The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1870.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LAST SESSION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Brussels correspondent of the New York *World*, in a letter dated September [illegible], published in the *World* of October 7, a résumé of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif on that memorable day when the Sedan disaster was announced, the absence of the Emperor moved and a Committee of National Defense constituted. The facts which are set forth by this correspondent show precisely what was done by the Chambers on that occasion, and that the Government now acting at Paris and at Tours is a sort of commission growing out of the exigency of the hour, and is not a Government established by the French people, although accepted by them out of the very necessity of their situation, for the purpose of organizing a defense of the country against its invaders. It will be observed that Jules Favre's proposition to overthrow the Imperial Government was not acted upon. On the contrary, the Emperor's authority is spoken of as being in "abeyance" that is temporarily set aside on account of the absence from Paris of the Emperor, and also of the members of the Regency appointed by him. The Favre Government then is emphatically a self-constituted Government. Tested by the facts attending its creation, and according to the public law of Europe, it is not a Government *de jure*. It is merely a Government *de facto*, and so recognized by the powers. It does not follow that the Imperial Government will be restored to power. The probability is that it will [illegible].

We now publish the letter to which we have referred as an important contribution to the history of the times:

It is but just now that the rubbish of material incidents surrounding the revolution of September 4 has been so far swept away, that one sees with precision political acts, and is enabled to draw lessons therefrom as to the *de facto* and *de jure* situation of public affairs. It could not but be that by-and-by there will be a recurrence to the events of last Sunday for the settlement of very important questions, and it is well enough now to put on record so much as appears free from doubt or dispute.

The terrible disaster to France of the Sedan Thursday, in the neighborhood of Sedan, did not obtain anything like official currency in Paris till Saturday night.

It was 9:30 o'clock on that evening, when M. Schneider, the president of the Corps Legislatif, summoned the Deputies to meet at midnight. It was 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning before business actually began. As a trifling indication of the pressure of things to speedily come, it is stated that while in ordinary times [illegible] were required for outsiders to enter the galleries, the public had that night free access. The first suggestion was that the sitting be secret, but the majority dissented. Here is another noteworthy point. President Schneider explained that the news from Sedan had to [illegible] with requests from many Deputies, caused him to exercise his legal authority to issue the summons for assembling. [illegible] asked Comte de Palikao to announce the facts, which he did briefly; but then added that, having but a few minutes before been called out of his bed to attend the sitting, he and the ministry were not prepared to go into a discussion, and asked an adjournment till Sunday, the hour rather the same day.

M. Jules Favre then said that he would not resist the adjournment of discussion, and in his own name and that of "a certain number of my colleagues," he submitted for deliberation a proposition (the text of which I give), adding that, at the next sitting, he would offer reasons which he had. The completeness and formality of the proposition indicate, it will be seen, that it had received careful consideration. It is the first act of the revolution of September 4, 1870:

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty are declared to be divested of the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution.

A governing commission consisting of [illegible] members shall be appointed by the Corps Legislatif, which commission shall be invested with all the powers of government, and which shall have for its special mission to offer every resistance to invasion and to expel the enemy from the territory.

Gen. Trochu is continued in his functions as Governor-General of the City of Paris.

Jules Favre, Cremieux, Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, Dessean, Garnier-Pagès, Larrieu, Gagneur, Steenackers, Magnin, Dorian, Ordinaire, Arago, Jules Simon, Pelletan, Wilson, Picard, Gambetta, Comte de Keratry, Guyot-Montpayroux, Tachard, Le Cesne, Rampont, Girault, Marion, Javal, Jules Ferry, Barthemont.

The only observation on the proposition was by M. Pinard, who declared, "We have not the power to declare a forfeiture of authority."

The sitting at 1:30 o'clock, adjourned till noon that day, when it resumed business. It was at the outset sparring between Keratry (democrat) and Comte de Palikao (Prime Minister) respecting the disposition of troops on the bridges over the Seine and in the Chamber, and then the Minister of War, in behalf of the ministry, offered the following proposition (the characterized as "certaining [illegible] of the present conditions of government" and a *projet de loi*:

A Council of Government and of National Defence is instituted. This council is composed of five members. Each member of the council is appointed by an absolute majority in the Corps Legislatif.

The ministers are appointed with the counter-signature of the members of the council.

General Comte de Palikao is appointed Lieutenant-General of the council.

Done in council of the Ministers, the [illegible] September.

For the Emperor, and by virtue of the powers intrusted to us by him.

EUGENIE.

It is undoubtedly the last official act in which the Empress gave her assent.

The Minister of War asked that his motion be voted *urgent*.

With the exception of pronouncing the absence of the Emperor and his dynasty, the two propositions are, in legal and practical effect, much the same. The first refers to the commission "all the power of government," which it naturally would, under the expulsion, while the second, by reason of the title of the council created, the same power undefined. It could not be construed as a supersedure of the Empress and the ministry, or only as a [illegible] body.

M. Jules Favre insisted that if the proposition of the ministry be declared of his own, having priority, should be of the same fate.

M. Thiers then, while "expressing his preference to the plan of M. Jules Favre on account of the clearness of the [illegible]," submitted a third signed by forty-five Deputies. It was as follows:

Considering present circumstances the Chamber appoints a Commission of Government and National Defense. A Constituent Assembly shall be convoked as speedily as circumstances will permit.

For this he asked a vote of urgency. M. Gambetta then demanded that "all three propositions be at once declared of urgency [illegible]." This was done, and the president recommended that the Deputies retire to the bureaux and "appoint a commission." All was done thus far by a sort of general consent, and the proposition of the president being agreed to, the sitting was suspended for twenty minutes. It will be observed there was no voting on the merits of either proposition separately, and not one on the suggestion of expulsion of the dynasty. The president merely proposed to appoint a commission, without specifying under which proposition. Here the lawful sitting of that Corps Legislatif ended forever!

It was during the recess that the crowd broke into the official and unofficial places of the Chamber. The President resumed his place, but the great majority, including most of the government members, refused to retire. M. Gambetta implored the "citizens" to await in dignity and deliberation the return of the Deputies deliberating in the *bureaux* upon the transfer of power. I literally translate his words. He added that the result of the Chamber's deliberations "will be in a great degree that which you (they) approved."

But at 3 o'clock P. M. (Sunday) the hall of the Chamber were filled with a crowd, insisting it, and the President, announcing deliberation impossible, left the chair, and the Chamber was in possession of the people.

Then it was the Left (the democrats) started to the Hotel de Ville, and proclaimed, in a general way, "The Republic," a distinctly "A Provisional Government." Then it was that the Prefect of Police announced to the Empress what had occurred and advised her to fly, which in a short time she did, from the Tuileries in a public cab.

Later on the same day members of the Corps Legislatif assembled again informally in another room. M. Martel, on behalf of the committee to which the proposals of Count Palikao, M. Jules Favre and M. Thiers had been referred, reported that they had by a majority decided in favor of M. Thiers's proposition. They had, however, modified it so that its terms were now these:

Considering the abeyance of authority, the Chamber appoints a Commission of Government and National Defense. This Commission is composed of five members, chosen by the Corps Legislatif. It will appoint the Ministers. As soon as circumstances will permit, the nation shall be called upon by a Constituent Assembly to pronounce on the form of government.

The committee had sent delegates to the members of the Chamber sitting at the Hotel de Ville in the interest of union.

This was all the business transacted at this sitting, but in the evening the Corps Legislatif again assembled, when, in the absence of the President and Vice President, M. Thiers presided. He announced the arrival of MM. Jules Favre and Jules Simon, for the purpose of replying to the conciliatory message sent by the delegates, and they were accordingly introduced.

M. Jules Favre then thanked the Chamber for its conciliatory message, announced the members of the new government, of which General Trochu had accepted the Presidency, to be MM. Arago, Cremieux, Favre, Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pelletan and Rochefort. "This last," he added, "will not be the least wise; at any rate, we have preferred to have him inside the government rather than outside."

It is made up, it will be seen, of the Deputies from Paris. M. Favre denied that any deliberation had been had on the legal condition of the Corps Legislatif. Then, after repeated prayers from M. Thiers not "to recognise or combat" the new state of things, and not to protest against it, but to retire each one to his home with dignity, the meeting separated.

The French Senate met on the same day at 12:30 o'clock, but adjourned without doing anything but avow, through individual members, devotion to the dynasty. It has never convened since.

This is the bloodless revolution of September 4, 1870.

It cannot be denied that after the surrender of the Emperor as a prisoner at Sedan, and the flight of the Empress, there was an absence and abeyance of executive authority. In legal form, the Corps Legislatif should have reassembled in form, and acted as a legislative body. It did not. It never voted the expulsion of the dynasty, or abdication of the Empress as Regent. A provisional government has, however, picked up the reins of government which the nerveless hands of the dynasty has dropped. It does not as yet call itself, in official language, a republic, but the government of national defence, and avows its purpose to straightway appeal to the people by a new Corps Legislatif. It is nevertheless a government *de facto*, and through it alone foreign nations can deal with France in ordinary affairs. Whether the King of Prussia will deem it safe for him to negotiate an armistice or peace therewith, remains to be seen. For any thing that has happened, in law, one would say that Napoleon could, if able to return to France, lawfully resume the executive authority he conferred *ad interim* on the Empress. Why could he not resume it, to negotiate a treaty of peace, sufficient in form, even when in Sedan and before the capitulation, or why can he not in Hesse Cassel?

As to the defense of Paris, Gen. Trochu acts in a double relation, or rather with a double source of authority. He is President of the new government, and has its sanction. He was also, by imperial decree, dated at Chalons, August 17, appointed Governor of Paris (previously legally declared in state of siege) and commander-in-chief of all its forces. Here, certainly, is a legal font of authority for everybody, including the King of Prussia.

Mississippi State Fair.

The Mississippi State Fair opens on Monday next, October 24, at Jackson, Miss. The programme is as follows:

Monday, Oct. 24—Opening address; entry, arrangement and classification of articles and animals.

Tuesday—One mile race, under saddle, for purse of $300; trotting in harness; baby show.

Wednesday—Pacing match; exhibition of milch cows—premium for best being $100.

Thursday—Young lady equestrianes; boy riders; Indian ball play; foot races; balloon ascensions.

Thursday Night—Indian war songs, dances, etc., around camp fire.

Friday—Firemen's parade; four mile race under saddle for purse of $200; saddle ponies; lady drawing; pigeon shooting match.

Saturday—Grand tournament; fast and slow races, and other amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be the usual noon matinee at the Academy of Music to-day. The principal feature of the programme is Cavanagh's very amusing piece, in which he personates the "Mad Poet of the Catskill Mountains." At night "The White Cat" is to be produced for the last time. The Gaiety Troupe close their engagement to-morrow night, and Monday night the popular Irish actor, Dominick Murray, appears.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,580, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with a total variation in time of only 25 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870.

THE LATEST PHENOMENON is a fluid without sediment and without bad smell, that renews the youthful honors of the head, however time may have blanched them, repeating the hue of nature to a shade. This marvel of science is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. It stands alone.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of the $12 Oride Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, and found the total variation in its time but one-half minute, 30 seconds and it retains the same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several of our men use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

3m

TESTIMONY.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effect of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI.—The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Henry, from New York the 12th, arrived at her wharf Thursday night, with a full freight and the following passengers:

[illegible]

Marine Intelligence.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. Henry, of the steamship Mississippi, arrived at this port last night, for the following transcript of the log of that vessel, which describes the disastrous effects of the recent terrible gale, of which we have had some particulars by telegraph.

Capt. Doane, of the bark Wm. Rathbone, also kindly furnishes us with the particulars of the loss of that vessel.

LOG OF THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, master, left New York October 12, with merchandise and passengers, to Low & Ludwigsen, had moderate weather and high eastwardly seas along the coast of Florida.

From daylight to dark passed eleven wrecks on the Florida coast. Eighteen miles south of Jupiter saw a brig ashore, head on, both masts gone; saw no one near her. She had white quarter bulwarks and hailed from New York. Five miles south of her saw a large ship ashore, stern on, masts broken off, stern and decks washed out, and the cargo, mahogany, on the beach.

The wreck of the masts and torn sails were hanging around her. Saw some men on the beach making signals; sent a boat to their assistance, but owing to the high sea running, could render them no aid. A few miles further south saw the wreck of a ship, completely broken up and piled up in a huge mass upon the beach, on which hung the name "Wm. Rathbone." The shore for miles was covered with general merchandise. I saw a large number of men upon the beach making signals; sent a boat in with a life buoy, life jackets and long lines to float them ashore. After the boats capsizing three times, succeeded in getting the captain into her. The rest of the crew being afraid to attempt it, the boat returned to the ship. The captain of the Wm. Rathbone, H. H. Dane, was unable to stand, his limbs being greatly swollen and blistered from the sun and gangrened. He had many wounds about his head and body, caused by parts of the wreck striking while being washed ashore. We did what we could for him, and landed him on Sand Key, where he could find conveyance to Key West. It is his intention to procure wreckers and return at once for his men and what cargo he can save. The crew are in no danger of starving; but from the large quantity of brandy peaches on the beach the captain apprehends a worse fate for some of them. He informed me that two days before we came along, one of his men brought him a life jacket marked "Mariposa," which had but just been washed ashore. On Monday morning one of his officers reported seeing the stern of a vessel on the beach, with the above name painted upon it, about fifteen miles north of Hilsborough Inlet. He reports wrecked stuff constantly coming on shore.

Three miles south of Hilsborough saw the three-masted schooner Jefferson Borden ashore; she belongs to Fall River, and was bound from Philadelphia to Key West with coals. Ten miles farther south saw schooner Ida Fowler on shore. North of Cape Florida a large dismasted ship ashore with flag of distress flying; we could not reach her, but sent a schooner to her assistance. Three miles south of Cape Florida saw a large schooner ashore. On Ragged Key saw a frigate ashore with masts standing and thirteen wrecking vessels around her. A few miles north of Carysfort Reef saw a dismasted ship ashore, head out. South of the same reef saw a bark ashore with fore and mainmast gone. Six P. M. saw a ship ashore on Rick's Reef. Night shut in and I could see no more wrecks.

For forty miles the Florida beach is strewn with general merchandise, cotton, empty cigar boxes, and portions of wrecks.

Twenty miles north of Cape Florida took from a boat the second mate and three men of the ship Wm. Rathborne and brought them to this port.

REPORT OF LOSS OF BARK WM. RATHBONE.

Left New York Sept. 21, and had stormy southerly winds until Oct. 7, and then took strong easterly gale; passed Hole in the Wall on the morning of the 8th, and made the Isaacs same evening, and hove to, being very thick and heavy from E. by N.; at 9 A. M. on the 9th, the weather clearing up and wind moderating, wore to the southward and made sail, and made Bemini Islands at 12 M.; 1:30 P. M. passed Gun Key; at 3 P. M., the bark being under double-reefed topsails and reefed mainsail, whole foresail and foretopmast staysails, was nearly hove on her beam's end by a heavy gust of wind, which blew away both foresail and mainsail; furled upper topsails and foretopmast staysail and brought the bark to the wind, heading up S. E. by S.; at 6 P. M. furled fortopsail, the wind blowing with great violence; Oct. 15, the gale increasing and canting southerly; at 8 A. M. wore to the northeast; during the day gale blowing with unabated violence, accompanied with hail and sleet; 10 P. M., moderating and clearing up; at 4 A. M., on the 11th, made the land, three miles distant; finding it impossible to work the bark off the lee shore by carrying a press of canvass, owing to wind and sea, let go both anchors and veered whole length of cables and held on for fifteen minutes, when the port chain parted and the bark payed off head to the southward and struck heavily, the sea making a clear breach over her; found it impossible to ease her of the masts; in less than one hour after the bark struck, she was completely broken up, all hands being saved on a portion of the stem that was run on the beach; on the morning of the 13th sent third mate and carpenter down the beach in search of assistance; they returned on the 11th, having been as far as Hillsboro, fourteen miles distant, and could find no aid; saw a steamer, bound south; could render us no assistance, on account of the heavy sea running; Oct. 17, saw a steamer, bound south, which proved to be the Mississippi, Capt. Henry, bound from New York to New Orleans, who hove to and sent a lifeboat ashore, which, after several attempts, succeeded in bringing me on board, owing to the persevering efforts of the first officer and boat's crew.

To Capt. Henry and his officers I desire to express my heartfelt thanks for their many kind attentions, in dressing my wounds and clothing me, and otherwise administering to my comfort.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Isaac Willets, cleared from this port for New York on the 4th inst., and sailed on the 5th. She carried no passengers, but had the following cargo:

1652 bales cotton, 224 bundles hides, 434 hides, 18 bales hides and moss, 29 barrels flour.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fever.—There were 12 deaths from yellow fever in this city for the last 24 hours reported, against 7 the day before. This increase is attributed to the recent severe change in the weather, as we understand no new cases were reported.

The Steamers Lee and Natchez.—The Lee not having beaten the time of the Natchez to Natchez, though beating her as far up as Bayou Sara, where she encountered impeding weather, Capt. Cannon, of the former, yielded the "champion horns" to Capt. Leathers at Natchez, saying he expected to call again for them. Capt. Leathers replied that he thought he would manage to keep them himself. So we may expect another trial of speed by the Lee, and then, mayhaps, by the Natchez.

Condition of Mr. Seelye.—We are pained to learn that Mr. A. B. Seelye, of Seelye & Taylor, proprietors of the cotton gunnery and oil seed factory, who was so severely wounded by the falling of a wall at the burning of their establishment, Thursday morning, was thought to be in a dying condition last night. He had three ribs of his left side broken, and was severely injured internally, in the neighborhood of the heart.

Sixth District Court.—Miss Caroline D. Hubbard vs. City of New Orleans.—In this case the plaintiff avers that she was engaged by the city of New Orleans, through its proper officers, as principal teacher in the Second and Third District Girls' High School, for the year beginning 1st September, 1869, and ending the 1st of September, 1870, at a yearly salary of $1200, payable monthly.

She alleges that she entered upon her duties on the 1st of September, 1869, and continued well and faithfully to discharge the same down to the 10th of June, 1870, when, without cause or provocation, she was discharged, and in violation of her contract notified that her services were no longer needed.

Petitioner shows that the regular scholastic term of the public schools consists [illegible] of ten working months, beginning on the 1st of September and ending on the 1st of July of each year. During the months of July and August no services whatever are required from the teachers of the public schools.

Plaintiff avers that she had fully completed her year's services, and was entitled to her salary in full. She received only $900, leaving a balance due of $300, for which amount she claims judgment.

Parade.—One company of artillery and two companies of infantry of the Louisiana Legion were on parade last evening on Lafayette Square.

Severe Fall.—Last night a man named Thomas Long fell down the stairs leading to the upper circle of the Academy of Music, and was severely hurt on the head, over the eye. He was taken to the Hospital. He was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Fire.—About a quarter before 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a fire broke out in a kitchen, owned by Mr. Bebee Decoux, near the Bayou Bridge. The kitchen was destroyed. Loss about $100. Cause of fire unknown.

Recorder Staes' Court.—Octavia Wilson, alias Malvina Garridel, colored, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to steal from the store of Mr. Schalk, No. 14 Chartres street. The Recorder sent her to prison. She is an old offender.

Serious Affray.—About one o'clock yesterday evening a difficulty occurred between two men named James Lane and Thomas Shore on Girod street, in which the latter was severely beaten and dangerously wounded by being struck on the head with an iron bar. Shore was taken to the Hospital and Lane arrested. The cause of the difficulty is not stated.

The Burned Beer Girl.—Anne Barbiere, the beer girl of the saloon No. 59 St. Charles street, whose hair was burned on her head, it is supposed accidentally in the saloon the other night, is, it appears, not dangerously injured, though somewhat despoiled of her beauty of face.

Serious Accidents.—About 6 o'clock last evening a boy named Wm. Lazier, 17 years old, and a native of this State, employed at the Crescent City Slaughter House, accidentally fell down and stabbed himself.

It appears the boy was getting out of a skiff and had a newly sharpened sheath knife in his pocket which was plunged almost to the hilt in the left side of his abdomen. He was conveyed to the Algiers Station and his wounds dressed by Dr. C. P. Ames, who pronounced it not dangerous.

About 4 o'clock Wednesday evening a carpenter on the steamer Grand Era, while at work on the wheel of that boat, fell, and it is feared was fatally injured.

The New York Herald on Collector Robb. Very Small Indeed.

Under the above head the New York *Herald* has the following article:

The death of General Robert E. Lee has impressed the public throughout the entire country with general feelings of regret. Old prejudices and party bitternesses, if any remained up to this time, seem to have been forgotten at the announcement of his demise. The State of Virginia, now loyal and Republican, proposes to give him a public funeral. The Governor addressed a message to the Legislature to this effect, which was at once responded to by a unanimous approval, and committees of both Houses were appointed to make the necessary arrangements. All the cities of the South were wrapped in mourning for a great public citizen, cultivated, highly gifted, Christian gentleman, who, if he erred—and no one believes that he erred consciously—survived the error, lived a noble, dignified life, and died in union with the whole people. Was it not a very small business, then, for the Collector of Savannah to cause the flag on the Customhouse there, which, in unison with the feeling of the community, was placed at half-staff yesterday, to be hoisted to its original position? Collector Robb telegraphed the information to Secretary Boutwell, alleging that the mark of respect to the dead was paid by his deputies without consulting him, and stating that much bad feeling existed among citizens at his conduct.

Secretary Boutwell approved the conduct of the Collector, for which he may not be blamable, assuming that the honor was intended to be paid to General Lee as commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies; but it does not appear that it is the case either in Savannah or anywhere else. Gen. Lee was a great citizen of America, learned to honor. Mr. Robb might have shut his eyes to that flag at half-staff and not bothered the Secretary about it. It is such very small matters that keep up the acerbity which every honest man in the republic desires to see abandoned.

The New York *Tribune* declares that "there is no governmental authority in France which could make peace." If this is true, what France really needs is General Grant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Department of the Somme in a State of Siege.

Contradictory Rumors of Movements on the Loire.

St. Cloud Fired by the Prussians to Conceal their Depredations.

The Valuables Were Removed Before the Fire.

The Prussians Forced to Retire from Stenay.

Rumored Loss of Steamer Cambria.

Serious Illness of Dumas pere.

HOME NEWS.

Report of the Agricultural Department.

Republican Troubles in Chicago.

Election Returns.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Oct. 21.—Engineers are forming entrenched camps where troops can be drilled and formed into corps.

M. Thiers has arrived here.

Rouen, Oct. 21.—Gen. Bourbaki and staff have passed towards Lille.

A body of the enemy crossed the Loire and marched towards Magne.

Tours, Oct. 21.—There are contradictory rumors of the enemy's movements on the Loire. The impression is they have abandoned the movement in this direction, and are advancing in force toward Normandy, where there are fewer troops to oppose them.

The French army of the Loire are in camp, improving daily, and discipline is vigorous. Numberless soldiers have been shot for disobedience. The men are now in fine condition.

French scouts near Blois captured a number of Uhlans.

It is positively asserted that the Prussians fired St. Cloud to conceal their depredations.

Citizens assert that the valuables were removed before the fire.

The Government has appropriated 100,000 francs to Chateau Dun, as a tribute for its heroic defense.

Tours, Oct. 21.—It is positively contradicted by the Government that Beyer's visit to the King related to the capitulation of Metz. Bazaine's object was to get permission to remove the wounded, invalids and children, for humanity's sake, which request was refused.

Tours, Oct. 21.—Gambetta urges strong measures against political persons agitating Lyons, Rouen, Tours and other places. He says: At the present time such persons are dangerous enemies and traitors, and should be treated as such. Other members of the Government are more timid for fear of compromising Republican principles.

Preparation are completed for the removal of the Government southward at a moment's notice. A strong guard is kept mounted at all times to escort the archives.

Rouen, Oct. 21.—The Germans are eager for a fight. Gen. Briand commands the troops at Lyons.

Orders have been issued to victual Lyons for 75,000 men for two months. The troops in the rural districts are ready and waiting orders to march hither.

Versailles, Oct. 21.—The Parisians fired steadily all last night on the outposts.

On the 17th the Prussians occupied Mount Didier.

The Prussian commandant at Stenay was forced to retire from Stenay on the 11th by sorties from Montmedy.

Rome, Oct. 20.—October the 28th has been fixed for the entry of the King of Italy.

London, Oct. 21.—The Agents of Anchor line, at Glasgow have received confirmation of the loss of the Cambria Wednesday night. A sailor who was saved is now in Londonderry. His name is Gartland. He is a native of O'Meagh, Ireland. No tidings of the missing boat.

London, Oct. 21.—The *Journal* published by the Prussians here confirms the report that Beyer's visit to the King was to treat for the surrender of Metz.

Severe measures have been practiced on foreigners found in arms on the French side.

The French are shelling Meudon.

The *Siecle* says 700 chests of arms have been received at Cherbourg from England.

London, Oct. 21.—The ship Odessa, from New York, stranded at the mouth of the Weser. Crew saved.

London, Oct. 21.—Dumas *pere* is lying insensible from paralysis, and is in a dying condition. His son and daughter are with him.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the appointment of Morton, says:

A thoroughly incompetent person is selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed first to bully, and next to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England.

The Catholic Hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the action of the Italian Government in occupying the Papal Territory. They call upon all good Catholics to form prayer unions to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to prepare documents on the subject which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament.

London, Oct. 21.—The Department of the Somme has been declared in a state of siege, and energetic preparations have been made at Amiens for defense.

The force of 20,000 Prussians which was advancing on the city has returned to Breteuil.

London, Oct. 21.—A boat, containing a sailor and the corpse of a girl, was picked up off Innes Haven Head. The sailor stated that the steamer Cambria, from New York, at 10 o'clock at night, struck Unishtrahai Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats left the steamer. Their fate is unknown. The sailor reports his boat upset, and that all but him were drowned.

A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris, last night.

London, Oct. 21.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* before Metz telegraphs to-day that the negotiations for the surrender of Metz have failed, and the enemy has returned to town. Marshal Bazaine proposed to surrender all his own army on the same terms as the French received at Sedan, except that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold that fortress, thus releasing at least one division of the investing army. Von Moltke refused these terms because the reduced garrison could hold out longer than the entire body of troops now there. An early surrender of the place is expected.

Bitsche was yesterday invested by 8000 men with heavy guns from Strasburg, and the siege of the place will be pushed.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—The object of Keratry's visit is variously stated. He made no official announcement. The general opinion is he seeks offensive and defensive alliance, representing that Italy will join France. His mission will certainly fail.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—Topete's organ advocates liberal reforms for Cuba, and urges the Government to seek glory in that direction. Prim makes no disclosure of his policy or intentions.

It is reported that the candidature of Duke Costa for the throne has been definitely accepted.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 21.—The afternoon's *Commercial* says:

A telegram from London, dated the 20th in the evening, reports the losses of the steamer Cambria. As the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor line, left this port on the 8th inst. for Glasgow it might be considered as referring to the latter, but the agents here of the Cambria have received no news of any disaster to that vessel, and the report is either false or it refers to some other vessel. A British vessel of the same name, bound from Bahia to Galveston, was wrecked on the bar of the latter port on the 6th inst.; but no lives were lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Grant has signed a proclamation appointing the 24th of November as a day of thanksgiving.

Gen. Copran and J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, will visit the Augusta, Ga., fair.

Senator Cameron was struck with apoplexy at Baltimore and sent home in a special car.

The Democratic Congressional Committee have issued an address, congratulating that party on their successes in the recent elections, and urging the Democrats to a renewal of exertions.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Agricultural Department issues the following:

Cotton—The increase in the growth of cotton was estimated in July at 12 per cent. The appearance of the crop on the 1st of October was reported as follows: Below an average in condition—Mississippi, 1 per cent; Alabama, 4; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 1; Tennessee, 3. Above an average—Texas, 5 per cent; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 2; South Carolina, 4; North Carolina, 7.

Combining the elements of average planted, and the condition of the same on the 1st of October, the natural expectation and other circumstances being equal, would lead to a comparison with last year as follows: North Carolina, 15 per cent. increase; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 5; Florida, 9; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 10; Texas, 30; Arkansas, 15, and Tennessee 1. This would give a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales, but the indications of the season thus far and the reports since October 1st, and the probabilities of a favorable autumn for maturing and picking the top crop, do not prognosticate a return of the remarkably favorable experience of the past season.

In 1869 discouragements and drawbacks appeared with the plant in spring, and gradually disappeared, the season culminating in almost unexampled favor, with an exemption from destroying frosts, blighting rains, insects and disease.

The present crop was vigorous in early growth, running to weed rather than boll; it was then burned with the draught in August, and subsequently flooded with rain in September. It has endured vicissitudes unfavorable to a continued fruitfulness, as a general shedding of forms and occasional rotting of bolls attests. The boll worm and army worm have been at work in places, and the rust is more or less prevalent in all the cotton States.

The opening of the later bolls is unusually well advanced in most places, and the last picking promises to be light. These indications instead of pointing to an increase of a third of a million bales under it probable that the present crop will be no larger than the last, and if the remainder of the season should be very unpropitious a reduction of 250,000 bales might be the result. Another month or two will determine whether the present crop shall be limited to 3,000,000 bales or rise to 3,500,000, as predicted early in the season.

The promise of an average crop upon the present area in cultivation has reduced the price to 15 cents per pound or to the very verge of profitable cultivation, and correspondents are already reporting the ruin of planters who grow cotton exclusively, and buy all their agricultural supplies.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Weather bad. Cables slow.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Agricultural Department publishes the following:

A large increase in the product of cane sugar is regarded as certain. For several years past a considerable part of the crop has been used as plant cane for attending the area of cane culture. This extension is beginning to enlarge productions materially, and will aid, in connection with the fine condition of the growing plant, to swell the sugar yield of the present year. The average condition of the crop in Louisiana is placed at eleven-tenths, or 10 per cent. above a medium. In Texas the prospect is equally favorable, and generally favorable returns come from the limited sugar area of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. In Brooks county, Ga., in Liberty county, Fla., and in Rapides and West Feliciana parishes, La., a deterioration of condition from drought is reported. Our correspondent in Iberia parish, Louisiana, gives an illustration of the progress of cane growing in that State. The quantity of cane planted is greatly in excess of last year. New mills are going up all over the parish, and a season of general prosperity is apparently at hand.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a liquor dealer's tax for the first twenty-five thousand dollars of his sales is a special tax, and not a tax sales and that in making up that $25,000 he should include his sales of malt liquors and all other sales except those of tobacco. He also decides that the tax on the sales of malt liquors on and after October 1st, 1870, was repealed by the act of July 14 last, and that in rendering their monthly returns of sales, liquor dealers should hereafter be required to report only their sales of foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Mr. Needell, of the *Tribune*, published a card this morning withdrawing his name from the contest for the Republican Congressional nomination. He assigns as a reason that he cannot consent to combat the employment of the means and influences brought to bear in the canvass against him. Neither will he struggle for the control of the Convention by the employment of means that he deems disreputable and corrupt; that he cannot be induced to purchase votes and pack ward delegations, or give improper pledges to individual cliques or rings, and that his friends will be compelled to contend against appliances which will render a free and unbiased election of a candidate simply impossible. He therefore declares he will not let his name go before the Convention under such circumstances.

New York, Oct. 21.—The steamship Cambria, reported lost, took 127 passengers, 17 in the cabin, 18 intermediate and 67 in the steerage. Among the passengers was Gen. Dawes, of Illinois. The cargo consisted of wheat, flour, cotton, cheese, fish oil, apples and barrel staves.

New York, Oct. 21.—The crew of the missing steamer Mariposa, consisted of Capt. Willetts and 35 crew. Value of cargo $100,000.

Commissioner Osborne decides that Federal election officers have no power to make arrests. All prisoners arrested by them have been discharged.

New York, Oct. 21.—Arrived—Francis Wright from Havana.

New York, Oct. 21.—Arrived—steamers Australia, Whiting and Sandford. Arrived out—Java and Helvetia.

Columbus, O., Oct. 21.—Official returns from 87 counties in Ohio, and the reported figures from the remaining counties give Sherwood, (Rep.) for Secretary of State, 221,709, and Heisley (Dem.) 204,957 votes. Sherwood's majority 16,751. Republican loss in Ashtabula county is 1412. The total vote in the State was only 420,552, a falling off of 35,761 on last year.

Campbell (Dem.) has 53 majority over Schenck for Congress in the 3d District; Lamison (Dem.) has 3060 majority in the 5th District; Foster (Rep.) has 770 majority in the 9th District; Bingham (Rep.) has 449 majority in the 16th District, and Ambler (Rep.) 2177 majority in the 17th District.

Galveston, Oct. 21.—A negro killed the German servant girl, and attempted to shoot the daughter of A. Flake, to-day. The coroner's inquest shows no provocation for the deed.

A slight frost is reported at Houston.

Atlanta, Oct. 21.—Thirty thousand people attended the fair to-day.

Gov. Bullock is charged with using the name of the State Treasurer on $1,250,000 of bonds without his knowledge.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 21—Noon.—Cotton opened steady; middling uplands 8½d.; Orleans 9d. Sales 12,000 bales. Week's exports 19,000; speculation 2000; stock 539,000; American 107,000. Receipts 64,000; American 25,000.

London, Oct. 21.—5-20s of 1862, 89¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 21—Evening.—The chief feature is the decline of gold and the sudden ease borrowing rates for gold is attributed to a rumor that it is Secretary Boutwell's intention to anticipate the November interest without rebate.

The gold withdrawn from the market yesterday restored the present manifestation of cash gold for high borrowing rates, and demoralizes foreign exchange and interferes with the legitimate exports of trade of country.

There are rumors afloat that Secretary Boutwell is negotiating with some German Bankers to put the funding bill into practical operation, and is endeavoring to get up a grand combination to take the new 5 per cents, and call in the 6s.

5-20s of 1862, 112⅛; 64s, 111⅜; 65s 112⅛; new, 110⅛; 67s, 110⅛; 68s, 110⅛.

Tennessee's 62¾, new 60¼; Virginia's 61¾, new 63; Louisiana's 67, new 63; Levee 8s 70, 8s 87; Alabama's 101, 5s 70; Georgia's 80, 7s 90; North Carolina's 47, new 27; South Carolina's 80, new 67.

New York, Oct. 21—Evening.—Cotton closed very strong. Sales to-day 1000 bales. Middling uplands 16⅛c. Flour quiet and firm; superfine $5 30@5 50. Wheat in moderate export demand; winter red and amber Western $1 37@1 40. Corn dull and heavy—82¼@83¼c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy—$26. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull. Groceries quiet. Freights firm.

Wilmington, Oct. 21.—Receipts of the week 1813, exports coastwise 1660, sales 405 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¾c; sales of the week 5000; receipts 7800; exports to Great Britain 1762, to the Continent 2325, coastwise 2185; stock 26,382.

Charleston, Oct. 21.—Sales to-day 500 bales; receipts 2085; exports coastwise 637; stock 24,069; receipts of the week 12,704; exports to Great Britain 1546; coastwise 5382; sales 4500.

City Point, Oct. 21.—Receipts of the week 977 bales.

Providence, Oct. 21.—Receipts of the week 10 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 21.—Sales 100 bales. Receipts 3196. Exports to Great Britain 2255. Coastwise 3756. Stock 46,390. Receipts of the week 24,168. Exports to Great Britain 4970, which includes 2715 omitted from the last report. Coastwise 12,345. Sales of the week 7000.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 21.—Passed up—Belle Lee at 7 P. M. Down—Susie Silver, near morning; R. E. Lee at 7 P. M.; Harry Owens at 3 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Louisville, Oct. 21.—Departed—Johnston for New Orleans. River about stationary, with 16½ inches in the chute and 5 feet on Portland bar. Weather clear and pleasant.

Norfolk, Oct. 21.—Sales to-day 169 bales; receipts 773; exports coastwise 169; stock 2080. Receipts of the week 4095; exports coastwise 3484; sales of the week 815.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Oct. 21.—A split in the Republican party has been consummated by the exclusion of those under the leadership of Collector Murphy from a regular meeting.

The Murphyites held a separate meeting, and resolved to support the candidates of the Independent Democrats for local offices, and request Federal interference by force, if necessary, on election day. The Tammany Hall party was denounced for opposition to Congressional laws.

The meeting of Regular Republicans did nothing but discuss a resolution urging the State Central Committee to greater efforts. This was regarded by some as an insult to the Central Committee.

The resolution was finally referred to a committee. A committee was appointed to confer with the outsiders.

Finally the meeting adjourned.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The *Staats Anzeiger* advertises a loan of six and a half million thalers at 8½ per cent., payable in six months.

Only 250 citizens were killed at Strasburg.

At Verdun, as at Paris, the French are squandering their ammunition.

London, Oct. 21.—Specie in the Bank of England has decreased £[illegible].

Florence, Oct. 21.—Mazzini has been ordered to remain at Leghorn.

London, Oct. 21.—It is stated that the United States Government has ordered Burnside, Sheridan and Forsyth to return to London immediately.

The *Gazette de Cologne*, which makes the statement, says that owing to the suggestions of these gentlemen, United States Minister Washburne has been so unenergetic that he has been compelled to demand reparation for the frequent arrest of Americans as spies.

London, Oct. 21.—*World's* Special: Twenty thousand people marched into the palace yard and organized a meeting sympathizing with Republican France.

The speakers denounced King William. Allusions to Bright's apathy were received with cries of "Shame."

Gladstone's Government was bitterly reproached for abstention.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of pensions to German princes, and declaring that the sooner Kings and Queens are abolished the better.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Senator Morton's friends say he declines the mission to England.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—A large assembly witnessed practical operations of the California steam plow. Their verdict was favorable to its adaptability West and South.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The block of buildings bounded by Market, Mission, Fremont and Beal streets was burned last night. Loss, one million dollar.

Warmoth at Shreveport—Declines Social Equality.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 15th inst., comments as follows upon Governor Warmoth's visit to that place:

Gov. Warmoth, Gen. Sheridan and P. B. S. Pinchback addressed quite a large audience, more whites than blacks, yesterday from the stand at the corner of Market and Texas streets. We were gratified to see that the crowd were orderly, and gave respectful attention to the speakers. There was less disturbance than we have been accustomed to witness in political meetings. No one replied on the part of the Democratic party; and a knowledge of this fact gave the speakers large attitude in their assertions. We shall not review the speeches or arguments, but would remark that Gov. Warmoth is a young man of rather attractive personal appearance, has a good delivery, and is a very plausible debater. He is much more youthful in appearance than we had supposed. His line of argument was an attempt to prove that the Radical Legislature had been less extravagant than the Democratic one of 1867. He incidentally paid a very high compliment to the carrying capacity of himself and colleagues by the assurance that they had not stolen more than they could carry.

Gen. Sheridan, the elephant of the caravan, is a good-natured looking personage, indulged largely in anecdote, in which he has undeniable talent, and on occasion rises into genuine eloquence. He is unquestionably a good stump-speaker. His attempt to create an antagonism of the poorer classes against those whom he called rich, because of the law of the late Confederate Congress, exempting from military service those who owned twenty slaves, was in miserably bad taste, and added nothing to the strength of his argument. All know the object of that law was to secure a supply of provisions for the army, which were as essential to the prosecution of the war as men. Moreover, men who were rich before the war are poor now, and rice versa. So this claff caught no birds.

Pinchback followed Sheridan. He is a very bright mulatto, showing very little of the African blood. His language and manner are very good, and his ideas much more logical than that of either of his predecessors. He claimed that his mission was to heal the strife between black and white; but to bring about a proper feeling of mutual good will, it was necessary that the white people recognize the right of a colored man to drink at the same bar, put up at the same hotel, ride in the same car, and send his children to the same school with the white man. He seems to have no special love for the Radical party per se, and evidently felt no dread of the party lash. He doubtless fully appreciating the insincerity of the carpet-bag fraternity in preaching equality, and yet refusing to practice it. He may have heard of a little incident that occurred at the Brooks House upon the arrival of the Warmoth party. Mr. Brooks, no doubt, innocently supposing that the Governor could have no objection to such an arrangement, as with the colored drivers in the same room with him, when he was eventually protected against it—asserting that he couldn't stand that.

We have given a fair though very brief sketch of the meeting, and will close with the remark, that we doubt if a single convert was made. The speeches of Warmoth and Sheridan were full of sophistry and bold assertion. The Governor in claiming that his hands were pure, failed to figure out the difficult problem of how a man on a yearly salary of $8000 could honestly accumulate in three years over a quarter of a million. No effort was made by either speaker to explain away the Slaughter-House bill, the Ship Island Canal bill, or the outrageous legislation which has fastened upon the State an increased number of office-holders, who must, of course, be fed from the public crib. Sheridan daintily touched upon the Chattanooga Railroad bill, because this was the least infamous, and because it was honestly endorsed by a few honest Democrats in New Orleans.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1870.

We have no change to report in the Muggy market. On the street A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 1@1½ ℔ cent. ℔ month, and good to A1 business paper at 9@2% and 3, and mortgage paper at 10@11 ℔ cent ℔ annum for A1 and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 111⅝@112, (against 112⅛ at New York,) and closed at 111⅝@111¾, (against 112⅝). The sales included $2250 at 111¾, $7000 at 111⅝, $3000, $4000, $5000 and $7500 at 111, $2000 and $40,000 at 112, and $3000 and $5000 at 113¼. We note also a sale of 100 twenty franc pieces at $3.81, gold, each. Nothing reported in Silver, except a small amount at 108¼.

The transactions in Foreign Exchange were again of moderate extent, and under the decline in gold rates were easier. The sales of Sterling embraced about £40,000, of which £4000 bill of lading at 120¾@120⅞, £3000 at 120¾, £6000 at 120⅝@120⅞, £5000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 120¾@121, £2000 and £3000 A1 clear at 121, £3000 first class at 121⅝@121¾, and £1000 bank at 122. Sterling may now be quoted at 120¾@121 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 122@122¼ for bank.

We have no alteration to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks continued to draw on New York at ¼ ℔ cent. discount, and the sales included $10,000, $20,000, $20,000 and $30,000 bank sight on New York at ¼ discount; $5000, $20,000 and $35,000 commercial at 7-16; $40,000 and $50,000 at ⅜, and $10,000 thirty days' sight on New York at 1⅜.

The sales of Stocks included 100 shares Slaughter-House at $17 50 and 50 at $17 75; 2 old Pontchartrain Railroad Company at $70; 20 St. Charles Street Railroad at $60 50; 3 Germania National Bank at $131 and 5 do. at $142 50. We heard also of 200 Slaughter House at $17 25.

In Bonds $2000 City 7, ℔ cent, new sold at 73, $1500 at 73½, $500 (small) $700 and $15,000 at 73¾, $35,000 at — and $3000 old (yesterday) at 71⅞.

$200 Fiscal Agency Certificates (July 18) sold at 86¾; $3000 7.30s at 77¾, and $1500 do. at 77¾.

Dealers bought State Warrants at 72@72⅛ for new, and Metropolitan Police at 97@97½, and sold the former 73@74, and the latter at 98@98½.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 18@20 discount buying, and 16 selling.

LATER—No sales were made at the Board of Brokers this evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Levee Steam Cotton Press	65 00	57 00
Crescent City Slaughter-house Co.	18 00	17 50
Barbarin Gas Light Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City R. R. (ex-divid)	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad City Bonds (with coup.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven per cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We quote:

Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech'n's and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoples' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter-house	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Valley Navigation Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Valley Levee Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Insurance Co. Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Co. (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum and Coal Oil Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Lottery Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pelican and Phoenix Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
NO City Railroad (with divid.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne St. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Sixes of 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Sixes (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Penitentiary Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Levee Sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Levee Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Five Per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Ten Per Cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Fiscal Agency Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 7.30 Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Coupon Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 6500 bales at an irregular advance on the reduced quotations of yesterday of ⅛@¼c. We now quote low ordinary at 9@9½c, ordinary at 11@12c, good ordinary at 13½@14½c, low middling at 14¾@15c, middling at 15⅛@15¼c, and strict middling at 15¾c.

The demand continued active throughout the day, and, although the supply appeared to be hardly sufficient for such a large business, the sales embraced the amount noted above, which is much the heaviest reported this season. Nineteen brokerage houses participated in the movement. Although we give 14¾c as the inside figures for low middling, there were several sales during the morning at 14¾c, but we met no one who alleged that it could be bought under 14¾c at the close. Hence, while before 12 M. 14¾@14¾c were fair quotations, at 3 P. M. the market could not be quoted under 14¾@15c. In fact, as high as 15c was paid during the morning for strict, and toward the close both 14¾ and 15c.

The sales for the past three days sum up 12,850 bales, and including 500 more than was reported on Saturday, making a total for the week of 26,200, against 16,700 last week and 15,200 the week before. Week's receipts 27,319, embracing 2641 from other delivery ports and 24,678 proper, against 19,480 proper last week and 2,719 last year. Receipts proper since August 31st 98,211 bales, against 11,739 last year. Week's exports 18,956 bales, including 13,489 to Liverpool, 1405 to Falmouth for orders, and 4123 to New York.

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]

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Friday evening 2,678, against 19,480 last week and 25,719 last year, and since August 31st 98,211 bales, against 117,391 last year.

TOBACCO—The market is yet without any movement, except an occasional sale for German account, as there are no other buyers at present in the city. Transactions since our last report are confined to 25 hhds at 9½c, and 35 on private terms. Holders anticipate a good demand in a short time. Receipts are very small, but the stock on sale is large and well assorted. Prices are irregular and we omit quotations.

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—hhds		[illegible]
Arrived past three days	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports past three days	[illegible]	
Exports previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared		[illegible]

SUGAR—There were receipts this morning of 30 hhds new crop, which sold at 11@11½c for fair and 12½c for prime.

MOLASSES—The receipts of new this morning comprised 120 bbls and 38 half bbls, all of which were sold at 77@c for fair, 80@87c for prime, and strictly prime, and 88c for choice.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, but very firm, although the demand is limited. There is considerable inquiry for choice extra at $6 75 ℔ bbl, which price holders refuse to accept. Superfine is quoted at $5 75, double extra $6 50, treble extra $6@$6 75, choice treble $6 50@6 75, choice $7@8. The sales to-day are confined to 2000 bbls, of which 150 and 200 double extra at $5 50, 100 do at $5 60, 150 choice extra at $7, and 200 treble extra on private terms.

CORN—The market is dull, with light supplies, but there is a scarcity of choice white, which is in request. It is quoted 73c ℔ bushel; 300 sacks mixed sold at 72c.

OATS—Are in light supply with a limited demand; 59@55c ℔ bushel for St. Louis.

BRAN—Is scarce and firm at $1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues scarce and in request at $36 for prime Western; $38 for choice.

PORK—Holders are asking $28 50 ℔ bbl for mess without effecting a sale. It is retailing at $27@28 ℔ bbl.

BACON—Five casks clear sides sold at 20¼ ℔ lb. Shoulders are jobbing at 15¼c, clear rib sides 18¾c, clear sides 20c, sugar-cured hams 21@27½c.

LARD — Continues scarce and firm. Tierces are quoted at 16¾@17¼c; kegs 18@20c ℔ lb, as in quality.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western and Northern is selling at 21@22c ℔ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 14¾@15c ℔ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand is still confined to the local trade, and the stock is ample. Choice is quoted at 8¼@9c, prime to good do 7¾@8¼c, ordinary to good do 6¾@7¼c, inferior do 5@6c, broken 4@4½c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Choice Western is in light supply and good demand, and commands 39@40c ℔ lb. Inferior neglected and nominal. Choice Goshen is steady at 45@45c, and common Northern at 30@35c ℔ lb.

WHISKY — The stock is reduced, but there is very little demand. Rectified is worth 90@92½c ℔ gallon for Indiana, and 97½c@$1 for Cincinnati; patent Bourbon $1@1.25, and pure $2@3 50 ℔ gallon, as in quality.

BEANS—New white Western are scarce and in request at $10@11 ℔ bbl.

DRIED APPLES—Are dull at 7@7½c ℔ lb.

ESCULENTS—Ohio Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4@4 50, and St. Louis at $3 50@4 ℔ bbl. Onions at $3 50@4 ℔ bbl. Apples $4@4 50, and Sourkrout at $7@9 ℔ bbl. Cabbages $10 ℔ small box, and $15@20 ℔ large crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the landing at $4 ℔ dozen for young, and $6 for old; Geese at $9@10, and Turkeys at $12@18 ℔ dozen. Eggs 30@35c ℔ doz.

CHEESE—Choice factory is selling readily at 15c ℔ lb. Other kinds are neglected.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce, but there is not much demand for it. Kiln-dried is jobbing from store at $4 50 ℔ bbl.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is steady and prices are unchanged. No transactions in cargoes have transpired. Dealers sell at $1 00@1 05 ℔ sack for coarse and $1 65@1 90 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Table Salt in pockets, 3 lbs, 10c; 4 lbs, 5c.

TALLOW—Holders are asking 8½@9c ℔ lb for prime Texas rendered, and 9@9½c for city. There is no demand for export to Liverpool.

HIDES—Dry Hides are coming in very slowly, receipts from lower Texas being cut off by the quarantine. Country flint sell to the dealers on arrival at 14@15c, and dry-salted at 13@14c ℔ lb. Green city hides are in request at 9½@10c, and 15@16c for kips.

BAGGING—We hear of no movement at wholesale. The retail demand is active, dealers selling India at 25c ℔ yard in bales and 21½c in rolls; domestic jute at 20c, and Kentucky at 22@23c, as in quality.

COFFEE—The local demand is good at full prices. The remainder of the cargo of the Felicia was sold; 1000 bags sold on private terms. Prices are firm on the basis of 17½@17¾c ℔ lb for prime (gold duty paid).

STARCH—Western is in fine supply and demand at 5¾@6¼c ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21, 1870.

Arrived during the past week—1899 Texas Beeves, 864 Calves and Yearlings, 88 Hogs, 100 Sheep, and 35 Milch Cows.

Sales—1200 Texas Beeves, 862 Calves and Yearlings, 88 Hogs, 100 Sheep and 25 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand—700 Texas Beeves, 23 Calves and Yearlings, 144 Hogs and 40 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed 1st, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d qualiy, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Funeral Mass.

A Funeral Mass, for the repose of the soul of the late MRS. WIDOW L. M. DOUVILLIER, will take place on MONDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Church of St. Rose of Lima. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. [oct21 2t] HER CHILDREN.

Metropolitan Box Factory.

ANISETTE BOXES.
CURAÇAO BOXES.
MARASCHINO BOXES.
VERMOUTH BOXES.
ABSINTHE BOXES.
SCHNAPP BOXES.
CLARET BOXES.
SYRUP BOXES.
BITTER BOXES.
BRANDY BOXES.
RHINE WHINE BOXES.
CHINESE TEA CADIES, Etc. Etc.

HENRY OTIS,
Factory, 30, 31, 32, Foucher street.
Office, 112 Magazine street.

To Parents.

THE President of Spring Hill College is now at the Jesuits' College, corner Baronne and Common streets, and will leave for Spring Hill on MONDAY, 24th inst., by the 3 o'clock P. M. train of the Pontchartrain Railroad, with the children entrusted to his care. oct22 2t

$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the undersigned a Brown MULE, sore on the shoulder, and branded with the letter B on the right shoulder.

JACOB ROCKENBACH,
Corner Love and Port sts.

New Orleans Insurance Association, New Orleans, October 21, 1870.

PURSUANT to a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the New Orleans Insurance Association at the meeting of September 15, 1870, the stockholders thereof are requested to meet at the office of said institution, No. 10 Exchange Alley, on MONDAY, the 31st of November, at 12 o'clock M., to elect a board of directors, and for the purpose of voting on the proposed amendment to the Act of Incorporation.

J. LAMAUX, Secretary.

To Democratic Voters.

CITIZENS OF FOREIGN BIRTH, who obtained naturalization papers during the months of May, 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 respectfully requested to apply at once for new papers, and thus qualify themselves for registering and voting at the November election. All voters generally are informed that the law [illegible] A NEW REGISTRATION for 1870, [illegible] 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—65 Magazine street, between Tchoupitoulas and Melpomene.
SECOND WARD—261 Magazine, between Calliope and Delord streets.
THIRD WARD—79 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—31 Frenchmen, corner of Victory street.
EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Port and Craps streets.
NINTH WARD—At Louisa, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.
TENTH WARD—[illegible] St. Mary, near Magazine street.
ELEVENTH WARD—78 Magazine street, near [illegible] 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. DUPLEIX,
Sec'y Democratic Parish Committee.

In compliance with the solicitation of friends, I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of CRIMINAL SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans. Election 7th Nov. 1870.

JAMES K. DUNHAM.

Jesuits' College.

Corner of Common and Baronne Streets.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on MONDAY, October 17th.

For particulars apply at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Charlotte. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

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 balmy fragrance.

V. BIRI,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WILLOWWARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets, etc.

Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. 238 Chartres street, New Orleans.

G. L. FEVRE,

143 ROYAL STREET 143

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 Serge, French Boots, Terry Cloths, Galloons, Boot Webs, Shoe Trimmings.

Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

Francisco Lladó & Co.,

IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK WOOD, 162 and 164 Maiden Lane, corner of Water street, New York.

All kinds of Champagne Corks always on hand at lowest prices.

Houses in Catalonia and Andalucia, Spain. Parties can be supplied direct from Spain, through us if desired.

$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 30 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. New Orleans, Sept. 28th, 1870.

SERIES C & D of the Bonds and Coupons of this institution, signed A. B. Roman, or A. E. [illegible], having been redeemed.

The public is cautioned not to negotiate the same, they having been stolen on the night of the 18th January last when the Bank was burglariously entered.

H. L. FRERE, Cashier.

SPENCER FIELD, JR. WALTER O. BELL.

Field & Bell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pittsburg, Anthracite and English Cannel COAL.

Also, ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamboats, Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 261 Magazine street, near Poydras.

P. & R. De Vergès,

—DEALERS IN—

ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL,

No. 170 Esplanade, and 20 Dauphine Streets.

Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses, supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.

BEALS & LAINE,

DEALERS in PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.

Steamers, Cotton and other presses, foundries, and families supplied promptly. Yards on Levee at 2d District Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets. Office No. 39 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Orders received either at office or yards.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

BOYD, WILMOT & CO., 48 Poydras street, are prepared to furnish the best selected 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.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1824.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher 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, Howell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace doors, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

J. Bontemps,

DYER AND SCOURER,

[illegible] Dauphine Street [illegible]

Between Carondelet and Baronne street, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Large Unreserved Credit Sale of CLOTHS, Doeskins, Single and Double Width Cassimeres, etc.

BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.,

A. LEVY, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 38 Chartres street.

ON MONDAY, October 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at the store of Mr. C. Cavaroc, 38 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, without any reserve whatever—

A fine line of single and double width Cassimeres, plain and fancy, Doeskins, etc.

—Also—

A large invoice of Cloths on consignment.

The above will be sold without any reserve whatever.

Terms to be seen in Catalogue day before the sale.

For Rent,

THE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 340 Dauphine street, near Esplanade, with gas, cistern and water works. Possession given immediately; apply to G. HOPKINS, 38 Union street.

For Rent.

HOUSES Nos. 9¾ and 10 Barracks street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, each suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 24 Esplanade street.

$5 GOOD $8

WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO. we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest styles. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found—

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turned neat, correct and serviceable article, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and Key, all complete, mailed free for $5.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of fine Gold Watch, engraved or plain, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre paid for only $8.

THE OROIDE GOLD WATCH.

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever Movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color, to $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only $12.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold or Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains from $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All bills of $12 and less must be cash in P. O. money orders, or registered letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded by express or mail to any part of the country. Watches forwarded to be examined by parties known. (We express charges in both directions. No Goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money.) All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders,

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
86 Nassau street, N. York.

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 Diarrhoea, 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 Medicine everywhere.

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 it 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 Louisville at the general office of the company, corner of Main and Sixth 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 the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line R. R.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, W. H. REYNOLDS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt. Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis. Sou. Agt. S. DORWIN, Gen'l Southern Agt., Louisville.

FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS, BOURBON CO. KY. OLD BOURBON WHISKY

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY, 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

CONS. DOLHONDE & CO.,
30 MAGAZINE,
New Orleans, La.

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 20 and 22½ 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 Un-inflammable 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 pleasing 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 can be taken off and applied again to another construction. It replaces Common Asphalting on Terraces, Lobbies, Counting Houses, Offices, Floors, etc.; is a great preservative against dampness and vermin, and equalises the temperature. It is thirty times cheaper than zinc.

For sale by

J. G. LINGHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Carondelet street.

F. GONTHIER

Has removed his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

—TO—

34 St. Charles Street 34

OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.

Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

Educational Card.

PASS CHRISTIAN ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

PROF. ALEX. DIMITRY begs to acquaint Parents and guardians that he will on MONDAY, the 3d of October next, open an institution for the training of youths in all the branches of a scientific and literary education.

Particulars may be found in Prospectus, for which apply to the Principal, or to

ROBT. M. LUSHER, Esq.,
21 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

Cooperage—Cooperage.

TO PLANTERS and MERCHANTS.—I am prepared to contract for 500 to 2000 more Sugar Hogsheads. I have a large stock of material and plenty of hands to supply the same. Also, good shaved up second hand Sugar Hogsheads, for sale by

J. J. BEKKERY, Cooper,
32 Front Street, Sugar Landing, N. O.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. F. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. GEO. F. NORTON
SHERMAN .... Capt. N. B. 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

MISSISSIPPI,

W. F. HENRY, Commander,

Will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodation for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $60 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. 160 Common street.

The steamship SHERMAN will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 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

GEO. WASHINGTON,

GAGER, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE .... $50.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

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 4:35 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. .... 9 45 A. M.
Mail Train .... 11 05 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. MORFY, G. T. A., M. C. R. R. | J. B. MORFY, G. T. A., N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, SAME DAY, 25 Cents.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1st, 1870, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:

[illegible timetable]

On Sundays the trains will leave Elysian Fields street and the Lake, hourly, after 6 o'clock A. M.

A Morse car will leave the Depot every morning, at 6 o'clock A. M., and the Lake one hour after the last steam train.

Passengers [illegible] notify the Conductor [illegible].

O. HANDELY, General Superintendent.

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 8 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Freight for the road or landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, delivered at the Depot, Algiers, Martinsville, received daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.

On Sundays a steam train will leave the New Depot at 4 o'clock A. M.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, taken Labadieville and Lockport, for Berwick Canal, and the Bayou, 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.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

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