The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.........................$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1871.

PROTECTION FROM LAKE OVERFLOWS.

The inundations of the lake which have hitherto occurred have been due to the want of flood-gates or locks in the canals which connect the city with the lake and to openings in the Metairie Ridge, which can easily be closed. As we understand the professional gentlemen who have been consulted with regard to the proper means of protecting the city from these periodical inundations, they are of opinion that nothing more is necessary as a barrier between the lake and city than the closing of these openings in the ridge and the construction of locks in the two canals. They say the Pontchartrain Railroad track, where it crosses the ridge, is too low, but that it can be raised without materially changing the grade, and that the ridge with a little work at certain places is quite sufficient to keep out the highest water yet known. In expressing this opinion, they contemplate, of course, that the levees on the river between New Orleans and Kennerville will be strengthened, and continually watched, so that no overflow can take place between those points. In other words, so far as the lake is concerned they rely upon the natural barrier formed by the Metairie Ridge, and as regards the river, the levees now existing should be sufficient.

Did the financial condition of the city justify it, a grand levee from the river above Carrollton to the shore of the Lake, thence along the margin of the Lake to a point below the Pontchartrain Railroad, and thence to the river again at a point below the Barracks, might render the city more secure, but such a vast work is not to be thought of, unless unavoidable, now that we are burdened with a debt, to carry which calls for all the skill of our municipal financiers—a debt which imposes upon the people a rate of taxation unbearable in its amount and highly injurious to the prosperity of the city. The interest on the debt is quite alarming, and towards its gradual extinction we are making no progress. The object of our rulers does not seem to be the extinction of the debt, but the increase of it. We conceive that the state of the finances of the city is a sufficient reason why we should not at this time enter upon a work of such magnitude and costliness, when the object desired can be attained without incurring so large an expenditure as the protection levee scheme contemplates.

Mr. Bell's plan contemplates an expenditure of two millions and a half of dollars, but we have no guarantee that it will not cost more. Mr. D'Hémécourt thinks it will cost nearer five millions. Surely when protection from lake overflows can be had by an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars it would be very unwise to enter upon a vast work estimated by its author to cost twenty-five times and by others as competent, estimated to cost fifty times that sum. The question, it seems to us, is reduced to this: Can the city be protected by its natural barrier—the Metairie Ridge—and by locks upon the canals, or must we resort to an artificial system of protection? That is a question for professional engineers, and they tell us that the natural barrier is sufficient.

Mr. D'Hémécourt, in 1859, while acting as Deputy Surveyor, addressed a letter to the then Mayor, submitting a plan for the protection of the city against lake overflows. This plan he thus describes:

"The construction of a double set of locks in the new canal, at the intersection of the Metairie ridge, and of another double set of locks in the bayou St. John, at the Marigny Canal; this last set of locks I place there because there is from the Gentilly ridge to the Marigny Canal, a great deal of improvement, such as valuable buildings on Esplanade and other streets, the St. Louis Cemetery, the Fair Grounds, etc.

It is well known that the Metairie and Gentilly ridges are ample protections against the highest waters of the Lake. The locks placed in the two navigation canals, the construction of a strong levee along the west side of the Bayou St. John, from the Metairie ridge to the locks at Marigny Canal, the reconstruction of a strong levee from the locks at Bayou St. John along the north side of Marigny Canal to the Gentilly ridge, and floodgates in the different tail-race canals, will certainly, in my opinion, put the approved portion of the city out of danger of overflow from the Lake. The whole cost of those works will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars."

We are as solicitous as others can be for the prosperity of our portion of the city and the safety of its inhabitants, and consider it indispensably necessary to have adequate defences against inundations from the Lake, but we are not willing to approve a scheme which has for its object rather the advantage of speculators than that of the inhabitants and property-holders, and the execution of which will unnecessarily add to our already grievous burden of taxation.

University of Virginia.—Among the graduates at the University of Virginia at the close of the session of the present year, we find the following Louisiana names:

In the School of History, Literature and Rhetoric—Henry Clay Porter, New Orleans.

School of Moral Philosophy—Octavius Nash Ogden, New Orleans.

School of Moral Philosophy—Edgar Howard Farrar.

Prizes were awarded to the following named students from Louisiana:

Natural Philosophy — Edgar Howard Farrar.

Mathematics—Edgar Howard Farrar.

Mr. Farrar, the last named graduate, also received a medal from the Washington Society as the "best debater," and he is also credited with a scholarship for the best editorial conduct of the Virginia University Magazine.

Our esteemed friend, Dr. Charles Delery, will be seen from an advertisement in this issue, has located himself permanently at Bay St. Louis, and offers his professional services to the families visiting that watering place. One of the chief objections made to these Lake shore resorts has been the want of experienced and reliable medical advisers. This can no longer be urged so far as Bay St. Louis is concerned, for as a family physician Dr. Delery has an excellent reputation. We wish him great success in his new home.

In another column will be found the advertisement of that flourishing company, the "Loan and Pledge Association," situated at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, under the management of that genial and courteous gentleman, Mr. E. B. Bantou, the President of the Association, who, by his tact and liberality, will make the Loan and Pledge Association one of our most popular institutions. With a capital of eighty-five thousand dollars to loan on pledges of all kinds of property, and at their remarkable low rates, should be an inducement to parties desiring to pledge their furniture, diamonds, etc. This speaks volumes for the stability and management of this enterprising institution.

In Luck.

A year or two after the war, a lady, who had lost everything in the struggle, and who was reduced to needle work for support, bought a ticket in one of the prominent lotteries of the day, and in a few weeks thereafter was made happy by the announcement that she had drawn seventy-five thousand dollars. She is now living comfortably in Europe.

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The motto which was inserted under the arms of William, Prince of Orange, on his accession to the English Crown, was "Non rapui, sed recepi." "I did not steal it, I received it." This being shown to [illegible], he said with a sarcastic smile, "The receiver is as bad as the thief."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A thief got into Mrs. Cozen's house, at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, about 9 o'clock Tuesday night, and stole $50.

Mitchell Cain, a boy, accidentally shot himself on Tuesday night with a revolver, at the corner of Franklin and Lafayette streets, and inflicted a slight wound.

William Sullivan was run over by a horse and buggy, driven by some unknown person, at the corner of Galvez and Canal streets, on Tuesday evening, and is reported to have been seriously injured.

Arthur Charbonne, No. 61 Tchoupitoulas street, has had Jean Pommes arrested for embezzlement, alleged to have been committed in keeping, for himself, two horses and baker carts, which complainant had entrusted to him.

Mr. Charles Testut, Jr., who intentionally shot himself on Sunday last, has been removed from his father's house to the Charity Hospital, and, it is reported, that he is in a dangerous condition. Gossips say that the young lady whose indifference to his attentions caused the youth to wish an end to his life, has visited him at the hospital.

A singular case is before Recorder Staes—that of Justin Lacour, charged with stealing Louis Prince's prayer book.

Paul Despinas has given bail for his appearance before Recorder Staes to answer a charge of breaking tumblers, tearing a large curtain and smashing some panes of glass in a window in the premises of Joseph Lewis, on St. Philip street.

By the explosion of a coal oil lamp at No. 230 Thalia street, yesterday morning, Alice Taylor, a colored woman, employed in the house, was very badly burned.

John Callaghan, a boy twelve years old, whose mother resides at 68 Market street, was thrown from a horse he was riding on Chippewa street, on Tuesday, and one of his arms was broken by the fall.

It is said that the casualty was caused by one of the Annunciation street cars running against the horse.

The Fourth.—The festivities of the Fourth, although the heat was very severe during a great part of the day, drew to the suburban celebrations a large part of the population of the city. The celebration by the Clerks' Benevolent Association was a brilliant success, and the Fair Grounds, where the fête took place, presented a very animated scene during the afternoon, when thousands witnessed the races and matches that came off. At night again, when the dancing came off and the rockets went up, the spectacle was as gay a one as has ever been presented on the Fair Grounds.

There were some disappointments at the martial display at the Metairie. Races and matches announced in the programme did not take place, and it was late in the afternoon when the dress parade, inspection and review came off. The forces on the ground consisted of the First Infantry, Col. Owen; the Fifth Infantry, Major Braughn; the City Guards, Capt. Street, and Col. Squires' battalion of artillery. The inspection and review were made by Major General Hugh Campbell. Target practice, by the several companies of Col. Owen's regiment, was had during the afternoon. So far as has been announced the prizes for best shots were awarded as follows: Private Paul, Co. C; First Sergeant T. J. Colla, Co. D; Corporal Charles Lessepen, Co. H; Corporal A. H. Harris, Co. F; Private Henri Hienecke, Co. G; Private Alphonse Carriere, of Co. B; Private H. H. Marks, of Co. K.

The Hibernian Benevolent Association, at the Oakland Riding Park, had a lively day and night. A more varied exhibition of field sports and races was to be seen there than any where else, and the attendance was very numerous.

The day seemed to be enjoyed rationally every where, and so far as we could learn, without a single disorderly act or unpleasant circumstance, with the exception of the bayoneting of a horse on Royal street, reported elsewhere in this column.

City Council.—There was a full board at the meeting of City Administrators yesterday, Mayor Flanders presiding.

Some routine and other business void of general interest having been disposed of, an ordinance was adopted amending the ordinance relating to over pay of taxes, to be refunded by certificates of the same being received in payment of taxes next year, said certificates drawing interest. The amendment consists in a provision that interest shall not continue beyond the time for paying taxes next year.

Mr. Shaw introduced the following ordinance:

An ordinance relative to the receipt of Metropolitan warrants for taxes and debts due the city.

Whereas, The City Attorney has advised the Administrator of Finance that the amount of redeemed Metropolitan warrants in his hands has already exceeded the legal liability of the city for the current Metropolitan fiscal year; and

Whereas, The further receipt of said warrants in excess of the city's liability will injure the city's credit, impair the vested rights of creditors under the current annual budget, prevent the city from performing works that are urgently necessary, and imperil the payment of interest upon its funded debts imperatively required by law to be punctually paid; yet the Administrator of Finance is threatened by dealers and speculators in warrants, should he fail or refuse further to receive the same—

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the city will discontinue to receive Metropolitan warrants until after the final adoption of the apportionment and assessment to be made for the Metropolitan year commencing October 1, 1871, and ending September 30, 1872.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That the Administrator of Finance be forbidden to receive such warrants as aforesaid, and the city will warrant and defend him for his compliance with this ordinance against all suits, prosecutions and damages with which he may be threatened. He shall be empowered and instructed in any such case to call the city in warranty; and the City Attorney shall defend the Administrator of Finance and the rights and interests of the city in the premises, and call for a jury of tax-payers to try such cause whenever the same may be practicable.

Mr. Lewis inquired if the ordinance was not in opposition to the decree of Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, just rendered? The suit referred to was that of John Davidson and others seeking to enjoin the city authorities from receiving more Metropolitan warrants, upon the ground that the city had already redeemed, by reception for taxes, more than its quota of said warrants, to be included in the tax of 1870, now being collected. Judge Dibble decided against the plaintiffs on Saturday last.

Mr. Shaw said it was neither in opposition nor in disregard of that decision or any other decision. The object he said was to protect the city from the payment of warrants for which she was not justly liable. There were already more Metropolitan warrants in the treasury than the city's share of that expenditure, which is one-fourth of one per cent.

The ordinance passed unanimously.

A petition from the New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company for wharf privileges, and several other petitions were referred without being read.

The ordinance granting certain wharf privileges to Mr. Charles Morgan was reconsidered, and Mr. Lewis moved an amendment to the ordinance, that the privilege be confined exclusively to the business of the Opelousas Railroad. The amendment was ordered to be printed and lays over.

Adjourned.

Fires.—A one story frame house on Robertson street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets, owned and occupied by Mr. S. Ergle, was entirely destroyed by fire about two o'clock yesterday morning. Insurance, $4000 on house and $400 on furniture.

A house owned by Michael Woods, occupied by Andre Whelbert as a grocery, and situated at the corner of Prieur and Perdido streets, was discovered to be on fire at half-past one yesterday morning. The fire was extinguished before any damage of consequence resulted. A cloth saturated in coal oil and wrapped over a quantity of pitch was found on the roof.

Several cottages on Adele street, near Fulton, and a two-story building on St. Andrew street were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The cottages were owned by Capt. Koontz and the two-story building by Mr. Cosgrove.

Board of School Directors.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held last night, Judge Dibble presiding.

Mr. Lyons, from the Committee on School Houses, made a report, from which it appears that nearly every school house in the city needs repairs.

On motion of Mr. Hahn, it was ordered that a copy of the report be sent to the Administrator of Public Buildings, with a request that the school houses be repaired.

Mr. Hahn said he saw by the official organ of the State Board of Education that a party is in the city prepared to supply school house furniture. As the text books had been changed, it might be necessary to have a change of furniture also, and Mr. Hahn said he adverted to the matter in order that members might be prepared in time to discuss the important subject when the State Superintendent would be ready to specify to this Board what changes in furniture he wanted.

No answer was made to the remarks of Mr. Hahn.

Mr. Pierce, from the committee, to whom the matter relative to Mr. Houston, the Principal of the Live Oak School, had been referred, asked for further time to report. Granted.

Mr. Hahn introduced a resolution, that permission be granted to teachers to have schools in the public school houses, during vacation, all that shall be necessary on the part of teachers being to obtain the consent of the director of the district for which application may be made, and the resolution was adopted.

The Superintendent of the State University reported to the Board that there were six vacancies in the institution, to be filled by beneficiaries elected by this Board. Referred to the Committee on High Schools, it being explained that the elections may be made any time before September.

A very lengthy report from Mr. Carter, Division Superintendent, in regard to the condition of the schools, and recommending consolidation in some instances, the erection of school houses in others, etc., etc., was read and received, and two hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Judge Dibble (General Longstreet in the chair) offered resolutions that the scholastic year shall hereafter commence in January; that the annual examinations and exhibitions and the elections of teachers shall take place in that month, and that the appointments of teachers be until the next election in January.

Mr. Pierce wanted to make changes in teacherships in his ward, in August.

Judge Dibble explained that he did not desire to change or repeal the resolution adopted at the last meeting that the places of teachers shall all be considered as vacant on the 31st of August next.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pinchback, the Secretary was directed to notify the owner of the building on Customhouse street that it is no longer needed by the Board. That is the building used for colored school.

Adjourned.

The Lanagan-Kane Homicide.—In the case of William and Annie Lanagan and Mary Ann Hickey, convicted of manslaughter last Saturday, which the jury found had been committed in killing the orphan boy Willie Kane, Mr. Castellanos, counsel for the prisoners, has made an application for a new trial, and the motion is to be argued on the 14th inst. The following are the grounds upon which the application is made:

1. Because there was no testimony to show complicity on the part of Wm. Lanagan.

2. Because it was clearly shown that the said Wm. Lanagan was absent from the premises on the 28th of April, the date on which the alleged violence is said to have been committed.

3. Because as to the particular acts of violence alleged against Annie Lanagan and Mary Hickey, the testimony is conflicting and irreconcilable.

4. Because of the insufficiency of proof to establish the *corpus delicti*, and the actual and sole cause of death.

Cruelty by a Colored Militia Man.—On Tuesday morning about nine o'clock a body of colored militiamen, in uniform, marching up Royal street, was passing a horse, the property of Mr. Emanuel Borgio, which was standing next the sidewalk, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, when some of them sought to force the animal on the sidewalk, and to do so one plunged his bayonet into its side, near the flank, inflicting a wound which it was expected would kill the creature. Although there are several policemen usually in the vicinity no effort was made to arrest the cruel ruffian, and the company, battalion, or whatever it was, passed on undisturbed. Mr. Lewis, Administrator of Police, has published a card, stating that the outrage was not committed by the regiment he commands, the Second Regiment of Volunteer Militia, which was not out on the 4th.

Closing Exercises of the Sylvester Larned Institute.

The schools of the city, public and private, have very generally closed for the summer vacation, and the event has been marked by public exercises of a character to draw large audiences. In addition to the old and long established institutions, new claimants have appeared for public favor. Among the latter, may be mentioned the schools established by the Presbyterian Church of this city, which, it is understood, are not sectarian, but designed to educate a large class of children whose parents prefer the system of instruction which has been adopted for them. Among these schools is the "Sylvester Larned Institute," which has attracted considerable attention by the successful results of one session. The closing exercises were held in the school-room on Friday, beginning at 1 P. M., and the room was well filled by the friends and parents of the scholars. The programme was a short one and was well sustained in all its parts. The school journal, "Sylvester Waif," contained some excellent essays—brief but pointed.

Some fine choruses were given by the school, and the performances upon the piano attracted much attention and displayed natural taste and culture. Much attention has evidently been given to vocal and instrumental music, as a refining and an elevating element in a liberal education. The modern languages were well represented. A young lady of the German class gave a chaste and an elegant recitation in that language. In addition to some compositions, carefully written in French, the audience was treated to a dialogue from Moliere—"Les Fourberies de Scapin"—and a spirited scene from "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas." The English recitations were also good. "The Two Homes" and "Starlight" were rendered with much suppression. Tennyson's gem, "Lady Clare," "The Burial of Moses," and Byron's description of the death of a boy in prison of Chillon, were recited with natural grace.

Altogether the exercises were of a high order, and those present seemed to be much gratified by the elevated tone and the substantial results displayed in the brief view of the operations in the school.

At the close of the exercises, Rev. Dr. Palmer made some felicitous remarks to the scholars, complimenting them highly upon their exercises, upon the intelligence and thoughtfulness which characterized their compositions, the grace and excellence of their recitations. He took occasion to refer also, in the presence of so many of their friends and parents, to the report of the Principal of the school, who, reviewing the operations of the session, had paid a high tribute to the character of the scholars for cheerful obedience and faithful work, so that not a case of discipline had occurred during the session, and the penalties and punishments of disobedience or indolence had been entirely unknown.

Dr. Palmer also gave them some excellent advice, telling them amid the trials and weariness of school life to take for their motto the French words *pas-à-pas*, and trusting that in the new and beautiful location selected for their school, they would successfully continue that education which was designed to make them useful and happy members of society.

The directors of the Institute are evidently much encouraged by the results of the first session. The corps of teachers is as follows:

Principal W. O. Rogers, Vice Principal Mrs. A. L. Pagaud, assisted by Miss M. Dunbar. The Department of Natural Sciences is under direction of J. W. Caldwell, M. D. The French instruction is given by Judge C. O. Dugué and Miss E. Mathews; German, by Mr. Geo. Gessner; Drawing, Mr. R. Montag; Vocal and Instrumental Music, Mme. Herr.

The Board of Supervisors is composed of men of note in this community—Hon. J. N. Lea, President; Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., J. A. Mayhin, E. S. Keep, W. A. Bartlett, W. C. Black, Jno. T. Hardie, T. G. Richardson, M. D., Thos. Allen Clarke, Geo. O. Sweet, Treasurer; C. B. Singleton, J. B. Woods, R. S. Morse, J. C. Morris, W. O. Rogers, ex officio.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Ouachita Parish.—The *Telegraph* of Monroe of the 1st inst. has these items:

A sudden change from wet to dry has caused an earlier demand for refreshing showers. This three weeks of dry hot sun has settled the question of our early corn; the stalk is there, little and sickly, but the ear is absent. The "ripe full grain" is not our reward this time. The late corn is standing, but with a nice little twist points heavenward. Good seasons and rain now may save it.

Cotton has done wonderful in the three weeks, but would now be the better for rain.

The first cotton bloom received by us, this season, was handed in by Mr. Theobalds on the 20th of June.

Just above the ferry we notice a raft of lumber, eighty thousand feet. Monroe has become quite a market for lumber.

The Supreme Court assembles here on Monday next, the 5th instant. Chief Justice Ludeling informs us that he expects a full bench.

Lafourche Parish.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel*, of the 1st instant, says:

We hear complaints from all portions of our parish, on account of the injuries caused by the excessive rains during the two last months.

Iberia Parish.—Mr. Leopold Fischer, a typo, formerly a resident of this city, has started an elegant French journal—*Le Courier du Sud*—at New Iberia, Attakapas.

Caddo Parish.—The *Southwestern*, of Shreveport, June 28d, says:

The jury in the case of the State vs. Martin Tully, Jr., yesterday returned a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. We understand that a motion for a new trial will be made to-day.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.—Messrs. E. H. Grandin and Jno. H. Baily, the custodians of the property of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, under the decree of bankruptcy, issued by Judge Busteed, of the U. S. District Court, have, in obedience to the order from Judge Woods, of the U. S. Circuit Court, returned the property aforesaid to the Messrs. Stanton. We again congratulate the Stantons, in having foiled their enemies. From the following which we clip from the Meridian *Gazette* of Friday, it will be seen that the Alabama and Chattanooga road will soon be running on time again. The *Gazette* says:

We received a dispatch from Mr. J. C. Stanton, General Superintendent, last evening, stating that he is in hopes of running trains in a very few days. He is making arrangements to pay the men. The President, D. N. Stanton, telegraphs from Boston that the company will arrange to pay off the men as quick as possible—that they are determined to have the employés and all other creditors paid.

Confederate Transactions. — The suit of Merriwether vs. Crawford, in which there was a decree at the present term of the Circuit Court, grew out of a sale by Crawford to Merriwether during 1863. The sale was for "$3000," without specifying what kind of dollars, and a deed of trust was executed by Merriwether to secure the payment of the purchase money. The trustee under this deed was proceeding to sell, when Merriwether obtained an injunction until the amount claimed by the trustee could be ascertained. The court referred the question of the kind of money to a jury, one party alleging that the sale was for gold or legal-tender, and the other that it was for Confederate States Treasury notes. The jury failed to agree, but the judge decided that the sale was for Confederate currency.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Elections in France.

Thiers' Supporters Increased.

Courts Martial Meet in Paris on the 10th inst.

Trochu's Charges Denied by Count Palikao.

Letter of General Faidherbe.

Death of Rev. Dr. Neville.

HOME NEWS.

Report of Internal Revenue Office.

Defeat of Woman Suffrage in Washington.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 5.—The elections have increased Thiers' supporters fully 100.

The court-martials meet here on the 10th.

Paris, July 5.—A permanent camp will be soon established at Satory, replacing the Camp of Chalons.

Count Palikao publishes a denial of Gen. Trochu's charges relative to the course pursued by the Count on the 4th of September. He therein recites the details of the events of that time, and claims that he acted properly in all respects.

The *Presse* resumes publication to-morrow under arrangement with M. de Laguerronière.

General Faidherbe has written a letter proposing a system of compulsory service for a term of two years in the army.

Madrid, July 4.—The Cortes continues the discussion of the Budget Reports, which have been circulated here of alleged disturbances in Havana, are now ascertained to be wholly unfounded. During the debates in Cortes, Senor Nocedal took occasion to denounce, in very bitter language, the occupation of Rome by King Victor Emanuel. Senor Olozaga in reply protested against the expression of any opinion, whatever, on the subject, by the Cortes.

Vienna, July 4.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the budget.

Berlin, July 5.—Wilhelm visits the Czar at Ems.

Porto Rico, July 3, via *Havana*.—The election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes is now over, resulting in Spanish Conservative party electing Sanz, the ex-Captain General of the Island. He was their candidate at the capital. The Radical party succeeded in electing fourteen members in some districts by immense majorities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 5.—Brandy in and out bound 263,000 gallons, of which but 161,000 gallons are the genuine product of fruit. The new regulation for fruit distillation nearly ready shows but few changes.

Information at the Revenue Department indicates favorable fruit distillation this season.

The reports received at the Internal Revenue Office show that 182 grain and 7 molasses distilleries were in operation on the 1st inst., producing 190,830 gallons of spirits daily.

On the 1st of June last there were 214 distilleries in operation, producing 192,050 gallons per day a decrease in the daily production since June 1st of 11,220 gallons per day. The decrease for the same period in 1869, was 47,971 gallons daily. Of the 192 distilleries in operation, 29 are in Illinois, 39 in Indiana, 30 in Kentucky, 33 in Ohio and 30 in Pennsylvania.

Washington, July 5.—The Territorial Legislature of the Lower House defeated woman suffrage by a vote of 12 to 8.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, July 5.—It is probable that falling barometer, with light rains and fresh southwesterly winds, will advance during to-night and Thursday as far as Lake Huron. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather are probable for the Eastern States. Southerly winds will probably continue on the South Atlantic Coast, with cloudy weather in the interior. Disturbances merely local are not considered.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, July 5.—The low barometer which existed Friday P. M. in Upper Canada has moved northeastward beyond our stations. The barometer fell decidedly in the New England States, and light rain was reported from Massachusetts and Vermont. The pressure remains high off the South Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf States. The barometer has fallen during the day west of Indiana and Michigan, and is now lowest from Missouri to Wisconsin. Southwesterly winds have prevailed generally during the day from Lake Michigan to Kentucky and eastward with occasional northwesterly local winds. Southerly winds are reported in the Southern States. Cloudy and rainy weather have this evening spread from Minnesota southward to the Missouri river. Local rains are reported from North Carolina. Clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 5.—Several well-known citizens of New York and Philadelphia are using their best efforts to save the life of General Frederic Canada, the Cuban General who was captured on the 3d inst. by a Spanish gunboat. He was formerly Lieut. Colonel of the 114th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was breveted Brig. General.

A prominent gentleman has gone to Long Branch to request President Grant to direct Secretary Fish to intercede for Canada.

Albany, N. Y., July 5.—Lyons' stables, with a man and seven horses, was burnt last night.

Long Branch, July 5.—Second day, Malta won first, Wanderer won second and Longfellow won third. Time 44½.

New York, July 5.—The bottom of a canal near Wilkesbarre, Pa., fell out yesterday, draining the entire level, and flooding the mines over which it was built. The holiday fortunately caused a desertion of the mines, otherwise the loss of life would have been fearful.

New York, July 5.—William Okell, broker, convicted of receiving stolen bonds, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Salt Lake City, July 5.—There were no demonstrations on the 4th. Two companies of United States troops were in the city to prevent a parade of the Mormon militia.

Newark, July 5.—Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has been hearing persons who hold claims against the Memphis and Pacific Railroad, and who desire to share equally with the bondholders in the property of the road.

Hearing has been adjourned to August 16th.

New York, July 5.—At the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, Aaron Bradley (colored), Senator from Georgia, charged Samuel I. Harris, Financial Inspector of the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of this city, with cheating him out of fifty dollars. Complainant stated as follows: On the 17th of June last, he (Bradley) deposited 150 dollars in the aforesaid bank, and, subsequently on looking back, Bradley discovered that their had been but one hundred dollars entered to his credit. Harris is held for 500 dollars bail to answer charge.

New York, July 5.—Arrived—Manhattan, Montgomery, San Salvador and Scotia. Arrived out—Caledonia.

Hamilton, Canada, July 5.—Rev. Dr. Neville, Rector of St. Thomas Church, is dead. He was formerly stationed at New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York.

Long Branch, July 5.—Senator Conkling arrived here to-day and is a guest of the President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 5—Evening.—Cotton closed active and firmer; Uplands 8⅛@[illegible]; Orleans 8⅜d; sales to-day 20,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and speculation. [illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 5.—The prominent Wall street operators are still celebrating 4th of July. The gold market to-day was an advance of about one per cent. on Government, attributed to the announcements in bonds abroad and the easy settlements for the [illegible] loan. [illegible] largely in the continent on French loan account, producing a marked decline in exchange. Money [illegible] London at [illegible] [illegible]

New York, July 5—Evening.—Money closed at 2@3. Sterling weaker—10⅝@10¾. Gold closed 112⅞@112⅝. Governments very strong—5-20s of 1862, 115¾. State Bonds dull and heavy—Tennessees, 71; new, 71¾; Virginias, 75; new, 70½; Louisianas, 69; new, 65; Levee 6s, 71; 8s, 78; Alabamas, 99; 5s, 69; Georgias 85; 7s, 89; North Carolinas 46½; new, 25; South Carolinas 81; new, 68½.

New York, July 5—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; sales to-day 1360 bales; middling uplands 20⅝c. Flour—Southern dull and declining; common to fair extra [illegible]; good to choice [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Wheat firmer; good export demand; winter red and amber Western 51@[illegible]. Corn closed firmer; brisk export speculative demand, [illegible]. Southern yellow [illegible]. Groceries quiet and dull. Pork unchanged. Lard—kettle rendered 11¼@11½c. Naval Stores quiet. Freights steady.

Memphis, July 5.—Cotton quiet, middling 20c. Receipts to-day 470 bales. Exports 601.

Galveston, July 5.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary at 16c; net receipts to-day 1005 bales; sales 300; stock on hand 29,[illegible].

Galveston, July 5.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary at 16c; net receipts for two days 711 bales; exports to Great Britain 2008; coastwise 1589; sales 680; stock 28,266.

Norfolk, July 5.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 19½@20c. Net receipts for two days 201 bales; exports, two days, coastwise 301 bales; sales 25; stock 1870 bales.

Baltimore, July 5.—Cotton easy; middlings 20½@20¾c. Net receipts for two days 68 bales; gross 109 bales; sales 515; stock 7138 bales.

Savannah, July 5.—Cotton firm; middlings 19¾c. Net receipts past two days 294 bales; exports coastwise 159 bales; sales 50; stock 5977 bales.

Charleston, July 5.—Cotton quiet—middlings 20c. Net receipts for the past two days 268 bales. Sales 100. Stock 3629.

Boston, July 5.—Cotton quiet and rather strong—middlings 21¼c. Sales 300 bales. Stock 5500.

Wilmington, July 5.—Cotton firm—middlings 20c. Net receipts for the past two days 70 bales. Exports coastwise 39 bales. Stock 794.

Mobile, Ala., July 5.—Cotton quiet, middling 19¼c. Net receipts for two days 175 bales. Exports, coastwise 804 bales. Sales 100. Stock on hand 10,697.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 5.—Passed down—Lady Lee, at 4 a. m. Up—City of Cairo, at 10 last night. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

Memphis, July 5.—Weather clear; mercury 86. River falling slowly.

Passed down: City of Vicksburg and City of Quincy. Up: C. B. Church and Glencoe.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 5—6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Weather calm.

Arrived—French bark Venezolana, Monet, master, 15 days from Porto Rico, with sugar to Chaffraix & Agar.

No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Paris, July 5.—The Republican journals rejoice over the overwhelming majority of the Thiers party. They regard the victory as permanently establishing the republic. The monarchical press accuse each other of a want of energy.

Le Liberté says the election returns are favorable to the Bordeaux programme. The Republicans owe their success to the divisions of its opponents; their victory is for peace and order.

The *Siècle* of Paris will probably be raised to-day.

The following is the latest classification of the delegates elected Sunday: 86 Thiersists, 18 Radicals, 2 Legitimatists, 3 Orleanists, 1 Napoleonist.

Rome, July 4.—The municipality of Rome gave a brilliant ball last night. The King was present. At the close his Majesty started for Florence.

There has been an unusual attendance of cardinals and other high dignitaries of the church at court during the King's stay in Rome.

London, July 5.—The American Knights Templars have arrived.

Brockville, Canada, July 5.—The steamer Maine burst her boiler—one killed and four hurt.

Florence, July 5.—King Victor Emanuel has arrived from Rome.

Washington, July 5.—Congressman Bewell's pardon is not yet in sight.

Incidents of the Fourth.—A policeman in Philadelphia shot a small boy for exploding fire-works.

A stand fell in Pennsylvania Square, Philadelphia.

A Chicago sexton, who had been firing a pistol all day, killed a man walking with his wife. The man's wife is now crazy.

New York, July 5.—Arrived—Steamships Italy, Euphrasia, Silesia. Arrived out—Moravian, France.

Liverpool, July 5—Noon.—Cotton opened steady; Uplands 8⅛d; Orleans 9@9¼d; estimated sales 12,000 bales.

Later.—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation; Orleans 8¼d.; beef 88; lard 47s 6d.

London, July 5—Noon.—Consols 92⅝; bonds 9[illegible].

Frankfort, July 5.—Bonds 96⅜.

Paris, July 5.—Rentes 55f. 27.

John Quincy Adams.

A LETTER FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS STATESMAN TO AN ARKANSAS EDITOR.

QUINCY, MASS., June 5, 1871.

Dear Sir—I cannot pass over, silently, a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received to-day; and yet, I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the reproach, "It is very easy to preach;" but suffering as we have, and then tell me how you fell, and "we will listen." I do try to take it "come to myself," and I do not doubt that, in similar circumstances, I should be to-day an "unrepentant rebel" sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And, with me, I would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction had been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war. I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery of the pittance which the war had spared; exasperated by willful and persistent misrepresentation, and cruelly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the nod of a mercenary carpet-bagger, or the whim of a military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been as "irreconcilable." In such a case I think I should be sulky; but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling. For whence must my relief come if my last estate is not to become worse than the first? Is there a man outside an asylum who thinks that by such a course the "lost cause" can be regained? By whom then? If by the North, believe me that the experiment of secession has satisfied us that no cause is worth a civil war. That war has confirmed, beyond the shadow of a turning, the destiny which decreed that there should be but one confederated people of the North American union. No Rebellious I might be; but weak enough to await the resurrection of secession. I do not think I could be. You and I and your friends and neighbors and mine are of one blood; we were once "fellow citizens," and old-time kindness must linger yet in spots. Our fathers were "brethren," and that must count for something. This whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question: "Shall we live together as friends or enemies?" Now, the whole internal policy of the present administration says war. Reconstruction means war; and the Ku-Klux bill declared war. This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at first. If the struggle to cast out slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is to-day the most shameless parody on republican institutions since republican Rome bestrode all the nations of the ancient world, put the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject, and we be long free. The untrammelled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that away, and our frame of polity will rapidly rot into despotism. Therefore it is, that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow-citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the Constitution, and with them cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political and civil equality towards the emancipated class which these changes involve. And therefore I am glad, when I see the noble spirit of your letter pervading the Southern people as it does, despite the inhumanity of the partisan press; while the sterile tirades of Mr. Vallandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy. And it matters not that men be chosen to lead us, so long as the heart is large enough to hold his whole country in his embrace and his platform wide enough for every American citizen to stand upon. To compass this end something of sacrifice is required of us all; much of self-control is demanded of the South. You and all I hear assure me that the attempt will be made; and I make it honestly and in earnest, it seems to me. Again thanking you for your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Q. ADAMS.

To J. T. Tankersley, Esq., Augusta, Ark.

Kladderadatsch, the Berlin Punch, thinks there is nothing so very remarkable about Nilsson getting $1000 a night for singing in America, seeing she has to sing two songs at least for this amount, and that when she is encored, as it always happens, a third, whereas her countrymen dance to the music of others generally, reserving the tunes [illegible] there are people in Berlin [illegible] who get their [illegible] whereas [illegible] having to sing at all. "And what do they get for it?" says the "just for opening their mouths and saying 'Yes.'"

How We Used to be Physicked.

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensable to summer health? No matter how wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, were to be administered. Those "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that this was a fallacy; that new vigor, not depletion, is what is required at the commencement of the summer solstice, as a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable preparation has three prominent properties: It invigorates, purifies, and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz: the essential principle of Monongahela Rye, and the most efficacious tonic and alterative roots, barks and gums known to medical botanists. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no fluctuation in the Pharmacopœia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, or its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind the theory that it was necessary to prostrate a patient in order to cure him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophical doctrine, that there is a great antagonist of disease, has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and since it is the proper medicine for the feeble at this most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

jy14 d&w

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1871.

We have no alteration to make in our report of the Money market. The demand for discounts is light, and with an abundant supply of available capital the market continues very easy. On the street A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; good do. and short A1 business paper without collaterals at 8@10, good and second grade business paper at 12@15, and A1 long do. at 10@12. Mortgage notes still rule at 9@— ℔ cent. ℔ annum for A1, and 10@12 for second grade.

$15,000 four months first-class business paper was done to-day at 8 ℔ cent per annum; a round amount sheet paper at 8½, (including brokerage), and some A1 at 10 and 10½. Nothing better than second grade would sell as low as 12@15.

Gold opened at 112⅝@112⅞, (against 112⅞ at New York), and closed at the opening rates in both markets, touching 113⅛, (against 113⅛) during the interim. The sales included $8000 and $8500 at 112¾, $1000 at 112⅝, $5000 and $7500 at 112⅞, $5000 and $7000 at 113⅛@113¼, and $6000 at 113⅛. The Government offered $500,000 at 113¾, but we did not learn of its having sold.

Nothing transpired in Silver. We quote 104½@109½ for American half-dollars, and 3¾@4 ℔ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The market was better supplied with Sterling Exchange, the offerings being stimulated by the rise in gold, dealers obtaining ¼ per cent. advance over Monday's rates. The sales embraced £17,000, of which £1500 and £1800 clear at 124¼, £3000 bill of lading at the same, £1000 at 124¼, £4800 and £2000 bank at 125⅛, and £500 private bankers' short sight at 126.

We now quote Sterling at 124¼@125 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 125¼@125⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ℔ cent premium, and the sales of Commercial included $15,000 New York sight at ¼ premium; $6000 and $12,000 at 3-16; $10,000, $13,000 and $15,000 at ⅛; $19,000 thirty days sight on New York at ⅛ discount, and $30,000 sixty days at 1¼@1⅛.

There seemed to be nothing doing in New York Gold Checks excepting in a trifling way. Some of the banks supplied remitters at par.

The movement in stocks was confined principally to Louisiana Levees, which sold at an advance of 50 to 75c. per share over Monday's outside price, the sales bringing $1 12¾ more, but this the price was considered as an extreme rate. The sales included 100 at $9 25, 150 at $9 27½, 100 at $9 50, 200 at the same and 300 at $9 75. 17 shares Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association sold at $115 90. At auction, by Messrs. Nelligan & Van Selingen, 25 old Stock Louisiana State Bank sold at $17 75, 16 Bank of Louisiana at 5c., and $6,195.48 Bank of Louisiana notes at 4⅛c. per dollar.

We heard of no sales of State warrants, $900 Metropolitan Police warrants were sold at 89½, but the market became very unsettled on the publication in the evening papers of the City Council's resolution not to receive them for taxes. Sales could not be forced.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 500 bales at prices ranging as below in our quotations. We give below the Exchange figures, which are for even-running lots in types, while ours are for average lots with the outside rates for select:

Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market opened under the influence of the 11:30 a. m. telegram from Liverpool, which quoted Orleans 1-16d. off with sales of only 7000 bales, and the subsequent dispatches reporting at 1:30 P. M. sales of 15,000 bales, and 5 P. M. 20,000 and quoting uplands at 8⅛@9d. and Orleans at 9¼d. against 8⅛d. for the former and 9@9¼d. for the latter, in the morning restored confidence, and at the close there appeared to be nothing requiring any change in our quotations. Good ordinary sold as low as 16½c, but other sales were made at 16¾c, including clean ordinary at these figures. There was very little inquiry and the business was confined to four buyers.

The Exchange reports: "Market quiet. We make no change in its quotations."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last [illegible]		[illegible]
Arrived previously		[illegible]
City baling from samples, etc.		[illegible]
Clear'd to-day		[illegible]
Cleared previously		[illegible]
Burnt		[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		[illegible]
last year		[illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 565 bales, against 766 on last Wednesday and 275 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 5557 bales, against 2202 for the corresponding time last week and 1907 last year, and since August 31 of 1,413,759 bales, against 1,181,617 last year.

SUGAR.—The receipts to-day are confined to 1 tierce and 3 barrels. We note some inquiry, and negotiations have been pending for some 150 hogsheads, but sales have not transpired. Good common is quoted at 9¾c; fair 10@10¼c; good fair 10¾@11c; fully fair 11¼c; prime 11¾c; choice 12c; refinery yellow clarified 13¼@13¾c; white 13¾@13½c ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—There were no receipts to-day. Inferior and poor fermenting is quoted at 15@20c; good plantation reboiled 30@40c; inferior and thin reboiled 30@35c; city refinery reboiled 30@65c; golden syrup $1 ℔ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull and prices are drooping. We now quote $4 87½@4 95 for superfine; $5 62½@5 75 for double extra; $6@6 25 for treble extra; $6 50@7 for choice treble extra, and $7 25@8 10 ℔ bbl. for choice and family extra.

There were sales to-day of 3500 bbls., of which 180 bbls., on its merits, at $5 25; 250 bbls. treble extra at $6; 100 do. at $6 05; 50 and 300 do. at $6 25; 50 good treble extra at $6 35; 100 choice treble extra at $6 37½; 100 good treble extra at $6 75; 40 choice extra at $7 12½; 125 do. at $7 25; 50 do. at $7 75; 50 do. at $8; 30 do. at $8 50; 75 do. at $8 87½; 500 treble extra on private terms, and 180 family extra at $10 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—Yellow mixed is in good supply, but white is scarce. The demand is fair. The sales to-day embrace 5500 sacks, of which 200 red mixed at 72c; 210 do. at 73½c; 250 white mixed (second hand bags) and 1500 yellow mixed at 73c; 100 yellow at 74c; 150 do. at 75c; 400 white, and 1500 white and white mixed at 77c, and 500 white at 78c ℔ bushel.

OATS.—The supply is light and the demand is moderate. 300 sacks St. Louis and Galena and 300 sacks St. Louis sold at 60c ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—Is quiet with a fair supply. 100 small sacks sold at $1 20 and 200 large sacks at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply and fair demand at $30@32 ℔ ton for prime to choice Western.

PORK.—The market is quiet, with holders asking $18 75 ℔ bbl. for mess. It is retailing at $17@17 50 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—Is quiet but steady. 12 casks shoulders sold at 8c; 11 do clear sides at 10½, 10 do. do. at 10¾; 5 do. do. at 10⅞; 10 tierces sugar-cured hams at 15¾; 15 do. do. at 16c ℔ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 8@8½c; clear rib sides 7¾@9¾c; clear sides 10¼@10¾c; sugar-cured hams 15¼@16½c ℔ lb.

LARD.—Is quiet but firm at 10¾@10¾c for tierces and 11¾@12c for kegs.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is quoted at 10@11c ℔ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT.—60 and 30 casks shoulders sold (to arrive) at 6¼c ℔ lb.

RICE.—There is no Carolina on the market, and the supply of Louisiana is confined to a few small lots. The latter is jobbing at 6¼c ℔ lb for prime; 5¼c for ordinary, and 7¼c for common. India is selling at 7¾@7¾c ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL.—The market is about bare of supplies and prices are very firm. 150 barrels kiln-dried sold on the levee at $3 90 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE.—Coffee inactive, except in a retail way, and quotations are nominal. Stock in first hands 10,000 bags.

APPLES.—Are selling on the levee at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

EGGS.—Western. Eggs are very dull at 16@20c ℔ dozen for sound and 15c ℔ for inferior. No demand, except for Mississippi [illegible].

WHISKY.—Is in demand at full prices. 20 barrels Cincinnati sold at 91c and 93 at 92c ℔ gallon. Louisiana is quoted at 90c ℔ gallon.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, July 5, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—165 Texas Beeves, 250 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold yesterday—201 Texas Beeves, 251 Calves and Yearlings, 300 Hogs, 400 Sheep, 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—203 Texas Beeves, 126 Calves and Yearlings, 55 Hogs, 400 Sheep and 4 Milch Cows.

[illegible price list]

DR. C. DELERY

HAVING established himself permanently at Bay St. Louis, offers his professional services to the families visiting that watering place. jy6 1t

Office Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, July 1st, 1871. A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, July [illegible], for an election of Directors, according to the provisions of the Charter. jy6 8 12 15. E. GASQUET, Secretary.

Money—Money.

$85,000 TO LOAN.

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, Loan Money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property, at from THREE to FIVE per cent. The firm in the city having Plate, Furniture, Watches, Diamonds, or any other article, can have them appraised at their residence upon application by letter or otherwise to the Cashier, M. R. E. Ward. All business with this Association strictly private. Pledges can be renewed for any length of time desired by keeping the interest paid. Private entrance for Ladies on Perdido street. jy1 lyr

Removal.

DR. G. ARTOUX has removed his office and residence to No. 277 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, 12 to 2 and 5 P. M. jy1 2w

Notice.

MR. CHARLES GALLWEY has this day been admitted a member of our firm. From date the style of our firm will be KEEP, HOGAN & GALLWEY. JOHN H. KEEP, JER. S. HOGAN, CHAS. GALLWEY. New Orleans, July 1st, 1871. jy1 6t

Bank of America. New Orleans, June 30th, 1871. AT A MEETING of the Board, held this day, a dividend of Twelve per cent, free of Government tax, was declared from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of July. J. R. PASCAL, Cashier. jy1 1w

Office Citizens' Association. New Orleans, June 22, 1871. AT a meeting of the Governing Council of the Citizens' Association of New Orleans, held at their Office, No. 27 Carondelet street, on the 22d June, 1871, the following resolution was adopted, viz: "That the members of this Association be required to furnish the Secretary with the amount of their Tax Bills for the year 1870 or '70." W. P. RICHARDSON, Secretary. je22 1m

The Peoples' Bank. NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1871. A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on and after July 10th, 1871. By order of the Board. CHAS. KERR, Cashier. jy1 1m

Germania National Bank. NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1871. AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. (free of Internal Revenue Tax) was declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, July 10, 1871. HERM. BOEHL, Cashier. jy1 1t

Removal.

THE undersigned, CABINET and COFFIN MAKER, informs the public that he has removed from No. 217 Bienville street to the corner of Chartres and Liberty streets. He respectfully solicits the continuance of the kind patronage of his friends and of the public. JAMES JOS. GLOAD. je25 1m

Notice.

THE business of LAURANCE & HEBRARD will be hereafter conducted in the name of LAURANCE BROTHERS. J. J. HEBRARD retiring from the firm on this date. New Orleans, June 29th, 1871. THOMAS LAWRANCE, JOHN LAWRANCE, BENJ. F. LAWRANCE.

The undersigned takes great pleasure in informing his friends and customers that he is still connected with the house of Laurance Brothers, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon Laurance & Hebrard, and that to the new firm as the former house. New Orleans, June 29th, 1871. J. W. HEBRARD.

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR

On exhibition and for sale at No. 6 Carondelet street. An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public and ladies in particular are respectfully invited to call and examine them. J. A. WARNER, Agent.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

535 Broadway, New York.

OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

Spectacles, Microscopes, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Drawing Instruments, Thermometers, Barometers, Surveying Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Drawing Paper, Tracing Paper, Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, Electric Machines, Medical Batteries, Globes, etc. The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part: Part 1. Mathematical Instruments. Part 2. Optical Instruments. Part 3. Magic Lanterns. Part 4. Philosophical Instruments. je4 1y

Notice.

N. O. Canal and Banking Co. New Orleans, June 12th, 1871. THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors on the 10th inst: RESOLVED, That the assent of the stockholders of this Bank be taken in regard to converting the Bank into a National Bank, and that notice to the stockholders be published to that effect. The stockholders are hereby notified that a book is now open at the Bank in accordance with the above for the record of votes. By order of the Board. C. H. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. je14 1m

Office Louisiana Jockey Club,

No. 27 Carondelet Street. NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1871. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the "La. Jockey Club," the following resolutions were adopted, viz: "That an immediate call of 20 per cent. be made on the stock of the Louisiana Jockey Club, and a further call of 20 per cent. payable on the 1st of August, 1871." "That the members of the 'La. Jockey Club' be required to make the payments called for, at the office of the Club, No. 27 Carondelet street, without delay." C. H. SLOCOMB, Treasurer. je28 1m

Metropolitan Loan, Savings AND PLEDGE BANK.

114 ST. CHARLES STREET 114

THIS BANK will make liberal advances on collaterals of all kinds for thirty or sixty days. Forfeited Pledges may be kept by agreement three months. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upwards will be taken on which six per cent. interest will be paid. SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. GEO. H. BRAUGHN, President. E. L. BROWN, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., J. Henninger, Dr. J. Wass, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. C. Ardeau, Theo. Isabelle. je28 3m

Education.

THE Classes of St. Joseph's Institute, No. 182 Orleans street, will be continued without interruption until next Christmas. Price: $3 to $5 per month. je26 1m

Law Books—Law Books.

JUST received, from New York, a large and select assortment of LAW BOOKS, latest editions. Lawyers will do well to call and examine them. E. T. SIMPSON, 25 Commercial Place.

Lime——Cement——Fire-Bricks.

ROSENDALE and Western LIME; [illegible] CEMENT; FIRE BRICKS, FIRE-TILES, SLATE; PLASTER, SAND, PLASTER and HAIR; SODA ASH and CAUSTIC SODA. Constantly on hand and for sale by A. VIMARD, 20 Magazine st.

OFFICE OF THE St. Louis Hotel Association.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Hotel Association, held on the 5th of June, 1871, Mr. [illegible] was unanimously elected President of the Association. E. J. HIOTON, President. New Orleans, June 30th, 1871.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 25 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices: ASH AND OAK, not sawed, do. sawed and split, delivered per cord; MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, do. sawed and split. FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. E. M. BURK, Agent.

Notice.

GRAZING LANDS for horses [illegible] and mules on La Bourgs [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] E. ZEIGLER, [illegible]

$5,000,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!!!

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,

UNDER the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give A SERIES OF CONCERTS, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing October 2d, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association. Homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year. REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA—General Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Governor M. L. Bonham, General Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chesnut, General John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Governor J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.

$[illegible] to be awarded to the Ticket Holders of the Series of Concerts to Commence on the First of October, 1871, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., on which day the Drawing commences. 150,000 SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION, AND NO MORE, AT $5 EACH. "All Orders for Tickets directed to us or our Agents strictly Confidential." All the premises, including Deed and Certificate of Title to Academy of Music, will be deposited with the National Bank of the Republic, New York.

$500,000 IN GIFTS.

[illegible gift schedule]

BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO., Agents South Carolina Land and Immigration Association. General M. C. BUTLER, JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., General M. W. GARY. Charleston, S. C.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING: General A. R. Wright, of Georgia. General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia. Colonel B. H. Rutledge, of South Carolina. Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York.

$1,000,000.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY Will give a GRAND GIFT CONCERT At Louisville, Ky., On Tuesday, October 31, 1871, Under the direction of the best musical talent that can be procured.

Tickets of admission.......$10 each, currency. Half tickets.......5 00. Quarter tickets.......2 50.

Each ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the denomination of $2 50 each. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to it by lot. The holder of each coupon will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to one-fourth of the amount of such gift as may be awarded to the whole ticket to which it belongs.

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 Tickets will be sold, at $10 each, currency.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER. All moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to an order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.

Immediately after the Concert, the sum of $550,000 in Greenbacks Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following gifts, viz: [illegible list]

721 Prizes in all..........$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a Free Library in Louisville, to be called the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY. The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

Trustees: Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky. Henry Watterson, Editor Courier-Journal. W. N. Haldeman, President Courier-Journal Company. [illegible list of names]

The Trustees will be assisted by the following Kentucky citizens, who have consented to give their countenance and support to the enterprise: [illegible list]

CHAS. E. PETERS, Manager, Louisville, Ky. Office, the Main street, Johnson's Block.

N. B.—Buyers will note that there are only one hundred thousand tickets instead of two hundred thousand, as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that there is $50,000 more distributed. jy11m

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEYS, 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 same 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, Whisky.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Bale Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Cement, Lime, etc., by [illegible] & CO., 30 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Dumaine and Pacas Streets.

WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.

Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Felloes, Rounds, Tongues, and all kind of Wood and Circular Sawing.

Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and Joiner Lumber of all descriptions to suit. Plantation orders promptly filled. For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Dumaine and Pacas streets.

Claims Commission.

THE undersigned has made special arrangements with [illegible] at the City of Washington, D. C., for the prosecution of Claims against the Government under the late act of Congress. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD

Change of Schedule.

ON and after MONDAY, May 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows: 11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at 8 P. M., connecting with Through Trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile, without change, to Louisville, via Humboldt and from Tennessee (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Kennesaw Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

2.30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6.30 P. M. This Train will stop for passengers at the French Market, foot of Elysian Fields street, and Claiborne street, in New Orleans, and at the regular stations on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

5.30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11.45 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, for all points North and East. This Train runs DAILY.

Through Freight Trains each way daily, and freight received at the foot of Julia street before 4 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through Bills of Lading signed for all points on Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery Roads and their connections.

Rates as low as by any other route.

For Through Tickets or information in regard to rates apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets (Story Building) opposite City Hotel.

J. F. KENDRICK, General Superintendent. W. M. BEDELL, Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PRICES TO Watering Places and Mobile.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, Special Tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates: From NEW ORLEANS to Bay St. Louis and Return; Pass Christian; Mississippi City; Biloxi; Ocean Springs; Pascagoula; Mobile [illegible prices].

Tickets to New Orleans and return good from the above stations, at the same rates.

The above Tickets are good only THREE DAYS from date of sale.

Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at Ticket Offices in Mobile.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows: [illegible timetable]

A steam train will leave Good street every Sunday [illegible].

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

[illegible]

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

[illegible] leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 8 A. M. [illegible] PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M. Commutation tickets for 100 miles at [illegible] of the undersigned.

All freight must be prepaid.

Freight for the road or landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at Morgan's Depot, St. Mary's wharf, [illegible] from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Lockport and Lockport, for Bayou Canal, and for Houma, will be transported at through steamboat rates.

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.

For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.

No freight received after 5 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents.

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, and but one charge to New York and intermediate points. The C. A. M. express trains leave New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for

VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, and all points beyond. [illegible] SUNDAY but one train, which leaves at 4:30 P. M. Sleeping Cars at night; Sleeping to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The [illegible] mail train makes close connection [illegible] to all points.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Carrying the Great Northern Mail!

Time to New York—67 hours!

New and elegantly fitted up sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Ohio and Louisville, Ky.

Express Train South arrives at N. O. [illegible] Mail Train [illegible].

Ticket Office, Galveston—N. O., J. & G. N., and Mississippi Central Railroad Office, Morgan's Lane Wharf.

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. E. O. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. F. B. MOREY, [illegible] G. T. A. M. C. R. R. G. T. A. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit. S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE, CELEBRATED ROSE. Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by BRYAN, MASON & CO., 111 and 113 Poydras street, Agents for [illegible].

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

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 Sugar Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Norris Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plate and Sheet Iron Work and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

IRON COTTON-TIES.

BARTLETT & HAYES,

General Agents, 66 Carondelet Street,

Respectfully inform dealers in Cotton Ties and Country Merchants generally, that they have on hand a large stock of the Arrow, Beard Tie and Self-Fastening Tie, and the best quality of English Iron. M. JONES, Liverpool, Ed. Agent. For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines: AUSTIN, ALABAMA, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, I. C. HARRIS, WM. G. HEWES, HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA, MORGAN, SAINT MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola. The steamer HARLAN, LEWIS, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on THURSDAY, July 6th, at 12 M. Steamer ST. MARY will follow. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Berwick's Bay. The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. F. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, SUNDAY, JULY 9th. One-half Railroad of Houma to be paid by Consignees.

For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Texas Coast. The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. F. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, SUNDAY, JULY 30. St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

FOR GALVESTON.—Inside Passage, and Mail Route, via Morgan's [illegible] and Texas Railroad. Cars—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7.30 A. M., reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M., there connecting with steamer WHITNEY, Capt. I. N. Lewis, TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Steamer CITY OF NORFOLK, Capt. Jas. Morris, THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS. Tickets and staterooms secured until [illegible] P. M. daily (Sunday excepted) at Agent's office, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES.

Daily Schedule—Mississippi Sound Line. The splendid iron Steamers LAURA, Capt. W. WALKER. FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE. Will leave Lake End as follows: FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, 8 A. M. train, On MONDAYS, 11 M. train, going to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only. FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs. LAURA leaves TUESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, 8 A. M. train, to all points as far as Ocean Springs. LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 12 M. train, through to Pascagoula.

RETURNING. FRANCES leaves Pass Christian SUNDAY and MONDAY evenings. FRANCES leaves Pascagoula TUESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, not stopping at Ocean Springs or Biloxi. LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY afternoons, and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings. Fare to all points except Pascagoula, to include berth and meals; [illegible] Pascagoula $5. Meals extra. Freight 25 per cent. less than old Mobile rates, free of wharfage. Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. trains when departure is at 12 M. For other departures freight received only on day previous. Passage Tickets sold at the Pontchartrain Railroad Office and on the boats. C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE. MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH. CHANGE OF DAYS. Cabin passage $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $3. One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad. Tickets and staterooms secured at office of Pontchartrain Railroad. Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and interior points in Alabama and Mississippi. All through freight must be [illegible] will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION. All freight must be marked in full to destination. The Morgan Line is not responsible for shortages on merchandise in transit. [illegible] Freight leaving on Saturday will stop at Pascagoula. All freight must be marked to destination. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SUNDAY, July 9, at 8 A. M. The steamship JUNIATA, [illegible] Commander. [illegible] W. F. LEVEY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line. (Comprising the following steamers:) CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. B. CROWELL. GENERAL MEADE, Capt. [illegible]. UNITED STATES, Capt. [illegible]. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. T. KENNEY. WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. H. S. QUICK. EMILY B. SOULER, Capt. [illegible]. Sailing from New York and New Orleans every [illegible].

The steamer WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. S. QUICK, Commander, will leave [illegible] on Saturday, July 8, at 8 A. M. CABIN PASSAGE $35 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE $25 00. Through Bills Lading issued to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp. Through Tickets for passengers and freight to and from Liverpool and the Continent by the Cunard, Inman and National Lines. Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY. LOW & McCUTCHEON.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow, leaving SATURDAY, July 15th, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, G. C. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

CORTES, Whitman, Commander, [illegible] Sunday, July 9, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE, $35.

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, 31 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, No. 120 CANAL STREET, Between Chartres and Carondelet streets.

CAREFUL attention to perform all operations in a Dental Surgery in the most [illegible] manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, platina, silver or vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$30 ONLY——ONLY $30.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that, being desirous that all rich or poor should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanite Teeth. All his gold and Mechanical Operations carefully done at moderate prices. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. No. [illegible] Bienville street, corner Royal. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

Office and Residence, No. 14 [illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

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. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. It is the Great Infants' 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.

Sugars and Molasses.

RE. TIN SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO.

[illegible] SUGARS—Various Grades of Coffee [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.

SYRUPS [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades, [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Various Grades for [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.

[illegible] SUGARS [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.