The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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TERMS—PER YEAR ... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—[illegible]
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—[illegible]
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—[illegible] Othello.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR DUNN.

Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, died in this city yesterday morning after a brief illness. He had been suffering for some days from pulmonary catarrh [illegible] to keep him within doors. His physician, Dr. E. D. Beach, certifies that his death was caused by congestion of the brain. Mr. Dunn was a representative man among the colored people of the State, and enjoyed their confidence to an extraordinary degree. He was their acknowledged leader. While in office his conduct was marked by good sense, self possession and a spirit [illegible] which enabled him to perform his official duties as presiding officer of the Senate with a success which could scarcely have been expected from one who had had little or no experience in deliberative assemblies. It is generally admitted that he exercised a restraining influence upon his race, who had been so suddenly elevated from a condition of servitude to the dignity of citizenship, and who were encouraged by bad men to make a [illegible] use of their freedom.

What effect his death will have upon the political aspect of the State remains to be seen. Some think that it will work no change in the [illegible] of that portion of the Republican party with which he acted, and that the division now existing is not likely to be healed. It is stated that Gov. Warmoth intends to make an appointment to the office made vacant by Mr. Dunn's death. We subjoin the text of the law bearing upon this subject.

Section 1260 Revised Statutes—In case of vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Governor; in case of vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Senate shall elect a President who shall be Lieutenant Governor.

Section 1261—[illegible] Lieutenant Governor [illegible] of the Senate shall [illegible] otherwise, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be Governor, and the Senate shall [illegible] shall elect a President, who [illegible] tenant Governor.

THE TRAVEL TO NORTH LOUISIANA.—Among other evidences [illegible] further by the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] is that [illegible] leading Democratic [illegible] Ouachita [illegible] Monroe, Louisiana [illegible] the [illegible] who keep the [illegible] to the markets of [illegible] trade is a very valuable [illegible] chants can employ no better means of communication with the planters of North Louisiana than the paper above named. St. Louis is making great efforts to divert from New Orleans the trade of that portion of the [illegible] and are likely to [illegible] other [illegible] McCrane will remain in the city for several days. We acknowledge the courtesy of a call from him.

THE FIFTH LOUISIANA FAIR.

FIFTH DAY.

The most interesting event of Wednesday was the visit of Archbishop Perche with his Secretary, and Reverends Father Kane and Rouquette. The latter of the priesthood of New Orleans is celebrated for his poetry as all are for their devotion to religion; and the visit of Archbishop Perche with his staff was welcomed as one of the most encouraging signs of prosperity to the Fair.

As for the races, [illegible] back horses, only two [illegible]

Jos. Thompson enters [illegible] Shawhan "Newsboy."

The race was won by Newsboy [illegible] straight heats. [illegible]

The race of to-day will [illegible]

Trotting race free for all horses. Mile heats; three to start to harness [illegible] Premium $[illegible] entrance [illegible] to go two horse entries.

Jno. T. Riggs enters [illegible] Roach enters John Morrison [illegible] ters Barney.

Racking Race.

Racking horses to saddle [illegible] three to start; dash of one mile [illegible] $50—entrance $10, to go to [illegible] horses. The entries for Racking [illegible]

W. B. Leonard enters [illegible] lioux enters Reel [illegible] enters John Thomas, G. A. [illegible] Gelding.

One of the most interesting objects on exhibition at the Fair Grounds will be to-day. An old tattered Confederate flag which passed through twenty battles under General Lee, and which now, with its bullet holes and its rents from moths, is on exhibition at the stand of Captain Stevens, of St. Charles street. Amid the exhibition of new clothing, from which the gloss has not been removed, we venture to predict that the "Conquered Banner" will not be forgotten.

CORRECT AND BEST.—Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE ON THE BUDGET.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
[illegible]
To the City Council of New Orleans:

ADMINISTRATORS—The budget before the Council demands careful attention. Last year the Administrator of Public Accounts submitted with the budget explanations and recommendations in regard to it, and promised, on behalf of the Council, retrenchment in the future. This year he offers no explanation or recommendation, and makes no promise either on the part of himself or the Council. The budget should not be passed in silence. A full exhibit of the financial situation of the city should be laid before the public in connection with it, and a comprehensive policy [illegible] such measures adopted [illegible] as, if [illegible] should be [illegible] Council.

It will [illegible] temporary [illegible] [illegible] save and [illegible] stand and [illegible] and such [illegible] city [illegible] ments. [illegible] the Administrators [illegible] any other [illegible] occasion [illegible] and have [illegible] have never [illegible] sideration of Administrators [illegible] It is to be [illegible] habit of our [illegible] on public works until we have [illegible] or the credit to pay for them [illegible] losses. Had these [illegible] by from the start [illegible] state of things [illegible] dinary emergencies arising from [illegible] fortunate overflow [illegible] causes, most of the [illegible] embarrassments would have been avoided.

Financial Retrospect.

In March 1870, when the new charter came into effect, the floating debt of the city was $[illegible] [illegible] was represented to be [illegible] making a total of $[illegible]. The Legislature, to disembarrass the city and to [illegible] establish [illegible] of three million dollars [illegible] fund the floating [illegible] that the [illegible] been largely [illegible] [illegible] $[illegible] worth of [illegible] for. To dispose of this [illegible] there left over and of a new debt [illegible] had since occurred, and [illegible] floated debt of [illegible] ing in the aggregate [illegible] proposed in November last, when the budget was made up for this year, to ask the Legislature for authority for a further increase of bonds to absorb the floating debt, and for power to impose an additional tax of one per cent to meet the anticipated deficit.

The Legislature granted the bonds, but refused the tax, and a legislative enactment was subsequently found to have canceled five-eighths of one per cent of the tax which the Council had already imposed and which was included in the estimate of its current receipts. The result is, that though more than a million and a half dollars of bonds including wharf and improvement bonds have since been issued, there will be at the end of this year a floating debt of $1,840,000.

Observe! There has been a steady increase of the debt. In 1867, it was $[illegible]; in 1868, it was $16,275,000; in 1869, it was $17,000,000; in 1870, it was $18,587,000; in July last it was $19,000,000; it is now $[illegible]. Now let us see what prospect the budget before us presents.

Next Year's Receipts.

The estimated receipts from a tax of one and three-quarters of one per cent, which is as high a tax as the Council can levy for purposes of the budget are	$2,250,000
From all other sources except the drainage tax, which if collectable, is for a special purpose	1,451,000
Total receipts	$3,701,000

Next Year's Expenditures.

Without changing the amount of any of the items of proposed expenditures, I have collected and arranged them under their proper heads, but separating capital and interest in a few instances. They are as follows:

[illegible]

Other Liabilities.

This analysis includes all the items which belong to the budget except the proposed improvements to be paid for in bonds, which I pass over for the present to consider other subjects not properly appertaining to the budget, but which are necessary to be considered in order to present a full exhibit of the financial condition of the city and the burdens which it has to bear.

The tax proposed in the budget is one and three quarters of one per cent, but this does not provide for the Metropolitan Police or the park, for which purposes the law requires the city to levy and collect taxes at the same time as the other city taxes, not for the public schools. The park tax is fixed by law at one eighth of one per cent, which would amount to $[illegible]. The Board of School Directors is authorized to call upon the city to levy a tax for public schools, and they [illegible] for the ensuing year $190,000. [illegible] the Board of Metropolitan Police for the year ending [illegible] $[illegible]. Add a proportion [illegible] amount for the park [illegible] complete the year $[illegible] and there is required for police purposes $[illegible], making, with the park, school and police [illegible] [illegible] Add to this to [illegible] amount [illegible] be made at [illegible] from levying a [illegible] tax at [illegible] of taxation allowed by the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Metropolitan Police warrants, being receivable for taxes, the police assessment will become an immediate burden on the city treasury and the schools will necessarily have to be provided for or closed. At the rate of taxation will therefore be necessary to an extent which, added to the tax proposed by the budget, will make two and three fourths per cent. If the law be not changed, or no further taxes be allowed, there will be an addition to the deficit already shown of upward of $[illegible], making the aggregate deficit $[illegible]. On the other hand, if the [illegible] per cent city tax be permitted and is raised for the purposes there will still remain the deficit of $[illegible] to be raised by additional taxation or to be funded. In the former case the tax must be increased to two and [illegible] per cent; in the latter case considering the rate at which the debt must be funded the debt will be increased by fully four millions of dollars. Deduct from this amount one million dollars for bonds redeemed, and the city's debt will stand at the end of next year $[illegible].

The Proposed Improvements.

Now I will return to the consideration of the budget, and to the propositions therein contained for improvements to the extent of $2,000,000 to be paid for in bonds, which, of course, involves an augmentation of the debt to $[illegible], and to make a total increase of indebtedness under this administration of nearly seven millions and a half in less than three years' management. These contemplated improvements are as follows:

Paving streets	$1,500,000
New draining machinery	350,000
Lake shore revetments	150,000
Total	$2,000,000

Proposals have been called for and received, and are under consideration for square block paving to nearly the amount set down as above for street paving, the lowest bid being $7.17 per square yard, payable in seven per cent. improvement bonds at seventy-five cents on the dollar, which is equivalent to nine dollars and a half a square yard—nearly one hundred per cent above the prices paid before the war, and seventy-five per cent more than the price at which such paving can now be had for cash. I submit that even the proposition should not be entertained under present circumstances and at such prices. The mere incorporation of this appropriation in the budget will have an injurious effect upon the city's credit, evincing, as I think it does, a recklessness of administration alarming both to capitalists and tax payers. No one doubts the necessity of the work, and of much more of the same character, but first to restore public confidence and credit, and then when bids can be obtained at or near cash prices the expenditure of a million and a half dollars in street paving will be justifiable and proper, and not before.

The Effects of Extravagance.

Confidence in the administration of public affairs is seriously impaired, business languishes, property is falling in value and capital avoids such excessive taxation. Every industry, profession and calling suffers under the oppressive burdens. Taxes and licenses, though generally paid directly by those who have some property, are felt more severely by the poor, from whom these exactions are ultimately wrenched, in the shape of rent and the price of supplies for their families. The whole license system of the city, though, at present, an unavoidable evil, is a serious drawback to its commercial prosperity, and should be and might be abolished by a wiser and more prudent system of financial management.

Impolicy of Concealment.

In the foregoing remarks the present position of the city of New Orleans is shown by facts and figures. I believe it right that the full gravity of the situation should be understood by ourselves and by the public. No covering up or glossing over actually existing facts, which sooner or later must make themselves apparent, can restore the city to the financial position it ought to hold in the money markets of the world. All such attempted concealments imply moral cowardice on the part of those intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the city, or an [illegible] to do their duty in the [illegible] from fear of personal or political [illegible] are on the wrong track. I [illegible] part of true men, bearing in [illegible] we have taken and the [illegible] we have assumed, to accept the [illegible] fact and turn back, sinking [illegible] opinion and regardless of [illegible] consequences. Sooner or later [illegible] must stop running recklessly in [illegible] providing means of payment [illegible] ruinous a better [illegible] beyond.

Responsibility of the Legislature.

[illegible] charge the present condition of affairs wholly upon municipal administration, bad as it has been in [illegible] and [illegible], as I think, it may be [illegible] to the future. To a great extent it has been brought about by unwise and improvident legislation—to use no harsher term—on the part of the General Assembly. Conflicting and contradictory laws have been enacted, and one by one some of the most important branches of municipal government have been taken from under the control of the city authorities and given over to the hands of independent, irresponsible and often antagonistic bodies, some of whom have almost unlimited power to expend money without the trouble or responsibility of raising it, and, as a consequence, do not adequately feel the necessity of economy. The control of the police, the management of the public schools, the care of the public health, the drainage of the city, the public printing and the taxes of fees to be paid coroners, sheriffs, and prosecuting officers, have been placed by legislative enactment beyond the reach of the city government. Considerations of retrenchment and efficiency require that these branches of the city government should be restored to the city, at least so far as to enable it to control their cost.

What the Council Should Do.

In the meantime the Council has a duty to perform, and I recommend:

1. A reduction of salaries to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, which I believe can be done without impairing the efficiency of the city government by dispensing with unnecessary officers. No one should be appointed or employed solely on account of personal friendship or party interest [illegible], unless he is competent and worthy, in which case these motives may properly govern; but in every instance a strict and faithful discharge of his duties should be exacted from him. The sworn public officer having public duties and trusts committed to him who enriches his personal or party friends or himself by indirection out of the pockets of the public is guilty of perjury and [illegible] whatever euphemism he may cloak [illegible].

2. Every expenditure should be brought, as far as practicable, under the immediate scrutiny of the Council. The Administrators being paid to devote their whole time to the public service should meet daily, or as often as necessary, and no person should be employed or materials purchased by any department without first having been passed upon by the Council in committee of the whole; and all materials and supplies exceeding five hundred dollars in value should be advertised, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

3. Abolish the reduplication of bookkeeping in the several departments, except such memoranda as are needed to enable Administrators to keep the run of the business of their departments, and leave the care of the city's accounts to the Administrators of Public Accounts and Finance, to whom it properly belongs. Under the present system we have seven separate counsels instead of one, and eight expensive officers, nearly every Administrator keeping a set of books. These should be dispensed with.

What the Legislature Should Do.

Having thus retrenched down to the narrowest limit of indispensable outlay all expenses within our control, and having established a vigorous administration of city affairs, the Council will be in a position to ask the Legislature to make such modifications of existing laws as will enable it to effect further curtailment of unnecessary expenses, and to grant authority to levy taxes or issue bonds to the extent required to place the city in a sound financial condition.

The police, as I have repeatedly urged, should be restored to the control of the city government, which has the duty of levying and collecting the tax to pay them. Granting that the force now employed would be permissible in a city out of debt and at ease financially, it is clear that in a city placed under the imperative necessity of retrenching in every department, the City Council is best qualified to determine what retrenchment each should bear. I have investigated the matter, and think the personnel of the present force is generally good, and that the officers, as a rule, are faithful, competent and alert—[illegible] hold their places under two distinct and often inconsistent obligations—one to party and the other to the public with whose money they are paid—and that the latter obligation is generally made subordinate to the former. But the force may be reduced, and many expenditures, of minor necessity could be lopped off, and the annual cost curtailed to the extent of $[illegible] without endangering the public safety.

The printing law, which compels the city to employ a designated establishment for its printing, and to pay a higher price for the work than that for which others would do it, entails an unnecessary expense of many thousand dollars a year on the city.

Sixty cents a day is allowed by law to the Sheriff for feeding prisoners, and the city is compelled to pay that charge for the prisoners incarcerated in the Parish Prison, while the inmates of the Workhouse, which is under the city's control, cost only fifteen cents a day. The city this year, under compulsion of law, will pay the Sheriff over $80,000 for board of prisoners, fully $50,000 too much. I repeat the views I expressed last year, that either the fee for boarding of prisoners should be reduced, or the city should be authorized to undertake their maintenance itself, and to employ them during their incarceration at some labor which will repay at least in part their cost to the community.

The park tax, which absorbs one hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year of the taxpayers' money, is not justified by public necessity or public sentiment. When the city requires another park, and is able to pay for it, the city should be allowed to provide it in its own way and time. No Council could reasonably be expected to make a worse bargain for the city than that stated to have been consummated by the park commissioners under legislative authority.

The act turning over the drainage of the city to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company ought to be repealed at once. The enormous work ordered to be done beyond the ridge is unnecessary—at least, at present—and the price fixed by the Legislature is a hundred per cent higher than that for which responsible parties stand ready to do the same work. It is simply a big job enacted for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many. If the city is not relieved from the enforced contract it will greatly increase our financial embarrassments. Indeed, it has already done so.

These are the leading measures which the Legislature should take for the relief of the city. Some of them were urged upon the Legislature last year, it is unnecessary to remind the Council with what unfortunate result. Instead of lightening the city's burdens, the Legislature only imposed upon it additional obligations. It is said that to attempt to carry out such a wholesale and wholesome reform by an omnibus bill will certainly entail defeat. I reply that in no other way can I see a chance of obtaining relief for the city. Every attempt at curtailing expenses in detail has been met by the cry of "No, this must not be touched; leave that alone and try something else." The Council sought a modification of the police law, and the whole force was arrayed in the lobbies against the bill. It tried to get sheriffs' excessive fees reduced, and was answered "you must not hurt the sheriff, he is our political friend." It asked the repeal of the printing law, and was admonished that it was the duty of Republicans to support the organ of their party.

At every point attempts at legislative retrenchment were foiled by appeals to party feeling and sympathy.

Government is a question of finance and force, not of sentiment. It is the art of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, not of enriching the few at the expense of the many. A government carried on by sentiment can not endure; and any party that attempts to sustain such a course must sink under the load. I esteem good legislation and good administration as the surest way for a party to win and retain public confidence. With a contrary course no party can or ought to be long successful. I have unbounded confidence in the resources of the city of New Orleans. Its natural position and commercial advantages, with fair legislation and judicious administration, would not fail to secure its prosperity. But the improvident legislation of the past must be repealed, or in spite of everything the finances of the city of New Orleans will collapse under the unjust oppressive and unreasonable burdens imposed upon them.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday morning, when the death of the Lieutenant Governor became known. The Mayor presiding eulogized the deceased, and Mr. Remick offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, praising his character and his public services, expressing regret for his death and sympathy with his family and ordering the business of the city to be suspended for the remainder of the day in respect to his memory.

The Second District Court, owing to the illness of Judge Duvigneaud, was not in session. Nothing was done therefore by that tribunal in relation to the death.

In the Third District Court, Judge Emerson, Mr. T. O. Dronet announced the death of the Lieutenant Governor, and, on his motion, the Court adjourned as a mark of respect.

In the Fourth District Court, Judge Théard, the same member of the Bar, Mr. Dronet announced the death and the court was adjourned on his motion.

In the Fifth District Court, Judge Dibble presiding, in the absence of Judge Leaumont, Mr. E. Filleul informed the court of the event and the court was adjourned.

In the Sixth District Court, Judge Collens, by request sent to him by Judge Cooley, opened and adjourn the court, simply ordering the cases fixed for trial to be continued. Under Judge Cooley's instructions the adjournment was entered upon the minutes as having been ordered, in consequence of the death of Lieut. Governor Dunn, and in respect to his memory. The Supreme Court also adjourned upon being notified of the death.

In the Seventh District Court, Judge Collens presiding, Mr. Dronet announced the decease of Mr. Dunn and moved that the court adjourn in respect to his memory. The Judge declined to entertain the motion. If the motion was to be made, he suggested, the proper time to submit it would be on the day of the funeral, when it would be considered.

The Eighth District Court, Judge Dibble, adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased, on motion of Mr. H. H. Walsh, Assistant City Attorney.

Mr. Dronet having made the advertising tour in the building at Jackson Square, proceeded to the old Opera House, where the First District Court sits. A trial for homicide was going on there. He waited a long time, apparently seeking an opportunity to repeat the announcement and the motion he had made in other courts, but if such was his purpose he had to abandon it. The court proceeded with the trial to the end and adjourned without noticing, officially, the event which weighed so heavily upon his head and heart.

The Chamber of Commerce and the License Ordinance. The Citizens' Association on the Tapis.—A called meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Tuesday night, Mr. Oglesby in the chair, to consider the license ordinance, which is before the City Council. About twenty-five members were present.

Mr. Haber went through a considerable part of the ordinance showing the inequality of the taxation proposed in it, and the high rates charged for license upon business of every sort and upon almost every industry.

Colonel Marshal J. Smith referred to the Mayor's message relating to the budget, and read from an evening paper an abstract of the document showing the desperate condition of city finances. The Colonel lauded the Citizens' Association and the design attributed to them of investigating affairs at the City Hall. He stated that it was the intention of the Association to convene the people in mass meeting on Wednesday night next, in order that they may express their views and make their wishes known to the Administrators of the city Government. The Mayor, he said, was an old navigator, in political waters. He saw that the storm was brewing and as an experienced mariner he was for taking in sail. The time has come, the Colonel added, when a stop must be put to oppression and plunder. The Mayor and Administrators had opened the doors of the City Hall to the inquisition of the Citizen's Association. If any of them were found to be incompetent or unfaithful they should be put out. Citizens should go in a body to the Governor and demand the removal of those unfit or untrustworthy. He hoped the Chamber of Commerce would endorse the action of the Citizen's Association.

Mr. Higby enumerated a long list of cities in the East, North and West, with the systems of taxation, in which he was acquainted, and in none of them he said were business men repelled, as they are in New Orleans, by license taxes. On the contrary in all those places municipal legislation was framed to invite business men to settle in them.

Mr. E. L. Levy moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial to the City Council, in behalf of the Chamber, asking the Council to reduce the taxation for licenses.

Mr. Haber moved, as an amendment, that the action of the Citizens' Association be endorsed by the Chamber.

Colonel Smith suggested that the amendment was premature, for the reason that the Association had not yet accepted the invitation of the Mayor.

A member spoke slightingly of the Association, and Colonel Smith told him he did not know what he was talking about. He (the Colonel) had expressed a similar opinion, but he had an opportunity of learning how much the Association had done that was not publicly known, and he apologized for what he had said, for he was ashamed of it.

Another member spoke a few words in a very decisive manner to the effect that the Association had shown neither capacity, nor the disposition to do any good.

General H. T. Hays remarked that this was a separate body from the Citizens' Association. They had no connection. Either had nothing to do with the other to applaud or to censure, and "it is beneath the dignity of the Chamber," he said, "to endorse the action of a body that has not asked our co-operation."

Mr. Haber withdrew his resolution and that proposed by Mr. Levy was adopted.

The Chair then suggested that something ought to be done about sending delegates to the National Board of Trade, which is to meet at St. Louis on the 6th of next month.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Tupper, authorizing the appointment of two delegates to the Board, and instructing those delegates to advocate certain measures, was adopted.

[The foregoing report, prepared for yesterday's edition, was crowded out by the press of other matter.]

Death of the Lieutenant Governor. What Was Done at the City Hall and at the Courts in Relation Thereto.—Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of the State, died yesterday morning of a disease with which he was first taken, violently, on Sunday last, and which the doctors pronounce congestion of the brain.

He was 46 years of age and a native of this city. He was born free, but his father's name is unknown. His mother kept lodging rooms, which were generally occupied by actors and actresses, and she lived with a mulatto named Dunn as his wife, from whom the deceased took his cognomen, and who was stage carpenter in the late James H. Caldwell's Camp Street Theatre. Oscar, in his boyhood, was apprenticed to Messrs. Wilson & Patterson, master plasterers who did an extensive business in their day. He served out his apprenticeship and worked some time at the trade, but gave it up many years ago. By one course, at his mother's house, with dramatic and lyric artists, connected with the stage, he obtained whatever knowledge of letters he had and learned something of elocution. This was the school in which he acquired that deliberation of utterance and rather impressive style of speaking, which distinguished him above all others of his people here who have come before the public. In the same school he also became a musician, and is said to have displayed in that, as in elocutionary arts, a notable aptitude. His musical attainments he turned to profit also in another way. He quitted the plastering business and took to music teaching, which he followed as a vocation until he became a public officer. In the capacity of music teacher he found patronage among the free people of his caste, who had the means of educating their children in accomplishments, and, long before the war occurred which resulted in the elevation of his race to the dignity of citizenship, he was regarded as a well behaved, intelligent person, who had the respect for himself, which is the best assurance of respect for what is due to others.

First District Court.—Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Nearly the whole day was consumed in the trial of John Cook, indicted for manslaughter, alleged to have been committed by killing Patrick Sweeny, in a house on Commerce street, in May last, by fracturing his skull with a blow of a brick bat. Several men and women were carousing; the men were all under the influence of liquor, and it was not shown who dealt the blow resulting in the injury of which he died. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

The following persons pleaded guilty:

Anthony Williams, charged with having stolen $5 50 from King Toss; Charles America, charged with having stolen twelve pairs of gloves from Frederick Fredlhorn, and John Evans, charged with the larceny of a silver watch from Ella Miller.

Edward Higgins and Moses Harris, for burglary and larceny, committed at the house of W. H. Doane, No. 223 St. Joseph street, were sentenced—Higgins to three years and Harris to one year in the Penitentiary. Higgins, besides, was sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison for stealing an overcoat and a scarf from the dwelling of Mrs. Ray, No. 74 Brainard street.

The Grand Jury found true bills against John Goodier, for manslaughter, charged to have been committed in killing Louis May, colored, and against Dr. J. B. Perez, for violating the person of Caroline Hetzel, a girl twelve or thirteen years of age.

A Panther at Algiers.—Mr. Fuentes, the Sergeant of Police at Algiers, sends the following report, dated yesterday:

"Mr. John F. Durgin, residing on Elmira and Peter streets, discovered in his yard, between 8 and 9 P. M. last night, a large sized panther, killing and eating his dogs. He called the neighbors, Dr. Blanchard and Mr. F. Bethancourt, who shot at it with revolvers, without any effect. It then went under the house and at 5 A. M. came out and attacked a large sized dog. The dog succeeded in getting away. The panther then went back under the house. This morning I started with a few others of this Precinct and caused the planking around the lower part of the house to be torn up and nothing, but the track of a panther could be seen. It is supposed to be in the neighborhood still, in the immediate vicinity. Night before last two dogs were killed and their flesh was torn in the same manner as Mr Durgin's dogs.

A Sharp Trick.—Escape of a Thief.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, two men entered the office of Mr. Baquié, No. 27 Carondelet street together, one of whom took a pocket-book containing sixty dollars and was in the act of seizing a bank box, when M. Baquié who was in the room laid hands upon the fellow. While Mr. Baquié was calling the police, the second man pretending to aid him, told him he could hold the thief while he (Mr. Baquié) went in search of a policeman. As soon as the fellow was released from the hold of Mr. Baquié, he and the chap who proved to be his confederate escaped, although the street was full of business people at the time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest News.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 22.—Marine disasters are reported from all quarters. The Egoria has been wrecked off the Irish coast. Five persons were drowned.

The Taylor crew beat Renforth's crew 3 lengths for the Tyne championship.

Rome, Nov. 22.—A consistory will be held Friday for the preconization of bishops, when the Pope will pronounce his allocution, wherein he will declare the course he has determined to pursue.

The Italian Parliament will soon open its sessions.

Pesth, Nov. 22.—Francis Deak is dangerously ill.

Madrid, Nov. 21.—It is understood that after the municipal elections Lopez and Sagasta will re-enter the Spanish Cabinet.

Brussels, Nov. 22.—There was an animated debate to-day in the Chamber of Representatives on the subject of the appointment as Governor of the Province of Limburg of M. Decker, former manager of the Belgian school system. The appointment was vigorously attacked by the opposition and warmly defended by the Government. The unpopularity of the appointee is such that crowds of the populace marched this evening to the King's palace and loudly demanded the dismissal of the ministry. In view of these demonstrations preparations have been made by the ministry for the suppression of every disorder which may occur.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.—Arrived—Bark Le Bon Fils.

St. Thomas, Nov. 12, via *Havana*, Nov. 22.—The Captain of the steamer Florida, now in this port, called on the American Consul and demanded protection, stating he was ready to proceed to sea, but was afraid on account of Spanish war steamers.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Telegraphic communication has been completed to Fort Gary.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 22.—Tamberlik, the celebrated tenor, with a complete opera troupe, arrived here by the last steamer from Europe.

Captain General Valmaseda is expected to return to the city in a few days.

Havana, Nov. 22.—Vessels from Europe continue under sanitary observation from 3 to 7 days.

General Alatore, with a large Government force, is watching Ondaca; more troops are going to Alatora.

The Government troops in Saltillo have pressed General Querroga. The celebrated Imperial Chief, it is expected, will make an attack upon the town of Mier on his way back to Matamoros.

The authorities of Mier are reported in a state of defection.

Cortina gives additional embarassment to the Juarez Administration. Cortina has disobeyed recent Government orders and is sullen. He is falling back on Matamoros, where a conflict with Palacio is expected.

Guerreo, commander of the 4th division of the National army, and Governor Portugal, of Aguas Calientes, have pronounced for the rebels.

Chiapas and Guerreo have deeply agitated Lozada, which is in revolt.

Generals Trevido, Navanjo and Martinez are besieging Saltillo. Calderas, Negrete, Rivera, Casio, Echaverria, and Toledo are in revolution against the Government.

General Salvan has pronounced in Puebla, taking with him the 15th regiment of National cavalry.

Juarez renews his request that Congress vote the Executive extraordinary power.

FROM HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince, Nov. 6—via *Havana*, Nov. 22.—The case of the steamer Hornet remains unchanged.

The Haytiens have reinforced the garrisons in the forts here, placed guns in position, and troops are being held in readiness for active service.

President Saget continues his northern tour, and is everywhere enthusiastically received.

Caracas, via Havana, Nov. 22.—General Pulgas, at the head of an army, has left Maracaibo for the purpose of restoring peace. Generals Castro, Colina and Alcantara, with 4000 men, are marching against the revolutionists under Herraro, who, it is reported, has 3000 men.

President Ghzman Blanco is collecting troops at Caracas, to march against Ciudad Bolivar.

It is reported that the revolutionists, under Olivea, have taken the town of San Fernando.

President Baez is still traveling North. It is reported that he will visit the British Chargé d'Affaires for the purpose of claiming $6000 expenses in the steamer Telegrafo case.

Shocks of earthquake were felt on the 28th ult. at Domingo, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other Islands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Thomas J. Durant has been appointed advocate for the United States before the United States and Spanish Commission.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Grand Duke Alexis came by a special train of four cars, a baggage, two parlor and hotel car, all gotten up in the most gorgeous and expensive style.

Washington, Nov. 22.—A very large crowd was at the depot this evening to meet the Grand Duke Alexis, but as he was in citizen's dress he was not generally recognized. He drove to Minister Catacazy's house. The latter called on Secretary Fish to-night and officially apprized him of the Duke's arrival.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The railroad depot was thronged this evening by a large crowd of men and women, attracted thither by curiosity to see the Grand Duke Alexis. There was loud cheering from the outside when, at half past 6 o'clock, the special train arrived. The impatient crowd pressed forward in order to obtain a view of the royal visitor. The Grand Duke and suite, there being nothing outward to distinguish them, left the cars without its being generally known who they were, and it was not until they had reached the front part of the building that they were recognized, and then by only a few of the crowd. Minister Catacazy's carriage was in waiting and into this the Grand Duke, Catacazy, Admiral Passiet and the principal secretary took seats. The Duke lifted his cap to those who gathered near the carriage, when there was cheering by the few who noticed the Grand Duke's courtesy.

The other gentlemen of the party were driven to the Arlington Hotel, over which floating the Russian national flag. All of the suite are there quartered, viz: Vice-Admiral Passiet, W. F. Machin, Councillor of State; Count Olsonfeit, Count Shouvaloff, Dr. Cadrin, Lieut. Fouder, General Gorloff and Secretary Sherkoff, together with a number of attachés and servants. The suite occupied the whole north wing of the Arlington, known as the Johnson House, comprising eighteen chambers and two large elegant parlors on the second floor, and a large dining room on the first floor. They are, consequently, entirely in private quarters, and will have meals served at their order.

The Grand Duke is the only one of the party who is entertained by the Russian Minister. The floor of the room occupied by him as a sleeping apartment is covered with oil cloth and a Persian rug through the middle. All the furniture is covered with chintz, excepting two chairs and the lounge which are covered with plush. The curtains are of chintz. An old fashioned toilet table, covered with blue and white muslin over it, with [illegible], a pretty mirror and many little jewel boxes and pretty articles are on the table. There are also a rosewood armoir with full length mirror, an upright piano, centre table with books and albums, and at the extreme end of the room a French bedstead arranged to look like a couch; over the bed hangs a receptacle for holy water, and the picture of the Saviour in a gilt frame, presented to Madame Catacazy by her husband's sister. There is also a bust of Louis XIV's time, of satin wood, with gilded bronze ornaments. There are many small pictures in this room, photographs of distinguished persons, and a painting of the Garden of Ems. The dressing room contains only a lounge and chairs, and the bath-room adjoins.

Soon after the Duke was driven to Minister Catacazy's the latter called on Secretary Fish, at the Arlington House, to officially inform him of the arrival of the Grand Duke and to make preliminary arrangements for his presentation to the President to-morrow, which will probably take place at noon.

About half-past 8 o'clock a number of foreign ministers called to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The low barometer which was north of the lakes Tuesday afternoon has extended southeast to the East Atlantic coast, but is now moving northeast. Clouds and snow have very generally prevailed in the lakes, and from Pennsylvania to Maine, and is still reported from Ohio to Lake Ontario. The barometer has fallen rapidly in Texas and Louisiana, where southerly winds are now reported. The pressure has also fallen considerably at the Rocky Mountain stations, with clouds and snow. The temperature has been below zero in Iowa and Minnesota. It has risen slowly in the southwest.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Thursday on the lakes and in New England, with cold west winds and cloudy weather; fall in Southern and Gulf States, with southwest winds and rising temperature. The cloudy weather prevailing in the Rocky Mountains extends with falling barometer and rising temperature into the Mississippi Valley. Dangerous winds not anticipated for this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Nov. 22.—The London *Economist* having mentioned with regret the appearance of the name of United States Minister Schenck as director in one of the new Mining Company's with the remark that a commercial occupation of any kind appears certainly incompatible with the functions of a diplomatist; the New York *Evening Post* hopes our Government will immediately recall Schenck, who, it says, by permitting his official position to promote stock speculations, humiliates his country and shows an utter want of respect for his high office.

Gen. Butler denounces as a canard the whole story of the Harrisburg conference.

There were 43 new cases of small pox last week and 90 since Saturday.

New York, Nov. 22.—Henry G. Stebbins was to-day sworn in as Commissioner of Department of Public Parks.

A fire occurred this evening in the publication office of the *Evening Mail* newspaper. Damage trifling.

It is reported that the 9th Regiment band will go to Europe on a concert tour.

New York, Nov. 22.—Among the passengers by the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool to-day, was W. W. Corcoran, Mme Bertinatti and L. W. Jerome.

New York, Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the New York Viaduct Railroad Company, to-day, all the Tammany directors resigned and a new board was elected.

New York, Nov. 22.—Grand Duke Alexis left at noon, will arrive at Washington at 10 o'clock to-night.

The train conveying him was specially prepared for the occasion, and is moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

New York, Nov. 22.—The steamer Cuba took $179,000 in specie to-day for Europe.

Omaha, Nov. 22.—The storm which prevailed for several days along the entire Pacific road has subsided, and trains arrive on time.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.—A passenger train on the Indianapolis Junction road, due here this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. No lives lost.

A baggage car on the Little Miami road, which left New York Monday evening, was burned. Its contents, including the mails, were destroyed.

Cleveland, Nov. 22.—The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad have confirmed the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Norwich, Nov. 22.—The following named persons are known to have been lost by the burning of the steamer City of New London: C. B. Rodgers, Wm. T. Norton, Harrison Aldrich, [illegible], Engineer Dugan, and the steward. The steamer City of New London was a first-class boat, carrying freight from New York to Norwich.

The flames were first discovered issuing from one of the ventilators. Capt. Brown was on deck, and ordered the boat to be anchored. Efforts were immediately made to extinguish the flames, and after a short time were apparently successful. A rigid examination discovered no traces of fire, and the anchor was hoisted, and the boat proceeded up the river. When about 3 miles below the city, abreast of Hognetannack Cave, a fire was discovered in some cotton which was on deck.

The donkey pumps were started, and the captain and engineer, aided by the crew in less than one minute had three streams on the fire. Despite all exertions the fire spread with great rapidity and soon enveloped all the forward part of the boat. The captain seeing all efforts to extinguish the fires were useless, ordered the boat beached, but the engineer could not start the chains, the donkey engine, however was still kept at work until the engineer notified the captain that he feared the explosion of the boilers, in which event all would be lost. The spread of the flames having in the meantime cut off all communication with boats rendered live preservers inaccessible. The passengers and crew then threw themselves into the water, clinging to such portions of the cargo and the boat as had fallen overboard. Those who were able to swim had not much difficulty in reaching the shore; some were picked up in exhausted condition.

Atlanta, Nov. 22.—The Legislature passed the bill ordering a gubernatorial election over the Governor's veto.

Charleston, Nov. 22.—John Russell, for many years a leading publisher and bookseller of this city, died to-day.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Nov. 22.—The magistrates refuse bail to John Gribble, Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society, who publicly accused Queen Victoria of intoxication.

New York, Nov. 22.—Richard Depriester was found lying dead on Broadway. $11,000, in currency and $10,000 in South Carolina bonds were found on his person.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—C. C. P. Holden was exonerated from the charge of misappropriating relief funds.

New York, Nov. 22.—A grand ball will be given here to Alexis on the 29th inst. The Grand Duke and suite will arrive at Washington to-night.

Harry G. Stebbins has accepted the Commissionership of Public Parks.

A special dispatch from the city of Mexico, dated the 11th, says: Gen. Gov. Diaz is fortifying Oaxaca and arming the State troops. He refuses to publish the election of Juarez. His formal revolt is momentarily expected.

Durango is besieged by rebels.

The siege of Saltillo continues. The Government troops gained a victory over Trevino's cavalry.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 22.—The railroad trains are twenty-four hours behind on account of the snow, which is three or four feet deep. There is every indication of a severe winter.

It has been asserted that the metal recently discovered, which was supposed to be tin, is calamine. The statement creates great excitement.

London, Nov. 22.—The steamer City of New London from Norwich, is burning in the Thames River. There is reason to fear several persons perished.

New York, Nov. 22.—Arrived—Steamships Scotia, Montgomery and San Salvador. Arrived out—Caledonia and Atlanta.

Matamoros, Nov. 22.—Gen. Rocha with a strong force of Government troops is marching to relieve Saltillo. Gen. Quiroga, late celebrated Imperialist chief, has joined the rebels, and commands the Lower Rio Grande. It is rumored that Gen. Cortina has pronounced in favor of the rebels.

Arrest Decay.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1871.

The Money market proper is unchanged. We quote A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals at 10@12 ₱ cent. Paper of second grade 12@15; first-class business paper, without collaterals, 11@15, and second grade 15. Mortgage paper still rules at 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for A1, and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅞ still (against 110¾ at New York) and closed at 110⅞@111 (against 110⅞). The sales included $7,000 and $13,000 at 110⅝; $30,000 at 110¾; $15,000 at 110 15-16; $3000, $6000, $7000 and $8000 at 111; $60,000 at 111⅛, and $20,000 at 111¼.

In Silver we note sales of $1600 in American half dollars at 107⅝, and $1000 at 108⅛. We still quote these at 108@108⅛, and Mexican dollars nominal.

Foreign Exchange was more active, but Sterling rates were without any quotable variation. The movement in Sterling embraced £66,000, of which £10,000 clear at 119⅛; £300 bill of lading at 119⅛; £1,000 bill of lading and clear at 119⅜@119½; £4800 A1 bill of lading and £3800 A1 clear at 119⅜; £3800 A1 bill of lading at 119⅝@119¾; £3800 A1 bill of lading at 119¾; £28,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 119⅝@119¾; £8800 A1 clear at 120, and £7000 bank sight at 121⅜.

Operations in Francs amounted to 287,000, of which 40,000 commercial at 4.90, 50,000 at 4.87½, 150,000 at 4.83⅞, and 47,000 (Swiss francs) at 4.78⅞. We quote Sterling at 119⅝@120 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and @120⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange closed easier. The banks supplied the counter demand for New York sight checks at ⅛ ₱ cent. discount and the sales included $150,000 bank and private bankers' New York sight at 9-32@¼ discount, $20,000 commercial at 11-32, 25,000 do., $20,000 and $[illegible] bank and $142,000 bank and private bankers' at ⅛, $14,000 commercial at ⅛, $5000, fifteen days' sight, at ⅝, and $1000 sight on Providence at ⅛.

A bank gold check on New York for $5000 sold at ⅛ per. cent. discount, which is the remittance rate for small sums.

In Stocks 12 shares Hibernia Bank sold at $131 50, 50 Pneumonia Propelling Co. at $1 30, 50 do. at $1 35, 50 do. at $1 25, 50 Orleans Railroad at $[illegible], 100 and 400 Louisiana Levees at $[illegible], 100 and 100 do. at $[illegible], and 500 buyers' option, 1 week, at $[illegible], and 1 Mississippi Gulf Ship Canal at $110 and 5 at $[illegible]. $[illegible] is bid for Hibernia Bank.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

$15,000 State Warrants sold at 55½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 6800 bales, at a general advance of ⅛c. We raise our quotations accordingly, and 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:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The demand was active throughout the day, and the bulk of the business was done at the improvement noted above. In some few cases factors claimed that they realized ¼c more than they could have obtained yesterday. We heard of strict good ordinary, with strong staple, as high as 18c, and strict low middling at 18¼c, but such parties claimed the latter as 19c for Liverpool middling.

The Exchange reports: "Demand active; prices very firm." Its quotations are raised ⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871—bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		[illegible]
[illegible] corresponding time last year		[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 835 bales to Rouen, and 413 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 5305 bales, against 1847 on last Wednesday, and 5000 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 18,572 bales, against 15,698 for the corresponding time last week, and 20,417 last year, and since August 31, of 182,417 bales, against 208,[illegible] last year.

TOBACCO.—There are orders here which cannot be filled on account of the light supplies. Hence the sales in the past few days are confined to 20 hhds. We quote lugs 7@8c; low leaf 8@9¼c; medium 9@9½c; good 9½@10c; fine and selections 11@13c ₱ lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—There is very little doing on account of the low stage of water in the tributaries. All descriptions are quoted at 40@65c ₱ lb as in quality and packing.

FREIGHTS.—There is a good supply of room on the berth, and the offerings have been more liberal, especially for Havre. Coastwise there is not much doing. The rates for cotton by steam, for Liverpool are 11-16d; New York ⅝c; Philadelphia ¾c; Bremen and Hamburg 1d; Havre, per Hamburg steamer, 1⅛c. Sail for Liverpool 9-16d; Havre 1⅛c; Bremen 1⅛c; Boston ⅝c.

SUGAR.—Received 460 hhds. The better descriptions of open kettle Sugar are in fair demand, but the lower grades are dull. The supplies are selling at 5@6c for inferior; 6½@7c for common; 7¼@7¾c for good common; 7¾@8c for fair; 8¼@8¾c for good fair; 8¾@9c for fully fair; 10@10¼c for prime; 11@11¼c for choicest; 9c for seconds; 11c for centrifugal; 10½@11¼c for yellow clarified, and 11¾@12c for white clarified.

MOLASSES.—Received 1132 bbls. and half bbls. The demand continues good, especially for the better descriptions, and the supplies have sold at 22½@30c for inferior and centrifugal; 35@40c for common and centrifugal; 42@46c for fair; 47@50c for prime; 50@51c for strictly prime, and 55c for choice.

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is light and consists mostly of choice extra. Low treble extra is scarce, and the market is bare of superfine and double. Owing to the scarcity of the descriptions wanted, the sales are confined to 1100 bbls., of which 100 fine at $6; 150 double extra at $7 25; 400 treble extra at $7 60; 100 do. at $7 65⅝, and 250 choice extra at $9 ₱ bbl.

CORN.—Is in good supply and limited demand, with the tendency in prices in favor of buyers. There were sales, however, of 6000 sacks, of which 60 and 1000 new white at 67c; 500 new yellow at 67½c; 150 and 800 new white at 68c; 180 and 800 new white at 69c; 250 new white, 650 old white and yellow mixed, and 1000 old yellow and yellow mixed at 70c; 250 old yellow at 70c, and 150 white at 76c ₱ bushel.

OATS.—Are in light supply and moderate demand. 350 sacks were sold, of which 150 and 200 at 53c, and 100 at 54c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in light supply and prices are firmer. 300 sacks sold at $1 35, and 200 sacks at $1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply with a scarcity of choice, which is in demand. 500 bales were sold, of which 150 prime at $28, 100 do. at $28 50 and 150 choice at $30 ₱ ton.

PORK.—Is dull and prices are lower. 50 and 50 bbls mess sold at $14 25 ₱ bbl. Offered at $14 12½ are refused. It is retailing at $15 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—The market is unsettled, and prices have declined. 10 casks shoulders sold at 6½c ₱ lb. They are retailing at 7¼@7⅜c ₱ lb.

BACON.—Is dull without any movement. Shoulders are quoted at 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 7¾@8c ₱ lb. Offers of 7½c are refused for clear sides. Sugar-cured Hams are dull and nominal at 15@[illegible] ₱ lb.

LARD.—The stock is small, but the market is dull. Tierces are quoted at 9¾c, Kegs 11c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Is dull and lower. 100 bbls sold on the landing at $3 35 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY.—Is in demand. There is none on hand, and it sells as fast as received. 25 bbls fair Western sold on the landing at $1, and 75 choice at $1 02½ ₱ gallon.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is dull at 10@11c ₱ lb.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2@2 50; Onions $[illegible]; Apples $2@3 50 ₱ bbl; Cabbages $6@7 ₱ box; Sourkrout $9@12 ₱ bbl; Beets $2@3 50; Turnips $[illegible]; Carrots $3; Parsnips $3; Horse Radish $[illegible] ₱ bbl; Dried Peaches 8@9c; Dried Apples 5@6c; White Beans $11 ₱ bbl, and $[illegible] for Northern; Red $[illegible].

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $4@5 for the old and $3 for the young; Ducks $4@4 50; Geese $[illegible]; Turkeys $[illegible]; Eggs 30@32c ₱ dozen.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in light supply and good demand, and prices have advanced ½c ₱ lb. We now quote 19@19½c for all weights.

BUTTER.—Choice is in fair supply and moderate demand at 27@32c for Western and 32@34c for Goshen. Inferior is in abundance and unsalable.

LOUISIANA RICE.—Is in much better demand, and is now quoted at 5⅛c for common, 7½c for fair, 8½c for prime. There is no choice and no No. 3 in market. On Monday 10 bbls common sold at 5¼c, 75 ordinary at 8¼c, 25 prime at 8c ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE.—Second-hand packages are in better demand than the new. Second-hand molasses barrels command $1 25 ₱ bbl. New hogsheads command $4 20 each; barrels $2 00@2 25; half barrels $1 50@1 50; barrel poles $[illegible] ₱ M; hogshead staves $40@45; barrel staves $30.

SALT.—There have been some heavy shipments for the West, and there is a good inquiry for packing purposes. A cargo just arrived sold on private terms, and for one afloat $1 25 was offered and refused. We quote $1 25@1 40 for coarse and $1 50@1 60 for fine. When taken from warehouse a deduction is made for drayage. Table Salt in good demand, and there is none in first hands. Table Salt in pockets is selling at 2¼@3c each, as to size.

CHEESE.—The market is firmer, with a good supply and fair demand. Western Reserve is quoted at 13@13½c, choice factory 13¾@14c; New York cream 15@16c; English Dairy 13c ₱ lb.

BALING TWINE.—Commands 19@20c ₱ lb.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Command 5¼@5¾c ₱ lb.

WOOL.—The demand has fallen off at the North, and in consequence buyers here have retired. Lake is quoted at 25@30c; Louisiana clean 30@35c; Mexican improved 30@32c; burry 20@25c.

MALT.—There is not much offering, nor is there much demand. Western is quoted at $1 40@1 50, Canada $1 57@1 60, choice Canada $1 75 ₱ bushel—the latter is a high rate owing to freight.

HOPS.—There have been some receipts of inferior new, which are selling at 70@75c ₱ lb, choice Canada 80@85c.

NAVAL STORES.—The supplies are light and are sold straight as required. No. 2 Rosin commands $4 50; No. 1 $5 50; Pale $6@6 50 ₱ bbl. Tar $2 75 ₱ half bbl and $5 50 ₱ bbl. Pitch $5 ₱ bbl for Lake and $4 50 for Domestic. Spirits Turpentine 70c ₱ gallon.

HIDES.—The stock is light, but the demand is limited. Dry flint is quoted at 16c. Dry salt 14c, country green 10c, city green salted 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MOSS.—Is in better demand. Country picked commands 3¼@3½c; clean picked 5¼@6c ₱ lb.

BAGGING.—An offer of 14c cash was refused for 500 rolls standard jute. Dealers are filling orders for the country at 17c for India in bales, and 16¾c. in rolls; jute 18c. Western Bagging 16¾c. ₱ yard.

PIGS FEET.—Are selling at $2 50@3 ₱ keg, and pickled Pigs Tongues $[illegible] apiece.

COTTON SEED.—The supplies are selling readily at $12 ₱ ton, sacks returned, and $16 with the sacks. The supply is not equal to the demand.

COTTON SEED OIL CAKE.—Commands $26 ₱ ton readily.

LARD OIL.—Is in fair demand, with a light stock. It commands $[illegible] ₱ gallon.

COFFEE.—The market is dull, with the tendency in favor of buyers. There is a stock on hand of 8000 sacks. We quote prime 19¼@19¾c (gold duty paid), good 18¾@19c, fair 18@18¼c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Is scarce and in demand for Liverpool, at 9¾c ₱ lb for Texas.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22, 1871.

Arrived Yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs.

Sold Yesterday—271 Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Sheep, and [illegible] Sheep.

Stock on sales—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed 1st quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Beef, average price	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Veal	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Mutton	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, JOHN DENEGRE, aged 37.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the Blanc, Labatut and Peters families are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 152 Esplanade street, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 22d instant, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 254 Canal street, between Claiborne and Robertson, OSCAR JAMES DUNN, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, aged 46 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

[illegible] Company.
New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity to Article 17 of the Charter of the Company, an election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, from the 1st Monday of February next, will be held at the office of the company, No. 2 [illegible] street, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THEO. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Notice.

ALPHONSE BARNETT, Notary Public, informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his notarial office, from No. 38 Peters street to No. 117 Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets, and solicits the continuation of their patronage.

A. BARNETT, Notary Public.

Locquet Institute,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MISS M. A. BURR,
[illegible] St. Charles Street [illegible]
OPPOSITE TIVOLI CIRCLE.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

For prospectus, apply at the Academy, or through the Postoffice, Lock Box 133.

JOS. LLADO, AGENT, CORNER OF ST. Charles and Commerce streets (under the St. Charles Hotel) has on hand a fresh supply of MINERAL WATERS, as ordered by the letter, choice DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, etc.; Llado's Blood Purifier, Llado's Rheumatic Mixture, the Indian Mixture, etc.; Vichy, Vals and Wansia Waters.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

[illegible] Proprietor.

Last night but one of MR. EDWIN FORREST, who will appear to-night as OTHELLO!

Saturday Evening, Nov. 25, benefit of Miss Nella H. Young. Tuesday Evening, benefit of Mr. [illegible].

The St. Louis Russian Concert Troupe.

THE ST. LOUIS RUSSIAN CONCERT TROUPE, so long expected in this city, have at last arrived here, on their way to New York, where they are to take part in the reception of the Arch-Duke Alexis. They will give several Concerts at the

BISMARCK SALOON,
[illegible] Royal street,
Commencing THIS EVENING.

Among their performances are choice selections from the latest Operas, and also the Russian National songs.

Public School Notice.

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools, Sixth Division, Room No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, November 22, 1871.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Lieutenant Governor DUNN, the Public Schools will be closed THIS DAY.

Notice having already been given of the closing of the schools to-morrow, the twenty fourth instant, they will reopen on next MONDAY, the twenty-seventh instant.

J. B. CARTER, Superintendent.

WILLIAM ROLLINSON, Secretary Board of Directors.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF LOUISIANA

Offer, as a Special Premium, $250

For the best drilled Company belonging to either of the Regiments commanded by Col. Squires, Col. Owens or Major Brangha. Trial to take place on the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst. Companies competing for the premium must pay an entry fee of $5 and report at the office of the Association, Fair Grounds, where they will receive their tickets of admission. Entries up to 4 o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, 28th inst. The award to be made by military men, appointed for the purpose by the Executive Committee of the Fair Association.

L. HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The President and Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana invite the Children of the Public Schools of this city, free of charge, accompanied by their Teachers, to visit the Fair on FRIDAY, the 24th inst.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The President and Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana invite the Children of the various Orphan Asylums of the city, free of charge, accompanied by their respective guardians, to visit the Fair on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22, 1871.

It being the almost unanimous desire of the merchants of this city to have the BANKS CLOSED ON THURSDAY, the 23d inst., in order to make that day a Business Holiday for the benefit of the MERCHANTS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, the undersigned respectfully request parties having obligations falling due that day at our respective banks to pay same on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., or on THURSDAY, the 24th, at no later than 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President State National Bank.
GEO. JONAS, President Canal Bank.
P. IRWIN, President of Hibernia Bank.
THOS. LAYTON, President of Southern Bank.
W. VAN NORDEN, President Louisiana Savings Bank.
J. K. BELL, President New Orleans National Bank.
J. H. OGLESBY, President Louisiana National Bank.
SAML SMITH & CO., Bankers.
PIKE, BROTHER & CO., Bankers.
C. CAVAROC, President New Orleans National Banking Association.
C. KOHN, President Union National Bank.
E. M. SUMMERS, President Crescent City Bank.
AM. FORTIER, President Bank of America.
JULES CASSARD, Vice President Germania National Bank.
CHS. BENDIX, Vice President Teutonia National Bank.
WALTER G. ROBINSON, President Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
JOHN G. GAINES, President Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
R. B. [illegible], President People's Bank.
S. H. BOYD, President Merchants' Bank.

Bank of America.
New Orleans, November 22, 1871.

An election for Thirteen Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. R. PASCAL, Cashier.

Notice.

Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Co.,
New Orleans, November 15, 1871.

The stockholders of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company are hereby notified that a seventh installment of ten dollars per share on all the ordinary stock of the company has been called for by the Board of Directors and made payable on the 10th December, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 44 Carondelet street.

ALEX. BONNEVAL, Secretary.

Office Board of Underwriters,
New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1871.

Secretary of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana:

The Insurance Companies comprising the Board of Underwriters voted unanimously to Close their Offices from 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d inst.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. A. ADAMS.

Removal.

SAMUEL LOCKE,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Removed from 27 and 31 Peters street to 41 Magazine street, between Natchez Alley and Poydras street, near the St. James Hotel.

I AM now ready to offer to my friends and customers a new and complete stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and GUNS. I have just received by the latest English steamers, a new stock of GUNS, ROPE, TRACES, and a complete stock of SHELF HARDWARE.

The goods and prices DEFY COMPETITION and no trouble to show goods and give prices.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.

W. G. COYLE & CO.

Now landing, cargo of ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, [illegible] delivered to all parts of the city at lowest market rates. Leave your orders at our office, 126 GRAVIER STREET.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG AND ANTHRACITE COAL of the best quality, delivered to all parts of the city at lowest market rates, by

W. G. COYLE & CO.

Office—126 Gravier street.
Yard—Corner Julia and Water streets.

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.

BEALS & LAINE,
DEALERS IN
Pittsburg, Anthracite, and English Cannel Coal.

Steamers and Families Supplied Promptly. Yards On Levee, at Third District Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets.

Office, 30 Carondelet street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Orders received at either place.

Sugar Hogsheads for Sale.

HOGSHEADS can now be supplied at moderate prices in such quantities as may be desired upon application to

E. LAFAUNTA,
No. 34 Elysian Fields street, between Chartres and Victory streets.

For Sale—A Good Opportunity.

A COFFEE-HOUSE, suited also for a grocery and to a fine locality, situated at the corner of Union and Baronne streets. For terms apply on the premises.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskies.

Agents for the celebrated J. A. Miller Chicken Cock pure old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. Also, for other Western Distillers and Rectifiers.

Consignments of and orders solicited for Western and southern Produce generally. Cash advances made.

Agents Wanted!

FOR the Universal Twine and Thread Cutter Saves TIME, TWINE, THREAD, FINGERS and TEETH. Something everybody wants. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

Address, GEORGE DAVIS, 529 Broadway, New York.

For Rent.

OFFICE No. 78 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, occupied for several years by the late C. Dufour. Apply to E. DUFOUR, No. 100 Customhouse street, or at the office of the Abeille.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Guillaume Haure vs. Louis Fages.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—By virtue of, and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November [illegible], 1871, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, November 25th, 1871, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:

The one-undivided half of a FLATBOAT and [illegible] contents, lying at the bank of the Mississippi river, left bank, opposite the Carrere Stock Landing.

The whole as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Sequestered in the above suit.

Terms—Cash, on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile
—AND—
TEXAS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at 5 P. M., connecting with Through Trains on Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from New Orleans to Louisville, via Humboldt, without change, also from Texas (near Mobile) to Lynchburg, via Blue Mountain Route.

5 P. M. Mobile Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 6.20 A. M. This Train and the 11 A. M. Day Express will stop at all the Watering Places to receive and discharge passengers, and will both run daily.

Passengers for Donaldsonville will take the Steam Ferry foot of St. Joseph street, daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with Passenger Train leaving the other side of the river, arriving at Donaldsonville 12 noon. Returning, leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M., arriving at New Orleans at 5 P. M. Freight for Donaldsonville and intermediate stations apply at General Freight office.

Through Freight Trains daily between New Orleans and Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street before 4 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next day. Through Bills of Lading signed for all points North, East and West.

Ticket Office corner Camp and Common streets. Freight Office foot of Girod street.

G. W. R. BAILEY, General Superintendent.
WM. H. DELL, Agent.
W. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent.
G. G. SANBORN, General Ticket Agent.

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. Commutation tickets for 100 miles at $6, and tickets for all stations on the road sold at the office of the undersigned.

All freight must be prepaid.

Freight for the road or landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, also freight for all landings on Bayou Vermillion, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, and Terrebonne Canal, and for Houma, will be transported on through steamboat route.

To ensure dispatch, freight must be delivered BEFORE THREE O'CLOCK, all freight received after that hour will go forward on next day's trains.

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.

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

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

[illegible]

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Road

Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, and but one change to New York and intermediate points. The 7.05 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 on night trains to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4.30 P. M. mail train makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Time to New York—60 hours!

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

Express Train south arrives at 8 [illegible] 12 noon. Mail Train [illegible]

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

Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HERE THROUGH TO DESTINATION.

E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, G. P. & T. Agt.
E. K. CAREY, Agt. R. R. [illegible]
E. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

[illegible]

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

WINTER SCHEDULE:
Commencing October 16th, 1871.

[illegible]

On Sundays the trains will be run hourly from 6 o'clock, 15 minutes P. M.

Horse Car will leave the Old Basin every morning, at 6 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.

REMOVED.

The Only Home Company!

THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS

Have removed their Office to the Corner of Gravier and Carondelet Streets.

POLICIES ISSUED ON ALL THE APPROVED FORMS

RATES AS LOW AS IN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE COUNTRY.

JOS. BRANDNER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
34—Bourbon—34

Between Customhouse and Bienville,
NEW ORLEANS.

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 sold greater than any other.

General Office—183 Canal st., New Orleans, La.
Branch [illegible] Main street, New Iberia, La.

Louis Stern & Brother's
FERTILIZERS.

Raw Bone, Super Phosphate Fine GROUND BONE.

WM. CREEVY, [illegible] Carondelet street.

RAMPART ACADEMY,
DIRECTED BY
Mrs. E. H. Matthey,
72 ... Rampart Street ... 72
Between Canal and Bienville streets.

THE above Academy reopens on MONDAY, September 4th.

Notice.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of this Company until the 29th inst., for the lease of the Stores and the Coffee-House of the St. Louis.

No bid will be received as a Coffee-House or Oyster Saloon.

Applicants must state what kind of business they intend to engage in.

The lease will be for the term of one to five years, to suit lessees.

The plans of the stores can be seen at the office of the Association.

The Directors reserve the right of rejecting each and all proposals.

E. F. MIOTON, President.

New Orleans Nov. 18th, 1871.

R. BORNAYER. J. W. ROBERTSON.

ROBERTSON & CO.,
Over E. Conery & Sons,
No. 4 ... CANAL STREET ... No. 4

GENERAL AGENTS
AND
Commission Merchants.

Roofing Tiles.

THIS superior article of FIRE PROOF ROOFING can now be supplied at moderate prices and in such quantities as may be desired, upon application to C. W. PATTEN, at the works, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Upper Line streets, or to [illegible] No. 110 Magazine street, or to [illegible] & [illegible], 31 Commercial Place.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships:

CHARLEMAN ... Capt. THOS. HALSEY.
GEN. MEADE ... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON.
UNITED STATES ... Capt. [illegible] HOUSE.
[illegible] ... Capt. W. R. [illegible]
WESTERN METROPOLIS ... Capt. H. S. GUNN.
EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. [illegible] TURNER.

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

GENERAL MEADE,
Sampson, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, November 26, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

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

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

Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent, No. 80 Common street.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow on SUNDAY, December 3, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON. CORTES.
GEO. CROMWELL. ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

CORTES,
Whitman, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Saturday, November 25, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE ... $[illegible]

For LIVERPOOL, BREMEN, 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.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, December 25, at 4 P. M.

THE fine A1 Steamship YAZOO, Catharine, commander.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. CREAVY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

The steamship JUNIATA, Hoxie, commander, will follow, and sail on her regular day.

TEXAS.

Morgan Line of U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure iron Steamships form this line, viz:

AUSTIN, ALABAMA, [illegible]
CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK,
HARLAN, [illegible]
HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, [illegible]
MORGAN, ST. MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.

Steamer

HUTCHINSON,
W. H. TALBOT, Commander,

Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on FRIDAY, November 24th, at 12 M.

Freight taken at special rates.

Lavaca freight landed at Indianola wharf.

For Galveston, Rockport, St. Marys, Corpus Christi and Port Lavaca.

AUSTIN,
BATHKAMP, Commander,

Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on THURSDAY, November 23, at 12 M.

Freight taken at special rates.

Freight for St. Marys and Corpus Christi landed at Rockport.

Steamer AUSTIN will not receive Galveston freight to-day.

FOR GALVESTON—Ladies Passenger and Mail Route, via the Brashear Rail Road and Texas R. R. and Steamers—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M., connecting Brashear City at 3½ P. M., with Steamer Ship

JOSEPHINE,
TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
WHITNEY,
THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.

Tickets and state-rooms secured until 4 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.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
MARY, LOUISE,
FRANCES, LAUREL.

SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage, $4, including berth; meals extra.
Deck passage $2 [illegible]

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

Tickets and staterooms secured at office as designated.

Through bills of lading signed for Alabama river and interior points in Alabama.

All through Bills Lading must be signed by the Agent, and goods shipped before 12 M. or they will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

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

Insurance on merchandise to and from Mobile free of charge.

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

Dr. G. A. BETANCOURT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
171 ... St. Joseph Street ... 171
Between Camp and St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD, [illegible] fully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the comfort of A1 Teeth, he has determined to manufacture All Dentures in the best manner and to [illegible] fully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., [illegible] FRENCH [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. S. KELLS,
DENTIST,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Carondelet Street, second house from Canal street.

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

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. [illegible] Exchange Alley.

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

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

FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.

C. M. PUNN, Agent.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
42 ... BOURBON STREET ... 42
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

CONDUCTED BY—
G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, September 4th, when the scholars are expected to join their classes with as little delay as possible. Parents who intend to send their sons are invited to enter them early in the session.

To the Public and Tax-Payers.

JOHN T. DUFOUR,
[illegible] EXCHANGE ALLEY [illegible]
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

SETTLES all back taxes, City and State, takes all the necessary steps to obtain a reduction of exorbitant assessments; corrects errors of names on rolls, etc. He respectfully solicits the patronage of tax-payers.

Dr. J. B. Perez,

Office and Consultation Rooms, 121 Carondelet Street, corner of Lafayette.

HAVING an experience of more than thirty years in the treatment of Diseases of a PRIVATE NATURE, guarantees now, by a new mode of treatment, without the use of MERCURY or Copaiba, perfect cure in a limited number of days. Medicines prepared and all consultations strictly private.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles.

From the celebrated [illegible] IRON WORKS.

Moore, Woods, [illegible] & Co.'s.

A FULL ASSORTMENT on hand. Also, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths of the most approved patterns.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 18 Union street.

V. Marie,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
50 ... Royal Street ... 50

HAS just received, directly from Paris, per steamship Alice, an extensive assortment of fine FRENCH GOODS, of the latest styles, such as broadcloths, casimeres, etc., which are offered to his customers at a great reduction.

F. A. LEBLANC. T. A. BECK.

LEBLANC & BECK,
COOPERS,

Nos. 21 and 24 Front street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, Sugar Landing.

NEW ORLEANS.

HAVE constantly on hand Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, Half Barrels, Kegs, Hoop Poles, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to trimming and repairing.

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

THE demand for my BEER and ALE being constantly on the increase, I have placed, for the convenience of dealers and families, an Order Box at the entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, next to the office of Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. Orders left there will be attended to at all hours of the day.

J. E. MERILH. P. CASAUBIELH.

J. E. MERILH & Co.,
170 ... POYDRAS STREET ... 170

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND, a large stock of French Calf and German Calf Skins, Lasts & Coltin's Oil dressed Morocco, Tablet Leather, Linings, Kid and Sheep Skins, Serges, English Lastings, French Roans, Terry and Silk Elastics, Galloons, etc.

Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

[illegible]