The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871. — [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,476

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents. The same Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 00 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Effie," with Miss Lillie Eldridge.

CONFESSION AND AVOIDANCE.

The *Republican* essays to answer the charges we have brought against its patron and director, Gov. Warmoth, by denying that he is owner of one-half interest in the profits of the paper. It does not deny that he has some interest in the paper but only contends that we have made a mistake as to the extent of his interest. Now as we have not access to the books of the *Republican Printing Company*, it cannot be expected that we should know with accuracy how much or how little Gov. Warmoth owns of its stock. That he owns some of the stock is certain since the *Republican* does not deny it, and our charge is fully made out since the *Republican* is the official journal of the State which the Governor has an interest in supporting adversely to that of the public. What amount of money the Republican Printing Company has received from the State Treasurer since it became the official journal, we have no other means of arriving at than by quoting from the Auditor's report. Why does not the *Republican* state the amount so that we may know it with certainty? Whether Gov. Warmoth has benefitted by his interest, in the printing to the extent of twenty, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, matters not. The question is, has he benefitted at all? In July last we published some extracts from the report of the Auditor of the State, made to the Legislature with regard to expenditures for printing in 1870. This report showed that the sum of six hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been paid for that purpose, of which it was estimated that three hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been paid to the N. O. Republican Printing Company. If this estimate was erroneous, it was in the power of our cotemporary to state the precise amount. It has not done so and the inference is that it is too large to be stated. Here are the items as given by the Auditor:

Printing and advertising State printer	$135,000 00
Printing and advertising, official journals throughout the State	124,759 55
Printing and advertising under act No. 69, extra session of 1870	63,931 31
Outstanding warrants for printing and advertising in 1870	15,093 06
Outstanding warrants for printing and advertising in 1869	3,828 12
Outstanding warrants for printing and advertising in 1870	73,045 64
Outstanding warrants and printing and advertising in 1870	65,058 37
Certificates of indebtedness to the N. O. Republican Printing Company	84,434 23
Certificates of indebtedness to Republican country journals	63,831 55
	$619,981 84

The *Republican* in avoiding all reference to the other specifications we brought against Governor Warmoth, confesses that they are substantially true. Has it nothing to say of the Governor's interest in the Slaughter-house scheme, the Mexican Gulf Canal scheme, and the other schemes to which we made allusion? Has his Excellency one fourth, one-third or three-eighths of the stock of the Republican Printing Company, or what is his proportion of the same? Our cotemporary has it in its power to testify to this with precision, and if it fails to make a clean breast of it, we are justified in inferring that the truth, if told, would not relieve the Governor from our accusation.

QUARANTINE AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.

The quarantine which was established by the city of Galveston against New Orleans day before yesterday, would be one of the best jokes of the season if the theory of our city were less serious. And yet what can we say against it, when for several months past there has been a quarantine established below New Orleans, against vessels coming from ports in Mexico and South America on the mere suspicion that infectious or contagious diseases might exist there. The fact is, and we had better admit it, all the sea ports on the Gulf of Mexico, are liable to yellow fever visitations every year and that it exists to a greater or less extent every year. The disease is not only carried from place to place in clothing and in all kinds of woollen goods but it also originates in this climate. And we believe that it originated in Vicksburg and in Natchez this year and was not transmitted by means of goods from any point. Given a certain condition of the atmosphere and yellow fever is almost certain to appear. But as a matter of fact we have had very few cases of anything like yellow fever this fall and some of our leading medical men deny there has been a single case. We are not prepared to deny that there have been a few cases of fever resembling very closely the *yellow type* but it has come in a very mild form and been quite manageable. The physicians tell us that it is more accurately described when termed "malarial fever," and the best evidence that can be adduced is the mortuary table for the last week, which does not record any increase in the number of deaths over previous weeks. One hundred and twenty-three deaths in New Orleans in a week from all diseases is a very moderate rate of mortality for our city. Of these, only twenty-one were from fevers of all kinds—pernicious, congestive, bilious and malarial. This report may be relied upon as correct, and admitting that a fraction of these were yellow fever cases, there is nothing in that to alarm any one. Every year we expect to have a few sporadic cases of the yellow fever. One thing is certain, the disease, if it really exists here, does not spread, and we are too far advanced in the season for it to spread. We would be the last to give a false report of the health of New Orleans, but we cannot conscientiously admit that there is any danger to strangers coming here now, or that there is any danger in receiving goods from this city. We think, therefore, that the Government of Texas has been precipitate in ordering the establishment of a quarantine at Galveston, so far as regards vessels and passengers from this port, and heartily approve the protests that the Governor of the State, the Mayor of New Orleans and other parties have forwarded to him. It seems ridiculous for ports so near each other as Galveston and New Orleans to establish a blockade against themselves. They both breathe the same atmosphere and are subject to the same meteorological conditions, or nearly so. It is hardly possible that yellow fever should exist in one and not in the other, still it is possible, but we have a right to ask that before New Orleans is shut off from intercourse with neighboring cities, that the authorities of those cities should acquaint themselves with the true state of the public health and not rely upon partial and prejudiced reports of interested persons.

At the same time, and so long as we maintain a quarantine against ports south of New Orleans, we have little right to complain when they meet our measures against them with similar ones. We should abolish our quarantine system on the strength of our experience the present season. Natchez and Vicksburg certainly did not receive the fever from us. We have no doubt it originated there. By establishing quarantine at New Orleans we only "bite our nose to spite our face."

The Texas Quarantine.

The following items are taken from the *Picayune*:

Some of our merchants received on Wednesday, about noon, dispatches from Galveston to the effect that quarantine would be declared before sundown. It was not credited, however.

Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the following dispatches was sent to Dr. Peete:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1871.

Peete, Galveston:

Two cases of fever has occurred since 21st, in the Fourth District. Total in Fourth District, five, all recovering. The case from Robin street is recovering. All other cases prove more rumors.

C. B. WHITE, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

This dispatch was reported on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, to the Governor of Texas.

Board of Health.

Dr. White, President of the Board of Health, accompanied the delegation of merchants yesterday morning to the Governor's office, and stated to the Governor that he had personally seen every case of "fever" in the city, and was satisfied there would be no further mortality, or any spread of the disease. He considered the alarm about fever here, at Galveston, or elsewhere, as premature and without any just cause.

A Galveston Physician's Opinion.

Dr. T. G. Heard, the author of the following dispatch, who is now in the city, is one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Galveston.

We are indebted to Mr. F. A. Haber for a copy of the dispatch:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
State of Louisiana, 159 Canal street,
New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1871.

Dr. S. M. W[illegible], Galveston, Texas:

Have been two days in the city. Visited the Charity Hospital to-day; found only one case of yellow fever; only five others in the city—all recovering. Have never seen New Orleans more healthy. My personal and professional opinion is that, admitting the contagiousness of the disease, there is no occasion for quarantine. Please publish.

T. G. HEARD, M. D.

Copy: F. A. HABER, 23 Magazine street.

The Sickness at Vicksburg.

We learn that Gov. Warmoth has ascertained that the sickness at Vicksburg originated from the taking up of the water pipes; and the exposure of a wet and impure earth to the action of the atmosphere; and that the fever that originated is a malarial fever and not yellow fever.

Action of the Merchants—Gov. Warmoth's Dispatch.

The following gentlemen, forming a committee of merchants, waited on Gov. Warmoth to-day, at half past 12 o'clock, to ask his aid in obtaining the removal of the quarantine at Galveston:

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1871.

The undersigned, merchants of New Orleans, form a committee for the purpose of calling upon the State and city authorities and asking the removal of the quarantine, if possible, established yesterday by the Governor of Texas between the ports of Galveston, Texas, and New Orleans, etc.:

Mr. West, of John I. Adams'.
.. Zeigler, of Schmidt & Zeigler.
.. Dolsen, of Flash & Dolsen.
.. A. Thompson, of A. Thompson & Co.
Mr. Wm. Flash, with J. M. Lewis & Co.
Mr. Forester Dolhonde, of Cobb, Dolhonde & Co.
Mr. Wallace, of Wallace & Co.
M. A. Haber & Co., F. A. Haber, of L. H. Gardner & Co., L. H. Gardner, of Katz & Barnett, S. Katz, of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., A. Baldwin, of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.

THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

Gov. Warmoth at once sent the following dispatch to Gov. Davis:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.

Gov. Davis, Austin:

There are but five cases of yellow fever in the city, and but three deaths in ten days. None of the cases are considered dangerous, and there is no fear of the spread of the decease. The quarantine now enforce seriously impedes commerce, and many persons of your State, now in the city, are greatly incommoded by it.

H. C. WARMOTH.

COLLECTOR CASEY'S ACTION.

Gov. Davis, Austin:

There are only two reported cases of fever here. The city was never in a healthier condition. I have my family, unacclimated, here, and would not keep them in the city an hour did I deem it dangerous.

I learn that passengers prevented from reaching Texas by the steamers are preparing to go overland. They can reach your State in three days; why stop them by sea.

Mobile in hourly communication with us has placed no restriction on us.

I obtain this information from public and private sources, after a careful inquiry.

Many of our oldest and best physicians deny the existence of any yellow fever. Also, they hold that not a single case has appeared this season.

JAMES CASEY,
Collector, New Orleans.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The repairs on this establishment have gone on with rapidity during the summer and are now nearly completed. It is expected that everything will be in readiness for the reception of guests on the opening of the winter season.

We are requested to state that the stockholders have been called upon to make a further deposit of five dollars per share, payable at the office of the company, which has been removed to the St. Louis Hotel building. And in this connection we are glad to notice the return to the city of our esteemed friend, Mr. E. F. Mioton, the worthy President of the company, to whose spirit and energy we are largely indebted for the forward condition of the Hotel.

We acknowledge receipt from the author, Wm. M. Burwell, Esq., of a pamphlet entitled "Memoir of the Delta Canal from the Mississippi River, below Fort St. Philip, into the Gulf of Mexico, near Isle au Breton."

PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL COAL.—The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement in another column, of Messrs. Beals and Laine, dealers in Pittsburg, Anthracite and English Channel coal, who announce their readiness promptly to supply steamboats and families with coal. Orders will be received at their coal yard, at the Third District Ferry, at the corner of Louisa and Levee streets, and their office, No. 20 Carondelet street.

Mr. James Wood, 83 Peters street, has sent us three sugar canes grown on Mr. Nicolas Martin's plantation, at Pointe-à-la Hache. We have counted on each fourteen ripe knots.

LOSS OF THE LAFAYETTE.

(From the New York World.)

The Steamer and All Her Cargo Consumed by Fire—Total Loss $750,000—Description of the Vessel and Her Freight—Supposed Origin of the Conflagration.

London, Sept. 23.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Lafayette, Captain Rousseau, which had just arrived at Havre, from New York, has been burned, with her cargo, at the former port. Total Loss $750,000—The Vessel and Her Freight.

The loss of the steamer Lafayette will be deeply regretted by thousands of persons. The same affection always exists for the ship that has carried one safely across the dangerous deep as that which is felt for the faithful family horse, and the loss of either produces a lasting pain. The first press dispatch announcing the burning of the steamer was received at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, and when the words were reproduced on the bulletin of the ship news rooms in Pine street shortly after they were hardly credited. Four hours later a private dispatch from Paris made the same announcement, and then another press dispatch from London confirmed the news. Mr. Mackenzie, the agent for the General Transatlantic Company in this city, immediately on learning the news, telegraphed for full particulars, but up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon he had received no reply. Nothing is known, therefore, concerning the cause of the conflagration. Each dispatch simply conveyed the news that the steamer and all her cargo had been destroyed.

The Lafayette sailed from New York September 9, and arrived at Havre on the 21st, having called at Brest the day before. Her cargo, which was valued at $400,000, consisted of 10,000 bushels of wheat, 110 hogsheads of lard, 66 boxes of indigo, 50 barrels of potash, 57 hogsheads of tobacco, 100 cases of lard, 54 cases of sewing machines, 100 boxes of bacon, 11 cases of kid skins, 35 hogsheads of tallow, 130 bundles of whalebone, 3 cases cigars, besides 30 cases of extra freight. The cargo was fully insured in French companies. The steamer itself was valued at $700,000, and two-thirds of the insurance was taken by the company itself, which makes their loss heavy. The other third is divided among a few French insurance companies.

The Lafayette was built in 1864, at Greenock, on the Clyde, by Scott, as an English side-wheel steamer. In 1868 she was taken to Glasgow and altered by Napier from a side-wheeler to a double screw propeller, besides being otherwise changed, enlarged, and improved. She came out from Glasgow a fine ship, 375 feet long, 46 feet width of beam, and 33 feet depth of hold; her burden 3,000 tons, and her engine 1000 horse power. Her original cost, added to the expense of rebuilding her, amounted to nearly a million dollars, gold. She drew eighteen feet of water and was built of iron. The Lafayette was able to carry 300 saloon passengers with comfort, and many will remember the courteous attentions they have received from Captain Rousseau and his men. Every one who has ever crossed the ocean in this steamer, or any other belonging to the French line, will also remember the great care which is always observed in regard to fire and lamps as a safeguard against accident. If a gentleman smoked a cigar he could always see that some one belonging to the ship was watching him. On the docks at Havre the most rigorous rules are enforced, no one being allowed to smoke a single whiff while on them. Hundreds have complained in consequence of the strictness put upon them at that place, and yet, notwithstanding all these precautions a terrible disaster has occurred. The Lafayette was supplied with every appliance for extinguishing fire as well as every means for preventing its outbreak. She had a perfect apparatus, consisting of steam-pumps, hose, etc., and it is supposed that the ballast were in readiness at the time to supply the power. The only conjecture that can be made is that the fire broke out among some highly inflammable matter in the night time, and had made great headway before the danger was discovered.

The loss of the Lafayette at this time will seriously affect the prospects of the company to which she belonged. Preparations had been making for starting their steamers weekly instead of fortnightly, two of their old steamers being now at Glasgow undergoing similar changes as those made in the Lafayette in 1868. These are the Napoleon III., whose name is to be changed to the Ville de Havre, and the Europe, which will retain her present name.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday night, the police report, some unknown incendiary attempted to set fire to the stable No. 12 Roman street.

Judge Emerson has decided that Governor Warmoth is entitled to the gubernatorial salary during the period he was at Pass Christian when Lieutenant Governor Dunn claimed to be the acting Governor.

In regard to the claim made by the Slaughter-House Company to the heads and horns of beeves killed by the butchers who slaughter at the "Live Oak Slaughter-house," Judge Emerson presiding in the Eighth District Court, has thrown out the application of the company for a writ to enjoin said butchers from slaughtering, for fear they should continue to withhold the heads and horns of the company, the Judge holding that whatever claim the corporation may have in that respect must be prosecuted as in ordinary cases—that is sue for the value of the head and horns.

The trial of John Dwyer, charged with having murdered Daniel McElvany in the coffee-house of J. W. T. Mason, at the corner of the Levee and State streets, Greenville, on the 25th September, 1870, was begun in the First District Court yesterday and will be continued to-day.

A fire occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the premises at the corner of Spain and Royal streets, which Mr. M. Weber owned and which he occupied as an apothecary shop and residence. The fire originated in the attic, and destroyed the roof and Mr. Weber's stock. The building was insured for $3000, and the stock and furniture for $2800.

A two-story frame building, at the corner of Washington and Carondelet streets, owned by John Barnett and occupied by James Gannis as a grocery and feed store, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock. There was no insurance on anything but the building.

Appeal from Judge Cooley's Decision in Regard to Tax Suits.—Judge Howe of the Supreme Court has issued a writ of mandamus and prohibition, addressed to the Eighth District Court, commanding that tribunal to grant an appeal to Mr. Byerly, Clerk of the Third District Court, from the decision of Judge Cooley, that the Fourth and Eighth District Courts are the only courts in which tax suits can be brought, whatever the amount due by the delinquent, and prohibiting any suits for one hundred dollars or under, which is the class of suits claimed by Mr. Byerly for the District Court, from being brought in the Fourth or Eighth Courts. The writ is returnable on the first Monday of November. The city has also applied to be allowed to intervene in the suit and to appeal from the decision.

The Homicide on Franklin Street.—Coroner Jackson yesterday commenced the inquest in the case of David Goodman, the colored man who was mortally stabbed on Wednesday night, in or near the coffee-house of Pete Voison, at the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets, and died of the wound a few minutes after, on the banquette, where the police found him breathing his last. The testimony shows that there was a number of colored men from St. Louis in the house; that one of them played cards with the deceased; that they quarrelled about the game; that deceased struck the man with his fist and had a chair in his hand to continue the attack; when the man made a lunge at him with a knife; that the barkeeper put both out of the house; that the combat was renewed on the sidewalk and that there, it is supposed, though the fact was not known to the witnesses at the time deceased received the wound which caused his death. None of the witnesses thus far have identified the slayer. They do not know his name, but they say that if they should see him they would know him. The investigation will be continued by the Coroner to-day.

Besides Wm. Douglas, who was arrested on Wednesday night as the person who committed the homicide, Frank Jones has been arrested as an accessory, the charge against him being that he gave the knife with which deceased was killed.

Homicide in the Sixth District.—A negro named Louis May got into a difficulty with a white man, on Wednesday night, in a grocery at the corner of Louisiana Avenue and Annunciation street, and after stepping into the street he was shot in the left breast and was killed on the spot. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Creagh, which resulted in a verdict that deceased was killed by John Goodier, who was one of the parties in the grocery and who followed deceased out. Goodier was arrested at Algiers early in the morning.

CARL SCHURZ.

Effect of Senator Schurz's Nashville Speech—Ex-Confederate Soldiers Prepared to Carry Out His Views.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1871.

The speech delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, on Wednesday last created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it is the following letter formally addressed to Senator Schurz and signed by several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel service, from privates and non-commissioned officers up to major generals. The signers, generally, are representative men of influence in the community:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21, 1871.

Hon. Carl Schurz:

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself and our profound regard and admiration of the unselfish, non-partisan, cultured and patriotic address delivered by you in this city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obedience to party when in conflict with one's convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are no partisans; that we have a faith that no words can express in the sublime significance of the mission and destiny of the American Republic; that we honor and revere the national flag as the assured herald of that day when the races of men of all ranks and conditions will be redeemed and delivered from all species of political and mental thraldom. We wish to turn our back on all sectional parties and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past; and to ally ourselves with any party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration and broad and elevated patriotism, not bounded by State lines, but inspired with an abiding faith in the genius of free institutions.

Senator Schurz's Reply.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 22, 1871.

The following is Senator Schurz's reply to the ex-Confederate soldiers' letter:—

MAXWELL HOUSE, NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter, and, with deep satisfaction, I must say that I cannot find words strong enough to describe the joy it has been to me. Spontaneous expressions of such sentiments as your letter contains, coming from you as being soldiers of the Confederate army, may well be called an event of great significance in the history of our days. When your fellow comrades as well as you do now rally around the flag of the American republic as the symbol of universal freedom, equal rights and constitutional government; when they declare that they will turn their backs upon all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and discountenance that partisan spirit which is so apt to obscure the human reason and blunt the best impulses of the human heart; when they once more fully recognise the identity of their true interest with those of our great common country—then every patriotic citizen will feel that the regeneration of the South is certain to be accomplished by her own people. If there is still lurking here and there a spirit which keeps alive feelings of animosity and distrust, and which, by means of social proscription or intimidation or violence strive to impede the development of free public opinion, you can render it harmless by your influence and example. If there are still disturbances of the peace and order of society occurring calculated to produce the impression that the security and rights of citizens can be sufficiently protected only by the interference of the general government, in your local concerns you can dispel that impression by devoting your energies to the enforcement of the laws, thus proving the capacity of local self-government to accomplish its legitimate ends. Here as well as elsewhere, if there is still an organization with the secret design to subvert the logical and legitimate result of the war by [illegible] movements, you will remove the apprehension by demonstrating that the young South has risen above old prejudices and old-time aspirations, and is determined to build up again the prosperity and power of these States on the basis of harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. Men of courage and convictions like you will do nothing by halves; they will not look back when they have put their hands to the plough, and I assure you that your efforts will have the sincerest appreciation, hearty applause and energetic support of every true friend of liberty and free institutions; your rights of all; your power will be among the great bulwarks of the security of the rights of all Americans, and the republic will be proud of all her sons.

Yours, etc.,
CARL SCHURZ.

The navy of Brazil is said to have never yet lost a vessel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Formation of a Protestant League in Germany.

Its Object the Expulsion of Jesuits from the Country.

Terrible Mine Explosion in Switzerland.

HOME NEWS.

Washington Items.

Organization of the British-American Claims Commission.

Yellow Fever Reported in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Split in the Syracuse Convention.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Baron Von Arnim has gone to Germany on account of ill-health.

London, Sept. 28.—The ship Gresham, from the West Indies for London, is stranded off Dungeness. An unknown brig is foundered off Drogheda. All were lost.

London, Sept. 28.—The iron miners in Staffordshire have been conceded by their employers an advance of ten per cent. in their wages. They are to be given a further increase as iron rises proportionately by shipping on.

The brig Manly was wrecked to-day, on Drogheda bar, in plain sight of the life boatmen who refused to go to her assistance. During the prevalence of the gale six men were carried off by the surf, which dashed completely over the wreck and were drowned. A lady put off from shore, in a small boat, and at the risk of her life, saved the lives of the men who was left on board the doomed vessel.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—A Protestant league is in course of formation throughout Germany, the object of which is the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country.

Munich, Sept. 28.—The kingdom of Bavaria is about to recall its ambassadors to foreign States and will in future be represented only as a portion of the German Empire.

Madrid, Sept. 28.—Sagasta declines the candidature for the Presidency of the Cortes. The Carlists will vote in blank.

Berne, Sept. 27.—A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred to-day in one of the mines, in the canton of Grisons, in Switzerland, and thirty persons killed.

Calcutta, Sept. 28.—The assassin of the Chief Justice has been sentenced to death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 28.—There are suits pending in various United States courts for two and three-quarters of millions of taxes, principally against distillers and tobacco manufacturers and against their bondsmen, all of which will be pressed at the fall session of the courts.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The British-American Claims Commission have concluded a permanent organization, with Count Corti as chairman and Thos. C. Cox, of the State Department, as Secretary. The Commission has agreed the rules and regulations for the transaction of business, regulating the forms of memorial, prescribing the manner of taking testimony and the manner of bringing on causes for a final hearing. These preliminaries being concluded there remains nothing for the Commission to do until the cases are ready. They have therefore adjourned until the 14th of November. Meantime the business will be mainly in the hands of the agents of the respective Governments in the preparation of proofs, etc. By one of the rules as prescribes the form of memorials and the manner of taking testimony will be published at once for the information of interested parties.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

The rising barometer and clear weather will probably continue on Friday in the Southern and Gulf States, partially cloudy and clear weather in the Middle States, cloudy and clearing weather in New England with westerly winds. The barometer will probably fall from Wisconsin to Arkansas and northward, with fresh easterly winds on the upper lakes by Friday afternoon.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Synopsis for the last 24 hours:

The light barometer which existed Wednesday afternoon in the Mississippi Valley has extended east and southeast to the Gulf coast and Pennsylvania. The low barometer north of Lake Ontario has moved northeastward. The pressure is apparently stationary from Kansas northward. Northwesterly winds have prevailed from New England westward with northerly winds south of this region and northeast winds on the Gulf. Light clouds have extended from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic this P. M.; clearing weather in southern Florida. Partially cloudy and clear weather is reported from the remaining stations. Brisk northwesterly winds have probably been experienced during the last two days from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, but telegraphic communication with upper Michigan is still interrupted.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The following is an extract from a speech at a meeting of the Greeley delegates, alluding to the Convention from which they withdrew: "We have met in this Convention the collectors of ports and internal revenue officers from all over the State. We have met postmasters in solid phalanx. The district attorneys, the registrars in bankruptcy and the bankrupts also, and yet the people against the office-holders have only been defeated by 30. The money bags of Wall street were brought here also. Henry Clewes has brought money here to give the office-holders a victory over the people."

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Alexander Barkley was nominated for Canal Commissioner to-day.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Grant and the Convention adjourned.

The Greeley delegations reconvened at Wild's Opera House, where the speeches were very denunciatory.

A committee of six was appointed with power to add to this number and call a State Convention if necessary, and then adjourned.

New York, Sept. 28.—A man is said to have died of cholera on Essex street on Wednesday.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Coroner's verdict on the young lady who died in the dentist's chair, exonerates the Doctor, but urges the use of chloroform except in the most severe cases.

Boston, Sept. 28.—John Quincy Adams has written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—Secretary Boutwell is addressing a political meeting to-night.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.—The Railroad Committee have reported. Among the resolutions is one declaring that an air line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga would conduce to the general welfare, especially to the South. Also one favoring a road from the Atlantic to the Pacific south of the Central Pacific road.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Brooklyn police report one case of yellow fever in that city.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 28.—There is much excitement here to-day by the reported arrest of Brigham Young. No arrest had been, but it is expected. It is stated on good authority that Brigham Young will meet all charges brought against him as a law-abiding citizen, and will offer no opposition to an arrest.

Vicksburg, Sept. 28.—There was one death from yellow fever, but no new cases in the last 24 hours. Weather clear and cool.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28.—Nelly Gray won the two-mile heat and the mile and a dash and distanced Carlotta in the first race. Time 3:47¼.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—At Newton, Massachusetts, on Saturday, city Marshall King demanded a revolver of a Texan, who upon the Texan shot King and killed him. Several other shots were fired, one of which mortally wounding David Lee [illegible].

Memphis, Sept. 28.—Dan Smith, colored, was convicted of murder in the first degree in the Criminal Court to-day for killing James Merriweather last spring.

Five negro prisoners taken outside the walls of the jail to-day to work made their escape. One jumped into the river though shot twice, swam across and made his escape.

Charleston, Sept. 28.—There were three deaths from yellow fever in the past 24 hours.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The Colonel's jury acquitted the United States Marshal, who killed Schonge for resisting arrest.

Advices from Camp Grant, Arizona, to the 21st inst., have been received. Vincent Collyer arrived there on the 12th, and immediately an order was issued from the post that no citizens would be allowed to come within ten miles of that post under any pretext.

A party of mining prospectors who traveled seven miles without water were warned off and artillery brought to bear upon them despite their protestations that they were peaceable citizens and liable to perish unless permitted to come to water. They were not allowed to come near water, but a small quantity was sent them from the fort, and the Colonel told them to move off immediately against the protest of the Indian agent, who knew them. Governor Safford, with this prospecting party of 53, was expected there, and it was said they would be treated in the same way. The Indians now understand that the troops are at war with the white settlers, and the latter are completely discouraged.

Montgomery, Sept. 28.—The death of Gen. Jas. H. Clanton, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, creates the profoundest grief among all classes. Every business house, without exception, and many private houses are draped in mourning.

Festoons of crape are stretched along all the principal streets for more than a mile. The colored people vie with the whites in testifying their affection for the deceased. All their business houses and their engine rooms being heavily draped.

An immense meeting of all parties was held at the Theatre, and appropriate resolutions passed, and a committee appointed to receive and escort the remains of Gen. Clanton.

The Mayor called a special meeting of the City Council. Resolutions were passed and a reception committee appointed.

Here every heart is bowed down and every countenance is sad with grief. No man living was more highly esteemed than Jas. H. Clanton by the people of Alabama, who loved him regardless of party.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 28—Evening.—Bullion has increased two and a half millions. The total in the vault amounts to twenty-one and a half millions. Consols 93⅝. Bonds 93⅝. Turpentine 46 6d@48s.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Rentes 56.42.

Liverpool, Sept. 28—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; we repeat last quotations. Breadstuffs are firm. Flour 26s@28s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 28—Evening.—Money was easy throughout the afternoon at 6@7 on stock collaterals, but at the close of bank hours there was a sudden drop in call loans to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull and heavy to the close. The only feature of Wall street to-day was the Government gold sale, which was attended with some unusual excitement and incidents. About 1:30 P. M. it was reported that the Government had accepted bids amounting to five millions dollars, which caused gold to drop to 114⅜.

This report was afterwards denied and prices returned to 114@114⅛. At this juncture the Sub-treasury was crowded with brokers awaiting with great anxiety the official announcement of the amount. The entrances to the Gold Room and Stock Exchange were crowded with brokers awaiting signals from their friends in the treasury. Suddenly it was announced by Cashier White in the treasury that only two millions were accepted. Immediately signals were sent from the Treasury steps to the Stock Exchange and to the Gold Room, and these signals consisted of throwing up hands and hats and waving handkerchiefs. In an instant, the crowd on Broad street disappeared into the Gold Room followed by hundreds of brokers, who fairly flew down the Treasury steps and rushed with the fleetness of a deer into the haunts of speculation into the Gold Room, where the excitement was indescribable and gold was suddenly run up to 115 in the frantic efforts of a large crowd to buy. Brokers fairly climbed on each other's backs; this excitement died out and the market became dull, and gold closed up quiet but steady at 114⅝@114¾.

New York, Sept. 28.—Cotton closed firm, with sales of 1287 bales uplands at 19¾c; Orleans 20¼c. Freights steady. Money easy at 4. Sterling 8¼@8⅝. Gold 114⅛@114¼. Governments are dull and steady. Southern are dull and generally heavy.

New York, Sept. 28.—Sales of Cotton for the futures to-day, 5900 bales, as follows: [illegible]

New York, Sept. 28.—[illegible] of 1881, 118⅛; [illegible]

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 28—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.20. Wind, north, strong. No arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Vienna, Sept. 27.—It is rumored that the Emperor Francis Joseph is about to abdicate. The cause is stated to be despondency at his unfitness to meet the constitutional crisis, which threatens the dissolution of the empire.

London, Sept. 27.—Heavy gales are reported off the English coast.

A colliery explosion has occurred at Yorkshire; several persons were killed.

The Emperor Napoleon has rheumatism. He is still at Torquay.

The Brazilian Chambers adjourned without concurrent action upon the bill emancipating the slaves held in that Empire.

The ship Hesperus was wrecked at the mouth of the Weser. All on board were lost.

Madrid, Sept. 28.—King Amadeus will open the Cortes on Monday.

Rome, Sept. 28.—The Italian Ambassador Nigra has been recalled from France.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28.—The final vote of the Republican State Gubernatorial Convention resulted as follows: Wm. B. Washburne, 643; B. F. Butler, 464.

Mr. Butler declares that he accepts the action of the Convention as final.

Resolutions indorsing President Grant were adopted.

Syracuse, Sept. 28.—In the Republican State Convention, one of the New York delegations withdrew, being angry because they were only allowed half a vote. The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The Greeley delegation had a meeting early this morning, inviting disaffected delegations. The room was found too small, and they adjourned to the City Hall. Bitter feelings were here expressed, but without action they adjourned to 11 o'clock.

Note.—It seems these delegations from New York city stand thus: Fentonites excluded, Conklinites and Greeleyites admitted with half a vote each, upon which the Greeleyites withdrew. The pending question is upon confirming a full vote upon the Conklinites.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported A. D. White for President. Report adopted. Mr. White renewed thanks for the honor conferred.

G. Hilton Scribner was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation; Francis B. Barlow for Attorney General, and Wm. B. Tyler for State Engineer.

London, Sept. 28—Noon.—The Bank rate of interest has advanced to 4 per cent.

Frankfort, Sept. 28—Noon.—Bonds 95¼.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Rentes 56 and 30.

Liverpool, Sept. 28—Noon.—Cotton market firm; estimated sales 15,000 bales, of which 3000 are for export and speculation. Uplands 9⅞@9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9⅞d.

London, Sept. 28—Noon.—Consols 93⅛@93¼. Five-twenties 93⅝.

Liverpool, Sept. 28—Noon.—Breadstuffs firmer. Pork 48s. Lard 46s. 9d. Tallow 46s. 3d. to 46s.

The Tidal Wave—Professor Agassiz Heard From—A Satisfactory Letter.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* is indebted to Major Walter Griswold, United States Assistant Engineer, in charge of the Harbor and River Improvements of this section, for copies of the following correspondence between himself and Professor Agassiz:

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12, 1871.

Professor Agassiz, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.:

DEAR SIR—There are rumors in the papers of a great "Tidal Wave" on our coast as imputed to scientific calculations made by you, to occur on the 5th or 6th proximo. I take the liberty of addressing you, and asking the simple question, if such a report emanated from you. Of course, criticisms and laughable discussions are made by the press as regards this prognostication, but owing to the immense property, and numbers of men I have exposed upon the coast, improving the mouth of the Cape Fear River, I hardly deem it justice to them that I should treat this subject lightly. But in the absence of any such statement I do not wish to be carelessly alarmed and act foolishly in removing property and men from a supposed unseen position.

I presume you have received thousands of letters upon this subject, and I only wish to add mine with my position as not written in an alarmed state of mind, but as a duty I owe to the United States in protecting their property and the lives of my men.

By an immediate reply you will oblige,
Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER GRISWOLD,
U. S. Assistant Engineer.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY,
AT HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Walter Griswold, Esq., U. S. Assistant Engineer, &c.:

DEAR SIR—In the absence of Professor Agassiz, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 12th inst. In answer to your inquiry I have to say that Professor Agassiz has never expressed any opinion, scientific or otherwise, on the probable appearance of a "tidal wave" on our coast on the 5th or 6th proximo, nor has he ever prophesied the appearance of a tidal wave on any other coast or at any other time. This report is entirely an invention of some newspaper penny-a-liner. I am Superintendent of Professor Agassiz's Museum, and have been with him daily for a year past, and know that he has never expressed an opinion on this subject, or referred to it in any way except as a subject of annoyance to him.

I am, your obedient servant,
THOS. G. CARY.

Bad Sign of Things in the Republican Party—Another Crisis—The Present Party Leaders Are the Wrong Stock—Wolf and Lamb Not Suffering.
(From the Buffalo Courier.)

The Republican party or rather the party leaders, need a reminder that the masses of the party are honest and patriotic and will not support dishonesty, corruption and trickery, even when they come for endorsement and approval with the sanction of a regular nomination. With a national administration so grossly negligent of its trusts that fraud and peculation is the chiefest of all its aims, it is very easy for years without arousing suspicion; with official malfeasance going on unpunished everywhere, and the men who tone defeating Republicanism are in some and crime, with dominating Democratic shortcomings and [illegible]; with the whole atmosphere tainted with the rot of public corruption, and no prime demand anywhere except by outside of the party or the offenders—it is high time that the whole gang of demagogues be unmasked. In the fact, we hope Butler will be nominated; and then that he will be defeated. The Republican party can stand a defeat in Massachusetts very comfortably, and there seems to be the only point of the country where the people can get a fair expression of the sound honest opinion of the demagoguery of Republican leaders. The party is carrying to-day all sorts of mischief, in all sorts of places. One more would not break its back, and it would very likely straighten it up sufficiently to throw off the whole gang. There are thousands of men in this country who are very tired of voting the Republican ticket as a choice of evils.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1871.

There has been no change worthy of note in the Money market. On the street all notes among the undoubted solvent are quoted at [illegible] per cent. [illegible] and second class paper in demand at [illegible]. Mortgage paper [illegible].

Gold opened at 114⅛@114¼ (against 114¼ at New York), and closed at 114⅞@115 (against 114⅝). The anticipation that the Galveston quarantine will materially interfere with shipments of coin and currency, caused a better demand [illegible].

We heard of nothing doing in Silver. It is quoted at [illegible] for American half dollars and 114@114¼ per cent premium for gold for Mexican dollars.

In Foreign Exchange any influence that the advance in gold might have reported was counteracted by the dearth of sterling bills at New York and at the close we had anything, neither [illegible], sterling embraced $11,000, including $2100 at 124⅛@124⅝, and $10,900 bank at 124. In francs, $33,000 bank sold on private terms.

We quote sterling at 123¼@125 for good to A1 bill of lading and clean; and 121 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was still easier. The banks supplied the remittance demand for sight drafts on New York at ⅛ cent premium, and the sales of outside checks included $3000 New York sight at ⅛ cent discount, $5000 and $10,000 at ¼ cent discount. [illegible] and $20,000 commercial and $30,000 private bankers' at par.

The sales of Stocks included 25 shares Louisiana Levee at $6 37½, 100 do at the same, 50, 160 and 100 do at $7; 50 and 100 do at $7 12½, 50 do, at $7 25, 100 do, at $7; 5 Calcasieu Sulphur Mine (full paid) at $85, and 300 Crescent City Water Works at 30c. The above sales indicate an improvement of 50c per share in Levee.

Sales of $60,000 New City 7 per cent bonds were reported at 68¼.

$5000 large State Warrants changed hands at 75, and $15,000 City Appropriation Certificates at 85¼.

City Treasury Notes are quoted nominal at 80@40 per cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced a little over 900 bales at irregular and generally easier prices, the better qualities giving way the most. We give also the Exchange rates, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict:

[illegible]

To-day's exports were to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 1023 bales, against 670 on last Thursday last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 4013 bales, against 2771 for the corresponding time last week and 6660 last year, and since August 31, of 19,037 bales, against 24,617 last year.

Ordinary sold, as low as 14½ and at 15c, a better style, not strict, at 15½c, strict at 16¼c, good ordinary at 17½ and 17¾c, low middling at 18½c and also at a fraction less, strict do at 18¾ and 19c, middlings at 19 and 19¼c, and strict middling at 19½c. The demand was fair, thirteen brokers participating in the business, but operations were restricted by greater concessions being claimed than factors would admit. The offers in the medium and better grades were generally at or under yesterday's.

The Exchange reports: "Market irregular and downward."

SUGAR.—Received to-day 23 hogsheads. The supplies of the old crop are pretty much exhausted, and the only local business is doing at 11c for fair Louisiana, 11½c for fully fair, 12c for prime, [illegible] yellow clarified 12½c; white: Cuba yellow clarified 11½c per lb.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 6 bbls. The small lots now coming in from plantation are all poor in quality, and are selling at 15@30c for inferior and 30@40c for common. Refinery is selling at 50@60c for [illegible].

PROVISIONS.—The Galveston quarantine has checked operations and has unsettled the market for all descriptions of Provisions. Otherwise there is no change; the stocks on hand are small, and prices are the same as previously. We learn, in going through the market, that the Morgan line of Texas steamers will be entirely withdrawn for the present, and that as the Texas ports refuse to receive freight and passengers, the steamers cannot make regular trips merely to furnish them with regular mails.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet but firm, with a scarcity of good superfine and lower grades. [See the remarks under the caption of Provisions.] The sales to-day and last evening, not previously reported, embraced 800 bbls., of which 50 superfine at $5 50, 100 do on private terms, 50 treble extra, 50 do at $6 75, 100 do at $6 50, and 250 treble extra at $7, 100 good treble extra at $7 25, 200 and 100 do at $7 50, and 150 do at $8 25, 25 choice extra at $8 50, and 100 do at $8 65 per bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and fair demand—2500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1500 white and white mixed at 85c, 150 and 250 white, and 180 and 260 yellow at 85c per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and fair demand. [illegible] sold at 59c, a lot of 150 sacks at [illegible] and 100 sacks at [illegible].

BRAN.—[illegible] and moderate demand [illegible] at $1 35 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—[illegible] and in demand; 30 bales prime Western sold at $34 and 150 choice at $37 per ton.

BREAKFAST BACON—The market is bare. A lot of 100 boxes, just received, sold at 14c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Jowls, A lot of 50 casks shoulders, just received, sold at 7½c per lb. It is retailing at 8c per lb.

PORK—The market is quiet but firm, with mess held at $14 50 per bbl. Last evening, not reported, 100 bbls mess sold at $14 50 and to-day 20 bbls sold at $14 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $15 per bbl. (See the foregoing remarks under the head of Provisions.)

LARD—Is in light supply, with a fair demand at firm prices—50 tierces refined sold on the landing at 10¼c, 50 tierces refined at 10¼c and 10 tierces do at 10¾c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 10¼@10¾c and kegs 12@12½c per lb.

BACON—The market is quiet but firm, and we quote 9½@9¾c for shoulders, [illegible] for clear rib sides, 9¾@10c for clear sides. There were sales to-day of 10 casks shoulders on the landing at 8¼c, 25 casks clear sides at 9c, and 10 do at 9⅛c per lb. Last evening, not reported, 10, 15 and 25 casks clear sides sold at 9¼c per lb.

HAMS—Continue scarce and in demand. Good sugar-cured are quoted at 17@18c, choice 18@19c.

WHISKEY—The market is dull [illegible].

POTATOES—[illegible] per bbl; Onions at [illegible]; Apples at [illegible]; Sour Krout [illegible]; Cabbages [illegible].

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the levee at $3 25@4 per dozen for young and $5@6 for grown; Geese at [illegible], and Turkeys at $12@15 per dozen. Eggs are dull at 20@25c per dozen.

A Rare Chance.

FOR SALE—To be delivered on the 1st of November next, a lot of ground, in the Parish [illegible] between the Court-house and the Church of St. Mary, in the parish of [illegible], containing [illegible] lots, measuring each about 51 feet by 126. There is one of them fronting the Public Road, a fine two-story brick house [illegible] with iron doors and [illegible] fixtures, counters and show cases, [illegible] The building has 25 feet front by 60 in depth. [illegible]

For Rent.

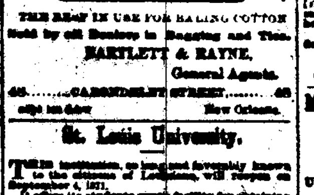
OFFICE No. 79 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon. Apply to E. DUFOUR, At office No. 59 Customhouse st.

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

Money—Money. $25,000 TO LOAN

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION [illegible]

IRON COTTON TIES.



THE ARROW TIE. — THE ARROW TIE.

THE BEST IN USE FOR BALING COTTON. Sold by all Dealers in Bagging and Ties. BARTLETT & RAYNE, General Agents. 48.........CARONDELET STREET.........48 New Orleans.

St. Louis Hotel Association. THE Office of the St. Louis Hotel Association is now in the hotel [illegible]. E. F. MIOTON, President.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association. THE Officers and Members of this Association [illegible] on SUNDAY, October 1st [illegible]. By order of the President, [illegible], Secretary.

BEALS & LAINE, DEALERS IN Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel Coal. [illegible] Office, 20 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

College of the Immaculate Conception. Corner of Common and Baronne Streets. THIS Institution, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers will commence its next annual session on MONDAY, October 2, 1871.

St. Charles College, GRAND COTEAU, LA. THE next session will open on the first of October [illegible].

Removal. DR. ORIARD'S office has been removed to his residence, corner Urslines and Dauphine streets. Office hours—from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

450,000 Imported Havana Cigars. IN STORE and to arrive [illegible]

Hogshead Hoop Poles. 10,000 HOGSHEAD HOOP POLES [illegible]

Cottage Wanted. A SMALL COTTAGE [illegible] GEO. NOBLE, N. C. F.

Notice. THE Stockholders of the Colorado Hydraulic and Mining Company are hereby notified [illegible] ALEX. BONNEVAL, Secretary. New Orleans, Sept. 27, 1871.

Dissolution of Partnership. OWING to the death of Mr. R. F. BICKARBY, the partnership [illegible] BICKARBY & CAMPBELL [illegible] WM. D. BICKARBY. RENE LAFFON. WM. F. CAMPBELL. New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1871.

Wanted. IMMEDIATELY—Two first-class UPHOLSTERERS. Highest wages, prompt pay and permanent employment. Apply to GEO. W. HOMAN, No. 35 Prytania street, corner Tchoupitoulas.

Liberal Cash Advances MADE on consignments to my friends in London, Liverpool, Bremen, Baltimore, Havre and New York. M. A. DE LIZARDI. No. 26 Carondelet street.

Lawrence Brothers, Successors to Lawrence & Hebrard, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, Plantation Supplies. DEALERS IN LOUISIANA RICE. No. 8 Tchoupitoulas street.

Locquet Institute, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS M. A. DUBB, 298.... St. Charles Street....298. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies. [illegible]

Carriages, Buggies, Jersey Wagons and Harness. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Successor to R. MARSH BERMAN & CO. Nos. 34 and 36 JAMISON'S BUILDING, [illegible] Carondelet and Gravier streets [illegible] PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

ON MARRIAGE. Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

GROVER & BAKER'S WORLD RENOWNED Sewing Machines. THE Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition [illegible] General Office—[illegible] Canal st., New Orleans, La.

Dr. J. B. Perez. [illegible]

St. Louis Hotel Association. [illegible]

St. ELIE, ROYAL STREET. [illegible]

Rampart Academy, DIRECTED BY Mrs. E. H. Matthey, 79.........Rampart Street.........79 Between Conti and Bienville streets. THE above Academy reopens on MONDAY, September 4th.

St. Louis University. THIS institution, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, will reopen on September 4, 1871. [illegible]

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. [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED. The following Lectures for Gentlemen, bound in one volume. MANHOOD; [illegible]

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

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory, CORNER MAGAZINE AND [illegible] STREETS, W. J. A. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER. STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, [illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. E. MERILH. F. CASAUBIEILH. J. E. MERILH & Co., 179.........POYDRAS STREET.........179 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings. [illegible]

IRISH ROOFING FELT. [illegible] NEW PREPARED ROOFING [illegible] J. S. LINGHAM, Agent.

Charles Oak Wood Co., Office: No. 23 Exchange Alley. DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices: ASH AND OAK [illegible] FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. C. N. DUNN, Agent.

Special Notice. [illegible] T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

Brown's Lumber Yard, Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets. WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING. [illegible] JOSEPH A. BROWN.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY, ESTABLISHED IN 1825. [illegible] LEEDS & CO.

RAILROADS. New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD. Change of Schedule. ON and after MONDAY, [illegible] 1871 [illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents. ON AND AFTER JULY [illegible] [illegible] G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad." U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas. [illegible] GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!! The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern AND Mississippi Central Rail Roads [illegible] VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, [illegible] NORTH, EAST AND WEST. [illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, 124 CANAL STREET. SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible] PAUL FOURCHY, President. G. W. NOTT, Secretary. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public. [illegible] THIRTY PER CENT [illegible]

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, either 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. [illegible] CHRISTIAN & HYATT, Mercantile Stationers, Printers and Book Binders, 25 Camp street.

Removal. DR. O. ANFOUX has removed his office and residence to No. [illegible] Canal street [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS. For New York. [illegible] Steamship Line. [illegible] CITY.......Capt. M. R. CROWELL. [illegible]......Capt. A. BLANCHARD. [illegible]......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON. UNITED STATES......Capt. [illegible]......Capt. W. P. KIRBY. WESTERN METROPOLIS....Capt. E. S. QUICK. EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. B. F. BURDICK. [illegible]

For New York Direct. [illegible] GEO. WASHINGTON. GEO. CROMWELL. CORTES. ST. LOUIS. UNITED STATES. [illegible] ARMAND HOUSTON, [illegible]

For Philadelphia, via Havana. [illegible] JUNIATA [illegible] WM. CRESYT, Agent.

WATERING PLACES. MORGAN LINE STEAMERS. [illegible] CHAS. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE. FOR MOBILE. MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY. LOUISE. FRANCES. LAURA. [illegible] CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. [illegible] TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]

MEDICAL. LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN. The Great Soothing Remedy. [illegible]

Office Louisiana Branch MOUND CITY Mutual Life Insurance Company OF ST. LOUIS, MO. [illegible] LOUISIANA BRANCH: [illegible]

The Salamander Fire Insurance Company. [illegible]

Sugars and Molasses. REFINED SUGARS [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO. [illegible]

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. [illegible]

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, 48.........BOURBON STREET.........48 [illegible]

G. J. LORD. THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, [illegible]