15—Noon.—Consols 92¼, 5-20s of 1862, 90¼.

London, Sept. 15—Afternoon.—Consols 92¼. 5-20s of 1862, 90¼. Turpentine 8s 6d a 8s 7d.

Liverpool, Sept. 15—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; estimated sales 15,000 bales; Uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9¼d.

Liverpool, Sept. 15—Afternoon.—Cotton market firm; estimated sales 15,000 bales; prices unchanged.

New York, Sept. 15—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; sales 800 bales; good ordinary 16c; low middling 18¼c; middling uplands 19¼c; middling Mobile 20c; middling Orleans 20¼c.

Futures quiet; middling uplands for September 18¼c; for October 17¼c; for November 17c; for December and January 16¾c.

London, Sept. 15.—Not having recognized the Republic of France, M. Thiers was not received at Downing street. During an interview at the French Embassy, Granville, replying to Thiers' propositions, said: "I do not see how England can interfere; but I think I may say that while preserving a strict neutrality, England will present to Prussia any proposition offered by France, and act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering a threat to Prussia. Nor can England positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make her.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The Democrats have nominated W. R. Anderson as Congressional candidate for the State at large, and Charles Ridgely State Treasurer.

Ignatius Donnelly will run for Congress in the St. Paul District, Minnesota, provided the Democrats make no nomination. Donnelly will run on the free trade platform.

New York, Sept. 15—Noon.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn and Pork dull. Lard quiet. Turpentine firmer—40 a 40¼c. Rosin steady. Freights firmer.

New York, Sept. 15—Noon.—Stocks are dull. Gold 113¾. Money 4@5. Sterling unchanged. 5-20's of '62, 112¼.

London, Sept. 15.—The bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Provisional Government of Paris would have been accepted by Prussia had Prussian exactions been accepted, embracing the cession of Alsace and Lorraine and the dismantlement of frontier forts.

The Provisional Government refuses to listen to any propositions surrendering French territory.

London, Sept. 15.—The *News* contains a letter from Berlin giving the views of the Prussian Government in regard to French affairs. Prussia will not negotiate with the present French Government, but proposes to occupy Paris, when the Regency, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif, will be assembled.

The restored Government will name commissioners to negotiate a peace. When this treaty is signed Napoleon will be released and France left to choose her own Government.

London, Sept. 15.—Intense eagerness is manifested to hear from Rome.

The blockade of the Elbe has been raised and vessels pass freely.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—Olozaga, the Spanish Minister at Paris, has been recalled, his offense being the recognition of the Republic.

This action of Olozaga was in violation of treaties whereby Spain is bound to await the action of other powers.

The *Picayune's* evening edition of yesterday contained these special dispatches:

New York, Sept. 15.—A London telegram reports that the Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Bonds have advanced ¼.

In Liverpool Cotton is buoyant. Americans very strong.

New York, Sept. 15.—Berlin telegrams say that Prussia seeks the restoration of the Regency, with which to treat for peace, after the capture of Paris.

Anxiety in Government circles in England is increasing, and it is rumored that Parliament will be convened in October.

The gates of Paris were closed last night, and passports are now required.

The work of the destruction of impeding obstacles to military operations in the suburbs and neighborhood of Paris still goes on. The St. Cloud bridge has been destroyed, that at Neuilly has been mined, and many buildings in St. Denis have been burned. Efforts are being made to establish grapevine telegraphs.

Americans in Paris will hoist the U. S. flag over their residences for protection. The Grand Hotel is closed, and the boulevards and cafés at night are empty.

The American Gen. Ripley will assist in the defence of the city.

Formidable gunboats patrol the Seine. The woods of Montmorency, St. Gratien, Henzein, Mendon and the forest of Bondy are in flames.

Paris will probably be completely surrounded by the Prussians by the end of the current week. All the English and Germans have been ordered to leave the city.

Anarchy is feared at Lyons.

The Russian, French and English fleets in Chinese waters will co-operate to avenge the recent massacres.

The *Times*, of last evening, publishes the following special telegrams:

New York, Sept. 15—10 A. M.—The *Tribune's* Berlin special reports that Prussia will only treat with the Napoleonic Government for peace, but then France may adopt any Government she chooses. The *Tribune* denounces this determination.

The *Times'* Washington special says Washburne telegraphed the State Department yesterday that Paris has three hundred thousand troops as garrison, and that extraordinary preparations are making for defence.

The *Times'* special reports there is official information in Washington that Prussia refuses any terms but those to be dictated by her in Paris.

The *Herald's* special reports that M. Picard, the new French Minister of Finance, says the Republic cannot stand against Prussia.

Other specials report Steinmetz removed; Favre opposing the Italian march on Rome, and the London Stock Exchange satisfied the war must go on.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS.—By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, literary editor of the Philadelphia *Daily Press*. With personal recollections and anecdotes; letters by "Boz," never before published; his last will in full; and uncollected papers in prose and verse. With portrait and autograph. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just published The Life of Charles Dickens, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, literary editor of the Philadelphia *Daily Press*. It contains, beside a full history of his life, his uncollected pieces, in prose and verse; personal recollections and anecdotes; his last will and testament in full; as well as letters from Mr. Dickens to various persons, never before published; and traces the entire career of the great novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter, to its unexpected and lamented termination on the 9th of June, 1870.

With a full account of the funeral service, and Dean Stanley's funeral sermon, preached in Westminster Abbey, on the Sunday following the funeral. It also contains a new likeness of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death, as well as his autograph. The whole is issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in green, red or blue, price Two Dollars a copy. Agents and canvassers are wanted, male and female, in every town, village and county in the United States, to engage in selling and getting subscribers to the above work, which is the best selling book ever published. Copies of the work will be sent to any one, per first mail, post-paid, on receipt of two dollars by the publishers.

A GOOD SYMPTOM.—Secretaries Boutwell and Fish voted against the recognition of the French Republic. Perhaps they would like to have an emperor in America, so that the one might be called Duke Greenbacks and the other Prince Red Herring.

Offices of Registration.

The State Registrar of Voters and Supervisors of Registration announced the opening of the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration on the 5th instant, to remain open until the 29th of October, at the following places in the various wards:

First Ward—405 Magazine street, between Terpsichore and Melpomene.

Second Ward—301 Magazine street, between Calliope and Gaiennie streets.

Third Ward—129 Derbigny street, between Perdido and Poydras streets.

Fourth Ward—Corner Tremé and Conti streets, up stairs.

Fifth Ward—141 Dauphine, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

Sixth Ward—Corner of Villeré street and Bayou Road.

Seventh Ward—14 Frenchmen street, corner of Victory street.

Eighth Ward—Corner of Post and Craps streets.

Ninth Ward—84 Louisa, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.

Tenth Ward—176 St. Mary, near Magazine street.

Eleventh Ward—756 Magazine street, near Washington street.

Prussian Losses.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of August 22, says: "At length the first official losses in the field have been made public. They only fulfill too completely the melancholy anticipations with which we saw the troops going out to the war. Although restricted to officers, and referring only to a few introductory engagements, they contain figures which will not easily be erased from the minds of men. I will just give you a few examples. As you may be aware, a Prussian regiment on a war footing has 3000 men, with 69 officers. Of these 69 officers the 74th regiment (Hanoverians) lost no less than 30 in killed and wounded at Wissenborg.

"The 77th (also Hanoverians) on the same occasion lost 25 officers; the 39th (Rhinelanders), 23; the 83d (Hessians), 19; the 95th (Thuringians), 16; the 82d (Hessians), 14; the 58d (Westphalians), 11; the 88th (Nassauers), 9; the 80th (Hessians), 8, etc. Still worse was it at Woerth, where the Prussians were for five mortal hours opposed to the French, who were stationed on the hills and could not be dislodged until taken in flank by Wurtembergers and Bavarians. There the 58th regiment (Posen) had 32 dead and wounded officers; the 59th (Poseners), 28; the 7th (King's Grenadiers—Lower Silesians and Germans Poseners), 35; the 57th (Lower Silesians), 29; the 46th (Lower Silesians), 23; the 57th (Lower Silesians), 30; the 6th (Westphalians), 28; the 37th (Westphalians), 25, etc. What terrible conclusions must be derived from these statistics in respect of the higher grades as to the number of casualties among rank and file I need not say. But the most frightful carnage of all in the earlier part of the campaign was at Spicheren, where steep and precipitous heights, defended by a tearing fire from cannon, mitrailleuses, and Chassepots were thrice assaulted in vain, and at last carried at the point of the bayonet. On this spot 10,000 Prussians, gradually increased to 27,000, and struggled against 40,000 French. Though the official list does not yet extend to this sanguinary encounter, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the private intelligence forwarded me, which gives the total losses at 2297, of which 811 are dead and 1486 wounded. Accordingly, every twelfth man was killed or wounded. Some companies left nearly half their men on the spot, as, for instance, the fifth company of the Forty-eighth (Rhinelanders) which went with 250 men into the fire and came out with 126, and the first company of the Eighth (King's Own, Brandenburgers), which, on the evening of the battle, consigned 107 comrades either to the grave or the hospital. Passing on to the tremendous three days' battle near Metz, we have but private intelligence, and this only referring to individual detachments; yet we know already enough to imagine the rest. On the 14th, in the action named after Pange or Courcelles, the Forty-eighth (Rhinelanders) lost 22 officers and 301 rank and file; in other words, about one-third its complement. A rifle battalion in the same locality was by the enemy's fire deprived of 9 of its officers and 270 rank and file, or a third of the officers and a fourth of the men. On the 14th as well as on the 16th—the latter being the battle of Mars-la-Tour or Vionville—the losses of the Prussians were comparatively greater than those of the French, the former being on both occasions greatly outnumbered, yet holding fast to the enemy with a bull-dog's tenacity, to give their main force time to come up and engage him in right earnest. At Mars-la-Tour the best blood of the country was spilt like water. Within a few minutes, by the unexpected onslaught of a mitrailleuse battery, Count Wartensleben, Count Wesdehlen, Baron Kleist, Henry VII., Prince of Reuss, Baron Grimm, Baron Witzleben, and many other noblemen of high rank and position, were killed. The grand finale at Rezonville, or Gravelotte, on the 18th, where the Prussian hosts at last assembled in strength, are said to have suffered a loss of 18,000 combatants, was worthy of the beginning. Nor did the French suffer less. In the three actions near Metz they had nearly 13,000 dead, and 40,000 dead, wounded and prisoners, together."

Marat Halesngh's Description of the Turcos.

(Strasburg Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.)

And speaking of the war, soldiers are more numerous in the streets than at Metz. They are gathered here from Algiers as well as Paris, and they are the more interesting, for here are the North Africans, known as the Turcos, a corps made famous for their exploits in the Italian war. There are over twenty thousand of them in the French army, and here they are swarming on the banks of the Rhine, ready to advance into Germany. It has been said in our country that these Turcos are not negroes, but Arabs, Moors, Algerines. There has been a notion of depriving these black men of the credit of their desperate exploits.

The truth is that the majority of them are not negroes, but that many of them are. I have seen dozens and scores of them with those strangely marked negro features of which it is necessary for politicians in America to speak with such profound respect. Some of them are a shade blacker than the blackest black men I have seen in our happy country. A tarred stick would make a white mark on some of them. There are Arabs too, and Frenchmen; and the shades of color are so fine and so various that it is puzzling sometimes to tell the Africanized Frenchmen from the Frenchified African. All wear the Zouave dress, including the red cap and tassel, and the sun when it has fair play has a powerful influence in harmonizing complexions. Great confidence is expressed in the Turcos as fighters. In stature and strength they are a good deal above the average of the French army. "The colored troops fought nobly," it will be recollected, was often officially certified in the American war, and it will be worth remembering when the deeds of valor of the Turcos are recorded that a full share of them must be attributed to full blooded black men.

Much is said of the activity of these troops, and the tall fellows walk as if they had the strength and agility of tigers. Their calves would grace an English footman, and they pick up their feet as if they were never in the way. The Strasburgers are a little shy of those sons of the desert, but they indicate amiability of temper. Half a dozen of them stopped two nurse girls on the street and made love to the babies they had in charge.

There was real African jollity and affectionateness in their grimaces and gambolings for the benefit of the babies. They may have had an idea that the way to touch the hearts of the girls was to win the confidence of the babies, but that was not the appearance the interview had, however reasonable the inference may be. The Turcos are not exempt from fondness for strong drink. One of them passed just now, supported by two devoted companions, "his eyes sot," and bellowing like a calf—a most ludicrous sound. The camp of the Turcos presents no peculiarities with the exception of the brightened complexion of the soldiers.

A Little Prussian Braggadocio.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The Prussian newspapers are very angry with the *Times* for having proposed a mediation between the French and Germans. The *Magdeburg Gazette* declares that the idea is so impertinent and extraordinary that it is difficult for any honest German to understand it. "The *Times* has the audacity to assert, in the same article, while admitting that the French, if victorious, would have rejected any intervention, that we should be satisfied with a compensation for our war expenses. Nay, it even says that what now should be done into propose conditions of peace to the belligerents, and as far as possible to enforce them. On the same day Gladstone said that care must be taken lest the victor should become too strong. People in England evidently have but an accurate notion of the extent of our military power. At this moment, although we have sent to France an army which is twice as strong as any that the French can bring against us, including their reserves, we have at home 126 battalions, that is to say, at least 150,000 excellent troops of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and these are ready, in conjunction with the even more powerful landwehr, to oppose any one who should attempt to 'enforce' conditions of peace upon us. Does the *Times* believe that the British fleet and the 20,000 men whom England is preparing for war would suffice to dictate to such a powerful nation as ours? . . . Any one that should dare to interfere with us in the work of thoroughly humiliating France, who, after our sons and brothers have perished by thousands, should be mad enough to ask us to settle the matter with a money compensation, may easily be involved in the destiny of Louis Napoleon."

GAMBETTA & CO.—The New York *Herald* thinks small beer of Gambetta & Co. It says:

"They are the smallest sort of demagogues. From such men France cannot expect much, for there is not much in them. She will be happy if they do not betray her, and, instead of organizing that resistance which the nation expects, make any terms with the enemy, however humiliating, that will leave them in a position to gratify their lust of power."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1870.

The Money market proper is without any material change. We still quote as street rates 1¼@1½ ₩ cent. ₩ month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1½@2¼ for first class business paper without collaterals, and for mortgage paper 10@12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum for A1, and 13@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 113¾@114, (against 114⅝ at New York), and closed at 113¾@113⅞, (against 114). The sales included $10,000 at 113¾, $10,000 at 113⅞, $10,000 at 113¾@113⅞; $15,000 at 113¾, $5000 at 113¾, and $1000 at 114. In Silver $1000 in American half-dollars sold at 111.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was quite active, the sales embracing nearly £40,000, of which about £6000 and £1300 bill of lading at 123⅛@123⅝; £10,000 at 123⅝@123⅞; £15,000 A1 clear at 124@124¼; £800 at —; £1700 private bankers' at 123⅛; £1000 bank at 126¼, and £1000 at 125⅛. Sterling may now be quoted at 123@124 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 125¼@125⅝ for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued steady and firm. The banks drew on New York at ¼ ₩ cent. premium, and the sales included $5000 and $15,000 commercial sight on New York at 3-16 premium, $10,000, $15,000, $17,000 and $25,000 at ⅛ and $10,000 commercial and $10,000 private bankers' at 3-32.

Operations in Stocks included 10 shares Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at $2 25, 200 do. at —, 20 Ship Island Canal at 20c, 50 do. at 33c. and 10 Sanitary and Fertilizing Co. at $10 50.

In Bonds $1000 new City Seven per cents sold at 71¾, $500 do. at 72¾, and $12,000 at 72¼.

$2700 City Fiscal Agency Certificates (interest from August 18) were reported at 84¾; $2000 (date not mentioned) and $600 (interest July and August) at 85; $2000 (interest from August 18) at 85¼, and $10,000 (interest from August 1) at 89¾. Dealers bought these at 85@88, (according to date), and the 7.30s at 74@—, and sold the former at 84@88¼, and the latter at 75@—.

The sales of Warrants included a small amount of new State at 74, $2000 at 75, and $4000 at 75¼; and $1500 Metropolitan Police at 94—a decline in the latter of 3c. from the lowest point yesterday. Dealers bought the former at 73¼@74, and the latter at 93@93¼, and sold the former at 75@75¼, and the latter at 94¼@95.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 20 ₩ cent. discount buying, and 18¼@19 selling.

LATER—Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Brokers met this evening. The attendance was small, and the only sale during the meeting was $3000 gold at 113¾. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Crescent City Slaughter House	3 25	—
Jackson Railroad	—	—
N. O. City Railroad	—	—
St. Charles Street Railroad	—	—
Germania National Bank	—	—
Crescent City Bank	—	—
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	—	—
Bank of America	—	—
Jefferson City Bonds	—	—
State Penitentiary Levees	—	—
Consolidated City Bonds	—	—
Railroad City Bonds	—	—
City Seven per cent. Bonds (old)	—	—
City Ten per Cents (1, 3 and 4 year)	—	—
Gold	113¾	—

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 1700 bales, at irregular prices, with a general tendency in favor of buyers, requiring a slight modification of our quotations, which we adjust as follows: Low ordinary 10@11c, ordinary 12@13c, good ordinary 15@15½c, low middling 16¾@17¼c, middling 17¼@17¾c, strict middling 18c—c, and good middling —@19¼c.

The market opened under the favorable influence of encouraging telegrams from Liverpool and rather higher pretensions on the part of factors, which checked operations; but later in the day parties came together more freely and the sales summed up the liberal amount noted above, taken partly for Liverpool and partly for the North. The demand was quite general, twelve brokers participating in the business, and the indications were that had there been a more ample supply the sales would have been more than doubled. Strict good ordinary and strict low middling sold in some cases above our outside figures for those grades.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement		[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day		[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		[illegible]

Receipts proper since Friday evening 2901 bales, against 1462 for the corresponding time last week and 4560 last year, and since August 31, 5425 bales, against 7304 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A lot of 10 hhds Louisiana Sugar, received yesterday, sold at 10¼@10¾c ₩ lb for common. The dealers are supplying the local trade at 10¼@10¾c ₩ lb for common, 11¼@11⅞c for fair, 12¼c for fully fair, 13c for prime, 13¾@13¾c for choice, 13¼@13¾c for yellow clarified, 14¼@14¾c for white. Plantation Molasses is quoted at 60@65c ₩ gallon; city refinery retailed 50@80c, syrup 90c.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Shannon, from Louisville, and Olive Branch, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The Texas quarantine has interrupted operations very materially, as buyers for Cuba are now holding back and using its influence to depress prices, which, however, are firm and unchanged, the supplies being inadequate for any demand. About 3000 bbls were sold to-day, of which 25 fine at $5 12½; 50 superfine at $5 40; 150 treble extra at $6 50; 50, 100 and 150 do. at $7; 150 choice extra at $7 25; 100 do. at $7 25; 150 do. at $7 20; 150 do. at $7 25.

CORN.—Is in fair demand but at lower rates. About 2000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 80 and 790 mixed and 290 white, mixed at 90c; 650 do. at 91c, 1500 and 2800 white at 93c, and 150 do. at 95c ₩ bushel.

OATS.—Are quiet but firm, with a light supply. 150 and 700 sacks Galena were sold at 60c ₩ bushel.

BRAN.—Is also quiet but firm, with a light supply at $1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Choice is scarce and in request at $29@30 ₩ ton. 100 bales fair Ohio River sold at $27 ₩ ton.

PORK.—The market is dull at $36 ₩ bbl for mess. We have heard of some sales at that price. It is retailing at $30@30 ₩ bbl.

LARD.—25 tierces prime sold at 17¼c, and 60 kegs do., in two lots, at 21c ₩ lb. Tierces are in supply and dull at 17¼c for steam-rendered, and 17¾c for refined. Kegs are scarce and command 20¾@21c ₩ lb.

BACON.—Is in light supply and only a retail business is doing at 15¼c ₩ lb for shoulders; 18¾c for clear rib sides; 19¼c for clear sides, and 24@25c for sugar-cured hams.

CORN MEAL.—A lot of 25 bbls kiln-dried sold on the landing at $4 35 ₩ bbl. From store it commands $4c ₩ bbl.

CHEESE.—200 boxes Western factory sold at 16c ₩ lb. The supply of choice is light and the demand is good. Inferior descriptions are neglected, and prices for them are irregular and nominal.

WHISKY.—Ordinary, or Indiana, is selling at 90@95c, choice, or Cincinnati, $1@1 05 ₩ gallon.

BUTTER.—Choice is in light supply and good demand; Goshen is retailing at 42@45c; poor and inferior is plenty and dull. Good Western is quoted at 25@30c; common Northern nominal at 25@30c; inferior 10@20c.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce
HON. EDWIN L. JEWELL
as a CANDIDATE for CONGRESS from the First Congressional District, for the long term, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. se13 1t

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO and PETERS STREETS,
(Late New Levee Street)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.
Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
sep14 1y

Headquarters Democratic Parish Committee,
No. 24 CANAL STREET,
Above Blackman's Temple of Music.

ALL foreigners favorable to the Democratic Party, who have not yet been naturalized and who are willing to become citizens of the United States, are invited to call at these Headquarters, where they will be furnished with the means of being naturalized free of charge.
P. O. PEYROUX,
Chairman Naturalization Committee.

City Taxes.
Department of Finance,
City Hall, New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1870.
WHILE this Department is preparing the Tax bills for delivery to the Court, Tax Payers can pay their bills without further cost.
I earnestly recommend all delinquents to avail themselves of this last opportunity.
JOHN S. WALTON,
Administrator of Finance.

Notice.
100 boxes Pennsylvania TOBACCO, first choice.
1,000 pieces GRENADE RIBBONS.
50,000 CIGARS of various brands.
For sale by GEO. ALCES,
No. 156 Rampart street.

SONIAT RICE MILLS,
PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.
THESE MILLS, having been considerably improved, are now ready to receive Rice and beat the same.
The STORES are immense, and the contents of one hundred and twenty barrels per day can be hulled.
No delay, therefore, will be experienced by planters in their work.
Each lot is taken up according to the date on which it was received.
TERMS—Nos. 1 and 2 ½ cent; No. 3 ¼ cent.
For further particulars, apply to
SONIAT BROS.,
Ramos Station, on the Jackson Railroad,
or to DUFAU, RHINE & CO.,
No. 34 Peters street.

To Democratic Voters.
CITIZENS OF FOREIGN BIRTH, who obtained naturalization papers during the months of July, August, September and October, in the year 1868, are informed that they will not be allowed to register on the naturalization papers obtained in those months. In view of this fact, they are requested to apply at once for new papers, and thus qualify themselves for registering and voting at the November election.
And voters generally are informed that the law requires a NEW REGISTRATION for 1870. None will be allowed to vote on the registration papers obtained in 1868. In view of this fact, let every Democrat go promptly and register. Below will be found a list of the
Offices of Registration:
FIRST WARD—405 Magazine street, between Terpsichore and Melpomene.
SECOND WARD—301 Magazine, between Calliope and Gaiennie streets.
THIRD WARD—129 Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras streets.
FOURTH WARD—Corner Tremé and Conti streets, up stairs.
FIFTH WARD—141 Dauphine, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.
SIXTH WARD—Corner of Villeré street and Bayou Road.
SEVENTH WARD—14 Frenchmen, corner of Victory street.
EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Post and Craps streets.
NINTH WARD—84 Louisa, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.
TENTH WARD—176 St. Mary, near Magazine street.
ELEVENTH WARD—756 Magazine street, near Washington street.
TWELFTH WARD—Magazine street, between Napoleon Avenue and Berlin.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Magazine, between Cadiz and Valence streets.
FOURTEENTH WARD—Magazine street, near the corner of Chestnut, in Greenville.
ST. L. DUPEIRE,
Sec'y Democratic Parish Committee.

ADVERTISERS
Of the City of New Orleans, seeking patronage from the people of the State of Mississippi, especially along the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, will advance their interest by advertising in the
"HANDSBORO DEMOCRAT,"
a paper of fourteen years standing, having an immense circulation throughout South Mississippi. It does the legal printing of six counties.
Terms—Very reasonable.
P. K. MAYERS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Handsboro, Miss., Sept. —, 1870.

Notice
I HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO. of this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1870.
S. HERRMANN,
L. LEVY,
JOS. ISRAEL.

Removal.
THE firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO. in Liquidation, have removed from 25 Chartres street to 40 Old Levee. sept 1m

Notice.
WE have this day entered into Copartnership, at No. 40 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, under the name and firm of HERRMANN, VIGNES & ISRAEL, for the transaction of a General Commission Business; also, as Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Wines and Liquors.
S. HERRMANN,
JOS. VIGNES,
JOS. ISRAEL.
New Orleans, September 1, 1870.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY
G. J. LORD,
192 .... Canal Street 192
Between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.
THE next annual session of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, 5th September, when the parents are expected to attend punctually. Parents who wish to place their sons here are invited to send them early in the season.
Prospectuses can be had at the establishment.

State Conservative Press Convention.
IN compliance with the provisions of a "Resolution" passed at a session of the State Conservative Press Convention, held on the 28th of April last, a Convention will be held in the city of New Orleans, on TUESDAY the 20th day of September, prox.
It is all important that every Conservative journal in the State should be represented.
Country newspapers throughout the State are respectfully invited to publish this notice.
C. WARD,
President Press Convention.
J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX, Secretary.

Special Notice.
N. O., J. and Great Northern Railroad.
CONSIGNEES OF THROUGH AND N. O. X. FREIGHT are hereby notified the delivery by the TRANSFER COMPANY HAS BEEN ABOLISHED.
Freight delivered at the DEPOT ONLY, AND NOT TILL PAID FOR, in order to FACILITATE DELIVERY and ACCOMMODATE CONSIGNEES.
NOTIFICATIONS stating amount of freight due will be served, WHICH upon presentation with check for amount, to the CASHIER, at the main office, on Camp street, they will receive order for delivery.
All damages, deductions and overcharges settled at the Depot, before delivery.
By order of the President.
SIMEON TOBY,
New Orleans Freight Agent.

Country Merchants and Planters.
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
NO. 31 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
(between Poydras and Lafayette streets.)
ARE prepared to offer to Merchants and Planters a large assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and at such prices as will not fail to please. 100 Double Barrel Guns, at $4, 5 and 6 each; 200 Single Barrel Guns, at $4 to $10 each; 500 Rifles; 500 Revolvers; 1000 dozen Pocket Knives, &c. Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Hatchets, Files, Scales, Saws, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Hooks and Lines, and every article in the Hardware line.
—Also—
100 Mexican SADDLES, at $6 each.
All our Goods are as low as can be purchased for Cash. The stock is not cut and superior. If you favor us with your orders they will be attended to and will give entire satisfaction.
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
31 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette.

G. L. FEVRE,
148 .... ROYAL STREET 148
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Receives by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf skins, Morocco, Kid and Sheep Skins, English Serges, French Satin, Terry Cloths, Galloons, Boot Webs, Shoe Trimmings.
Best Standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

J. A. D'HAMECOURT. P. DEGUILHEM.
J. A. D'HAMECOURT & CO.
THE undersigned have, this day, formed a Copartnership, and will continue the retail Dry Goods business under the firm of J. A. D'HAMECOURT & CO., at their new store, No. 283 Canal street, corner Rampart. Having enlarged their store and greatly increased their stock, they are prepared to offer EXTRA LOW PRICES to their friends and customers.
J. A. D'HAMECOURT,
P. DEGUILHEM.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1870.

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

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—TO—
134 .... St. Charles Street 134
OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.
Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

City Taxes.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Assessments,
City Hall, Room No. 15,
August 10, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE with Section Seven, City Ordinance No. Seventy-one, Administration series, notice is hereby given that the assessment of real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1870 is now complete, and will be open to inspection and correction at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 15, City Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), during thirty days, from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of either excessive or inadequate assessments will be considered.
M. MONZANO,
Administrator of Assessments.

The Imperishable Perfume!
As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water!
Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
No. 186 Poydras street, are prepared to furnish the best quality PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and PITTSBURG NUT COAL to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries, Steamships and Steamboats at lowest market prices.
Also, can now deliver, from Baton Rouge to any point on the coast, best Pittsburg Coal by the boat load.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.
Francisco Lladó & Co.,
IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK WOOD, 88 and 90 Maiden Lane, corner of Water street, New York.
All kinds of Champagne Corks always on hand at moderate prices.
Messages in Catalonia and Andalusia, Spain. Parties can be supplied direct from Spain, through us if desired.

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. 14 St. Charles street, New Orleans, L.
BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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, music, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Sixteenth Annual Statement.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870		[illegible]
Viz: Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine "	[illegible]	
River "	[illegible]	
Unearned and Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Rebate on Premiums		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Expenses, profit and loss, etc.	[illegible]	
Interest on outstanding scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profit		[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:

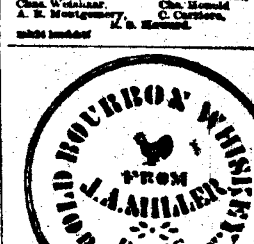
City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Scrips of Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledges, etc.	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of March, 1870.
F. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 9th May next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 9th May next, from which date all interest will cease.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums entitled to participation, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Charles Briggs, Ant. Carriere, Geo. A. Fosdick, E. Brugier, Chas. Lafitte, P. Anderson, Alfred Kearny, A. Frerichs, Geo. W. Dunbar, E. F. Stockmeyer, Geo. W. Hynson, Archd Montgomery, Henry J. Voss, R. Marquese, Chas. Wetzlaar, A. E. Montgomery, A. Lescart, Frank Williams, Thomas Byrne, John Thornhill, Jos. S. Wallis, George Foster, Andrew Stewart, J. B. Pothier, E. Pisqueto, Rudolph Sieg, H. F. Given, F. C. Black, Geo. G. Garner, Theo. H. Hunt, Chs. Hoveld, C. Cartiere, M. S. Howard.



OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the finest cooperage. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.
Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.

FOR SALE, ALSO,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.
Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by
CODD, SOLOMONDE & CO.,
90 MAGAZINE,
New Orleans, La.

TO THE EAST!
VIA
LOUISVILLE
AND
Ohio & Mississippi Railway.
The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and elegant equipment for passenger travel makes this the
BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
—AND—
All Points East and North East.
3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati
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 New Orleans at the General Office of the Co., corner St. Charles and Canal streets, also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels.
N. B. Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this Line are good on Mail Line Steamers and Mail Line Trains.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, J. L. GRISWOLD,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Gen'l Superintendent,
St. Louis. St. Louis.
THOS. DORWIN,
Gen'l Southern Ag't, Louisville.

GREGORY & DAVIS,
No. 1 1-2 Carondelet Street,
(Second door from Canal.)
GENERAL SEWING MACHINE AGENTS
And Dealers in
Machine Attachments, Needles, Cotton and Silk Threads.
—And—
Every Variety of Staple and Fancy Knit Goods.
Have just received from New York a fine assortment of
COLORED SILKS, THREADS BRAIDS AND BINDINGS,
Which they offer at reduced rates. The Ladies would do well to give them a call.
Will be prepared to repair all descriptions of SEWING MACHINES
with dispatch.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE
Medical Adviser.
BY DR. REZIN THOMPSON,
OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
Author of "Thompson on Fever," etc.
A FULL and Plain Treatise on the Laws of Health and Disease, and the theory and practice of Medicine, especially adapted for family use. As a household medical work it has no rival. It is endorsed by the most eminent physicians in the country, North, South, East and West. Its merits and reliability are thus placed beyond question.
This work is needed in every household. It is sound economy for even the poorest family to buy it. No book offers greater inducements to agents. Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials, to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 370 and 276 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.
Contractors for Roofing Felt to the International Exhibition of Paris, 1867.
DATE OF PATENT, October 24, 1868, 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 Nos. 36 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 durable than some 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 specially adaptable to hot climates. Its easy application and lasting material have made it a favorite Roofing material for use in all the Indies and other Colonies. Being not cumbersome 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.; is a great 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. G. LINGHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Carondelet street.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.	Price, 25 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children.	Price, 25 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.	Price, 25 Cents.

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
SHERMAN .... Capt. H. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. H. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS .... Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. —
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
Miner B. Crowell, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 5 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $60 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 30 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 Cuban's Line of Steamers. Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 189 Common street.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 5 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
CORTES,
Morris Nelson, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 5 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,
61 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
[illegible]
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, without change. The 7 A. M. train makes close connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction, and Humboldt. The 4:15 P. M. train makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST,
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—70 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run through to Humboldt, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train South arrives at N. O. ..... 8:40 A. M.
Mail Train ..... 11:45 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston—Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, G. T. A. M. C. R. R.
J. B. MOREY, G. T. A. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
[illegible]
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
The Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
Freight for all points of landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, Washington, Franklin, and St. Martinsville, received daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.
On Sundays a steam train will leave the New Depot at 8 o'clock A. M.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Lafourche and Lockport, for Belle and Lafourche, and for Morgan 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 4 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE.
On and after May 1st, 1870, the trains will leave either end of the road every hour. First trains from the Lake at 6 o'clock A. M. Last train from the city at 9 o'clock P. M., and from the Lake, going city to Old Depot.
A steam train will leave the New Depot on SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock, A. M.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning at 4 o'clock A. M. and the Lake one hour after for Depot.
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.
G. PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has good, should employ the very best of material, set of Teeth; to be determined to manufacture Vulcanite Teeth, at the above price. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Duperron's office, No. 64 Chartres street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 132 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most careful 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.

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. R. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium ones are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being tarnished by acids.

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 the professional business he will attend to his ability.

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, 305 St. Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting durable sets of Teeth at $20. The Doctor's manner of filling decayed teeth will convert a decayed tooth into a sound one, and warranted to be serviceable for years. The greatest attention and care in regulating 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 sure fit guaranteed.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

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, consented to open this beautiful place, as a Public Resort for families, and provide it with the accommodations respectable in the South. A band of accomplished Musicians, lately arrived from Europe, will discourse 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.
GEO. MERZ, Proprietor.

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

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

JOSEPH GRAFF,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
No. 37 Royal Street,
Between Chartres and Old Levee Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

P. & R. De Vergès,
—DEALERS IN—
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