The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..........$3.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1871.

THE LOUISIANA ESTATES OF THE LATE MR. JOHN SLIDELL.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, Mr. Slidell was possessed of considerable landed property in Louisiana, situated in different parishes of the State, and he owned also a number of valuable buildings in New Orleans, bringing in a large rental. In 1863, or 1864, these buildings in New Orleans were seized as the property of Mr. Slidell, by virtue of the Confiscation acts of Congress of 1862, and were sold to various parties by the United States Marshal, acting under a decree pronounced by Judge Durell, of the United States District Court. To the purchasers these investments have proved to be very profitable, and, of course, they will be unwilling to surrender the property to Mr. Slidell's heirs, but we see that steps have been taken by the Public Administrator of the Parish of Orleans, Mr. P. B. Fouke, to obtain possession of it on account of the heirs, who are all absent from the State. The Administrator has applied to Judge Duvigneaud, of the Second District Court, for authority to take possession of everything belonging to the succession of Mr. Slidell, and for the appointment of an attorney to represent the absent heirs. He also asks that inventories of the property and effects be taken and that appraisements be made according to law. The Administrator proceeds upon the theory that Mr. Slidell died legally incapacitated to make a will because the right to dispose of his property had been taken from him by decree of court in a confiscation proceeding. He alleges that, so far as the property confiscated is concerned, Mr. Slidell must be regarded as having died intestate, because, says he, "since the date of confiscation the deceased could not dispose by last will of the property confiscated."

Judge Duvigneaud, we see, has granted the prayer of the petition and ordered that P. B. Fouke, Public Administrator of the parish of Orleans, be appointed Administrator of the succession of John Slidell, and as such be put in possession of all the property left by the deceased; a Notary Public has been appointed to make an inventory, appraisers have been appointed to estimate the value of the property, and an attorney to represent the absent heirs.

So far as Mr. Slidell's property is concerned and its distribution among his heirs, this is a private matter with which the public has nothing to do, but the question which it is probable will be raised in the judicial proceedings thus instituted is of public interest, and we therefore propose to inquire into them. We presume three questions are:

First—Was Mr. Slidell incapacitated by the confiscation acts of Congress from disposing by last will and testament, of the property confiscated by the United States, that portion of it which, under the laws of Louisiana, he had the right to dispose of prior to its confiscation?

Second—Did the purchasers of the property confiscated obtain a title in fee simple—that is an absolute title—or did they only obtain the use and possession of the property during Mr. Slidell's lifetime.

The first of these questions is one of some difficulty, but as the determination of the second question may dispose of the first question, or dispense with the necessity of an inquiry into it, we shall consider the second question before entering into the first.

It has been affirmed with earnestness and denied as earnestly that the confiscation divestment authorized by the acts of Congress was not only the life-interest of the party proceeded against, but was the fee simple of the property and entirely divested the title of the accused and invested it in the purchaser, so that he could sell or otherwise dispose of it absolutely. The question was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States two years ago in the case of Forrest. Forrest, son of Commodore French Forrest, who was an officer in the navy of the United States prior to the war, and during the war an officer in the Confederate States navy, instituted a proceeding in one of the courts of Virginia, the object of which was to obtain possession of certain landed estate in Virginia which had belonged to his deceased father and had been sold under the confiscation laws. The question was raised by the defendants as to what had been sold—whether the absolute title or only Commodore Forrest's personal interest in the property. The case was decided in favor of Forrest and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court affirmed the decision of the State Court and ordered the property to be delivered to the plaintiff—Mr. Forrest. The court based its decision on the joint resolution adopted by Congress on July 17, 1862, and explanatory of the confiscation act of that date. Said the court, per Mr. Justice Strong:

That it was not intended the mere act of seizure should vest the property seized, in the United States, is plain from the provisions of the Seventh Section, which enacted that to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property, after the same shall have been seized, proceedings in rem should be instituted in the District Court, and that if it should be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who had given aid and comfort thereto, it should be condemned as enemy's property, and become the property of the United States, and it might be disposed of as the court might decree. Concurrently with the passage of this act, Congress also adopted a joint resolution explanatory of it, declaring it was resolved that no punishment or proceedings under the act should be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life. The act and the resolution are to be construed together, and they admit of no doubt that all which could, under the law, become the property of the United States, or could be sold by virtue of a decree of condemnation and order of sale, was a right to the property seized, terminating with the life of the person for whose act it had been seized. It follows then, that the estate acquired by the purchaser at the Marshal's sale expired on the 24th day of November, 1866, when French Forrest died. Under the act of Congress, the District Court had no power to order a sale which should confer upon the purchaser, rights outlasting the life of French Forrest.

Under the doctrine of this decision be [illegible] by the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Slidell's heirs and all [illegible] similarly situated must recover the possession and enjoyment of their ancestors' [illegible].

As to the allegation of the public Administrator that Mr. Slidell could not have disposed by last will and testament, of the property confiscated as his [illegible] cannot be admitted at all. There is not [illegible] in the Acts of Congress, known as the confiscation acts, which incapacitates in any way divests these offenders of the power of making a will. Congress did not undertake to make heirs for any person. It had no right to interfere with the succession laws of the States. It had no power to say that the property confiscated should go to the heirs-at-law of the offending party. Grant that the property was reverted at his death to his heirs. Congress could not say who those heirs should be. Congress did not by any precise [illegible] and these were needful in a [illegible] statute, take away the right of disposing of that portion of the estate which the State law permitted the deceased to bequeath. According to the averments of the petition of the public Administrator, if Mr. Slidell's life-interest in all his Louisiana property were confiscated and he could not make a will, then there is no succession to be opened, because he left nothing. The only persons interested in the matter are the purchasers of the property and Mr. Slidell's heirs, who may or may not wish to open the succession in Louisiana. They have the right to abandon all claim to the property; if of course should seem proper to them. It is true that Mr. Slidell's creditors—if he had any—might also proceed against the property, but so far as is known he had no creditors.

The State of Louisiana has no interest in the question. We think the probability is that Mr. Slidell has left a will and that the document will be recorded in the Probate Court of Orleans parish in due time. Until then it is probable nothing can be done, towards the winding up and distribution of the estate.

The Commercial Bulletin Printing Company.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, in its issue of yesterday, announces that the administration of the paper has gone into new hands, that the morning edition will be resumed in a few days and that "it will henceforth stand studiously aloof from political parties and will judge the men and measures of such parties, according to their merits as tested by the single touchstone of the public interest." In other words, the paper will no longer be an organ or representative of the Democratic party, but will henceforth be conducted as an independent journal. Mr. Emanuel Blessey is announced as the President of the Company, Mr. D. C. Jenkins as the managing editor, and Mr. P. J. Punch the business manager. The stockholders of the company are justified in placing entire confidence in a management composed of the gentlemen we have named. We think they may anticipate that success will wait upon the efforts of their new agents, two of whom at least have had a long experience in the journalistic profession. The cultivated intellect, polished style and sound judgment of Mr. Jenkins in the editorial department; the commercial acquirements of Mr. Punch, and the business tact of Mr. Blessey, form an excellent combination in a newspaper enterprise. And that their most sanguine anticipations may be realized we take occasion to express our hearty good wishes.

THE BREAK AT BONNET CARRÉ.—Our attention has been called to the fact that so far nothing has been done to reconstruct the levee at Bonnet Carré, the breaking of which did so much damage to the plantations in the neighborhood and to the Jackson Railroad. Now is the time to rebuild, so that the new levee can have time to become solid before the next annual flood shall come.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The election of Directors of this company was held yesterday, and we find in the list the names of some of our staunchest business men—such as T. H. Hunt, John A. Lane, A. Eimer Bader, R. C. Oglesby, A. J. Aiken, C. W. Allen, R. H. Noble, John D. Cobb, Geo. W. Logan, R. L. Moore and others. And at a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, Lloyd R. Coleman was elected as President of the company and James A. White Secretary. We are informed that the annual statement of the company's affairs, shortly to appear, will show how well the same have been conducted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

One of the largest funerals that has occurred in the Second District of this city was that of Thomas J. Bromley, a member of Louisiana Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, and a worthy officer of the police force. He leaves a sister in Brooklyn, N. Y., who has the consolation of knowing that he was well attended during his brief sickness by his brother members.

Sevario Levo, a Sicilian, who, with others, occupied a room in the house No. 30 Ursulines street, while cooking some fish upon a charcoal fire, fell face foremost into the frying pan and died of asphyxia.

A small tenement, owned by Mrs. Carriere, situated at the corner of White and Bayou Road, and valued at $500, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

A one-story frame house at the corner of Valmont and Belcastle streets, owned and occupied by Mr. Patrick Smith, was consumed by fire yesterday morning.

Louis Jolliard, a watchmaker, a native of Switzerland, 30 years of age, dropped dead from a chair in which he was sitting, at the coffee house at the corner of Exchange Alley and Conti street, on Sunday evening.

Walter McCarthy, residing at No. 582 Tchoupitoulas street, received two cuts in an affray between himself and Edward Davis, at the corner of St. James and Tchoupitoulas streets, on Sunday night, and Davis is under arrest, charged with attempting to kill McCarthy, whose wounds are not considered fatal, however.

An inquest has been held by Coroner Jackson upon Baptiste Masse, who was accidentally drowned in the river, at the French Market.

Notwithstanding the great heat, the most successful fête of the season was that of Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14, at the Fair Grounds, on Sunday. Thousands went out to witness the sports and races.

Emile Reilly is under arrest, in the First District, accused of stealing watches, money, etc.—property in all worth several hundred dollars—the whole of which has been recovered, from the sugar store of F. Metz, at the corner of Baronne and Perdido streets.

Mrs. Bell, residing at the corner of Decatur and Franklin streets, Sixth District, discovered two thieves yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, engaged in rifling her armoir, when they turned upon her and gave her a terrible beating and then left without taking anything belonging to her with them.

Theodore Hardwick is charged before Recorder McArthur, by Daniel Kane, with shooting him with deadly intent, at the corner of Derbigny and St. Louis streets, and Charles Campbell accuses Kane of assaulting him with a dangerous weapon.

Mr. Bonzano, Administrator of Assessments, is absent at Bladon Springs, and Mr. Resnick of the Department of Commerce is performing the duties of both offices.

The number of deaths in this city last week, was 122; 64 males, 35 females and 8 not classified by sex; whites 75, blacks 32, mulattoes 14 and 1 not classified. 7 of the deaths were of persons aged from 60 to 70; 1 from 70 to 80 and 1 from 80 to 90.

First District Court.—Monday, Aug. 20.—The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Louis O'Grady, charged with assault with intent to murder Mr. Smith, the pressman of the Republican.

Israel Trencha, on information for entering the dwelling house of George Nichols with intent to steal and also for larceny, was tried and found guilty.

Albert Johnson, colored, charged with stealing a lot of gambling chips from the establishment of Ben Leggett, on Dryades street, was convicted.

Complaints About Bakers' Bread.—Citizens are complaining again of the smallness of loaves sold by most of the bakers, at the prices of five and ten cents, and the *Times* suggests an enforcement of the city ordinance on the subject, or that families combine and have bakeries of their own. The latter would be found a very expensive manner of getting bread, and the proposition may be regarded as impracticable. As to the city ordinance, it is in violation of economic principles, because it fixes the price of bread, and seeks to establish a rule in regard to the baking business, which is not attempted to be applied to any other business. The correct remedy is to apply the same law to bread that is applied, either by statute or by usage, to every other commodity, and that is uniformity of measurement. Groceries and provisions are sold by the pound, cloth by the yard, lumber by the foot, liquids by the gallon, and all the legislation needed in regard to bread is that it shall be sold by weight. The ordinance provides that every Monday morning the Mayor shall publish a tariff saying how much bread a baker shall sell during the next seven days for five or ten cents, the price of flour on the previous Saturday being the basis of the tariff. Such a law is founded upon the theory that the cost of flour is the only outlay the baker has, whereas he has labor, carts, harness horses, rent, fuel, his domestic expenses, all liable to fluctuations in cost as flour is. It is impossible that any law, which attempts to fix the price of a commodity can operate justly. Hence such laws always fall into disuetude, as in the case of this bread ordinance. The surveyor who would use an elastic chain would not be more inaccurate in his measuration than the legislator who adjusts the price of bread for a week, according to the price of flour, or any other commodity or service needed by a baker, on a given day or at a given hour. In European cities where is the greatest necessity for inspection laws, in regard to articles universally needed, good governments do not attempt to fix the price of bread or the price of anything else, but bakers are required to sell by weight. Price is left to be regulated by the law of supply and demand. The buyer, who is the best inspector, must exercise his own judgement as to the quality, but the government takes care that he gets the quantity he pays for. That is the extent of governmental supervision—to see that he is not cheated in measurement, and governmental supervision carried farther can only be injurious, because its justice is a human impossibility.

Administration of the Estate of the late Mr. Slidell.—Upon the petition of P. B. Fouke, Public Administrator for the parish of Orleans, Judge Duvigneaud has appointed him administrator of the succession of the late John Slidell, and the Judge has likewise appointed Joseph Duvigneaud, Jr., attorney to represent the absent the absent heirs. As inventory of the confiscated property has been ordered, which, even when a wish, if one has been made, has been probated, Mr. Fouke claims the sole right to administer for the heirs, since deceased could not devise it. The inventory is to be taken by Mr. [illegible], Notary Public, and Messrs. J. L. [illegible] and [illegible] Charbonnet are the appraisers.

Arthur Guerin's Death Expected.—At 11 o'clock last night, Recorder Leclerc, of the Third District, was sent for to take the dying declaration of Arthur Guerin, because he was expected to die during the night. He made his statement clearly and connectedly, it is said. At half-past 12 he was still alive, but very low.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of Troops at Versailles.

Strong Discussion in the Assembly Caused by Expressions in the School at Lyons.

Parliament was Prorogued To-day.

The Queen's Speech.

$20,000,000 American Bonds Taken in Advance of the Opening.

HOME NEWS.

Conway as Bearer of Dispatches to the President.

Attempted Suicide of H. T. Helmbold.

Suits for Damage by the Westfield Explosion.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 21.—In the Assembly to-day, a strong discussion was aroused by irreligious expressions used by some deputies in their speeches in the school at Lyons. M. Jules Simon, who was present, made a speech in which he declared he should ever uphold the principles of morality.

Versailles, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Algiers announces the arrival of a large number of troops.

London, Aug. 21.—Parliament prorogued to-day.

The Commons were summoned to the House of Lords, where they listened to the Queen's speech; but six peers were in attendance and only a few ladies present. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the members of the Royal Commission.

The following is a verbatim copy:

My Lords and Gentlemen—The time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament and to commend your unvaried labors for the public good. I acknowledge with satisfaction the loyal readiness with which you have made provisions for my beloved children; the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur.

The great events and important changes which have recently occurred on the Continent of Europe will not compromise the friendly relations existing between the Crown of the United Kingdom and foreign Powers. Whatever part I may take in those international questions, which from time to time may arise, will continue to be taken with no other view than the maintenance of general concord and public rights.

The Conference, which was sitting in London at the commencement of the session was joined during its deliberations by the French Plenipotentiary, and it considered and agreed upon the revision of those stipulations of the treaty of 1856, which concerned the Black Sea and Bosphorus.

I trust the unanimous decision left the powers which has been recorded in the new treaty may assist in securing the tranquility and welfare of the East.

With special satisfaction, I refer on the present occasion to our relations with the United States by the treaty of Washington. The modes of settlement have been fixed for several questions which have long remained in dispute. My communication with the American government not being without the promise advantage of other countries.

The President has concurred with me in the application of that principle of amicable reference which is proclaimed by the Treaty of Paris, which I rejoice to have the opportunity of recommending by example and we have also agreed on the adoption of certain rules for guiding the maritime conduct of neutrals, which may, I trust, ere long obtain general recognition and form a valuable addition to the code of international law.

I place full reliance upon the disposition of the Americans to carry forward with cordiality and see that the subsidiary arrangements which have been determined on for the execution of the treaty.

I shall apprize the Parliament of Canada that the provisions which require its consent are, in my view, highly conducive to the interests of the dominion; on these provisions, however, that Parliament will pass independent and final judgment.

The Government of France has signified a desire to alter some of the provisions of the commercial treaty of 1860, which are now terminable upon a notice of twelve months by either of the contracting States. I am anxious to meet the wishes of a friendly power and to give scope for any measures calculated to meet the fiscal exigencies, but I should witness with concern any change of a nature to restrict commercial intercourse between the two countries, which has done so much for their closer union.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberal supplies which under the circumstances of the year, I directed my Government to ask from you, and for the sum of money you have voted in order to meet the change and compensations required by the abolition of the system of purchase in the army.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I observe with concern that you have not been able to bring to a definite issue the treatment of some of the subjects which I recommended to you in my speech from the Throne at the opening of the session, but several important laws have been added to the statute book.

By the army regulation bill you have made a liberal provision for those officers who, on retirement, will no longer be permitted to sell their commissions to their successors, and by transferring to the Executive Government the powers in respect to the auxiliary forces which hitherto have been vested in the Lord Lieutenants of counties you have laid the foundation for measures calculated to effect a closer union among the various land forces of the kingdom. The act by which, after full examination of the facts, you conferred extraordinary powers on the Viceroy of Ireland for the suppression of the Agrarian outrages in Westmeath, has thus far answered its purpose. There is every likelihood that for a long time to come the great and varied interest of the united kingdoms of the Empire at large, together with the extending demands of modern society, may prevent any lightning of the honorable legislation.

The condition of the revenue, the revived activity in trade, and the prospects of the harvest are subjects for congratulations. I trust these and all the other bounties of Providence will ever meet with fitting acknowledgment on the part of a grateful people.

At the conclusion of the Queen's speech, the Lord Chancellor declared the adjournment of the session of Parliament until November 7th, and the members soon after separated.

Munich, Aug. 21.—A new Ministry has been formed, with Hegnenberg [illegible] as President.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The carpenters of this city have struck for an increase of 25 per cent in wages, and a reduction in a day's labor to nine hours and a half.

[illegible]

Washington, Aug. 21.—Gen. Sherman departs North for two weeks.

The Delaware and Albany have been turned over to the Naval Commissioners at New York [illegible] gale. They will be anchored [illegible] for the reception of passengers coming from the cholera infected [illegible].

Washington, Aug. 21.—Thomas W. Conway, [illegible] State Superintendent of Public Education of Louisiana, published a long letter to the President, wherein, after alluding lengthily to his services to the Republican party, [illegible]

Conway [illegible] the truthfulness of Casey, Packard, Lowell and the rest. Conway concludes: "No act of your administration will give more satisfaction to the people, who voted for you and supported you, [illegible]."

[illegible]

Washington, Aug. 21.—[illegible]

the Ohio. The barometer remains low on the South Atlantic coast. Fresh winds from the north and east have very generally prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, with hazy weather. Light rain is now reported from the Carolina coast. Increasing easterly winds continue from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod with cloudy and threatening weather from New England coast to the lower lakes. Clear weather with smoke and haze are reported from Michigan to Tennessee, and westward to the Mississippi river.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Easterly winds will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States. It is probable that a storm of some severity will continue at a considerable distance off the South Atlantic coast, with easterly winds and threatening weather from Georgia to New York. Cloudy weather will probably continue in the New England States, with northern winds and warm hazy weather from Michigan to Alabama and westward.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Aug. 21.—A. T. Stewart is recovering from a dangerous illness.

H. T. Helmbold telegraphs that while out gunning this morning, the gun accidentally went off. He was not injured.

A special from Long Branch says: About 9 o'clock this morning Dr. H. T. Helmbold attempted suicide. He borrowed a double-barrel shot-gun, hired a carriage with a colored driver, and started out on Ocean Avenue toward Seabright to shoot meadow larks. Below Arlington House, he got out of the carriage, placed the gun under his chin and fired, but, being a small man, the effort to pull the trigger caused his hand to move and his face only was injured. In desperation he repeated the experiment with the same result.

The driver, who in the meantime had rushed to him, caught him fainting and bleeding in arms and brought him to the Arcade Hotel, from whence he was taken home.

About 40 suits have been commenced against the Staten Island Ferry Company for damages on account of the Westfield explosion.

New York, Aug. 21.—Helmbold denies the truth of the report of his attempt to commit suicide. He was blowing out one barrel when the other accidentally discharged, wounding him in the face slightly.

Wm. A. Burtis, President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, was arrested on a charge of having possession of, with guilty knowledge, a stolen bond with altered indorsement. He gave bail.

Saratoga, Aug. 21.—The races were postponed to-day owing to the threatening aspect of the weather.

New York, Aug. 21.—Arrived—Concordia, Siberia, Rapidan, General Meade, Silesia. The General Meade was somewhat damaged in a gale.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 21.—A large three-masted schooner was reported ashore at Body Island on Wednesday night. It has been too rough to communicate with her. The name of the vessel is not known. Assistance from Norfolk will be sent.

New York, Aug. 21.—The steamer Victor from New Orleans arrived August 15th at 8 A. M. Off Jupiter Inlet took gale from N. N. W., which increased to a hurricane. At 8 P. M. the ship was lying on her beam ends. At 12 midnight, the gale moderated suddenly; at 12:30 it came from southeast. At 3 A. M. the ship was lying with five streaks of deck under water, the sea making a clean breach over her, and stove in the cabin, which was filled with water.

At 4 A. M. the weather commenced to moderate. The cargo going up at 6 A. M. the gale moderated and it was found that the cargo had shifted, the ship having six streaks heel with much water in bilge. After that had strong easterly winds with much rain.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21—Evening.—Consols closed 93⅞. Bonds 93⅛.

Paris, Aug. 21.—Rentes 56-10.

Liverpool, Aug. 21, Evening.—Cotton closed easier; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 9⅛d.

London, Aug. 21.—Twenty millions of five per cent were taken in advance of the regular opening of the syndicate. Bonds active at 1¼@1½ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 21—Evening.—Money in ample supply. Sterling 9¾@9⅞. Gold 12¼@12⅜. Governments quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅛; State bonds dull; Virginias a little strong. Tennessees, 73, new 75¼; Virginias, 68, new 73; Louisianas, 65, new 60; Levee 6s, 70, 8s 82; Alabama 8s, 100, 5s 69; Georgia 6s, 83, 7s 91; North Carolinas 45, new 25; South Carolinas 70, new 57½.

New York, Aug. 21.—6s, of 1881, rather heavy; 5-20s, of 1862, sold off at ¼; 6s, of 1881, 117½; 5-20s, of 1862, 114⅛; 64s, 114; 65s, 114; new 113⅛; 67s, 113⅛; 68s, 114⅛; 10-40s, 113⅛.

New York, Aug. 21—Evening.—Cotton closed steady and firm. Sales 1855 bales; middling uplands 18¾c. Flour—a shade firmer; common to fair extra $5 50@5 70; good to choice $5 75@6. Whisky 95c. Wheat active—winter red and amber Western $1 45@1 47. Rice firm—8¼@9¼c. Pork firmer—$13 25@13 45. Lard steady. Turpentine firm—50@52½c. Rosin quiet. Freights firm.

New York, Aug. 21.—Coffee firm, 14@16¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refinery 9¼@9⅜c; Cuba 9@9⅝c; grocery grades 10@10¾c. Molasses nominally unchanged; Beef dull, $7@11 plain mess; $11@14 extra mess. Wheat—dull. Corn per sail 8¼c; per steam 9c; Wheat 9½c.

Memphis, Aug. 21.—Cotton firmer; middling 17¼c; receipts 320; exports 80 bales.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—Arrived—Ships Missouri, A. Jackson, Countess Duchatella, Mary Jane Wilbur and Magna Charta.

Norfolk, Aug. 21.—Cotton steady; low middlings 16½c. Net receipts 24; exports coastwise 80; stock 308.

Charleston, Aug. 21.—Cotton dull; middling 17c. Net receipts 27; exports coastwise 7; sales 5; stock 2,680.

Mobile, Aug. 21.—Cotton nominal. Net receipts 161 bales; coastwise 173. Sales 50. Stock 3394 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 21.—Cotton firm—good ordinary 15¼c. Net receipts 327 bales. Sales 150. Stock 19,798 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Aug. 21.—Passed down—John T. Moore, at 8 last night. Up—City of Cairo, at 8 P. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

Louisville, Aug. 21.—River has fallen 6 inches and is still falling, with 12 inches in the chute and 5 feet scant on Portland bar.

The packet pilots report 5 feet on the Shoals bar, between Louisville and Cincinnati. Weather clear and pleasant.

Departed—Ada Hellman, for Cairo. The Clarksville has left the Louisville and Cairo trade, and will probably run between Cairo and St. Louis.

A colored boy, about 13 years old, fell off the wheel house of the Gen. Buell, at the wharf, this afternoon, and was drowned.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 21—7 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind northwest, light.

Arrived—Steamship Wm. G. Hewes, at 6:30 P. M., Bourne, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Aug. 21.—It is feared the potato blight will almost destroy the Irish crop. John Bright is much better.

The Russian fleet, with Grand Duke Alexis, left Cronstadt yesterday for New York.

Parliament has been prorogued to November 7th by Royal Commission. Relations with foreign powers are friendly, and hope is expressed for continued tranquility in the East.

The speech is mostly devoted to local affairs, and dwells satisfactorily upon the treaty of Washington.

New York, Aug. 21.—The Fenians will join in the proposed Italian procession, if other nationalities are allowed to participate.

A family of six persons were poisoned from eating fish caught near a wreck. It is supposed the fish were impregnated with copper. The symptoms are similar to poisoning from strychnine.

The Ward Hospital, Central street, Newark, burned. Loss $60,000.

The owner, Captain and engineer of the exploded tug Starbuck, have disappeared. The boiler contains fifteen large patches, and a seven inch crack on the inside.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—A Sergeant-Major and a private of the 3d cavalry were killed by Apaches, near Camp Verde, Arizona. They were horribly mutilated.

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 21.—Thirteen buildings, including the Baptist Church, were burned. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss $50,000.

Virginia City, Nevada, Aug. 21.—Fifteen buildings were burned here. Loss $150,000. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Col. Downing has been elected Chief of the Cherokee nation, by 200 majority.

Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 21.—The Waverly House and thirty other buildings burned. Loss $6,000,000.

Liverpool, Aug. 21—Noon.—Cotton opened steady—uplands 8⅝@8¾d, Orleans [illegible].

Later.—Cotton dull. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

London, Aug. 21—Noon.—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 93⅛.

Later.—Bonds 93⅛.

Paris, Aug. 21.—Rentes 55.8.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, Aug. 20.—Garibaldi is convalescent.

Paris, Aug. 20.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Madrid, Aug. 20.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is [illegible] here Friday. It is announced in the forthcoming [illegible] weekly be [illegible].

NAPOLEON.

What He Has to Say for Himself and Family. What He Thinks of Thiers and Others.

New York, August 15.—A gentleman just returned from Europe, who has been in intimate social relations with the French imperial family, informs an "interview" of a morning paper that Napoleon believes in his early restoration to that government; that Thiers is regarded as a mere make-shift, and that his death at this time would be followed by another civil war. Gambetta is looked upon as an ambitious, intriguing, able man. Bazaine waits for history to justify him. Lebœuf is a wretched creature.

The Empress is well, and intends to send the Prince Imperial on a tour through the United States when he is a little older.

There are now two parties in France—Imperialists and Red Republicans. The Bourbons are nowhere. European diplomatists abroad favor his return, believing that the restoration of Napoleon would keep in subjection the disorderly elements of the French which now constantly menace Europe.

It is also stated that England is threatened with serious revolutionary troubles, and it was believed that a conciliatory government would fail to satisfy the demands of the people.

Ultramontanism and the Prussian Government.

M. Von Muhler, speaking for the Prussian Government, in reply to some extraordinary pretensions of the Ultramontanists, recently gave the important reply that in the eyes of the Crown, the Catholic Church, after the 8th of June, 1870, was quite a different institution from the church before that date. Before the publication of the infallibility dogma, the State had reliable guarantees that the church would not interfere with its own prerogatives. Since that time, the curia had arrogated to itself powers which must prove detrimental to the independence of the State. The relative position is, therefore, entirely changed. M. Von Muhler adds: "The future position will require new and careful regulation. A matter seemingly of more, but in reality of less importance than this threatening declaration, is the abolition of the Catholic department in the Ministry of Cultur, decreed in last night's Reichsanzeiger and the leading topic of to-day's journalism." Like most other papers, the semi-official *Cross Gazette* interprets this as an act of hostility against the Catholic Church. The public at large accepts the measure as a decided party step against Ultramontanism, and the frequent conferences held at Ems by the Emperor with Ministers von Muhler, von Eulenburg and von Itzenplitz, are brought into close connection with the proposed Anti-Papal policy. It is generally believed, and is likely enough, that joint steps are to be taken by the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and Munich against Episcopal encroachments, and that it made the excuse for the procrastination of the Bavarian Government.

FRANCE.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

An Interview With Gambetta.

New York, July 15.—A Paris correspondent of the London *Spectator* furnishes the following extraordinary report of an interview with Gambetta. He declares then that for the first time the Republican party feel sure of a majority, not only in the towns but in the rural districts. The next appeal to the country will be made by Legitimists, Orleanists or Republicans, by MacMahon, by the Princes of the Orleans family, or by Thiers or by himself, and the result is almost as certain to be a great Republican victory as any event can be certain in political history. He repudiates with vehemence the notion of a coup-d'état. He declares that the constant appeal to force is the one great mischief of the immediate past, and nothing should induce him to sanction it. He says it would be as foolish as it would be criminal, for it would be quite unnecessary. All the bulk of both armies he says, both the new and the old, is no doubt Republican to the core, but there is no need for Republicans to use it, and there is nothing but mischief, in calling the aid of the army. He has evidently a considerable fear that if the Republican movement goes on too rapidly and in a way to alarm the Germans, Prussia might still interfere, and that a considerable part of this evident desire to be moderate arises from his dread of that event. As for the future he declares that to attempt anything more against Germany without allies, would be utter madness.

Barbarism in Strasbourg.

London, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Strasbourg states that disturbances have occurred there between the Prussian troops and the inhabitants. Much animosity is shown by the inhabitants towards the troops and many attacks made on them without provocation. A number of Prussian troops became involved in a quarrel with several inhabitants and a fight ensued, during which a number belonging to both parties were killed and wounded.

Boston and Philadelphia.

I saw Boston with surprise, left it with regret, and remember it with admiration. I was surprised at the size and beauty of the city, the culture of its people, and the excellence of its government. I was surprised at the number of its churches, schools, libraries, newspapers, book stores; its places of amusement as well as instruction; and, above all, its charitable and philanthropic institutions. To an old traveler who had seen many cities, and yet settled down into the sad admirari spirit, it was a new sensation to be roused into admiring enthusiasm as I was at Boston. Far inferior to Edinburgh in picturesque site, to Venice, or Rome, or Grenada in romantic associations, to many a city of the old world in historical fame, I yet felt deeper interest in Boston than in any place I had visited in days of younger and more susceptible emotion. I know not why, except it be that here Christian civilization has attained the highest reach I had hitherto witnessed, not perhaps in individual advancement, but in the general elevation and well-being of the community. I do not wonder at an Englishman, like Tom Hughes saying that if he were obliged to leave his own country he would choose Boston as his residence. I thought so, too, till I had been at Philadelphia, which may contest with Boston among modern cities the capability of securing "the greatest possible well-being of the greatest possible numbers." Both cities are in advance of the best cities of the old world in whatever can be effected by free institutions and educational culture, and Christian civilization, to ameliorate and elevate the masses. Much remains yet to be accomplished, and many evils mar the pleasant picture, but I never have realized more than I had elsewhere seen of the ideal which Dr. Chalmers propounded in his "Civic Economy of Great Towns."

As a citizen of the old country, I felt no humiliation, but rather pride, in the progress of the Anglo-Saxon stock, and of what a traveler has happily designated "Greater Britain." I do not ascribe the advance to political institutions and think it would have been greater with less of Democratic license; but I ascribe it to the transplantation to fresh soil of the best social and domestic life of the old country, and to the leavening influence of the Bible, the true source at once of individual happiness, and of the "righteousness which exalteth a nation."

In bearing this strong testimony I am fully aware of the dark side of Boston life. Nowhere is intellectual pride more arrogant, learned vanity more conceited, free thought and free living more daring, vice and immorality more unblushing. The law and police records, the prisons and asylums show this. But the two statements are quite consistent. Extreme forms of folly and notable cases of crime often appear in the best communities, and the co-existence of great good and great evil are a common law of social life. When I affirm, in the general elevation of the masses of the people to a higher level than has been elsewhere attained, and the small proportion compared with other cities, say Glasgow and Edinburg, or Liverpool and London, of a degraded and almost heathen substratum of society, I have gone about for days in Boston without hearing the gross and profane language which habitually vexes the ear in our streets, or witnessing by day or night the scenes of repulsive vice so common in our thoroughfares. There is little to be seen also of the squalid abject poverty of the English courts and alleys, and of the Scottish closes and wynds. The result is partly due, I suppose, to better municipal and sanitary regulations; but the moral effects must be fairly ascribed to the influence of education and Christian training. Philanthropy has not to deal with the hopeless chaos which intemperance and pauperism have produced in our great towns. Much still more would be achieved in Boston but for the jealousy of interfering with popular liberty, which this is allowed to run into license. Hence the growing influence of "the liquor traffic interest," and the circulation of criminal literature, and other agencies counteracting the good work of education. The magistrates and respectable citizens of Boston had better check this license with stronger hand, or their city will not continue to hold its claim to admiration for the social and moral condition of the people.—*Dr. Macaulay in Leisure Hour.*

RUSSIA. EXCITING HOSTILITY TO TURKEY.—One would have thought that the conciliatory attitude of the Porte toward Russia in the Black Sea question would have appealed for Turkey, if not a sense of gratitude, at least a certain amount of impartiality at the hands of the Russian press. Such, however, has not been the case. Every pretext for hostility against Turkey has, on the contrary, been again taken up, and more warmly than ever, the old theme of the deplorable condition of the Christians in Turkey, and the barbarity of the Mussulmen. Nor is any calumny spared in support of this lamentable theme. Thus, the *Golos* does not hesitate to affirm that Christian blood is still to be shed in Herzegovina, in Bosnia, and that the Turks are determined to eliminate the Christian faith from that part of the Empire. The *Gazette of the Bourse* will also have it that the insurrection in Albania has taken such proportions that the Governor-General has been obliged to gather around him all the forces of the province. Such calumnies do not, of course, deserve any refutation, but the Porte thinks that they ought not to be published with impunity or left uncontradicted by Russian authorities.—*Constantinople (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Louisiana Intelligence.

IBERIA PARISH.—*The Planters' Banner* of the [illegible] says:

[illegible] appearance of the cotton worm are conspicuous [illegible] it will be [illegible] thirty days before they can make their appearance in force, and that will throw the crops beyond the middle of September, and nearly beyond danger of severe injury.

[illegible]—A gentleman from Abbeville, parish of Vermillion, just informed us that near that village, nearly a whole field of [illegible] The statement we think entirely [illegible].

[illegible] St. Joseph [illegible]

[illegible] one of showers, which [illegible] have been of little benefit to the growing crops. In fact, such has been the weather, since the season attained a stand, that only those other planters who have been abundantly supplied with labor and who have been the most energetic and persevering, have succeeded in keeping their crops free from grass—they have had no spare time between the frequent showers of this summer. A few only of the crops have been [illegible] in a general need of deep, secular, and intermitted plowing.

POINTE COUPEE.—The [illegible] of the 19th inst. says:

The cane has profited by the dampness and has grown most wonderfully. It will now compare very favorably with the same at this date last year and it may turn out to be much better as it is now in such a good growing condition. The sugar crop in this parish will very probably be heavier than last year for the reason that there has been more planted, and should the yield be very good we may ship double the number of hogsheads.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1871.

The Money market is about the same as reported for the last fortnight. There is, probably, a slightly better demand for discounts, but with an abundant supply of loanable funds at bank, it has not been sufficient to cause any change. On the street little or nothing is doing. We still quote as street rates 8@[illegible] cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, 8@10 for good do, and A1 short business paper without collaterals, 12@15 for good and second grade business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for A1 long do, and 9 @— for A1 mortgage notes and 10@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 112⅜@112⅞ (against 112⅞ at New York) and closed at 111⅝@111⅞ (against 112⅛). The sales included $12,000 at 111⅝, $1300 and $4000 at 111⅝, $2000 and $2000 at 112, $25,000 at 112⅛, and $5000 and $2000 at 112⅛.

In Silver 10,000 Mexican dollars sold within the range of our quotation, which are [illegible] cent. premium for gold. American halves are very dull. Dealers report them at 104⅛@106.

Foreign Exchange was brought to almost a complete stand-still by a further decline in gold and sterling bills at New York. The offerings were small and there was no disposition to buy unless at rates below the views of sellers. £1250, thirty days sight on London, sold at 108, gold. In the absence of sales we give the following figures as approximations, say 12@12½ and 12½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 12½@12¾ for bank, showing a close slide [illegible] of ¼@⅛ ⅌ cent.

Domestic Exchange was stiffer. The banks sold New York sight to remitters at ¼ per cent. premium, and the sales included $4000, $5000 and $10,000 commercial New York sight at ⅛ per cent. premium, $5,000 private bankers at the same, $20,000 commercial at 3-16, and $10,000 private bankers' and $5,000 bank at ⅛.

$5000 bank gold checks on New York sold at ⅛ per cent premium, which is the remittance rate for small sums. The only sales reported in stocks were 20 Louisiana Levee at $9 25, and 100 (small) do. We understand that Levee could have been bought at $9 at the close, and in fact some parties quoted it at $8 75, at which a sale was reported of 200 shares.

There were sales of bonds, but some of the particulars were made known.

Nothing appears to be doing in Warrants; large State are quoted at 55@57.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 1150 bales, partly at easier prices, including, however, only a slight reduction in our quotations for good ordinary. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists with the [illegible] strict:

[illegible table: Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Strict Middling, Good Middling]

We noticed very little movement in the morning, but later in the day buyers came forward with more spirit. Low ordinary sold at 13¾ and 14c, good ordinary to strict good ordinary at 16¾c, low middling at 16¾c, and strict to middling at 17¾ and 17⅞c. The Exchange report is "Prices a shade easier, though not quotably lower."

COTTON STATEMENT.

[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Havre, Receipts proper since Saturday evening 308 bales, against 1389 on last Sunday and Monday, and 280 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 1033 bales, against 1389 for the corresponding time last week and 775 last year. Stock August 31 of 1,441,000 bales, against 1,140,000 last year.

FREIGHTS.—There is little offering for Liverpool, and the rate remains at ½d. No steam room. For the continent there is scarcely anything doing, and the nominal quotations per sail is 1c. Coastwise it is also very dull and the steamers to New York are taking Cotton at ¾c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 27 hhds. There is little or nothing doing. Common is quoted at 9¼@9¾c, good common to fair 10¼@10¾c, fully fair 12c, yellow clarified 12¾@12¾c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—There is little or none coming in. Poor plantation fermenting is quoted at 15@25c, good fermenting 25@30c, fair refinery reboiled 35@40c, prime 50c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and drooping. Superfine is quoted at $4 75, double extra $5 75@6, treble extra $6 12½@6 25, good treble extra $6 50@6 75, and choice extra $7@8 ⅌ bbl. The sales to-day are confined to 1200 bbls, of which 100 double extra at $6, 100 single extra at $5 25, 100 treble at $6 12½, 150 good treble at $6 75, 150 do. at $6 87½, 100 choice extra at $8 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—Is in liberal supply and fair demand; 5000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1200 yellow mixed at 66c, 5000 do. at 67c, 1000 and 1500 white at 70c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in good supply and fair demand. 750 and 1500 sacks sold at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in better supply and prices are easier. 700 sacks were sold to-day, of which 400 at $1 05, 100 and 100 at $1 07½, and 100 choice at $1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in better supply, and the market has weakened. 50 bales prime Western sold at $30, 110 and 150 choice at $32 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—Is extremely dull, with holders asking $14 75 bbl for mess. It is retailing at $14 50 ⅌ bbl. On last Friday, not previously reported, 250 bbls mess sold at $13 50, and on Saturday 250 bbls mess at $13 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—A lot of 6 casks shoulders sold at 5¾c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—125 kegs refined sold at 11¼c ⅌ lb. Tierces are quoted at 10¾@10⅞c, kegs 11¼@11½c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—The market is unsteady and prices irregular. 12 and 40 tierces clear sides on private terms; 5, 10 and 20 do. at 8¾c, 5 and 15 tierces sugar-cured hams at 16c ⅌ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 7c, clear rib sides 7½c, clear sides 8¾c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is dull at 10@10½c ⅌ lb.

EDIBLES.—Potatoes are selling on the levee at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ bbl; Onions at $3@3 50; Apples at $3@6 50, and Sour Krout at $12@13 ⅌ bbl; Cabbages $12@20 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the levee at $3 50@4 ⅌ dozen for young, and $4@4 50 for grown, and Turkeys at $12@— ⅌ dozen. Good Western Eggs bring 20@25c ⅌ dozen on the levee.

CORN MEAL.—Continues in good supply, and prices are easy for buyers. 40 and 300 bbls kiln-dried sold on the landing at $3 ⅌ bbl. It is jobbing and retailing from store at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY.—Dull and unchanged. Cincinnati rectified 95@96c, Indiana—@93c, 50 [illegible] choice Cincinnati sold at $1 ⅌ gallon.

BAGGING STUFFS.—Dealers sell India Bagging at 18½@19c ⅌ yard in rolls and 19½@20c in bales. Domestic jute at 18½@19c, and hemp and flax at 18@18½c. Iron Cotton Ties 5@5½c ⅌ lb, according to quantity.

[illegible] Market.

New Orleans, August 21, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Milch Cows.

[illegible table: Texas Beeves, Sheep, Hogs, Milch Cows, Calves and Yearlings prices]

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, Surveying Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Surveying Compasses, Engineers' Transits and Levels, Chains, Tape Measures, Drawing Paper, and Drawing materials of all descriptions. Magic Lanterns and Slides, Thermometers, Barometers, Globes, Electric Machines, Induction Coils, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c., &c.

The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part:

Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 155 pages.
2. Optical [illegible].
3. Magic Lanterns, [illegible].
4. Philosophical Instruments, [illegible].

Office Louisiana Branch

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Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Officers:

JAMES B. EADS, President.
A. M. BRITTON, Vice President.
C. W. LOMAX, Secretary.
C. H. MATTON, General Agent.

LOUISIANA BRANCH:

Agency No. [illegible] Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS:

F. H. HATCH, President.
E. T. MERRICK, Vice President.
E. S. SIMMES, Secretary and State Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

J. N. FOLWELL, M. D. — J. B. RITCHIE, M. D.

DIRECTORS:

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James Jackson, Robert Hare,
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All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, 104 CANAL STREET.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT: [illegible]

[illegible financial statement]

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of June, 1871. JOSEPH GUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the day of June, 1871, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PERCENT on the [illegible].

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following Statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1871: [illegible]

[illegible financial statement]

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of May, 1871. W. V. EVANS, Second Justice Peace.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at Six Per Cent. in cash on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash FIFTY PER CENT of the issue of 1866, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT, on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
SAM'L B. NEWMAN, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

T. Tobias, J. J. Garrard, [illegible]

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

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. Unclaimed 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. [illegible] BRAUGHN, President. E. L. BROWN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., J. Rosenberg, Dr. J. Wiess, W. B. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. O. Anfoux.

Dr. J. B. Perez.

Office and Consultation Rooms, 192 Canal street, corner Dauphine. HAVING had an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE, guarantees now, by a new mode of treatment without the use of Mercury or Copaiba, [illegible] consultations strictly private.

Wanted.

A [illegible] DRAFTSMAN, [illegible]

Notice.

MY WIFE, MARY McMURCHAN, having, without just cause, left my house, I shall not be responsible for any debt she may incur either in her own name or in mine. JOHN WELSH.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The following Lectures for Gentlemen, bound in one volume, (pocket edition), entitled,

MANHOOD.

Corrected and revised by the author, E. de F. Curtis, Doc. of Medicine, Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Hon. Member Faculté de Médecine, Paris, etc.

1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
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6. ABUSES OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
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Price 50 cents by mail. Address the author, Dr. Curtis, 9 Tremont Place, Boston.

Notice to Tax-Payers of the Second District.

State Tax Collector's Office, Second District, August 14, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-Payers of the Second District, that on and after the 1st day of September suit will be instituted in the Eighth District Court against all unpaid taxes of 1870, and Licenses of 1871.

L. S. LEMARIÉ, State Tax Collector 2d District.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, 22 BOURBON STREET 22 [illegible]

C. J. LORD.

THIS institution will reopen on MONDAY, September 4th, [illegible]

Orleans Institute.

[illegible] A. FERRY. [illegible]

[illegible] Fourth September. The English and French courses are under the control of teachers of known ability. The greatest attention is paid to Music and Drawing.

Washington and Lee University,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this Institution will commence [illegible] September, 1871, and continue without interruption until [illegible] June, 1872. [illegible]

City Taxes—Notice to Tax-Payers.

[illegible]

J. B. MERRILL. — P. CASAUBIELH.

J. B. MERRILL & Co., 179 POYDRAS STREET 179

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French Oil-dressed Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and Sheep Skins, Serges, English Leather, [illegible] SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description. Particular attention paid to country orders.

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CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and boxes for the trade and family use. [illegible]

Exchange at sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on New York, London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in the other principal cities of France, always on hand.

Liberal cash advancements made on consignments to our friends in London, Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux.

Special Notice to Engineers and Machinists Generally.

WEST VIRGINIA, OR WHITE OAK LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a supply of the above justly celebrated LUBRICATOR, [illegible] MORAN, MOORE & WOOLS, Wholesale Grocers, 9 and 11 Delta and 10 and 12 Front streets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1871.

I am using the West Virginia Lubricating Oil on the machinery of the [illegible] and find it superior to any article of the kind I have ever used. W. C. BRANDON, Engineer Steamer James Howard.

Money—Money.

$25,000 TO LOAN.

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION (Incorporated), [illegible] Corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets. Will Loan Money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property, at from THREE to FIVE per cent. Parties in the city having Pianos, Furniture, Watches, Diamonds, or any other article, can have them appraised at their residence, [illegible] All business with this Association strictly private. Pledges can be renewed the any length of time by simply keeping the interest paid. Private entrance for Ladies on Perdido street.

To Sugar Planters.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Sugar Planters that he had still time, between now and the grinding season, to put up from three to four wood or coal trains. Those requiring the services will please apply immediately. NELSON FOLCH, 108 [illegible] street. References—L. Millaudon, No. 30 Conti street; P. Benvenu, 148 Royal street; E. Villeré, [illegible] Plaquemines.

GEO. MERZ, OLD BASIN BREWERY, Corner Villeré and [illegible] Streets.

THE demand for my BEER and ALE being constantly on the increase, I have [illegible] Orders left at the office of Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. [illegible]

M. ELIE, [illegible] ROYAL STREET [illegible]

HAS always on hand a large [illegible] PIANOS [illegible]

C. S. HUNT & Co., MACHINERY DEPOT, [illegible] STREET, New Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for E. CARVER COTTON GINS, [illegible] COTTON FEEDER AND CONDENSER, [illegible] STEAM PUMPS, [illegible]

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 [illegible] P. M., connecting with Through Trains on 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 Texas (over Mobile) to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at [illegible] 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 signal stations on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

5:30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:55 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, (under Hotel,) opposite City Hotel.

J. B. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
W. M. BADELL, Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[redacted]

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

ON AND AFTER JULY 20th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:

FROM THE LAKE. — FROM TOWN.

[illegible timetable]

A steam train will leave Girod street every Sunday morning at 4 o'clock.

The Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning, at 6 o'clock A. M., and the Lake End Depot every hour after the last steam train.

Passengers for Bonfouca must notify the Conductor prior to departure of each.

Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

[redacted]

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

THE Passenger Trains will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at [illegible], connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at [illegible]. Commutation tickets for 100 miles at $5, and tickets for all stations on the road sold at [illegible].

All freight must be prepaid.

Freight for the Teche and Lafourche: [illegible] St. Martinville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, Bayou Lafourche, and Lockport, for Bayous Terrebonne, Canal, and for Houma, will be received by ferry through freight.

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!!

[redacted]

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 change to New York and intermediate points. The 7:30 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for

VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Connection to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4:30 P. M. mail train makes 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] A. M.
Mail Train ....[illegible]

Ticket Office, Galveston—N. O., J. & G. N. and Mississippi Central Rail Road Office, Marquette 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. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
H. O. SEWALL, Gen. Ticket Agent.
D. B. MORRY, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. M. C. R. R.
[illegible] SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

OLD 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 WHISKIES, 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 its superiority to any other Whisky here, and is the finest competing. 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, Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.

FOR SALE, ALSO,

Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by

[illegible] & CO., 20 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED IN 1825.) Corner of Delord and Fourche streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

St. Louis University.

THIS institution, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, will reopen on September 4, 1871. It offers its students every facility for obtaining a thorough Classical and Commercial Education.

TERMS:

For Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., (per session of 10 months) [illegible]

For details see Prospectus to be had of Messrs. Paul Bros., R. Conery & Son, J. T. Moore & Co., J. C. Rogers & Co., A. Miltenberger & Policard, New Orleans.

T. X. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President, St. Louis, Mo.

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., [illegible] Agents for [illegible].

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 26 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices:

ASH AND OAK, not sawed, do. [illegible]
Sawed and split, delivered per cord [illegible]
MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, do. [illegible]
Not sawed and split [illegible]

FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.

C. M. DUNN, Agent.

[illegible] Bank of Louisiana, [illegible] August [illegible], 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the cash Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 14th inst.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following [illegible] from these lines:

AGNES, WM. G. HEWES,
ALABAMA, HUTCHINSON,
AUSTIN, JOSEPHINE,
CLINTON, MATAGORDA,
CITY OF NORFOLK, MORGAN,
HARLAN, SAINT MARY,
J. C. HARRIS, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.

The Steamer AUSTIN, Capt. H. A. Pierce, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on TUESDAY, August 22d, at 8 A. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Brashear, connecting via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamers. The J. C. HARRIS, Capt. F. FARWELL. Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, SATURDAY, August 26th. One-half Ratherage of [illegible] to be paid by Consignee.

For Brashear, Fulton, St. Mary and Corpus Christi. J. C. HARRIS, Capt. F. FARWELL. St. Mary and Corpus Christi freight taken at Brashear.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger 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 7½ A. M., reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M., there connecting with steamer WHITNEY, Capt. I. N. Lewis, SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Tickets and staterooms secured until [illegible] daily (Sundays 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—Morgan Line Steamers. The Splendid Iron Steamers LAURA, Capt. Jas. WALKER. FRANCES, Capt. JNO. 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 WEDNESDAY and FRIDAYS, 8 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves TUESDAY and THURSDAYS, 8 A. M. train, to all points on the Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 11 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.

Passage to all points except Pascagoula $3 50, including berth and meals. Passage to Pascagoula $4. Meals extra.

Freight 50 per cent less than old landing rates. Freight of [illegible] charge.

Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. train when departure is at 11 M. For other departures freight received only on day previous.

Passage Tickets sold at the Pontchartrain Railroad Office and at 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.

CABIN PASSAGE $[illegible]. CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage, $[illegible], including berth; meals [illegible].

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 8 P. M. Train [illegible] Railroad.

Tickets and staterooms secured in advance at the Railroad [illegible].

Through Bills of Lading signed for Alabama River and Tombigbee river [illegible]. All freight for Mobile must be delivered 4 P. M., or will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

All goods must be marked in full to destination. The Morgan Line is not responsible for merchandise beyond Mobile.

Insurance on merchandise to and from Mobile free of charge.

Mobile Boats leaving on Saturday will stop at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.

All goods must be marked in full to destination.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For New York.

[illegible] Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. B. CROWELL.
[illegible], Capt. A. BLANCHARD.
GEO. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON.
UNITED STATES, Capt. [illegible].
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. [illegible].
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. E. L. [illegible].
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. E. N. BURDICK.

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

CRESCENT CITY, Miner B. Crowell, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, August 26th, at 8 P. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE ......$[illegible]
STEERAGE PASSAGE ......$[illegible]

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through TICKETS for first-class and steerage passengers to Liverpool and the Continent, with Union's Line of steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. L. LUDWIGSEN, No. 186 Common street.

The steamship MISSISSIPPI, will follow, leaving SATURDAY, September 2, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

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

GEO. WASHINGTON, E. K. Bara, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Tuesday, August 26th, at 8 A. M.

Passage [illegible]

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, 20 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST, [illegible] CANAL STREET, Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.

Charges to suit [illegible] Dental Surgery [illegible] Artificial Teeth on gold and silver [illegible] Consultations in French, Spanish and English. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD [illegible] informs his friends and the public that being desirous [illegible] artificial teeth [illegible]. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M. at Dr. L. Dupierris' office, No. 60 Bienville street, corner Royal. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST.

Office and Residence No. [illegible] Dauphine Street, second house from Canal 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.

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 Diarrhœa, 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.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery. [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various grades for Plantations. A. THOMSON & CO.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO.

Louisiana Savings Bank, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. [illegible] Camp street. [illegible] T. VAN NORDEN, HENRY PEYCHAUD, President. JOHN [illegible] WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Boxes rented, and valuables received on deposit on terms. [illegible]