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SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

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THE TIDAL WAVE.

We are asked by our readers to give some information about a "tidal wave" which, it is predicted, will submerge between the 4th and 6th of October the Southern Atlantic coast, the coasts of Florida and the coast of the Gulf States. The prediction is attributed to the distinguished savan, Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University. We do not know that Mr. Agassiz has made any such prediction, as we have seen nothing from him on the subject over his own signature or in any authoritative form. It is a newspaper allusion to an utterance alleged to have been made by Mr. Agassiz that we have seen. We are therefore inclined to doubt the authenticity of the report. Tidal waves, however, are no new occurrence; and we do not know that the Gulf States have any right to consider themselves exempt from these visitations.

A writer, an English scientific writer of some distinction, has lately published a book entitled "Light Science for Leisure Hours," from which we make these extracts. He seems to be replying to some inquiries about a tidal wave which it was said would strike the English coast. Says he:

"During the last few days anxious questions have been heard respecting the spring tides. A certain naval officer, it is believed, conceived that he can trace in the relative positions of the sun and moon the effect of every important change of weather, has described in the columns of a contemporary the threatening significance of the approaching conjunction of the sun and moon. He predicts violent atmospheric disturbances; though in appearance he tells us merely that the conjunction is to cause 'unsettled weather,' a sort of matters to which we in England have become tolerably well accustomed. Many people are asking what is the actual action which is to bring about such terrible events. The matter is very simple. On October 5th the moon will be new—in other words, it were not for the brightness of the sun, we should see the moon on that day. That luminary on the heavens. The sun and moon will pull with united effort upon the waters of the earth, and so cause what are called spring tides. This, of course, happens at the time of every new moon. But sometimes the sun exerts a more effective pull than at other times; and the same happens also in the case of the sun; and on October 5th it happens that both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous pull on the earth's waters. As regards the sun there is nothing unusual. Every year the pull on the ocean is much the same as in preceding Octobers. But October is a month of high solar tides—and for these reasons: In September, as everyone knows, the sun crosses the equinoctial; and other things being equal, the sun pulls, when on the equinoctial more powerfully to raise a tidal wave would be the greatest. But other things are not equal, for the sun is not always at a fixed distance from the earth. He is nearest in January, so that he would exert more power in that month than in any other if the tides depended solely on distance. As matters actually stand, it will be obvious that at some time between September and January the sun's tidal power would have its maximum value. Thus it is that October is a month of high solar tidal waves—in other words, all high tides depend very greatly on other considerations than astronomical ones. Most of us remember the tide predicted high tide some two years ago, and he occurred to be very moderate, or, if we may use the expression, a very 'one-horse' affair, indeed, because the winds had not been consulted, and exerted their influence against the astronomers. A long succession of winds blowing off-shore would have reduced a spring tide to a height not much exceeding the ordinary neap. On the other hand, if we should have a long succession of westerly winds from the Atlantic before the approaching high tide, it is certain that a large amount of mischief would be done in some of our river-side regions." The wave did little mischief.

The same writer sketches in Frazer's Magazine for July, 1870, the history of the greatest sea-wave ever known. From this description we make these extracts:

"August 13, 1868, one of the most terrible calamities which has ever visited mankind befell the unfortunate inhabitants of Peru. In that land earthquakes are as common as rain storms are with us; and shocks by which whole cities are changed into a heap of ruins are not infrequent. Yet even in the land of earthquakes, as Humboldt has termed it, no such catastrophe as that of August, 1868, had occurred within the memory of man. It was not a shock which was laid in ruins, but a whole empire. Those who perished were counted by tens of thousands, while the property destroyed by the earthquake was estimated at millions of pounds sterling.

"Arica, at Arequipa, at the foot of the volcanic mountain Misti, that the terrible effects of the great earthquake were experienced. Within his own memory Misti has poured forth no lava streams, but that the volcano is not entirely extinct is evidenced by the fact that at times enormous masses of dust and ashes are vomited from the crater. On August 13, 1868, Misti showed no signs of being disturbed. So far as their volcanic neighbor was concerned, the 44,000 inhabitants of Arequipa had no reason to anticipate the catastrophe which presently befell them. At five minutes past five an earthquake shock was experienced, which, though severe, seems to have done little mischief. Half a minute later, however, a terrible noise was heard beneath the earth; a second shock more violent than the first was felt; and then began a swaying motion, gradually increasing in intensity. In the course of the first minute this motion had become so violent that the inhabitants ran in terror out of their houses in the streets and squares. In the next two minutes the swaying movement had so increased that it was everywhere lightly-built houses were cast to the ground, and the flying people could scarcely keep their feet. And now, says one account, there followed during two or three minutes a terrible scene. The swaying motion, which had hitherto predominated, changed into fierce vertical upheavals. The subterranean roaring increased in the most terrifying manner; then were heard the heart-piercing cries of the wretched people, the bursting walls, the crashing fall of houses and churches, while over all rolled thick clouds of a yellowish-black dust, which, had they been poured forth many minutes longer, would have suffocated the people. Although the shocks had lasted but a few minutes, the whole town was destroyed. Not one building remained uninjured, and there were few that did not lie in shapeless heaps of ruins. In Tacna and Arica, the earthquake was less severe, but strange and awful phenomena followed it. At the former, a circumstance occurred, the character and nature of which yet remain a mystery. About three hours after the earthquake, an intensely bright light made its appearance above the neighboring mountains. It lasted for more than an hour, and has been ascribed to the eruption of some as yet unknown volcano.

"At Arica the sea wave produced the most destructive effects than had been caused by the earthquake. About eight minutes after the first earthquake the sea was seen to retire, as if about to leave the shores wholly dry; but in a moment its waters returned with tremendous force. A mighty wave, whose length seemed immeasurable, was seen advancing like a dark wall upon the shore, and a large part of which was destroyed by it. Two ships, the American and the United States double ender Wateree, were carried nearly half a mile to the north of Arica, and there left stranded on the dry land. This enormous wave was seen, says the English Vice-Consul at Arica, to have been fully fifty feet in height.

"It is impossible to contemplate the effects which followed the great earthquake—the passage of a sea wave of such magnitude over fully one-third of the earth's surface, and the force with which at the farthermost limits of its course the wave rolled in upon shores some 10,000 miles from its starting place—without feeling that those geologists are right who deny that the subterranean forces of the earth are diminishing in intensity. It may be difficult, perhaps, to explain the effects which are associated with earth-throes without imagining for a while that the power of the earth-quakes is altogether less. But when we consider fairly the share which is had in these ancient processes of change, when we see that while mountain chains were being upheaved, or valleys depressed to their present position, race after race and type after type appeared upon the earth, and lived out the long cycles which belong to races and types, we are recalled to the remembrance of the great work which these subterranean forces are engaged upon. Even now, continents are being slowly depressed or raised, even now, mountain masses are being raised to a new level, tablelands are in process of formation, and vast areas are being gradually scooped out. We need an occasional outburst like the earthquake of August, 1868, to remind us that great forces are at work beneath the earth's surface. But, in reality, the process of change have long been going on; shore-lines shift their place, mountains vary, the sea advances in one place and retires in another on every coast, and the plastic hand is at work."

modelling and remodelling the earth, in order that it may always be a fit abode for those who are to dwell upon it."

The *Empire Parish Register*, of the parish of Plaquemines, one of the ablest of our country exchanges, in kindly noticing the completion of the forty-fourth year of the *Bee*, pays us this very handsome compliment, for which we express our thanks:

We do not concur with the *Bee* in its expression of political views, nor admire its political prejudices and proclivities, but we frankly admit that as a political opponent it is open and direct; has convictions, which it enunciates in no namby-pamby style, and expresses them in language both graceful and perspicuous.

An American in France.

The following extract from a letter to C. Davisson, of this city, formerly U. S. Consul at Bordeaux, France, from an American dentist who has lived twenty years in France, gives some idea of the sufferings of those who took part in the Franco-Prussian war of the past year:

"BORDEAUX, August 18, 1871.

MY DEAR D * * *—Well, we have had a hard time here—a *mauvais an* for France. There was something rotten at the root, of which the people knew not and know not yet, nor will they until the arrival of the time for levying of taxes upon all. As for myself, at the commencement of the war I became a *franc-tireur*—was in the Vosges three months with no change of clothing and nothing to eat, so consequently was thin as a rail when I returned. I then went to England and had an electric machine constructed for torpedoes, again entering the war as *capitaine de genie*, to blow up bridges, men, and things generally that were in the way. The French generals were afraid of this machine most of the time. Returning again by way of Paris, I was captured by the Commune, but thanks to my American passport, was soon set at liberty. Your old friend General Douai is dead, and your mercantile friend Montagut, who resigned his office as an artilleryman in 1848, is now here again, but was second in command at Paris under Trochu. And lastly, your Republican friend, André Leavertion, once editor of the *Gironde*, is now at Paris."

[By Telegraph.]

Shreveport, La., Sept. 7.—To Geo. D. Hite: Leaves this evening. Will arrive Monday. Only thirty inches from Alexandria up. G. W. REA,
Steamer Carrie Converse.

JOS. BRANDNER.—Mr. Jos. Brandner, No. 34 Bourbon street, is one of our fashionable and most popular tailors. His prices are invariably moderate. We call attention to his card in another column.

MEETING OF CITIZENS IN NEW YORK.

Terrific Denunciation.

New York, Sept. 4.—The meeting of citizens in regard to the alleged frauds in the city finances was held to-night, at the Cooper Institute, and was largely attended. Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience when the city officials were denounced by various speakers. Amongst the prominent citizens present were Noah Davies, Wm. M. Evarts, Henry Clews, Isaac H. Baily, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, L. Lockwood, Jackson S. Schultz, Marshall O. Roberts, Gen. John A. Dix, B. J. Arnold, and a number of others.

On motion, the chair was taken by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, who said that the meeting was non-partisan in its composition and object. All parties alike were equally interested in hearing the statement and having an efficient and economical administration of our city government. He said that charges of corruption and extravagance preferred against the city authorities had not been satisfactorily answered. He condemned the recent charter under which the city had become an oligarchy. Abuses existed which required a remedy, and he asked in conclusion, "What are you going to do about it?"

Judge Emott was the next speaker, and alluded in strong terms to the manner in which he charged the money of the people had been squandered. The amount of power concentrated in the hands of the government was, he claimed, unprecedented. The attorney followed in a speech in which he said the people should appeal to the Governor for redress, and that failing, they must resort to other means. The American people were jealous of their rights, and if necessary would shed their blood for them. Mr. Pierrepont defended the judiciary of the city of New York from charges made against them.

An address from Mr. John Foley followed, and an executive committee was appointed to carry out the purposes of the meeting. This terminated the proceedings.

The Resolutions.

A series of resolutions were adopted which declared the city and county debt more than doubled within the last two and a half years, being now about $113,000,000, or over $63,000,000 more than when Mayor Hall was inaugurated, while there is a reason to believe that many millions more will be paid out on floating and contingent claims, unless the present officials are removed or proceedings are arrested. The manner in which the parties implicated have met the exposure, their fraudulent practices, the contemptuous denial of any power to interfere, the flippant reasons, the studied concealment of a large part of public accounts and the attempts to garble and confuse the residue are characterized as a confession of guilt and, coupled with facts and figures already disclosed, furnish grounds to believe the same men who have squandered or stolen hundreds of thousands of the taxpayers' money, are still engaged in similar frauds and peculations.

The Men Arraigned.

The fourth resolution names William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and A. Oakey Hall as officers directly arraigned at the bar of public opinion for these offenses, and declares unless they can meet the charges by other evidence, and on different pleas than have yet been furnished in their behalf, the credit of the city of New York and the material interests of its citizens will demand that they quit, or be deprived of the offices which they have dishonored, and the power which they are abusing.

A Detailed Exhibit Required.

The fifth resolution demands a full and detailed exhibit of public receipts and expenditures for the past two years and what has been done with the money, to whom paid, and upon what consideration and pretence in every instance; while the sixth asserts the right of citizens to know and their determination to ascertain who are, and have been, on the pay rolls of the city government, what pay they receive and what service they render, and to what extent the members of the present city government are concerned in real partnerships, or under fictitious names, in the plunder of the public treasury.

The seventh resolution demands legal remedies to be resorted to, to recover the stolen money; that the law should be altered to effect this object if necessary.

The eighth appeals to the Legislature to repeal the present city charter and give New York a form of government devised or approved by the wisest and best citizens. Citizens are urged to unite in the next election upon a municipal reform candidate, making that the controlling issue. Citizens throughout the State are being entreated to join in the effort, while the public should at all times be kept informed of the amount and condition of the public debt, to which no addition, not specially authorized, should be made.

The thanks of the community were extended to the *Times* and other newspapers which have contributed to enlighten the public mind on the state of affairs of the city. An appointment was recommended of an executive committee of seventy, whose duty it shall be to carry on and into practical effect, the most judicious and vigorous measures for securing the reform which public interests so imperatively demand.

Death of Karl Marx, the International Leader.

New York, Sept. 5.—The International leader, Karl Marx, whose death occurred in London to-day, was a native of Germany, but had lived in London about twenty-two years. He studied law at Bonn and Berlin. Subsequently in the year 1842, he became the editor of a paper at Cologne, which was the first anti-government organ established in Prussia. He removed to France for fear of persecution from the Prussian government, but at the request of the Prussian authorities he was forced to remove to Belgium by the French King Louis Philippe. The breaking out of the revolution in 1848 enabled him to return to Prussia, from whence he was again expelled. He again returned to Paris, but had to leave that city a second time. He then selected London as his residence, and since that time, 1851, he has been engaged in various ways as writer upon European politics. Contributing to works upon the science of political economy, and trades unions, formed the subject of his particular attention up to 1860, when first the idea of forming an International Society seems to have been conceived. From the establishment of that association in 1864, up to the present time, he has attended to its duties and been its working head.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE—A SAD PICTURE.—*New York*, Sept. 4.—A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Metz under the date of August 18th, says that the results of the late war have produced the most disastrous consequences upon the French residents in the border counties. The Germans are trying to make things look bright, but do not succeed. They get up pleasant concerts, but the natives do not attend them. Three-fourths of the women of all classes dress in black. Nearly half of the population has already emigrated, and the other half is preparing to do likewise. Every other private house is empty or for sale. German shopkeepers are rapidly replacing the natives of the soil. Though there is a general belief among Frenchmen that Metz will yet be restored to France, the inhabitants of Metz feel convinced that no power in the world will ever wrest Metz from the Teutonic grasp, or induce the Emperor of the Fatherland to yield it by peaceable means.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Committee on Banishing Communists will Soon Report.

Algerine News More Favorable.

Trial of Gen. Rossell Concluded.

Sentence: Military Degradation and Death.

Gambetta will Defend Members of the Press.

HOME NEWS.

Official Statement of the Statistical Bureau.

A Pleasure Party Poisoned in Pennsylvania.

The Tribune on Senator Scott.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The committee to whom was referred the proposition to banish Communists and send them to California will soon report.

Latest Algerine news is more favorable.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The Budget Committee presented their report to the Assembly, and intimated that the expenses for the fiscal year are as follows: Interest on the public debt, 723,000,000 francs; arrears and deficits, 673,000,000 francs; ordinary expenses, 2,300,000,000 francs; Department expenditures, 300,000,000 francs.

[NOTE—It is supposed "ordinary expenditures" include the war indemnity to Germany.]

Paris, Sept. 8.—Montandon, in the Department of Doubs, has been suspended from the exercise of his functions because he made preparations, despite the prohibition of the Versailles authorities, to celebrate the 4th inst., the anniversary inauguration of the Republic.

Versailles, Sept. 8.—The trial of Gen. Rossel terminated to-day. He was sentenced to military degradation and death. Gambetta will defend members of the press who are on trial for political offences.

London, Sept. 8.—The conference at Salzburg was most friendly on both sides. The people availed themselves of the event to have a gala day. A grand dinner is being given to-night, and the city and surrounding hills are brilliantly illuminated.

London, Sept. 8.—There were 3673 cases of foot and mouth disease among the cattle in the county of Norfolk last week.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—£3750 has been raised for a monument to Gen. Prim.

Vienna, Sept. 8.—Moravian elections give the government a two-thirds majority in the new house for a realization of the policy of equality of all the Austrian nationalities.

Salzburg, Sept. 8.—Emperors William and Francis Joseph parted this morning warm friends. Francis Joseph meets the King of Bavaria at Munich.

FROM PANAMA.

Panama, Sept. 2, via Jamaica.—The United States Consul at Panama has demanded the immediate prosecution of General Herrera and others as pirates for the seizing of the American merchant steamer Montijo for revolutionary purposes.

Advices from Guatemala state that Dr. Galey has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A contract for a tramway at San Jose, Guatemala, has been taken by Mr. Kelly. Crops were abundant—they promise a superior harvest.

Honduras advices state that the Honduras railroad was progressing. Rails have been laid for two miles and bridges were being erected.

Intelligence has been received from Costa Rica that the election of delegates to the National Assembly had taken place and the Assembly has been ordered to meet October 8th.

Work had commenced on the San Jose and Simon railroad and the event celebrated with great eclat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Admiral Lee, commanding the Gulf squadron, is here.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Statistical Bureau has made an official statement of the tobacco crop for the year ending July 1, 1871, which shows: Production of smoking tobacco, 30,000,000 pounds; chewing tobacco and snuffs, 64,500,000 pounds; cigars, over 1,250,000 pounds. Importation of leaf tobacco, over 8,250,000 pounds; 789,926 pounds.

Over seven millions of barrels of fermented liquor was produced during the year. The opinion of the Bureau is that the consumption of malt liquors have increased and the consumption of whisky has decreased during the year.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours:

The barometer continues low on the Pacific coast and has fallen decidedly from Nebraska to Lake Huron and northwards. An area of low barometer probably exists north of Wisconsin. The highest pressure which was central in Michigan has moved steadily southwestward and is now over New Jersey. The centre of the disturbance on the Georgia coast has moved to the east and northeast and clouds with northeast winds prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather has generally cleared away in the Southern States. Clear weather with northerly winds and falling temperature have continued in the Middle, Eastern and Gulf States. Southerly winds with increasing cloudiness are reported from Missouri to Lake Superior.

WEATHER REPORT.

Brisk southerly winds will probably continue on the upper lakes to-night, with cloudy and threatening weather, but little or no rain. Clear weather with southerly winds for the Gulf States, followed by cloudy weather on Saturday. Clear and pleasant weather for the Middle and Eastern States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 8.—The *Tribune* says editorially: "A question of veracity has arisen in South Carolina as to the authenticity of the statements concerning Ku-Klux outrages, made in Senator Scott's letter to the President. Several prominent officials join issue with the assertions and affidavits in that document; among these are one or two United States officials, who are supposed to be impartial witnesses. As the matter in dispute involves so grave a consideration as the proclamation of martial law in South Carolina, this counter statement makes it obvious that further investigation of Senator Scott's charges should be made before decided steps are taken.

New York, Sept. 8.—David Banks, the oldest law bookseller in the State, is dead, aged 85.

New York, Sept. 8.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Miss Post is, that she came to her death by inhuman treatment at the hands of Dr. Perry and Madame Van Buskirk; further, that Peter K. Post, Sr., P. K. Post, Jr., and Minerva Post, in placing their daughter and sister in the hands of these abortionists, are guilty of an unnatural outrage, evincing depraved minds utterly regardless of natural duty.

The Posts were held for witnesses and Dr. Perry and Madame Van Buskirk for the action of the Grand Jury.

The ship Sir Robert Peel has arrived. She shipped a sea during the passage, killing the first officer Thos. Fell.

Boston, Sept. 8.—The National Convention of cigar manufacturers elected E. J. Johnson, of Baltimore, President of the society.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—Kane O'Donnell, a journalist, formerly connected with the New York *Tribune*, is dead.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Madison, Wisc., says: Considerable excitement has been created among the hop growers. As high as 50 cents per pound has been offered for new hops and 40 cents is offered for last year's growth. The quality of this year's growth is pronounced better than for several years, but the quantity is limited. The present crop is estimated at only 5000 bales.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—The names of those most severely injured by the accident last night on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and who are now at St. Joseph's Infirmary, are: R. Brady, of Little Rock, Ark.; J. O. Griffiths, of the Nashville Union and American; James Stone, of Washington county, Miss., and W. W. Anderson, wounded in the head; Mrs. Cynthia D. Mickson, of Hillsboro, Tenn., and James Welch, of Louisville. The injuries of these persons are not regarded as dangerous; they are all doing well. Dr. James Thomas, of Rome, Ga., and Wm. Buchanan, of Asheville, N. C., died this morning.

Mobile, Sept. 8.—A number of prominent cotton factors have been interviewed in reference to the growing crop, who concur in the statement that accounts received from Alabama and Mississippi are of the most unfavorable character. There is general complaint of damage to the growing crop from worms and rust, and the crop is variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of last year's.

Boston, Sept. 7.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance has settled the question of colored membership by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution—81 to 29:

WHEREAS, In the Order of the Sons of Temperance, under the jurisdiction of the National Division, we know no distinction on account of race, color or previous condition, but all are alike equal before the law.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That in our future action we do not deem it expedient to organize separate bodies in the same territory on account of the above named distinction.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Chancellor Key, to-day, on the application of the attorney for the State of Alabama, gave a flat turning the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad and rolling stock in Tennessee over to John H. Gindrat, receiver of Alabama, as the decision of this court. In his decision the Chancellor stated that if the property of the road in charge of a receiver of another State was attached within his jurisdiction, he would release the property, and he expected a like amity and comity from the courts of other States. Gindrat gave bonds signed by Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, for $500,000, and is now in possession of the road, rolling stock, machine shops and depots of the Alabama and Chattanooga road in Tennessee. The only obstacles now in running the road are attachments in Dade County, Georgia.

An application for a receiver similar to that just decided will be heard by Judge Parrott, at Trenton, Ga., September 19th, and will undoubtedly be decided in a similar manner, so that trains may be expected to run on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad by September 20th.

The greatest delight prevails universally at the prospect of running the road.

Charleston, Sept. 8.—There have been 5 fever deaths in the last 24 hours.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—Last week a large private party made a steamboat excursion down the Bay, from Wilmington. Next day nearly the whole of the party suffered from symptoms of poisoning, and a number of respectable families now have one or more members seriously sick. The cases have not been alarming, but they seem annoying and distressing, and one peculiar feature is that after a person seems to have entirely recovered he is seized again with as much severity as before. One doctor is said to be treating not less than 40 cases suffering from the unfortunate influences.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 8.—Judge Turbell was to-day brought before the United States Commissioner under the enforcement act. He waived examination and was admitted to bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at the United States Court in January next. The offense consisted in telling certain Republican officials that unless they supported Capt. Lake, one of the Republican candidates for Sheriff in the ensuing election, he would urge their removal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 8—Evening.—Cotton quiet. Sales 18¼ bales—uplands 20¾c, Orleans 21¼c.

New York, Sept. 8—Evening.—Money easy—3 per cent on call loans. Sterling steady—9¼. Gold 13½@13⅝. Governments have declined ⅛ a ¼; State bonds heavy—Tennessees, 73¼; new, 73¼; Virginias, 68½; new, 70; Louisianas, 65; new, 60; Levees, 71; 8s, 89; Alabama 5s, 100; 5s, 68; Georgia 6s, 82; 7s, 91; North Carolinas, old, 46½; new, 25; South Carolinas 75; new, 57½.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 8—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.05. Weather calm.

Arrived—French bark Cadichonne, Demuran, master, 60 days from Bordeaux, with a general cargo, to Bailey Blanchard.

No departures.

The towboat Perry spoke with the American bark Iris, of New York, off this bar to-day, ten days from Galveston, bound to Pensacola.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Baton Rouge, Sept. 8.—A small house built on the back premises of the Penitentiary, and used as a depository for dirty, greasy waste, caught fire from combustion last night and burned, making a tremendous light and creating considerable alarm among the convicts. The damage, however, was small.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 8.—Thomas McDonald and James Ellis, well-known citizens, were drowned by being upset while returning yesterday afternoon in a sail boat from a picnic.

Milwaukie, Sept. 8.—The Cold Spring track, over which Goldsmith Maid made such wonderful time, measures sixty-nine feet more than a mile.

New York, Sept. 8.—David Doran, in attempting to shield a young woman from a party of roughs in Jones' Wood, was killed.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Republicans have nominated Cornelius Walsh for Governor.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 8.—The severest gale of the season swept Lake Erie yesterday. Several vessels were driven ashore.

New York, Sept. 8.—A collision occurred last night on the Bridgeville and New Jersey Railroad. Three persons were killed and several hurt. The brakesmen escaped. They were all asleep at the time of the accident.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The taxpayer's majority in the city is between 5000 and 8000. They have carried the State by about 6000 majority. They elect two and probably three members of Congress.

Judge Wm. Livingston, a well-known citizen, committed suicide last night. Cause: financial trouble.

London, Sept. 8.—Trausmansdorf, who is a partisan of Dr. Dollinger, has been appointed German Ambassador to Rome. This appointment produces a deep feeling of discontent in the Vatican.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 8.—There was a slight frost here this morning.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—A collision occurred at 11 o'clock P. M. between two passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at Randolph Station, about eight miles from this city. One person was killed and two others fatally injured: their names are Mr. Buchanan, of Asheville, N. C.; Dr. James Thomas, of Rome, Ga., and Mr. Griffith, of Nashville.

The train bound South ran into the coach next to the rear one of the train from Memphis and Nashville as it was going up on the side track.

Surgeons were promptly summoned, and everything possible was done for the comfort of the wounded, of whom there were seven altogether.

London, Sept. 8.—Monthly returns from the Board of Trade show that the exports from Great Britain during the month of August were unprecedented in her commercial history. The actual value was £22,261,365—an increase of 30 per cent. over 1870.

Communication has at last been effected with the imprisoned miners. The dead body of one of the victims has been brought to the surface, and the others are known to be in so precarious a condition that hardly a hope is entertained for the preservation of their lives.

A fearful storm caused great damage to buildings and crops in Malton District, county York.

Wendell Phillips on the Late Railroad Collision.

At a public meeting held in Boston to consider the causes of the late railroad collision near that city, Mr. Wendell Phillips said:

Mr. Chairman—I only heard of this meeting being called to-night, just as I came back from the city. I am very glad that it has been called, because it is one step toward the creation of just that public sentiment to which Mr. Ware referred. I agree with him that the first requisite toward the formation of that opinion is absolute frankness of speech. So I begin by saying that to my mind this terrible disaster, which has made the last thirty-six hours and to us all, is a deliberate murder. [Applause.] I think we should try to get rid in the public mind of any real distinction between the individual who in a moment of passion or in a moment of heedlessness takes the life of one fellow-man, and the corporation that in a moment of greed, too little expense, too little trouble, too little care, too little diligence, takes lives by wholesale. [Applause.] I think the first requisite to the public mind is to say that there is no accident in the case, properly speaking. This is a murder. The guilt of murder rests somewhere. It comes from sporting with human life. Well, now, it is very easy for me to fix on some individual; and if I put aside the system which is all at fault, I should say that the first flash of man's judgment would be that the engineer of the Bangor train was the man who, in his heedless or criminal forgetfulness, undertook to disobey the repeated orders given him before the express train left Boston and created this horrible disaster. I presume that for any efficient and practical law that can be brought to bear upon the case, that man, so far as the facts have come out today, is the only person that can be reached; and if there is to be any help from taking an individual and putting him into close confinement for the rest of his life, or possibly taking the further step, and taking his life, why so be it; but to my mind this would be a mere boy's play if it stopped at the expression of any such an opinion. The fault really does not lie there. It lies in the whole of that system, and the corporation, the whole community is interested thoroughly and through with a deliberate plan in regard to human life.

One whole railroad arrangements are based on the idea of getting a wholesale result, and not minding much the cost of which it is got, even if it be, in the course of twenty or thirty years, a hundred lives. Mr. Phillips then spoke of the days when single tracks were in use, and of the evils that had been taken to remedy them evil and then touched upon the desirability of greater depot regulations, fences, etc. He then proceeded: Now, the whole work this Eastern Railroad has carried on its affairs is in a way that provoked murder. We had no right to expect anything but an accident. [Applause.] There was no time-table. It was hardly possible to get on to the cars without conflicting with those who were making the same struggle, and there was no place provided for you when you were there. No care started be any assigned hour. Mr. Phillips next considered the relative advantages of the American and European railway systems, and suggesting the idea set forth in the resolution as to running by telegraph, he ridiculed the supposition that employés could be trusted to their discretion, and wounding up by using the very language in the resolution referred to.

During the remaining months of 1871, the following elections are to be held:
Sept. 11th, Maine, Governor.
Sept. 11th, New Mexico, Congress.
Oct. 3rd, Texas, Congress.
Oct. 10th, Pennsylvania, Auditor and Surveyor General.
Oct. 10th, Ohio, State officers.
Oct. 10th, Iowa, State officers.
Nov. 7th, Maryland, State officers.
Nov. 7th, Massachusetts, State officers.
Nov. 7th, Minnesota, State officers.
Nov. 7th, Mississippi, Legislature.
Nov. 7th, New Jersey, Governor.
Nov. 7th, Illinois, Congressman-at-large.
Nov. 7th, New York State officers.
Nov. 7th, Wisconsin, State officers.

The Germans left uninjured the chateau of the Marquis de Laplace, son of the illustrious astronomer, Arcueil; but it was plundered by a band of robbers, supposed to be French Communists. The library, with all its rare books, souvenirs, and works of art, was almost entirely destroyed, and the original MS. of the "Mécanique Céleste" was thrown into the river near by, from which it was happily rescued.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder McArthur has sent Peter Brown and William Jones before the Criminal Court to be tried for obtaining money from Oliver Canbon by false representations—Brown $40 and Jones $70.

Daniel McManaman was the name of the person killed by falling out of the third-story window of the Age lodging house, on Wednesday night, not J. Menasey as it appeared in the Bee.

On motion of counsel for the defense the trial of William and John Boyd, indicted for the murder of Samuel Rainey, and E. M. Pasteur, indicted as an accessory to said alleged murder, has been fixed for the 31st inst.

A motion for a new trial, in the case of William Peres, convicted of picking a gold watch and chain from the pocket of P. C. Ricard, while the latter was among the spectators of the late Papal celebration, at Jackson Square, was argued yesterday before Judge Abell and was overruled.

Dominic Byrnes, indicted for manslaughter, alleged to have been committed in killing Patrick Foley, and who was admitted to bail in the sum of $3000, has been surrendered by his sureties and is again an inmate of the Parish Prison.

M. V. B. Jourdan says that the charge of embezzlement made by W. J. Martin is false and malicious. He loaned $300 and received the note of $3700 as a pledge, and he keeps this note until the $300 due on the 31st of December are paid.

A child of Mr. Behan, eight years of age, fell upon a broken glass bottle in the yard of its parents' residence, on Magazine street, between Delachaise street and Louisiana avenue, yesterday morning, and was dangerously cut in the abdominal region.

R. J. Hussey, who lives on Cloiet street, near Good Children street, was sent before the First District Court, yesterday, to be tried upon a charge of larceny, the accusation against him being that, on the 28th of July last he stole a pocket-book containing $200, at the corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, from the pocket of Henry Warner, who lives at the corner of Rampart and Spain streets. The Hussey is the person who, as a deputy sheriff, which he pretended to be, figured in the spurious jurer case, which lately came to light in the First District Court.

Some time during Thursday night Mr. Hatch's saw mill, at the corner of Carondelet Walk and Rocheblave street, was entered, and a clock, a saddle and bridle and even a timber-hook were stolen from the place.

Charge of Infanticide.—A young woman named Sarah Arnold, a spinster, who has been living with her mother, Hannah Arnold, at the corner of Terpsichore and Tchoupitoulas streets, has been, by the police having discovered evidence which they say leads to the belief that she has committed infanticide. The woman, it is reported, confesses that she gave birth to a child on Tuesday night last, which was born dead and was thrown into the river.

Dr. Avila, who has examined her, says she has been undoubtedly delivered within a few days, and as she is in a helpless state, she was sent to the Charity Hospital instead of being consigned to jail. Her mother has been arrested as an accessory to the alleged infanticide, both before and after the fact. The mother is nearly fifty years of age.

Influence of Temperature on Health.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other time of the year. [illegible]

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a persistent character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1871. }

COTTON—The sales embraced 600 bales at irregular but very full prices, showing a further advance of ¼c in low middling and strict good ordinary, and even more in strict good ordinary. We adjust our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside range.

[illegible]

We have given a wider range than usual to the ordinary and the lower grades rendered necessary by the irregularity of the market. Among the sales we noticed ordinary at 15c, strict ordinary at [illegible], good ordinary at [illegible], and [illegible] strict good ordinary at 18c, low middling at 19½c and 19¾c. The supply is so much reduced that it was difficult to fill the extensive orders at hand, those of some sellers, while small lots of kinds not much wanted could hardly be sold, unless at about the inside [illegible].

The sales for the past three days sum up 6850 bales, making a total for the week thus, including [illegible] Friday evening 2030 bales, embracing [illegible] from other delivery [illegible] and [illegible] against 5200 bales [illegible] last year, and [illegible] price 5141 bales, embracing 2871 to Liverpool, and 2770 to New York.

[illegible]

Cleared to-day [illegible]
Cleared previously [illegible]

Stock on hand and on shipboard [illegible]

To-day's Receipts were [illegible] to Liverpool. Receipts, [illegible] bales, [illegible] Friday, [illegible] last week, [illegible] Friday evening [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last week [illegible] last year, and [illegible] August [illegible] last year.

TOBACCO—The market is active at present, but holders are very firm. Only a few trifling sales have transpired since Wednesday's report.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] for this [illegible] foreign ports, Liverpool [illegible] Havre [illegible] sail [illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible] 20 hhds Porto Rico at [illegible] ¢ lb. Refined sugar [illegible] 13¼c [illegible].

MOLASSES—There is little or nothing doing. Refined and common Louisiana is quoted at 15@20c ¢ gallon; choice [illegible].

FLOUR—The market continues very dull with a large stock on hand. Superfine is quoted at [illegible], double extra [illegible], treble extra [illegible] and choice [illegible] ¢ barrel. [illegible]

OATS—Are in fair supply and moderate demand: [illegible] sacks sold at [illegible] ¢ bushel.

CORN—Is in light supply and moderate demand: [illegible] sacks yellow mixed sold at 75c; 100 yellow and [illegible] white at [illegible] bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm. [illegible] sacks sold at [illegible].

HAY—The market is bare; prime to choice would command [illegible] ¢ ton.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is scarce and Shoulders are selling at [illegible] ¢ lb.

LARD—A lot of 50 tierces choice refined sold at 10¼c ¢ lb. The market is steady with a fair demand. Tierces are quoted at 10¼@10¾, kegs 11@11¼c ¢ lb.

PORK—We have heard of some sales of Mess, not reported, at $14 25@14 50 ¢ bbl., while an offer of $14 50 was refused for 500 bbls., and a lot of [illegible] bbls mess sold at $14 ¢ bbl. It is retailing at $14 25@14 50 ¢ bbl. In the afternoon a lot of 300 mess sold at $14 ¢ bbl.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce, and commands 9¾@10¼c, as in quality.

BACON—We note an active speculative demand and a light stock on hand. All the small lots have been bought up. The sales yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, embrace 100 casks, of which 50 and 75 casks clear rib sides, yesterday, at 7½c, and the balance to-day, comprising 25 casks shoulders, [illegible] at 7½c, 10 and 15 casks clear sides, on the landing at 8¾c, and 17, 18 and 25 casks clear sides in store at 8½c ¢ lb. Shoulders are now quoted at 7¼@7½c, clear rib sides 7¾@8c; clear sides 8¼@8¾c ¢ lb.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—Good and choice sugar-cured Hams are scarce and in demand at advancing prices; 50 tierces good sold at 14¼c. Choice are quoted at 15@16¼c ¢ lb.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the levee at $2@2 50 ¢ bbl for Ohio, and $1 80 and 2 50 for St. Louis; Onions at $3 50@4; Apples at $3@3 50, and Sour Krout at $9@10 ¢ bbl. Cabbages $8@10 ¢ crate. New Green Peas $10 ¢ bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the levee at $3@7 for grown, and $4@4 50 for young, and Turkeys at $15 ¢ dozen. Western Eggs 19@20c ¢ dozen.

RICE—Receipts of Louisiana Rice are increasing and sell readily at full prices, viz: Prime to choice 9@9½, ordinary 8@8¼c ¢ lb.

CHEESE—Western factory is in fair supply and light demand at 10@11c ¢ lb. Reserve dull and nominal.

BUTTER—The market is without any change. Choice grades are in moderate supply and fair request, but inferior brands are not selling. We quote choice Goshen 33@36c, common 20@25c, choice Western 20@25c, inferior do. nominal.

SALT—Dull and unchanged. Dealers rates $1 40 ¢ sack for coarse, and $1 [illegible] for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island [illegible].

BEANS—No new [illegible] and [illegible] are not wanted.

WHISKY—There is a fair job demand at 90c@$1 for rectified, as in quality. Bourbon $1@1 25 for patent, and [illegible].

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8, 1871.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1871.

The Money market is quiet and easy and rates are without variation. The street rates are 1 ¢ cent, on first class paper with sound collaterals and 9@10 on second class. At short paper without collaterals can be placed at the same rates, while second class rates at 11@15. Mortgage notes are done at 9 ¢ cent for the best and 10@12 for inferior.

Gold opened at 112¾ @113 (against 113¼ at New York) and closed at 112¾@113 (against 113⅝. The sales embrace $5000 and $5000 at 112¾; $6000 and $[illegible] at 113¼, $6500 and $11,000 at 113. In silver $3000 in American halves sold at 107¼.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were only moderate, rates ruling in favor of sellers; £3600 bill of lading sold at 122¾, £1500 clean at 123¾, £5600 do. at 123¼, £3000 private bankers' at 123¾, and £3000 do. at 109¼ gold. There were sales of Francs, but particulars are suppressed. Sterling may be quoted at [illegible] for bank, and 122@[illegible] for commercial.

Domestic Exchange was dull at previous rates. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ premium and the sales of commercial embrace $10,000 and $30,000 sight on New York at ⅛; $20,000 banks at ⅛, $35,000 do. at 9-32, and $2500 thirty days' sight on New York at ⅛ discount.

The Stock market exhibited no new features except a further softening of Louisiana Levee, the sales of which were 300 and 200 shares at 66 25 and 300 at 66 12½; 30 shares Pneumatic Propelling Co. sold at $6 50, 250 at $6 75, and 300 at $6; 100, sellers' option, 30 days flat, at $6 75, and 250 do. do. do. at $6 62¼.

Nothing done in Bonds; 2500 Metropolitan Police Certificates sold at 90¼c.

We quote as follows:

[illegible]

Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. State National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal & Banking Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N'w Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teutonia National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter House	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miss. Valley Navigation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. Petroleum and Coal Oil Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Lottery Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loan and Pledge Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Sulphur Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Sulphur Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbarin's Gas Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carondelet Canal & Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pelican Fire Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opera House Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belt Colony Copper Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. Cotton Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Free Stone Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Importers' Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Sanitary and Fertilizing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Dealers' Gold Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mtg. & Mer. Gulf Ship Canal and Drainage Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne st. R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible — table of State and City bonds with quotations]

* Ex Sept. div.
§ According to date.

JOS. BRANDNER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
34—Bourbon—34
Between Customhouse and Bienville,
NEW ORLEANS.

Department of Finance.
CITY HALL,
New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1871.
[illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]
JOHN S. WALTON,
Administrator of Finance.

A Rare Chance.
[illegible]

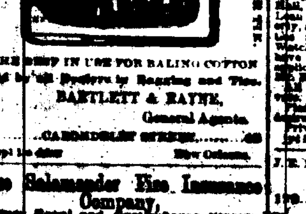
Carriages, Buggies, Jersey Wagons and Harness.
[illegible]
R. MARSH DENMAN & CO.
Nos. 24 and 26 JAMISON'S BUILDING, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets, and 46 and 48 [illegible] Common Streets.
[illegible]

ON MARRIAGE.
[illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2, S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Hotel Association.
FROM and after this date, the office of this association is removed to the office of Messrs. Lanata, Iardina & Co., No. 42 St. Louis street.
E. F. MIOTON, President.

E. DEWINT. G. A. MAUREL.
DeWINT & MAUREL,
DEALERS IN
Pittsburgh, Anthracite, and Cannel Coal and Wood.
Steamers and Families Supplied Promptly.
Office, 120 St. Louis street, near Burgundy,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

IRON COTTON TIES.



THE BEST IN USE FOR BALING COTTON
Sold by all Dealers in Bagging and Ties.
BARTLETT & RAYNE,
General Agents.
46 CARONDELET STREET 46
New Orleans.

The Salamander Fire Insurance Company.
Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.
[illegible]
JULES LEBORE.
Finance Committee:
[illegible]
Directors:
[illegible]

Special Notice.
[illegible]
GEO. H. BRAUGHN, President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.
The undersigned respectfully invite the attention of all who contemplate a change of firm, or a new start in business, to their superior facilities for the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS, ruled, printed and bound to any desired pattern, of best English or American papers.
—Also—
JOB PRINTING in all its branches, such as Pamphlets, Briefs, Notarial Blanks and generally all kinds of mercantile work, executed with neatness and dispatch. We have steadily increased our material, in both above branches of our business, until our Bindery and Printing Office have reached almost the point of perfection.
Our workmen are skillful, and all work is done on the premises and guaranteed by us.
We began a few years since the English system of numbering patterns of blank books made to order, and the list has swelled into thousands, embracing the most desired kind of books used by
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, Banks, Insurance Companies, Wholesale Grocers, etc.,
Which we shall be pleased to show our patrons, to serve as guides in making their books to suit them. Our prices will be found moderate.
CHRISTIAN & HYAT,
Stationers, Printers and Book Binders,
44 Camp street.

GROVER & BAKER'S
WORLD RENOWNED
Sewing Machines.
THE Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition, and more first premiums in Massachusetts, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas during the past three years than all the other Machines combined, and sell greater than any other.
General Office—169 Canal st., New Orleans, La.
Branch Main street, New Iberia, La.

NOTICE.
St. Louis Hotel of New Orleans.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the St. Louis Hotel Association until [illegible]
E. F. MIOTON, President.

RAMPART ACADEMY,
DIRECTED BY
Mrs. E. H. Matthey,
79 Rampart Street 79
Between Conti and Bienville streets.
THE above Academy reopens on MONDAY, September [illegible].

JUST PUBLISHED.
The following Lectures for Gentlemen, bound in one volume (printed edition), entitled,
MANHOOD.
[illegible]

GEO. MERZ,
OLD BASIN BREWERY,
Corner Villeré and Toulouse Streets.
THE demand for my BEER and ALE being [illegible]

Orleans Institute.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
Directed by MRS. PARENT.
[illegible]

For Rent.
THE STORE and DWELLING [illegible]

For Rent.
THE ELEGANT STORE [illegible]

Dr. J. B. Pons.
[illegible]

Lawrence Brothers,
Successors to Lawrence & Brothers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS,
[illegible]
DEALERS IN ACADIANA RICE.
No. 32 [illegible] street.

DR. C. DELERY
[illegible]

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
DUNDERDALE'S PATENT.
THE best and cheapest GAS in the city can be had by applying at 45 Camp street, to
W. B. BOWMAN,
Agent Fairbanks' Scales and Cotton Houses.
FAIRBANKS & CO. are the authorized Agents for furnishing all the Custom Houses, Post Offices and all Public Buildings connected with the United States with SCALES, which is satisfactory evidence that they are the STANDARD for the United States.
Southern Agency, 45 Camp street.
W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

NOTICE. NOTICE.
From and after this date, the following tariff of charges will be adopted by the undersigned Presses:
CHARGES FOR COMPRESSING.
[illegible]
Louisiana Cotton Press Company.
Louisiana Cotton Press.
Alabama and Factors' Cotton Press.
Shippers' and Orleans Cotton Press.
Union Cotton Press.
Penn's Cotton Press.
Pelican Cotton Press.
Mississippi Cotton Press.
Canal Cotton Press.
Fire Proof and Crescent City Cotton Press.
Reymanski Cotton Press.
Harper's Cotton Press.
Orleans Cotton Press.
Terrell Cotton Press.
Natchez Cotton Press.
Planters' Cotton Press.
Virginia Cotton Press.
Commercial Cotton Press.
Merchants Cotton Press.
Vicksburg and Reading Cotton Press.
Star Cotton Press.
New Orleans, September 1, 1871.

ADRIEN CARRIERE. OLIVIER CARRIERE. EMILE L. CARRIERE.
A. CARRIERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.
No. 21 Bienville Street.
CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and boxes, for the trade and family use, Porto and Sherry, Olive Oil.
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 advances made on consignments to our friends in London, Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux.

Money—Money.
$35,000 TO LOAN.
THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION [illegible]

J. E. MERILH. P. CASAUBIELH.
J. E. MERILH & Co.,
179 POYDRAS STREET 179
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Leather and Shoe Findings.
ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, Lyon's and Cammon's Brand Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Sheep Skins, Serges, English Lastings, Threads, Terry and Silk Elastics, Galloons, and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, etc.
Also standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.
Particular attention paid to country orders.

BOURBON WHISKY FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS. OLD BOURBON Co. KY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Whole Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chestnut Oak, 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 condition. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 years old, at prices varying as to ages.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
[illegible]
FOR SALE, ALSO,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whisky.
Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Grain, Hay, etc., by
COBB, DELHONDE & CO.,
89 MAGAZINE,
New Orleans, La.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.
[illegible]
SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS
NEW PREPARED ROOFING
OF D. ANDERSON & SON,
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES,
[illegible]
LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 26 and [illegible] Street, London.
THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION [illegible]
J. G. LINGHAM, Agent,
No. 7 Carondelet street.

C. S. HUNT & Co.,
MACHINERY DEPOT,
155 GRAVIER STREET 155
New Orleans.
MANUFACTURERS' Agents for E. CARVER CO.'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS, MAKERS' STEAM PUMPS, [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
Corner of Delord and Fourcher 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, [illegible]
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:
[illegible]
F. X. STUNTEBECK, S. J. President,
St. Louis, Mo.

45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,459

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 5 P. M., connecting with Through Trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile without change to Louisville via Humboldt; and from Texas [illegible] to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue Mountain" Route. On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.
2:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at [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 11:30 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 2 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 route apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets. (Under Hotel, opposite City Hotel.)
J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
WM. BADELL, Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER JULY 26th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:
[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 4 o'clock A. M., and the Lake End one hour after the last steam train.
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.
Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.
G. PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
THE FERRY Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M. [illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply corner of Magazine and Natchez streets.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their connections, through, and but one charge to New York and intermediate points. The 7:45 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. Custom to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5:30 P. M. mail train makes schedule connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—60 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, [illegible]
Ticket Office, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
[illegible]

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, and Drawing materials of all descriptions. Magic Lanterns and Slides, Thermometers, Barometers, Glass, Electric Machines, Microscopes, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, etc., etc.
The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part:
Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 155 pages.
2. Optical
3. Magic Lanterns
4. Philosophical Instruments

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
BEVAN, MASON & CO.,
[illegible] Poydras street.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,
Office: No. 26 Exchange Alley.
DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices:
ASH AND OAK, best sawed, do.
Sawed and split, delivered per cord.
MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, do.
FULL MEASURE GUARANTEED.
C. M. DUNN, Agent.

Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 81 Camp Street No. 81.
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice President.
JOHN G. WALTON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

Armstrong's
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
Corner Erato and Peters Streets,
(Late New Levee Street)
W. & J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, etc.
[illegible]
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Metropolitan Loan, Savings
—AND—
PLEDGE BANK.
114 ST. CHARLES STREET 114
GEO. H. BRAUGHN, President.
[illegible] Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.
THIS BANK will make liberal advances on Diamonds, Plate, Jewelry and Collaterals of all kinds for thirty or sixty days. Forfeited Pledges may be kept by agreement three months.
An interest of six per cent per annum will be allowed depositors upon their monthly balances.
SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS MAY BE AGREED UPON.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

Removal.
DR. O. ANFOUX has removed his office and residence to No. 217 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, [illegible].

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,
I. C. HARRIS, WHITNEY.
For Galveston and Indianola.
ST. MARY,
Capt. J. S. LOCKWOOD,
[illegible] MONDAY, September 11th.
[illegible]
I. C. HARRIS,
Capt. J. P. FARWELL,
Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, TUESDAY, September 12th.
[illegible]
I. C. HARRIS,
Capt. J. P. FARWELL.
[illegible]
FOR GALVESTON. Inside Passage. [illegible]
FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY.
Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M. reaching Brashear City at [illegible] A. M. there connecting with steamer
JOSEPHINE,
Capt. Geo. E. Tripp
SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Tickets and Staterooms secured until [illegible] P. M. 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.
MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.
Steamer LAURA
Will leave Lake End, via commencing Monday, September 11th, MONDAY, on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train, to Ocean Springs direct.
TUESDAY, 8 A. M. train, to Pascagoula and all landings, except Ocean Springs.
THURSDAY, 10 A. M. train, to Ocean Springs, and all intermediate landings.
SATURDAY 12 M. train, to Pascagoula and all intermediate landings.
RETURNING:
Leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY at 7 P. M., stopping at all intermediate landings.
Leaves Pascagoula WEDNESDAY at 4 P. M., stopping at all intermediate landings.
Leaves Ocean Springs SUNDAY and MONDAY at 4 P. M., and WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 A. M., calling at all the intermediate landings.
CHAS. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
Corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

MOBILE.
FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
MARY, LOUISE,
FRANCES, LAURA,
SARAH.
CHANGE OF FARE.
Cabin passage, $[illegible], including berth, meals extra.
Deck passage $1 [illegible].
One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.
[illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.
Cromwell Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY Capt. M. B. CROWELL
[illegible] Capt. A. W. BLANCHARD
GEN. MEADE Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS Capt. H. S. GUNN
EMILY B. SOUDER Capt. R. F. BURDICK
Sailing from New York and New Orleans [illegible]
The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
A. W. SAMPSON, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, September 9, at 5 P. M.
[illegible]
CABIN PASSAGE $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE 25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent [illegible] from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 100 Common street.
The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow—leaving SATURDAY, September 16, at 5 P. M.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES.
GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible]
The steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
[illegible] CLAPP, Commander
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, September 10, at [illegible] A. M.
PASSAGE $60.
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,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most skillful and scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and 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 [illegible]. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Duperron's Office, No. 88 Bienville street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

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

MEDICAL.
ASK FOR YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
[illegible]
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 66 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 66 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Golden, [illegible] and Choice Brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 66 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 66 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Families. A. THOMSON & CO., 66 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 66 Tchoupitoulas street.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
42 BOURBON STREET 42
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
—DIRECTED BY—
G. J. LORD.
THIS Academy will re-open on MONDAY, [illegible]

St. Louis Hotel Association.
IN conformity with the Charter Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that a payment of five dollars per share will be due on the twenty-fourth of September inst. 1871.
E. F. MIOTON,
New Orleans, Aug. 24, 1871. President.