NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,420.

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGE.

Like the right of free speech, the right of public assemblage is not absolute. Both are subordinate to the public safety and the public authorities have the power to regulate their exercise. The Constitution of the United States guarantees, it is true, the exercise of these rights but we presume within certain reasonable limits. We do not find in the Constitution that natives of other countries who come to the United States to participate in the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of this country, may bring with them their prejudices and political and religious feuds and differences. The Constitution does not guarantee protection to naturalized citizens in the exhibition of hatred towards any portion or class of the community. It does not certainly contemplate the importation into this country of any of the quarrels which have divided the people in other countries. Free speech is guaranteed to be sure, but free speech within bounds, and so as not to provoke a breach of the public peace. And while the people may assemble freely for the purpose of discussing every matter which concerns them without interference of the authorities, we suppose their assembling should yield to the peace and safety of the community at large. The prohibition against interference with these rights was laid upon the Government of the United States because the governments of Europe had claimed and exercised the power of denying them to their subjects. This prohibition was therefore inserted in the Constitution in the interest of the people of this country and for the purpose of guaranteeing the freedom of discussion in all matters concerning their prosperity and happiness. But it was never intended by the powers of the Constitution to encourage the transfer to the United States from other countries of the differences and quarrels which exist there. It follows that naturalized citizens should not organize themselves here into associations for political or religious objects which have no connection with their new home, and if the Irish Orangemen of New York had not done so there would have been no riot in New York on Wednesday last, and forty persons, who were shot down in the streets of that city, would now be alive. While we think that this sacrifice of human life might have been avoided by the action of the public authorities in New York, whose first duty it is to secure the peace and safety of the community, it would surely have been better had the Orangemen not insisted upon marching through the streets, knowing, as they must have done, that evil-disposed persons had a fixed purpose to provoke a collision. We may well ask if the right of the people publicly to assemble and march through the streets of our cities, is not asserted and maintained at too dear a cost when forty or more lives have to be sacrificed for the purpose. Admitting the abstract right, would it not have been better to omit that part of their celebration than to have caused the death of a single person? It appears from our latest dispatches that the firing of the troops upon the people was unauthorized by the officers in command, and it is very probable that the persons shot down were entirely innocent of any intention to interfere with the Orangemen's procession. This shows how dangerous a power it is, this calling out of the militia, men unaccustomed to act in emergencies with that prudence and restraint which should be exercised when they seek to prevent an outbreak of the people.

We think that the Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the city cannot but regret the occurrences of Wednesday and the needless destruction of human life which resulted from their failure to prevent the procession marching through the streets.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.—The attention of builders and others is invited to the advertisement which appears in this issue of the Irish Roofing Felt, manufactured by D. Anderson & Sons, of the Lagan Felt Works, Belfast, and for sale by their agents in New Orleans, Messrs. J. G. Langham & Co., No. 7 Carondelet street. This roofing is easy of application, durable and uninflammable. Sparks falling upon it will not ignite it, and it is more durable than some slates. When used for temporary purposes it may be taken off and applied again to another construction.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—The Morgan Line are now selling excursion tickets to all celebrated watering places of East Tennessee and Virginia, by the popular Blue Mountain Route. The comforts attending a trip on the splendid steamers running between New Orleans and Mobile, then taking Pullman palace sleeping cars, which run straight to Bristol, Tenn., without change, are inducements offered to pleasure seekers.

The Population of Great Britain—Aggregate Results of the Recent Census.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 22.

The first official statements of the aggregate results of the recent census in the three divisions of the United Kingdom were presented to Parliament on Tuesday evening. As regards Scotland and Ireland, the returns convey all the information which will probably be forthcoming until after the revision of the facts has been completed, a process usually occupying from one to two years. But the English return consists of one page only, which, however, is understood to be merely the herald of a comprehensive digest of census facts now in course of preparation and to be published very shortly. There is nothing like consistency, even in the matter of defects, and the census authorities of the three kingdoms have apparently not felt themselves called upon to set the example of unanimity of procedure which simple-minded people are apt to think ought to be the characteristic of a United Kingdom.

Limiting for the present our notice of the facts contained in the returns of the broad view of the aggregate population of the Kingdom in 1871, the following are the results for each of the three divisions, contrasted with those of the census of 1861:

[illegible table]

Thus it appears that during the last decade England has added 2,637,884, or 13 per cent. to her population, and Scotland 296,207, or 9.7 per cent., while Ireland counts 389,207, or 6.8 per cent. fewer inhabitants than she had in 1861. And, taking the United Kingdom as a whole, excepting the adjacent islands of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, etc., whose populations have not been brought into account, the present population of 31,465,480 represents an increase of 2,537,880, or 8.8 per cent. on the census of 1861. Had the circumstances of Ireland during the last ten years not differed from those of Great Britain, the population of the United Kingdom would now be 32, [illegible] instead of 31,465,480.

The Irish Census Commissioners speak of the period between 1861 and 1871 as one in which "the country was remarkably free from any outbreak of pestilence, scarcity of food, or of the other social calamities which have occasionally retarded the growth of the population." They account for the decrease of population by the very great emigration which has taken place, the emigrants of Irish origin having numbered 819,903 in ten years. Had it not been for this outflow, the Commissioners estimate that the ordinary natural rate of increase in excess of births over deaths, the present population of Ireland would be 6,391,275. They also remark that at the time of taking the census of 1851 there were no less than 250,661 paupers in the Irish workhouses, and 47,019 persons in hospitals of whom 4,515 were not workhouse inmates; that in 1861 the numbers in the workhouses, healthy and sick, were 45,860, while there were but [illegible] persons in the workhouses on the day before the recent census. The causes of the continued decline of the Irish population are a profoundly interesting study, which will no doubt receive an impetus from the facts revealed by the census. From 1861 to 1845 there was an unbroken chain of increase, while from that date to the present the process of diminution has proceeded with equally unswerving steps. How much longer the depletion is to go on, and what means can be taken to stop it, are weighty problems, worthy of solution by Irish statesmen.

THE PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

Duty of the Assembly—M. Guizot's Letter to the President.

M. Guizot has addressed the following letter to M. Grevy, President of the National Assembly:

Monsieur le Président: When the Assembly met it proclaimed itself on the 17th of February, 1871, as "the depository of sovereign authority," and stated that, "pending the decision with regard to the future constitution of the country," it was important "to provide without delay for the necessities of the government and the means of conducting negotiations." M. Thiers was named "chief of the executive power of the French republic." No doubt these words were inserted to express a fact which was actual and undoubted, but provisional. M. Thiers took care they should not be misunderstood, for, on entering office and choosing his ministers, he said: "I have taken them, not from one of the parties into which we are divided, but from all parties, just as our country has done in giving its votes, and often placing on the same list men of the most opposite, and sometimes, as it would seem, antagonistic views, but united by patriotism, intelligence and the common bond of good intentions." The only possible, the only conceivable policy at the present time is to pacify, to reorganize, to restore credit, and to encourage labor. Every sensible, honest, enlightened man, whatever may be his opinion as to a monarchy or a republic, may labor usefully and honorably to promote these ends; and even if he only labors a year—six months—he may return to his country with head erect and conscience at ease. No doubt when we have rendered our country the pressing services which I have just enumerated, when we have raised from the ground that noble and wounded form which we call France, it will, when health and energy are restored, tell us how it wishes to live; the decision will be pronounced, not by a minority, but by the majority of citizens—that is, by an expression of the will of the nation. The nation which elected the Assembly, the Assembly chosen by the nation, and the head of the executive power nominated by the assembly, spoke thus when France was in danger and had to be saved. The republicans attached great importance to the insertion of the name of the French republic in this programme. I am not surprised at this, nor do I complain of it. In a free country we must never require opinion to be silenced and party to be disavowed. The republicans have a right to speak and act in accordance with their views, and it is to the interest of the country that they shall do so openly. When they were fighting against a foreign enemy for the honor of France it was quite legitimate for them to hope that they were also fighting for the fortune of the republic, and to try and discover beforehand in their own patriotic ardor some symptoms that were favorable to their cause. In such circumstances that which is most important, that which is a country's right as well as its interest, is that there shall be no lies and no trickery on the part of the various political parties concerned, and neither delusion nor weakness on the part of the nation. In sending representatives of all parties to the National Assembly without taking their political differences into account France showed that she reckoned upon the concurrence of all in raising her from her fallen state and healing the most grievous of her wounds. The National Assembly and M. Thiers did their duty, and showed that they understood the real state of the case and the true interests of their country, when they reminded the members of their true mission, and that France in confiding it to them had intended to remain free to regulate her own institutions and her future destiny. This question is, therefore, intact; it was expressly reserved. France and her representatives have full right to examine different forms of government and to select from them. But has the time yet come when this question can be definitely brought forward, when it can be discussed and decided with perfect freedom, a fair chance, and some knowledge of the subject? I understand the impatience of those who want the matter to be settled. It is natural and legitimate. It is very necessary that France should arrive at some definite conclusion and see clearly what is before her, for it is a matter which concerns her safety, dignity, prosperity, and all her interests, moral and material. But it must not be forgotten that certain preliminary questions have been forced upon the National Assembly by existing events and urgent needs, which must be got out of the way in order that the consideration of the fundamental points may be earnest and conclusive. The National Assembly is incomplete. In consequence of the return of the same member by several constituencies of elections annulled, of resignations and deaths, there are now [illegible] vacant seats. One whole department—Vaucluse—is not represented at all. This is a great gap. It still exists when the future form of government is discussed by the Assembly, and decision to which it may come will be open to objection, and the defeated parties will not fail to attack it on this ground. They do not wait for such good ground for complaint to make a great noise about their grievances. But if will not it be the duty of the Assembly to fill these vacancies? It is also an excellent opportunity for sounding and ascertaining the real thoughts and wishes of France on the very eve of the day when she will be called upon to pronounce them. Whatever may be the result of these new elections, they will exercise a marked influence upon the character and decrees of the National Assembly; they will strengthen or enfeeble such and such a political party. Such and such a tendency. We must hope that the whole of electoral France will feel the importance of these elections, and will be eager to take part in them. Men who hold opinions that are definite, and who have made up their minds beforehand, whether to aid or into them. It is only holding moderate opinions who hesitate, and, either from timidity or indolence or conscientious scruples, will even abstain from voting. Their own supineness has nearly always been the cause of the defeat of this party, and in the present grave and critical position of affairs to abstain from voting, would be to do wrong and to run a tremendous risk. When a fire breaks out people do not run away from it, on the contrary, they run towards it and make all the haste they can; and they not only out of curiosity and that they may watch it, and with zealous foresight that they may be able to help the firemen whose duty it is to extinguish it. Now, a conflagration is infinitely more dangerous and liable to spread in the state than in the streets, and the moderate party are far more interested in extinguishing it than any one else, because if it continues to spread they will suffer more than any one else. The Assembly has already taken such measures as are necessary to enable the electors to fulfil their duties when the new elections are held, without too great an effort or too much sacrifice. When suffrage is universal it is very important that it should be real. The will of the people ought to be clearly expressed, and to make itself felt when it is in the presence of party passions, which are always bold and active. The history of our own time shows us that order and liberty alike have suffered from the want of intelligence and foresight in the moderate party. The question of elections to fill up the vacancies in the National Assembly is closely allied to that which relates to the recall of the princes of the House of Orleans. Thousands of voices are lifted up to demand from the National Assembly the reconciliation of every Frenchmen with France; and it is to the interest of whatever form of government may be ultimately adopted by France, whether it is republican or monarchical, that this work shall have been already accomplished. If it is a republic it is a good thing that it cannot be called upon at the very beginning to prescribe once again all the representatives of monarchy and to irritate all their friends. If it is a monarchy, it will now be upheld by all its natural representatives, and all its partisans will rally round it. I firmly believe that it is the duty of the National Assembly now sitting to deliberate, and, with the consent of France, to decide, on the question of the future government of the country. But in any case, there can be no doubt that it is for the Assembly to settle the preliminary points to which I have alluded, because such a settlement is indispensable if France is to obtain the permanent government of which she stands in such need—either a republic which shall not be revolutionary or a true constitutional monarchy. To make peace with foreign nations, to establish peace within the land by repressing the disorders and crimes which render the establishment of a republic or a monarchy equally impossible, and by these means to enable France to deliberate freely and fully as to the future constitution of the country and its future destiny—this is the great work, the work of salvation, which the National Assembly and M. Thiers have undertaken. They have already accomplished two of their designs. Peace is concluded; anarchy, which devastated Paris, is suppressed. Both results have been attained with difficulty and at great cost. It is by the union, the combined action of the National Assembly and M. Thiers, that both have been obtained. There still remains the last design, the most difficult of the three, namely, the establishment in and by France of a permanent government, able to give a sufficient guarantee for the security of the highest interests of the nation, of its honor and prosperity, and the preservation both of liberty and law. In the existing condition of affairs the same means will inaugurate the success of the undertaking—namely, the inseparable alliance of the National Assembly and M. Thiers can alone conduct it to a successful termination. Let this, therefore, be the law by which their mutual intercourse is regulated, and the constant aim of every legitimate influence, public or private, which has any right to affect them. Mirabeau was wrong when he said "La petite morale tue la grande." It is infinitely more true that little subjects and little difficulties blind us to the importance of great ones, and that we often fail to reach the goal because we cannot overlook trifling impediments along the road. No doubt there are sometimes difficulties, misunderstandings, and unexpected collisions between the chief of the executive power and the Assembly to which the national sovereignty has been confided. This is almost inevitable. M. Thiers may sometimes grow impatient, the Assembly may be irritable; but it would be deplorable, it would be horrible, if it were possible that any such accident should compromise the great work which has been confided to them. I am convinced that, with a few concessions and a little mutual consideration, the Provisional Government which was agreed upon at Bordeaux by the Assembly and the chief of the executive power is all that is wanted at the present time to maintain their union and secure the success of their common course of action. That which is really important—which is, in fact, indispensable—is that there shall be no attempt to interfere with the purely provisional character of the present government; and that France shall reserve all rights, at home and abroad, as to her ultimate and permanent form of government.

In all cases, and whatever may be the name of the ruling powers, the great art of governing is to be firm about great things and the essential conditions of government, and to yield and be liberal with regard to all others. In 1590, after the assembly of the *Notables de Rouen*, Gabrielle d'Estrée was surprised to hear that Henri IV. had said to them: "I have called you together in order to receive your advice, to accept it, to follow it; in fact to place myself as a pupil in your hands—a thing which, kings, graybeards, and conquerors are by no means apt to do."

"*Ventre Saint Gris!* it is true," said the King, "I said it, but then I had my sword." And how in our day, the sword of France is the sovereignty of her people. I have full confidence, Monsieur le President, that the Assembly over which you have the honor to preside will be able to keep the sword which has been confided to its hands in spite of opposition and against all the world. And now, after the distinguished services which he has just rendered to his country and the striking thanks which he has received from the National Assembly, M. Thiers will certainly attach as much importance to union and harmonious action as the Assembly does. May they complete together and in the same spirit the work at which up to the present time they have labored together, and which has already been crowned by so great a success. It will be their common glory, and at the same time the salvation of France.

Receive, sir, &c., GUIZOT.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Council.—The Mayor has addressed the following letter to the Administrator of Improvements, which explains itself:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, July 13, 1871.

To Hon. Jno. Cockrem, Administrator of Improvements:

Sir—In the published proceedings of the Council this morning I find in a report presented by you, not read to the Council, but laid over to be printed, the announcement of your appointment of William Vigers, Superintendent of the Second and Fifth Districts.

Mr. Vigers was suspended by me for fraud in his official capacity in that same office, and his suspension, together with the proof upon which it was based, was reported by me to the Council May 16, as required by sec. 8 of the City Charter.

His reappointment whilst under suspension is irregular and unauthorized by law, and if allowed to pass unnoticed would seem to imply that the City Government regarded the offense of defrauding the city as a very slight matter.

The Council alone has the power of restoring an officer suspended by the Mayor. I therefore direct that the name of Wm. Vigers be stricken from the pay-rolls, and that he be not allowed to exercise any of the functions of Superintendent of the Second and Fifth Districts until either he shall have been acquitted of the charges preferred against him, or until the action of the Mayor in suspending him from office shall have been formally overruled and reversed by the Council.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

First District Court.—Mary Dumont, colored, was tried before the First District Court, yesterday, and found guilty of kidnapping a child four months old, Victor Gwiner, who was in charge of his aunt, Julia Dorsey, at No. 250 Dryades street, whence the infant was stolen. The kidnapping occurred on the 5th of March last. The prisoner, who was a stranger to the family, went in and asked permission, as she was very tired, she said, to sit down, which was granted. She stated that she was from Baton Rouge and lived with a cooper there. She nursed the child and, after a while took him out on the street, but never returned. The police having been informed of the abduction, Dumont was searched for in Baton Rouge, and, with the aid of a colored man named Louis Mitchell, a cooper in that town, her place of above was ascertained, and the child was recovered. The jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

The Republican Press Convention.—Two or three hours spent at the Republican Press Convention, sitting in the Senate Chamber in the Mechanics' Institute, yesterday, were, in the main, unprofitably spent, for what transpired that was noteworthy in the confused and disorderly proceedings, amounted to very little.

Whatever the ostensible reason for assembling the Convention, the real cause seems to be a hitch in regard to the payment of those who have had contracts, in the rural parishes as well as in New Orleans, for printing the laws of the State. These contracts are given out under an act which constitute the Governor, the Lieut. Governor and the Speaker of the House a Commission, to make the contracts and to examine and approve the bills of the contractors. A majority of the Commission, that is two members of it, can give a contract, but, under the decision just rendered by Judge Dibble, a bill must be approved unanimously. As in the old Parish Dues, every member had the veto power, a single one could arrest all legislation by leaving the Assembly, so any member of this Printing Commission can prevent the fruition of a contract.

The split in the Republican ranks here has entered into the Press Association of the party. Governor Warmoth, it is charged, refuses to approve bills from those contractors, who, in their journals have not defended him and assailed his rivals, Lieut. Governor Dunn and Speaker Carter, who are understood to have coalesced. The Lieut. Governor and Speaker can give contracts, but the Governor, backed by Judge Dibble, can stop the supplies, and there is the hitch. The supplies are stopped.

Thirty-eight papers were represented on the floor. In the Convention was one of the gentle sex, representing the *Tangipahoa Advocate*, a white lady, the only female in the assemblage. She did no talking but voted every chance she had. The papers in New Orleans represented were the *Republican*, by Mr. Tracy, the *German Gazette* by Mr. Haidenhain, some paper by Senator Pinchback, and the *Journal* by Judge Dibble. Speaker Carter was also there as a journalist. We did not learn which paper is his. Mr. Pinchback and Judge Dibble were classified as Warmothites and the opposition was led by Speaker Carter. There were some queer episodes in the proceedings.

One of the members, whose name we did not learn, made a speech, claiming that his paper had nothing to do with the internal discord of the party; had avoided, editorially saying, anything calculated to aggravate that discord, and had sought only to advance the interests of the Republican party.

Mr. Carter—"You may not have had any editorials against us, but you quoted heavily from the paper of that man Dibble." [Laughter.]

Another member essayed to establish his freedom from partiality to the Governor or any of the parties to the split.

Mr. Carter—"Mr. Dunn and myself have regularly received copies of papers that have contracts, and we know what they have done and what they have not done. We have the power, and we're going to use it. I don't want any of you to support me, but I'll be damned if you shall hit me—if you do off goes your head."

The Convention balloted for permanent President. The nominations were: Senator Pinchback, Mr. J. H. Ingraham and Mr. Regan, the latter of Baton Rouge. On the votes being counted, at the first trial, Pinchback received 19 votes, Ingraham 19 and Regan 0. The announcement of the result brought Mr. Regan to his feet. He recited his services to the Republican party, and urged the claims he had for early and zealous services. He said he was now the only white man, in his parish, who had the boldness or the manliness to avow himself a Republican. This nomination for the Presidency reminded him of his nomination for Congress. When General McMillen saw he was bound to receive the nomination, the General declined in his favor, retired to his parish, Carroll, and promised to do all he could there for the Speaker's success. When the votes were counted, not a single vote appeared for him in Carroll. "Yet to this day the General says he did his level best for me in Carroll. I suppose the gentleman who nominated me for the Presidency of this Convention, did his level best for me, and to spare him any more trouble, on my account, I withdraw my name from the next ballot."

At the next trial for the Presidency Mr. Ingraham, who is a colored man, was chosen. He received 20 votes, against 17 cast for Mr. Pinchback. Three tellers were appointed to count the votes, and it was quite refreshing to hear the apprehensions freely expressed that the chairman had appointed the tellers all from one side, to "chisel" in counting the votes. The President was indignant that he should be even suspected of such dishonorable conduct, but the charges were not withdrawn. Mr. Burch, member of the House of Representatives from East Baton Rouge, was one of the tellers, and when the counting was finished the Honorable gentleman said: "Mr. President, in order that every body present may be satisfied that we have not cheated in the counting, I move that one or more impartial members be appointed to make a recount."

The motion was not put, from which it is inferred that the charge of cheating was not well founded.

Another matter came up that exercised the members considerably. Mr. John Fairfax appeared as the proxy of Mr. Snare, who claimed to represent the New Iberia *Banner*.

It was objected that Mr. Snare himself could not sit in the Convention, therefore his proxy could not. The discussion on the point was almost metaphysical. It was explained that Mr. Snare and a Mr. Wakefield had obtained a contract for publishing in the parish of New Iberia. Their political orthodoxy was maintained because one was a tax collector appointed by the Governor, and the other was an internal revenue officer of the Federal Government. But it was also stated that the paper in which they published the laws was a Democratic paper and was owned by a Democrat, whom the contractors paid so much for publishing the laws. The question argued, and which elicited all the subtlety of the Convention, was, virtually, whether the politics of the contractors purified the columns of the *Banner*, or the politics of the *Banner* contaminated the contractors? Mr. Carter contended that the paper could not be represented, adding: "The New Orleans *Times* is a Democratic paper. Its owner is a Republican. Could that paper be represented in this Convention?"

What effect this argument had was not apparent, as the Convention adjourned, leaving Mr. Fairfax's case in suspense.

The Convention had a night session, which lasted from 7 o'clock until nearly 1 this morning.

A Committee on Resolutions reported a set.

1. Endorsing the administration of General Grant and pledging the members of the Convention to advocate his renomination.

2. Endorsing the action of the Republican State Central Committee, the majority of which are opposed to Gov. Warmoth.

3. Advocating a retrenchment and economy in the State Government, a modification of the election and registration laws, so that the right of every citizen to vote shall be secured, whether he be Republican or Democrat.

Judge Dibble complained that the resolutions were silent in regard to the State administration, and expressed himself as viewing the omission as an intentional disrespect to Governor Warmoth.

A long discussion was had in which the grossest personalities were used: in which it was boldly stated that Governor Warmoth was designedly left out, because he was unworthy of the confidence of the party; and in which the Governor was bitterly assailed and Judge Dibble came in for a share of the censure.

The resolutions, as reported by the committee, were unanimously adopted.

Then Judge Dibble introduced a resolution endorsing the State administration, without naming the Governor or any other officer of the government. The Judge said every man could vote for that resolution, since it approved the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House and others, as well as the Governor.

Mr. Burch said none of them could be endorsed in that connection.

Mr. Carter (Speaker of the House) said he did not wish to be endorsed in any such company.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 14 to 20.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Proposed Grand Customs Conference of the European States.

HOME NEWS.

All Quiet in New York.

The Police Resumed their Regular Duties.

Heart-rending Scenes at the Dead House.

Ku-Klux Committee Investigation.

Murderer Hung at Osceola, Mo.

The Ohio Industrial Exposition.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 13.—General L'Admirault, the military commander of Paris, has notified the managers of theatres, cafes and other places of public resort, that they must close at midnight as formerly. The Deputies of the Assembly from the Provinces occupied by German troops, are earnestly pressing upon President Thiers a policy anticipating the future payments of German indemnity. It is said Thiers encourages the idea and that negotiations with Germany upon the subject have already been entered upon.

Paris, July 13.—The Government has despatched a representative to England to endeavor to induce the British Government to consent to a modification of the treaty of commerce between France and England bearing the date of January 23d, 1860. A grand customs conference is suggested to be held in Berlin, and to embrace delegates from all the European States.

London, July 13.—The Czar Alexander of Russia, Empress Marie Alexandrowna and Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis are at Friedrichshafen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the lake of Constance.

Alexandria, July 13.—The differences between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul General has been referred for settlement to the French Cabinet.

Liverpool, July 13.—Arrived—Ships Jno. Brice, from New York; Southampton, Douglass and Eagle from American ports.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 13.—Judge A. R. Wright, of Rome, Georgia, an ex-member of both Congresses, was before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day. He believed in ku-klux but it was a police and not a political organization, and the negroes behaved better than expected.

It is thought the witnesses here will occupy the committee to the end of the next week when it will adjourn.

Washington, July 13.—The work of reducing the Assistant Assessors in accordance with the intention of the Commissioner to lessen the expenses of assessing and collecting the internal revenue, has already commenced in Texas. There is to be a reduction in the First District from seven to four Assistant Assessors.

Washington, July 13.—Dr. Joseph Bell Alexander, of Mobile, is dead, aged 47 years, of heart disease.

Secretary Boutwell has returned.

The duplicate originals of a Convention, establishing an exchange of postal money orders between the United States and England, have just been received. It has been executed on the part of England, and now awaits the signature of the Postmaster General and the President. The order is limited to £10, when issued on England, and £50 when issued on the United States. Mr. McDonald, Superintendent of the money order system, who concluded this Convention, has gone to Berlin for a similar convention between the United States and Germany.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that partially cloudy and clear weather will very generally prevail on Friday east of the Mississippi. No serious disturbance is apprehended for the lakes and Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

WEATHER REPORT.

The barometer has risen slightly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, with partially cloudy weather with fresh local winds. The pressure has generally increased east of the Rocky Mountains, with a tendency to diminution on the lower lakes this P. M. The lowest pressure which was Wednesday evening in the northwest is now central on Lake Huron. The temperature has fallen north and west of Wisconsin, has risen on the Middle and East Atlantic. Southwesterly winds have generally prevailed during the day, but easterly winds have set in this P. M. on Middle and East Atlantic coast. Rain fell last night in North Carolina and Tennessee, and cloudy or threatening weather is now reported from Virginia southward. Partially cloudy and clear weather has elsewhere very generally prevailed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 13.—All quiet to-day and laborers at work. All disquieting rumors proved unfounded. The most heart rending scenes occurred at the dead houses. 7000 persons passed his Kept for the purpose of identification and curiosity. Occasionally a woman would throw herself on a coffin containing some kinsman.

All the workmen who left the boulevards and parks yesterday contrary to positive orders were discharged, and Germans and Italians have been employed instead. At the time and this morning but few laborers were missing. Two regiments remain on duty and the police have resumed their regular line of duty, but can be concentrated at short notice. All those who were arrested with arms, have been committed for examination. Others were discharged.

New York, July 13.—Arrived out—City of New York and Holland.

New York, July 13.—The United States ship Guard, of the Darien expedition, sailed from Aspinwall on the 30th, for New York. Capt. Selfridge is a passenger on the Morning Star.

New York, July 13.—Over 400 Mormons, who arrived at Castle Garden yesterday from Scandenavia in the steamer Minnesota, leave this P. M. for the West.

New York, July 13.—The mother of the boy who was shot as he was returning from school, came to see his dead body, it was, however, coffined and the lid nailed down, ready for removal. The officials told her kindly she would have to wait till it was brought home. She broke into wild complaint and in accents broken by emotion cried out, "Oh wont you let me see my boy, who never did any harm to anybody? Oh let me see him, Doctor dear, give me at him! what will I do at all, at all? I was 24 years in England and this did'nt happen." She then went on in a half crazed manner, evidently almost driven out of her senses by the sudden blow which had deprived her of her son.

Cincinnati, July 13.—The managers of the Industrial Exposition has determined on special premium for raw cotton from the States of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, each State competing with itself in addition to the grand medal offered by the exposition for the best bale in the whole country. The Chamber of Commerce and the merchants have already raised $2000 as cash premiums to exhibitors from the respective States for this specialty.

Boston, July 13.—Arrived—Ship Mass., from New Orleans.

San Francisco, July 13.—Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony are here. Miss Anthony's remarks on Mrs. Fair's case were received with a storm of hisses from the audience.

Chicago, July 13.—Jacob Hemmings, charged with murder, was hanged by the Vigilants at Osceola, Mo.

Saratoga, July 13.—The first race was won by Oysterman. Time, 6:56. Second by Eclipse. Time, 3:10½. Third by Ortolan. Time, 117¼.

Philadelphia, July 13.—The first narrow gauge engine built in America was shipped to-day for Pike's Peak.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 13—Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased nearly half a million pounds sterling. Consols 93⅛@93¼. Bonds 93⅛. Tallow 44 and 3.

Liverpool, July 13—Evening.—Cotton closed heavy; uplands are quoted 9d; Orleans 9¼d. Short middling 8⅞ and 6. Common Rosin 7 and 6.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 13.—Cotton is quiet; sales of 476 bales uplands at 20½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 94c. Wheat 1c lower; new and old winter red and amber Western $1 45@1 52. Corn a shade easier, 71½@73c. Pork lower, $15. Lard, kettle, 13⅜d. Naval stores firm. Freights steady. Money superabundant, 2@3. Sterling weak and sold as low as 1 per cent. Gold 111⅞@112. Governments dull but steady. State bonds are dull—Tennessees 71; new, 71½; Virginias, 66; new, 73; Louisianas, 69; new, 63; Levee 6s, 78; 8s, 84; Alabamas, 9s; 5s, 68; Georgias, 85; 7s, 90¼; North Carolinas, 46; new, 27; South Carolinas, 78; new, 68½.

New York, July 13.—The ease in money continues, and demand light. Prime discounts 4@6. Exchange is very weak this P. M., and in the actual business there was a material reduction in rates. The leading prime banking firms still ask 10 and ⅛ less 1-16, but their bills were sold at 10¼ less 1-16, and those of another prime firm as low as 10. Gold opened 112⅛, gradually declined to 112⅛; 5-20 bonds of 1861, [illegible]

Norfolk, July 13.—Cotton quiet and low; middling 19c. Net receipts 250; exports coastwise 118; stock 1020 bales.

Baltimore, July 13.—Cotton dull but not lower; middling 20½@20¼c. Net receipts 31; gross receipts 123; sales 125; stock 1060 bales.

Wilmington, July 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 20c. Net receipts 20; exports coastwise 60; sales 9; stock 508 bales.

Boston, July 13.—Cotton dull; middling 21½; net receipts, 9; gross, 2975 bales; sales 200 bales; stock 5000 bales.

Charleston, July 13.—Cotton dull; middling 20¼c; net receipts 78 bales; exports coastwise 785 bales; stock 4018 bales.

Mobile, July 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings are quoted at 20c; stock 2113 bales.

Galveston, July 13.—Cotton dull; good ordinary is quoted at 16c; net receipts 249; exports to Great Britain 121; stock 10,125 bales.

Memphis, July 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20c. Receipts to-day 246; exports 333 bales.

St. Louis, July 13.—Flour dull, lower for best; super fall $5 50. Wheat closed higher, $1 25@1 28 for No. 2 red. Corn—yellow higher, but other grades are unchanged. Oats unsettled. Barley unchanged. Nothing doing in Barley. Rye drooping, 66@68c. Whisky 90c. Pork quiet; mess $15 75 on orders. Bacon—only limited jobbing demand, 7¼@9c. Hams—sugar-cured choice loose at 14c. Lard nominal, 10½c. Hogs active and firm, $3 70@4 20.

Chicago, July 13.—Flour dull. Wheat—No. 2 spring fairly active, ½c lower, closing at $1 18⅜. Corn—No. 2 mixed active but easier, closing at 52½@52¾c. Oats—No. 2 firm, closing at 44⅛@44⅜c. Rye—No. 2 family active, 65c. Barley—No. 2 quiet and unchanged. Highwines 92c. Provisions quiet and easier. Mess Pork closing quiet and easier, $14 37½@14 50. Lard 10⅛@10¼c. Hogs unchanged.

Louisville, July 13.—Bagging dull but prices unchanged; heavy hemp and flax 20@25c. The cotton market quiet—middlings 20c. Flour dull and weak—extra family $6. Grain—small receipts of new. Oats quiet at 70c. Corn fair demand—shelled saleable at 70c. Receipts of new wheat so far very light, with sales at $1 20 for choice. Rye quiet. Provisions dull and tending downward. Whisky firm, at 91c, and demand good, the supply is limited. Leaf tobacco unabated in activity, and all grades very firm at our last quotations; sales to-day 150 hogsheads.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 20c. Flour steady—family $5 50@5 75. Wheat, demand fair, $1 25@1 37. Corn dull and drooping, 51@52c. Rye—Holders anxious to sell, 85@90c. Oats quiet, 52@57c. Barley quiet, nothing done. Pork dull and nominal, at $15. Lard, full prices asked but no demand. 10⅛@ small sales sold 10⅛c. Bulk meats dull, holders anxious to sell. Bacon dull and drooping, 6⅛, 7½c and 8⅛@9c. Hogs, demand good, full prices, $4 30@4 40. Cattle dull and unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, July 13.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 88. River declining. Passed up—City of Chester and Julia.

Vicksburg, July 16.—Passed down—Orleans, at 11 A. M.; Richmond at 4 P. M. Up—Texas at 9 last night. Boats up to-day—City of Vicksburg, at 8 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

Cincinnati, July 13.—River 6 feet 3 inches—fallen 7 inches. Showering this afternoon.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, July 12.—Gen. Caballin is dead. Capt. Gen. Valmaseda has gone to Gaino by sea.

Paris, July 13.—Gambetta was seated in the Assembly yesterday.

London, July 13.—Alexander Keith Johnston, the geographer, is dead, aged 67 years.

Liverpool, July 13—Noon—Cotton market dull and lower; estimated sales 12,000 bales, 4000 of which were for export and speculation; Uplands 9d; Orleans 9¼d.

London, July 13—Noon—Consols 93⅛; 5-20's of 1862 92¾.

London, July 13.—Orange demonstrations throughout Ireland yesterday were attended with little or no disturbance.

Austria has an army of half a million of men. Baron Von Beust said, in supporting the estimates, that now was the best time to reorganize and strengthen the army so as not to excite distrust.

Havana, July 13.—Ozorio was hanged to a yard-arm of the steamer Neptune at Nuevitas.

Gen. Cebalino was buried with great pomp.

Communication by telegraph with Porto Rico and Jamaica is again interrupted.

Paris, July 13.—Court-martials for the trial of Communists seem to be indefinitely postponed.

Berlin, July 13.—The *Provincial Correspondence* (new paper) says Germany confident in her own strength, waits with calmness and sympathy the relievement of France. Her only desire now is to bring about as speedily as possible the establishment of friendly relations with that country.

New York, July 13.—Col. Clark, of the 7th Regiment, reports that after the Orangeman had passed, a shot was fired, killing Lieut. Henry C. Page, of the 9th Regiment, after which that regiment commenced an indiscriminate fire without orders.

The 9th fell back crowding the 7th on the pavement. The firing was kept up for some time, although an adjutant begged Lieut. Col. Braine to hold his men in. When the 7th reached the corner of Twenty-Seventh street shots were fired from a window.

A single shot was fired at the window by a soldier acting under orders. Several more shots were fired from the same spot. Several volleys were then fired into the window.

This Col. Clark claims was all the firing done by the Seventh Regiment.

The Twenty-Second Regiment did not fire a shot.

Members of the Ninth Regiment say they fired no shot until young Page was killed.

Several feeble attempts at riot were made during the night, but they were easily suppressed.

Philadelphia, July 13.—The steamer Port-au-Prince was wrecked on the Bahamas. The crew were saved.

New York, July 13.—Arrived—Steamship Rising Star.

Frankfort, July 13.—Bonds, 96½@96⅝.

Paris, July 13.—Rentes—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to two per cent. Rentes [illegible]

Norfolk, July 13.—The steamship M. Webster, from Baltimore, for Lynchburg, put in here, leaking badly. She will probably repair and sail to-morrow.

Trust to Luck.

It is one of the inherent characteristics of our human nature "to trust to luck." There is scarcely an enterprise in life, in which Chance does not play the most important part. And it is on this principle that 150,000 people, the lucky holders of tickets in the grand drawing of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Society of Messrs. Butler, Chadwick & Gary, will be made supremely happy, as the enjoyment of prizes ranging in value from ten to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The plan is taking like wildfire wherever it has been published, and agents are reaping handsome profits from the sale of tickets. That which assures its success, however, is the distinguished character of the gentlemen by whom it is controlled, and the certainty that the drawing will be conducted with honesty and impartiality.

LIFE.—Men who have half a dozen irons in the fire are not the ones to go crazy. It is the man of voluntary or compelled leisure, who mopes and pines and thinks himself into the mad house or the grave. Motion is all nature's law. Action is man's salvation, physical and mental; and yet nine out of ten are wistfully looking forward to the coveted hour when they shall have leisure to do nothing—the very siren that has lured to death many a "successful" man. He only is truly wise who lays himself out to work till life's latest hour, and that is the man who will live the longest, and will live to most purpose.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 13, 1871.

The money market continues in about the same condition as noticed in our reports for weeks past. We note an increase in the demand for accommodations which is more marked among that class of borrowers who are unable to obtain accommodations at bank, but it has not been sufficient to cause any variation in rates. We still quote 8 ₽ cent. ₽ annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals; 9@10 for good do. and short A1 business paper without collaterals; 12@18 for good and second grade do. and 10@12 and 18 for A1 long do. Mortgage paper is done at 9@— ₽ cent. ₽ annum for A1 and 12@12 for second class. About $20,000 good and A1 long business paper was done to-day at 10, 12 and 12 ₽ cent. per annum.

We omitted to mention the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., tax free, declared by the City Railroad yesterday.

Gold opened at 112⅛@112¼, (against 112⅛ at New York, and closed at 112⅛@112⅛, (against 112⅛). The market was very dull and the only sales reported were a small amount at 112⅛, $2500 at the same, and $1000, $3000 and $5000 at 112⅛.

Nothing transpired in Silver. It is quoted at 105½@106½ for American half dollars and 3½@4 ₽ cent. premium for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the decline in gold, and rates for Sterling bills gave way ⅛@⅜ ₽ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced £18,000, of which £1000 clear at 120, £2000 and £6000 at 123¼, and £3000 at 123⅛. We now quote 123@123⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clean, and 124⅛@124¼ for bank.

There were some offerings of Francs, but buyers and sellers could not agree as to terms, and no transactions were reported.

Domestic Exchange continued steady and firm. The remittance rate of the banks for New York sight was still ¼ ₽ cent. premium, and there were sales of $5000 and $20,000 commercial and $20,000 private bankers' New York sight at ⅛ premium, $10,000 private bankers' and $40,000 bank and private bankers' at 9-32, and $15,000 and $10,000 Boston sight at ⅛@¼.

The business in New York gold checks was confined mainly to the supply of a light remittance from the banks at par.

The Stock market was very dull. We heard of only few transactions all of the particulars of which were suppressed.

A small amount of City 10 ₽ cent. new Bonds brought 82.

The only sale of Warrants reported is $2500 State at 83½. They are quoted at 83¼@84 for large and 85@86 for small. City Treasury Notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 13, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 300 bales, taken in several trifling lots by six buyers. Nothing transpired to require any change in quotations, which, however, must be regarded as nominal. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for over-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for sales:

[illegible table]

There was so little inquiry for any but small lots that there can hardly be said to have been a market. On the one hand it was claimed that, under the dispatches from New York and Liverpool prices ought to be easier, but on the other hand, with a light stock, factors were unwilling to make concessions. The offer of 19⅛c for strict low middling refused yesterday could have been repeated if the market had shown any disposition to give way. Clear stained good ordinary sold at 16⅛c, and clean stained strict at 16⅛c.

The Exchange reports: "Market dull, quotations nominal."

[illegible table]

Receipts at this port since last evening 260 bales, against 251 on last Thursday and 445 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 1837 bales, against 2475 for the corresponding time last week and 2900 last year, and since August 31 of 1,420,210 bales, against 1,126,082 last year.

SUGAR.—There were receipts of 10 hhds to-day. We note a good demand for the city trade, and for our neighboring and gulf ports, and there were 100 hhds of [illegible] 200 hhds Louisiana Sugar at previous prices, and 600 hhds Porto Rico on private terms. Common Louisiana is quoted at 10⅛c, fair at 10@10½c, fully fair at 11@11½c, prime at 11⅛@11⅜c, choice at 12c, yellow clarified at 12⅛@13 ₽ lb.

MOLASSES.—Receipts to-day 30 bbls. Yesterday, not reported, 75 bbls thin reboiled sold on private terms; plantation fermenting is quoted at 15@25c, plantation reboiled 30@40c ₽ gallon. City refinery reboiled is quoted at 30@60c; golden syrup $1 ₽ gallon.

FLOUR.—We note a fair local demand, and a very light supply on hand. Treble extra is scarce and a supply of it would meet with a good export demand. Superfine is quoted at $4 75@5, double extra $5 50@5 75, treble extra $5 80@6 25, good treble extra $6 50@7, choice extra $7 50@9 ₽ bbl. The principal sales to-day are confined to 1300 bbls, of which 50 double extra, on the spot, at $5 62½, 150 treble extra at $6 25, and 160 choice extra at $6 75 ₽ bbl, and 300 bbls good treble extra, to arrive, at $6 75 ₽ bbl.

CORN.—Is scarce and in request, and there is none on the landing. There were sales in warehouse of 1500 sacks, of which 250 mixed at 75c, 180 do. at 76c, 180 do. at 77c, 180 and 930 white at 80c ₽ bushel.

OATS.—Are in request, and the market is bare of supplies on the landing. 800 sacks Galena sold at 70 ₽ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in light supply; 75 sacks sold at $1 12, and 100 do. at $1 15 ₽ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The market is bare or nearly so. Prime Western commands $30, choice $32 ₽ ton.

PORK.—Continues dull and is quoted at $16 50@16 75 ₽ bbl. A lot of 50 bbls overweight mess brought $16 50 ₽ bbl. It is retailing at $16 75@16 75 ₽ bbl.

LARD—Is quiet but firm, at 10¾@11c for tierces, and 11⅛@11⅜c for kegs.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 14@14½c ₽ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in light supply. Shoulders are quoted at 6⅜@6⅞c ₽ lb.

BACON—Is in better demand. The market was firmer to-day. The sales embraced 75 casks, of which 5 casks shoulders at 7⅛c, 5, 10, 10 and 25 casks clear rib sides at 9⅛c ₽ lb. Clear rib sides are now quoted at 9⅛@9⅜c, clear sides at 10¼@10⅜c; sugar-cured hams are quoted at 14@15c, choice do 15¼@16½c ₽ lb.

RICE—There is no Carolina on the market, and the supply of India and Louisiana is small. The latter is jobbing at 9⅛@9⅛c ₽ lb for prime, 8½c for ordinary, and 7c for common. India is offered at 7¾@7⅞c ₽ lb for new, and Patna at 7½c ₽ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is better and prices unchanged. A cargo of 4150 bags sold to-day, and a lot of 1200 day before yesterday, not reported. Good is quoted at 14@15c, and fair 14@14½c. The stock in dealers' hands is very light.

COW PEAS—Operations are confined to a few trifling sales of Georgia at $1 60 ₽ bushel. No Carolina here.

BUTTER—The stock is fair and the demand small. We quote choice Goshen at 28@30c, and choice Western 22@25c ₽ lb. Inferior grades nominal.

CHEESE—Is in fair supply and light demand, at 13@14c ₽ lb for choice Western, and 11@12c for reserve.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are selling in the levee at $2 50@3 ₽ bbl. Onions at $3 50@4, and Cabbage at $6@8 ₽ bbl. [illegible]

POULTRY—Chickens are selling on the levee at $3 50@6 50 ₽ dozen, according to size, and Turkeys at $15@18 ₽ dozen.

WHISKY—The stock is light and prices are steady. Rectified is quoted at 91@92c ₽ gallon, as in store. [illegible] Indiana sold at 94c ₽ gallon, and 40 on private terms.

GEO. MERZ,
OLD BASIN BREWERY,
Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets.

Important Notice to City Tax-Payers.

Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, July 13, 1871.
TAX PAYERS of the city of New Orleans are hereby notified that they have only the remainder of the present month in which to pay their Tax Bills of 1870 without additional costs. On and after the 1st of August the list of delinquents will be advertised, whereupon it will become the imperative duty of the Administrator of Finance to collect all unpaid bills with heavy costs.
JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

DR. C. DELERY
HAVING established himself permanently at Bay St. Louis, offers his professional services to the families visiting that watering place.

Removed.
DR. C. AUBOUY has removed his office and residence to No. 227 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, 10 to 3 and 5 P. M.

Office Anonymous Propelling Company of America, No. 110 Gravier street, New Orleans, July 12, 1871.
A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, July 15th, for an election of Directors, according to the provisions of the Charter.
E. SAMBERRIE, Secretary.

Money—Money.
$25,000 TO LOAN.
THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION (Authorized—Gem Bank), corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, loans Money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property, at from THREE to FIVE per cent. [illegible]

A. CARRIERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.
No. 31 Bienville Street.
CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and boxes, for the trade and family use, Bordeaux, Sherry, Olive Oil.
Exchange at sight and on time in sums to suit on New York, London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in the other principal cities of France, always on hand.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton R. R. Company—New Orleans, July 10th, 1871.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held THIS DAY, a dividend of one dollars per share was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.
F. MORRISON, Secretary.

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.
On exhibition and for sale at No. 3 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, Botanical Glasses, Drawing Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Surveying Compasses, Engineers' Transits and Levels, Chains, Tape Measures, Drawing Paper, etc. Magic Lanterns and slides, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, etc.
The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents each:
Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 153 pages.
2. Optical.
3. Magic Lanterns.
4. Philosophical Instruments.

Notice.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, June 28th, 1871.
THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors on the 16th inst.
RESOLVED, That the names of the stockholders of this Bank be taken in regard to converting this 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.
EM. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

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.
H. L. BRAUGHN, President.
H. L. BROWN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., J. Hardinger, E. J. Hart, W. M. Pemberton, Dr. W. M. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. O. Ambrose, Thos. Isabelle.

Education.
THE Classes at St. Joseph's Institute, No. 28 Orleans street, will be continued without interruption until the Christmas. Price $3 to $5 per month.

Law Books—Law Books.
JUST received, from New York, a large and select assortment of LAW BOOKS, latest edition. Lawyers would do well to call and examine stock.
S. F. SHERMAN, 9 Commercial Place.

Claims Commission.
THE undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the city of Washington, for the prosecution of Claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.
Address Washington, D. C.
JOHN M. G. PARKER.

Office Louisiana Jockey Club,
No. 27 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jockey Club, the following resolution was adopted, viz:
"That an instalment call of 10 per cent. be made on the Stock of the Louisiana Jockey Club, and a further call of 10 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.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed 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, Pelican and Columbia brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Families. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

M. ELIE,
14 ROYAL STREET 14
Has always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also every description of musical instruments, [illegible] PIANOS tuned.

Brown's Lumber Yard,
Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets.
WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE SHINGLES, FLOORING AND CEILING.
Particular attention paid to sawing Cars, Wheels, Axles, Rounds, Tongues, and all kind of Sawing and Circular Sawing.
Also, Scantling, Wheelwright, Cottage and Frame Lumber of all descriptions to suit. Plantation orders promptly filled.
For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN.

Avoid Medicine!
[illegible]

Removal.
THE undersigned, CABINET and COFFIN MAKER, [illegible] JOS. CLOAR.

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

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY, 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.
CORN. DELESDERNIER & CO., 80 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

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 Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
BIENVILLE, DELORD AND PETERS STREETS.
(Late New Lipsey Foundry)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.
[illegible]

Charter Oak Wood Co.,
Office No. 25 Rousseau Alley.
DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices:
ASH AND OAK, not sawed, $— [illegible]
MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, [illegible]
FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.
D. M. FUNK, Agent.

$200,000 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 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable immigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for 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 F. J. Moses, General Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chesnut, General John Bratton, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Governor R. K. Scott, Hon. J. P. Carroll.
$500,000 to be awarded to the Ticket Holders at 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 money, including Deed or Certificate of Title to Academy of Music, will be deposited with the National Bank of the Republic, New York.

$500,000 IN GIFTS.
[illegible list of gifts]

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. Colonel R. H. Jennings, of South Carolina. General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia. Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York.

$1,000,000.
By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 16, 1871, the Trustees of the
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
Will give a
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
At Louisville, Ky.,
On Tuesday, October 31, 1871.
[illegible]
Tickets of admission .... $10 in 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. [illegible]
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.
[illegible list of gifts]
After paying the expenses of the concert and distributing 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. [illegible]
Manner of Drawing.
There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain 100,000 numbers plainly printed on leather tags. The other wheel will contain 721 boxes, each containing a gift. One tag or number will be drawn from the first wheel, and the first box drawn from the second or 721 box wheel will contain the gift awarded to the number drawn. [illegible]
Gifts will be paid on presentation of tickets drawing such gifts the second day after drawing. [illegible]
All tickets are like greenbacks. No record being kept of purchasers' names, tickets are good only to the holder.
Persons desirous of acting as agents for the sale of tickets in any city in the United States or Canada, address
CHAS. R. PETERS,
Manager, Louisville, Ky.
Office, 120 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 $500,000 more distributed.

Office Louisiana Branch
MOUND CITY
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
Officers:
JAMES B. EADS, President.
A. M. BRITTON, Vice President.
S. W. LOMAX, Secretary.
C. G. M. HATTON, General Agent.
LOUISIANA BRANCH:
Agency 23 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
OFFICERS:
F. H. HATCH, President.
E. T. MERRICK, Vice President.
B. B. SIMMES, Sec'y and State Agent.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
J. H. FOLWELL, M. D. J. S. RITCHIE, M. D.
DIRECTORS:
E. T. Merrick, C. H. Mentor, James Jackson, Robert Hare, L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Farwell, F. M. Hatch, Octave Hoemanns.
B. B. Simmes.
All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY VIGNAUD, Vice President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
[illegible]

Cincinnati Whisky Agency
FOR the celebrated and popular brands of, always on hand, in lots to suit.
S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, PURE WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE, CELEBRATED ROSE.
Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania.
DEVAN, MASON & CO.

RAILROADS.
New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD
Change of Schedule.
ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at 7 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 Montgomery, and from Mobile, via Meridian, to Cleveland, Tenn., via Selma. On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.
7 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering-Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 10 P. M. This Train will stop at Elysian Fields street, and the Frenchmen street. [illegible] It will not run on Sundays.
9:45 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:45 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and at Montgomery 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 12 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, or St. Charles or Crescent City Hotel.
J. H. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
W. M. BREWELL, Superintendent.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 10th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:
[illegible timetable]
A steam train will leave Girod street every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. [illegible]
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor at the departure of train.
Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.
G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
[illegible]
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
THE ferry boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7 A. M. Sundays excepted, with PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 7:30 A. M.
[illegible]
All freight must be prepaid.
Freight for the road or landings on Atchafalaya and Teche, and Opelousas, delivered at New Orleans, or Morgan's Wharf, [illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply to 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, over continued length, and but one change to New York and intermediate points. The 6 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) [illegible] connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. (There is no SUNDAY but one train, which leaves at 4:30 P. M.) Sleeping Cars at night Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4:30 P. M. mail train makes immediate connections with Lightning Express Trains to all points.
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—67 hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn. and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train South arrives at N. O. [illegible]
Ticket Office, Galveston—N. O., J. & G. N. and Mississippi Central Railroad Office, Tennessee 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. Q. ANDALL, Gen. Supt.
D. B. MOREY, S. R. D. ACOSTA, Agent.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.
TEXAS.
Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.
The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines:
AGNES, WM. G. HEWES, ALABAMA, HUTCHINSON, AUSTIN, JOSEPHINE, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, CITY OF NORFOLK, MORGAN, HARLAN, SAINT MARY, J. A. HARRIS, WHITNEY.
For Galveston and Indianola.
The steamer W. G. HEWES, E. S. BOURNE, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on SATURDAY, July 15th, at 8 A. M.
Freight for Galveston and Indianola [illegible]
For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Brashear. The steamer J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. C. PARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of the A. M. train.
One half lighterage of Brazos to be paid by Consignee.
For Rockport, Fulton, St. Mary and Corpus Christi. The steamship J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. TALBOT, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of A. M. train.
St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.
FOR GALVESTON inside Passengers and Mail Route, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear.—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY.
Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7 A. M. running Brashear City at 11 A. M. connecting with steamer WHITNEY, Capt. L. N. Lewis, TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Steamer CITY OF NORFOLK, Capt. Jas. Brown, THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
[illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.
FOR WATERING PLACES.
Daily Schedule—Morgan Line Steamers.
The splendid Day Steamers LAURA, Capt. W. WALKER, FRANCES, Capt. CAD. BLAKESLEE.
Will leave Lake End as follows:
FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, 8 A. M. train. On MONDAYS, 12 M. train, going to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only.
FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 12 M. train, through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs.
LAURA leaves TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 12 M. train, to all points on Bay and Ocean Springs.
LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 12 M. train, through to Pascagoula.
RETURNING:
FRANCES leaves Pass Christian SUNDAY and MONDAY evenings.
FRANCES leaves Pascagoula THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, not stopping at Ocean Springs or Biloxi.
LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY afternoon and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.
Passengers to all points except Pascagoula 50 cents, including bath and Railroad fare. Passage to Pascagoula $1, Meals extra.
Freight to per cent. less than old Mobile rates, free of wharfage.
Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. train when departure is at 12 M. for other departure 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.
CHANGE OF FARE.
[illegible]
One of the above will leave daily on arrival of the 4 P. M. train, from Pontchartrain Railroad.
Tickets and staterooms secured at office of the Company.
Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and interior points in Alabama and Georgia.
All through Bills Lading must be signed for freight to 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 any [illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.
To sail on SUNDAY July 23, at 8 A. M.
THE fine A1 Steamship JUNIATA, Hoxie, commander.
For freight or passage, apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent, corner Carondelet and Gravier sts.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. M. B. CROWELL.
SHERIDAN .... Capt. A. BLANCHARD.
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. W. SAMPSON.
UNITED STATES .... Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. BENEY.
WESTERN METROPOLIS .... Capt. S. H. QUICK.
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
W. SAMPSON, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, July 15, at 8 P. M.
Through bills of lading given to Liverpool.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
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. 130 Common street.
The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow—Sailing SATURDAY, July 22d, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following 1st class steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, J. A. GLASS, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, July 16, 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, 4 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 130 CANAL STREET,
Between Baronne and Carondelet Streets.
CONTINUES to perform all operations on natural teeth, [illegible] in the best manner and at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
Teeth extracted without pain under the use of [illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. C. 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 Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20.
All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Deperriere's office, No. 41 Bienville street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
Dentist.
Office and Residence No. 14 [illegible] street.
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—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price, 25 Cents.
WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues Convulsions, and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Price, 25 Cents.
WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. Price, 25 Cents.
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 Medicine everywhere.

Lime—Cement—Fire-Bricks.
THOMASTON and Western LIME, Rosendale and Portland CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE TILES, SLATE, PLASTER SAND, PLASTER and HAIR, SODA-ASH and CAUSTIC SODA. Constantly on hand and for sale by
A. WEAKE, 39 Magazine st.

OFFICE OF THE St. Louis Hotel Association.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Association, held on the 5th of June, inst., Mr. E. F. Mioton was unanimously elected President of this association.
E. F. MIOTON, President.
New Orleans, June 1871.

Notice.
GRAZING LANDS for horses and mules on La Branche plantation. Apply to E. BUCLER, below the new Slaughter house.