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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1870.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The public schools of New Orleans have [illegible] closed for nearly three months. According to custom they should have been [illegible] on the 1st of September, and the [illegible] ask themselves what is the cause of [illegible] delay. There is but one answer to the [illegible] tion. The Radicals are not yet prepared to throw open the schools to negro children. They decided that it would be [illegible] prudent to evade that issue until after the election in November. They [illegible] to be able to say to the Conservative members of their party, who are opposed to mixed schools, that they are with them on that question, and to their negro followers that it is necessary as a matter of policy to postpone the opening of the schools, assuring them at the same time of their right to participate in the benefits of the State education system is recognised. Whether the schools shall become mixed or not, depends upon the result of the election. In the meantime it is certain the Republican leaders [illegible] to deceive one section of their party. [illegible] know that their more intelligent members are opposed on principle and by instinct to the mixing of the races, but think that the question must be met sooner or later. Their present hesitation [illegible] from a fear that the Republican [illegible] of power might be endangered by [illegible] decision at the present time and prior to [illegible] election.

There are signs that the struggle on this occasion between the aspirants for place and power will be close. The principal [illegible] contended for are those of the [illegible] Auditor and Treasurer, Representatives in Congress, Mayor of New Orleans, and the two Sheriffs of Orleans parish. The Republican candidates for Mayor of [illegible] city, who have most chances of success, are said to be W. R. Fish and B. F. [illegible] Joubert (colored) is [illegible], but he is regarded as out of the [illegible] question. Mr. Fish is believed to be the nominee of Gov. Warmoth, and probably the candidate of the Republican Convention. In that event it is expected that Flanders will run independently. He [illegible] carry with him those Conservatives [illegible] of the party, who are not disposed to be bound by caucus nominations. The majority of the colored Republicans [illegible] no doubt support the regular candidates of the party, and the German vote [illegible] probably be thrown into the same [illegible]. The fact that Gov. Warmoth favors [illegible] Fish, is by many thought not to add [illegible] to that nomination with those who [illegible] independent of party influence.

We have not yet heard the names of the Republican candidates for the offices of [illegible] and Criminal Sheriff. They will [illegible] to be strong names before they can [illegible] the lists with any hope of success [illegible] against Messrs. Maxwell and Tobin, who [illegible] of our most popular citizens.

The contest now is between the followers of Warmoth and those who are opposed to that shrewd but unscrupulous [illegible]. Stated otherwise we may describe it as a contest between the honest [illegible] the dishonest classes of the community—an effort to bring back into the administration of our public affairs that regard [illegible] good government which formerly existed [illegible] our rulers in this State. When our [illegible] reflect that Gov. Warmoth is exercising all his personal and political influence in the canvass in behalf of the [illegible] nominees, and that he is chiefly responsible for the mis-government [illegible] now exists in Louisiana, they can [illegible] state as to their duty.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Brilliant audiences crowd the Academy every night, witness the new company in their [illegible] and interesting performances, consisting of farces, comedies, burlesques, singing, dancing, and trial feats, all by fine artists. Manager Bidwell has certainly succeeded in combining a variety troupe of superb attractions. There will be a [illegible] Saturday noon.

AVERT THE EVIL.—If mothers would use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less [illegible] them. Price only 25 cents.

YOUNG [illegible]—Use Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, [illegible] the change [illegible] a clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications [illegible] the shade. No sediment. No [illegible], no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods [illegible].

[illegible] Northern Democrats to the South.

[illegible], Col. Daniel Dennett, is [illegible] traveling in the North. From Bangor, Maine, he thus writes to the editor of [illegible]:

I had a talk yesterday with the editor of the Democrat of this place and some [illegible] Democrats of Bangor in relation [illegible] matters North and South. They acknowledge that the Democrats here show special interests in the Southern people [illegible] their strong point is the severe [illegible] to which the people here are subjected by Radical rule. It is emphatically a State of Maine fight for State of Maine interests, as much as our new movement in New Orleans was the beginning of a fight for Louisiana. They are [illegible] absorbed in Maine interests that they [illegible] seldom to think of the wrongs suffered by Louisiana or any other Southern State.

The policy of the Democrats here is to [illegible] excitement, public meetings, [illegible]. They say Radicalism is dying out and they don't want to fan the [illegible] Radicalism lives on excitement [illegible] prejudice. When this food is taken [illegible] the monster dies.

Carpet-baggers are becoming odious [illegible] at the North. I am sure that in a few [illegible] their character will be understood [illegible] and they will be universally abhorred. [illegible] only that the Radicals now have left [illegible] Ku-Klux. They need martyrs. But [illegible] is becoming stale to most of the people here. Even the moderate Radicals [illegible] listen to statements about the sins of [illegible] carpet-baggers, and their tricks to get offices. I am much disappointed in not finding [illegible] persons well posted in relation [illegible] Radical rule in the South. And where [illegible] truth is told them, as I have frequently told it to my old acquaintances here, [illegible] show great indignation at the outrages and [illegible] of the Southern [illegible]. Many say indignantly, why [illegible] they kill the rascals? They ought [illegible] shot, etc., etc. The outsider the people of the South remain the more indignant the latter portion of the Northern [illegible] appear against the Radical rulers [illegible] the South.

[illegible] Spirit of the German and French Press.

[illegible] New Yorker Democrat (German) of a [illegible] date says: We find in almost every [illegible] paper that King William expressly declared he was making war against the Emperor Napoleon, and against the French people; these journals draw therefore, the conclusion that [illegible] having been abolished, the [illegible] an King ought to withdraw immediately the German armies from the French territory and bring the war to an end at once. It may not be superfluous to [illegible] that King William never said such a thing, and we therefore reprint his proclamation to the French people, which reads: We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all the inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon having by sea and land attacked the German nation, eager to live in peace with the French people, we [illegible] taken command of the German armies to repel aggression, and by military [illegible] we have been led to cross the French [illegible] ... [illegible] [illegible] they abstain from hostile acts, and [illegible] them protection as a matter of [illegible] ...

[illegible] commanding corps will determine [illegible] measures are necessary toward [illegible] communities violating the [illegible] of war. They will also regulate [illegible] requisitions necessary to supply their [illegible] and the differences of exchange [illegible] the German and French currencies, in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens.

WILLIAM."

In Germany as the terrible losses of the [illegible] came to be known, to which may [illegible] the losses by sickness and straggling, a general gloom is beginning to [illegible] itself among the population. In the [illegible] of Berlin, the seat of the court, and the [illegible] nobility, there is even less elation [illegible] than there was when the war broke out [illegible] officers, who are almost all members of [illegible] noble houses, is beginning to tell. The [illegible] impatience to close the war on any terms [illegible] becoming general.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,170

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Louisiana Cotton Manufactory.—We yesterday, visited the mills of the Louisiana Manufacturing Company, situated near the lower line of the Third District on the river, on what is known as the old Commodore Riebaut Plantation, and latterly purchased from Mr. Community. The grounds are beautiful, costing the company $14,000. The building erected by the company cost $15,000 by contract, and about $10,000 more have been expended in various improvements. The capital stock of the company was originally $180,000, and has been increased by subscriptions from Messrs. Cavaroc, Hepp and others about $10,000 more, leaving still about $20,000 which it is desired should be taken by capitalists, and offers a speedily remunerative return as the mills are now in successful operation, under the direction of Col. J. C. Denis as President; Mr. George Perrilliat as Secretary, and Mr. Wm. Whitehead, a gentleman of great experience in the business, as Superintendent.

The mills commenced operations last July, and the stockholders and the public were specially invited to witness their working yesterday, an invitation which is renewed for to-day. Accordingly, a number of our prominent citizens were present yesterday, and were delighted with the evidences of success in this important enterprise, a conception, we believe, of Mr. Victor Perriliat, seconded by gentlemen of well known ability of this city.

The main building is a large brick structure, divided in two apartments, one about 100x108 feet, known as the carding and spinning room, and the other about 100x120 feet, known as the weaving and warping room. An additional apartment makes the entire structure, which is finely lighted and ventilated, about 100 feet deep by a length of about 250 feet from North to South.

It is provided with sixty looms, all new, and of the most improved kind, about thirty of which are running, making about 800 yards of cotton sheetings daily, being worked principally by new hands, including, of course, a number of girls or women, all but about a dozen of whom are comparatively new hands at the business. The wages range from 40 cents to $1 25 per day, according to capacity or experience. A few quite young boys and girls are being simply instructed till their labor entitles them to compensation; and it has been suggested, we learn, to employ female laborers from the asylums under the direction of Sisters to take charge of them, if agreeable, to the supervisors of such institutions, and furnish them buildings for their homes on the grounds. There are 32 looms in working order, and the 60 would be used if hands could be employed, thereby turning out about 2000 yards sheetings daily.

The operation of converting cotton into great rolls, wound on cylinders by means of carding engines, then into large long rolls, and from these into thousands of almost interminable threads by delicately attenuating machinery, and winding these threads all at once, by means of what are called self acting "mules," upon so many thousand (3300) spindles; of distributing so many threads by comb-like apparatus, as if passed through the teeth of huge combs, and then finer combs, one after the other, and keeping evenly in their places so many thousand delicate strands, as make up the warp of a yard's width of cloth, by steaming and gumming them through the "sizing" machine; and, finally, by thousands of reticulations, weaving the woof or filling, which has been similarly and simultaneously prepared for the purpose, into the compact net work which constitutes cloth is something which we will not undertake to describe, especially as in the din and confusion caused by the machinery we are not sure we fully comprehended the terms used in explaining the operation. Indeed, it would be so like attempting to weave the web of actuality into the trellis of a bare imagination of its proper effects, as would give our readers at best but a poor conception of the workings of such a mass of artificial appliances, and consequent projection, that we only notice it at all in the hope of prompting our public-spirited citizens to visit the mills and see them in operation for themselves, as they may to-day, and all as it were in "one glow of associated beauty."

Among those present, we noticed some lady visitors, who were evidently much interested. Agreeable refreshments were provided by Mr. Lopez, of Canal street.

Bagnio Enjoined.—A petition has been filed in the Eighth District Court by a citizen, whose name it is not thought proper to mention in such a connection, in substance as follows:

That petitioner is the owner of a certain lot of ground, with the dwelling thereon, in which he resides, situated in the square bounded by Common, Gravier, Franklin and Basin streets. That one M. N. Bowman claims to be the owner of the house on the corner of Common and Basin streets, in the same square, which he has recently nicely furnished and repaired.

That petitioner is informed and has good reason to believe and verily does believe, that said Bowman is about to convert said dwelling, or to permit the same to be converted, to an immoral use; to wit, to be used as a *bagnio* or house of evil repute.

It is averred that Hattie Hamilton is to be the lessee of the establishment, and an injunction is asked prohibiting M. N. Bowman and Hattie Hamilton from using the house for the immoral purpose referred to. Judge Dibble ordered that an injunction issue, upon the plaintiff giving bond in the sum of $1000.

City Mortality.—There were 37 deaths in New Orleans during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock the evening of the 20th inst., resulting from the following causes: Burns or scalds, 3; consumption, 1; convulsions, 3; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; Fever—Congestive, 1; pernicious, 1; intermittent, 1; yellow, 13; heart disease, 1; inflammation, 1; lockjaw, 1; marasmus, 2; paralysis, 1; peritonitis, 1; pleurisy, 1; premature birth, 1; trismus, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 37 deaths.

The following are those who died of yellow fever:

Giorgio Cordians, No. 16 Elysian Fields street, aged 28 years, native of Italy.

Francesco Trapagra, No. 222 Royal street, aged 48 years, native of Italy.

Victorine Jarile, St. Philip street, aged 18 years, native of France.

Caroline Reizhello, No. 267 Chartres street, aged 14 years, native of Louisiana.

Jean Boehau, No. 251 Orleans street, aged 30 years, native of France.

John Frost, No. 90 Notre Dame street, aged 24 years, native of Ireland.

Caffano Sacco, No. 35 Hospital street, aged 24 years, native of Italy.

Guiseppa Domenico, 230 Chartres street, aged 27 years, native of Italy.

Naido Scaddo, 230 Chartres street, aged 28 years, native of Italy.

Louis F. Isabeau, Charity-Hospital, aged 25 years, native of France.

Joseph Gaval, Charity Hospital, aged 56 years, native of France.

Frank Mack, Charity Hospital, aged 26 years, native of Illinois.

Sudden Death.—A man named Philip Zoller, a German, 47 years, died suddenly in Algiers. It is said he had been drinking for a wager, with some of his companions.

Fire in Algiers.—A fire occurred in Algiers Wednesday night, in a frame house on Patterson street, near the Crescent City Slaughter-House, Algiers. The building, which was owned by Mr. Newberger, and occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Seligman, as a clothing store, Mr. Mutz, as a shoe store, and Mr. Finnegan, as a bar-room, was destroyed. Messrs. C. & S. are insured, but for what amount could not be ascertained. The fire, it is thought, originated in the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

Broke his Arm.—Jacob Bayersdorfer, a German musician, was brought before Recorder Staes yesterday, charged by Gustave Banner with having assaulted and wounded him by throwing him down and breaking his arm, at the corner of Marais and Customhouse streets, on Tuesday evening. He was remanded in default of bail.

Drowned.—The son of Mr. François Volsin, residing at No. 14 St. Philip street, a boy 10 years of age, was drowned yesterday accidentally by falling into the river. The body has not been recovered.

Swindling.—Uriah Cash was arrested last evening, charged with swindling E. M. Clark out of $180 and a silver watch at "3 card monte." The watch was found on him.

Suicide.—About 10 o'clock last night a man named Isidore Jynas, about 23 years old, native of France, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, in his room, corner of Bourbon and Hospital streets. Cause unknown.

Robbery.—A man named Wm. Smith, a Prussian, porter of the steamship I. C. Harris, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having broken open the trunk of a passenger, Charles Plonche, and robbed him of $1500 in gold on the passage. Some $300 [illegible] money were found on him.

FROM ENGLAND.—*London*, Sept. 17.—In the course of his speech yesterday, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, said:

It can only be a nation of freemen by whose wishes sovereigns must henceforth abide. The lessons of the war are, first: What intelligence and organization can accomplish. The Prussian success proves what a superior system of popular education will do, and the same thing applies to superior ranks and generals of the Prussian army. Next, mark the destruction of a gallant standing army by what is not a standing army, but an armed nation. I think I hear in that the knell of standing armies. If the heart of the Prussian nation had not been in the war it would have been in vain to expect from it such extraordinary efforts. When the people have to be consulted, they will only act when they are it for their interest, when it is for an idea, for protecting the common country.

Whatever may be the end of this contest, it must be evident to all that Prussia entered upon it with no desire to acquire territory, but solely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future. They seem to promise more enlarged freedom than exists at present, to hold out fair promise of unusual peace.—*Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.*

A man at Hagerstown, Md., has starved himself to death, under a religious delusion. He fasted 960 hours, showing a most remarkable tenacity of life.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Toul Again Unsuccessfully Attacked.

Prussians Defeated on the Plains of Meudon and Sevres.

Arrival of 8000 French Soldiers at Toulon.

Prussians Threaten the Destruction of Strasburg.

Name and Capital of the New German Confederation.

HOME NEWS.

New York State Democratic Convention.

Gov. Hoffman Re-Nominated.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Marseilles, Sept. 21.—The Municipal Council of this city has voted a war loan of 10,000,000 francs.

Tours, Sept. 21.—The Government has ordered that troops from all points of the country converge Parisward.

It is rumored that the Prussians entered Orleans and Colmar on the 20th.

The Prussians have completely evacuated Haut Rhin and French conscription has been resumed. All quiet at Mulhouse, and should the Prussians return the population will be prepared to resist.

Toulon, Sept. 21.—Transports landed here to-day six thousand zouaves and two thousand chasseurs à cheval.

London, Sept. 21.—Johann Jacoby, a leader of the Democratic party, has been imprisoned at Koenigsberg by order of the military authorities for calling a meeting of his partizans and drafting resolutions against the forcible annexation of French territory.

The Democrats of Munich have passed similar resolutions.

It has been semi-officially announced that further unity will shortly be secured by new political institutions.

London, Sept. 21.—The German forces have entered Nemours.

It is said that General Werder threatens to entirely destroy the city of Strasburg if it does not surrender.

A dispatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday, Lunette No. 53, before the Walls of Strasburg, was taken by the Landwehr, notwithstanding the Galling rifle fire to which they were subjected.

The Free Masons in the German and French armies have given an earnest evidence of their brotherhood and humanity during the war.

The city of Paris is entirely shut in and all avenues of communication cut off. Official dispatches received at Berlin from Prussian headquarters before Paris report that a redoubt with seven guns has been captured by German troops.

Another dispatch from King William to the Queen, dated on Tuesday, says the French abandoned their position near Pierre Fitte, north of Forth St. Denis; at the same time Prusso-Bavarian troops crossing the Seine near Villeneuve attacked three divisions under command of Gen. Binoy, on the heights of Sceaux, and captured seven guns and many men.

London, Sept. 21.—The Papal organ believes the following will be the Italian Cabinet under the new régime: Mazini, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carola, Minister of Interior; Cernuschi, Minister of Finance; Fabrizi, Minister of War; Porta, Minister of Public Works; Ferrari, Minister of Education; Marcini, Minister of Grace and Justice; Mussi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Garibaldi, Minister of Marine.

London, Sept. 21.—Professional politicians have matured plans in regard to the new German Confederation to be called North Dutche Bund. Herr Delbruck to be President.

A council has been called at headquarters, and the Baden and Wurtemburg Governments are busily conferring in regard to the political future.

Herr Lascar, a National Liberal Deputy, is going to stump the North German States.

It is proposed that Frankfort shall be declared at the same time neutral and the capital of the new confederation. Thus, it will hold towards the new confederation the same position that Washington and the District of Columbia do to the United States.

This is the first direct step towards what has long been the dream of German patriots, not only a German union, but the general union of the allied republics.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—The Emperor of Brazil is expected here soon.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—It seems that Olagzza was instructed to recognize the French Republic when England did, but acted without waiting for England's recognition.

Munich, Sept. 21.—The Bavarian Minister has the following: The Strasburg garrison made a sortie yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

In the battle between Villeneuve and Moutrouge, near Paris, on the 19th inst., the second Bavarian corps, supported by the Prussians, sustained the French attack. The Bavarians took seven cannon and more that a thousand prisoners. The French were driven into the intrenchments.

The *Times* to-day ridicules the protest of Bishop Cox against the proposed mode of the revision of the Bible. It says that Cox's arguments oppose any revision whatever.

Ville Albany, Sept. 21.—The Italian troops entered Rome through Parta Sea, firing on the mercenaries as they advanced. At last the people ordered the white flag to be hoisted and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city.

Epinal, France, Sept. 21.—Toul has again been unsuccessfully attacked.

Gien, Sept. 21.—Reports coming in state that the Prussians who are investing Paris have been defeated with heavy loss in the plains of Meudon and Serves.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The Spanish towns on the Mediterranean coast are suffering from the vomito. The disease has not appeared here.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Sept. 21.—A number of prisoners arrived here this morning from Manzanillo. Some of them are persons belonging to the families of Figuredo, Varela, Ordordo, Odia and Dilim.

Havana, Sept. 21.—The schooner Guanahany, from Nassau, with arms and munitions, was captured at Cayo Ramano. The schooner Margaret, in ballast, from Nassau with five passagers, was captured at Cayo Cruz.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Herald's special.]

Tours, Sept. 21.—Gen. Werder has refused to sign any more safe conducts for the inhabitants of Strasburg. A general bombardment is about to commence.

[Cable Dispatch to the Tribune.]

London, Sept. 21.—The *Tribune's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs (giving the American Minister as his authority) that he learns that Favre will be received only in his capacity as a citizen, and will be informed by Bismarck that Germany must insist as condition *sine qua non* of peace the surrender of the forts on the Moselle and the Rhine, by which Germany was threatened and attacked.

A dispatch received in London from Bismarck yesterday says that Jules Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters.

Favre is at Rothschild's chateau. Two preliminary discussions have been had relative to the time and mode of convening the Constituent Assembly in view of securing a sufficient guarantee, for the fulfillment of which the Provisional Government may yield its consent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The Light House Board gives notice that a fixed white light of the fourth order, varied by white flashes every 30 seconds, will be exhibited October first from Screw Pile Light-house in 12 feet of water at mean tide, on Wolf Trap school, between the mouths of the Rappahannock and York rivers. The light vessel now marking that shoal will be removed. The new light will be visible 11¼ miles, and a fog-bell rings every ten seconds. Stingra Point light, fixed red, bears north by west ¼ west, distant about 10⅞ nautical miles, and New Point Comfort light, fixed white, bears S. W. ⅝ S., distant 6⅝ nautical miles. Vessels drawing over 18 feet should avoid the eastern side of the light-house by half a mile; those drawing 18 feet may approach on the north or south side within a mile and a quarter; vessels drawing over six feet should not attempt to pass between the light-house and the main land.

The Revenue Bureau decides that tobacco storage are at the risk of owners or underwriters, and that the department will not replace or refund the value of stamps spoiled or defaced.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Del., notifies the Secretary of the Treasury to-day that the French bark Cayenne, from Berdeaux, was found abandoned by a coaster, near cape Hempstead and taken in charge by coaster's crew and towed up to Newcastle by a tug from Delaware break water on the 19th. She is loaded with logwood and hides.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 21.—The steamer Lafayette sailed at 4 P. M. yesterday, with five or six hundred French Volunteers on board. The men who were arrested were discharged early in the evening, but not in time to join their comrades on the steamer.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Lafayette sailed with a number of passengers. The alleged French volunteers arrested from her were discharged, but too late to take passage.

Rochester, Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Wm. F. Odell was elected permanent President. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first is a general indictment against the Radical party. The second favoring fall trade. The third favoring reform in internal revenue matters. The fourth denounces the Congressional Naturalization Act. The fifth rejoicing at the downfall of imperialism in France, and the establishment of a French Republic. Also, the re-establishment of German unity. Sixth, sympathizing with the people of Ireland and Cuba, and all others struggling for liberty. Seventh, calling for the extension of Executive clemency to prisoners for violating the neutrality laws, and endorsing the Canal Funding Bill. Ninth, endorsing the administration of Governor Hoffman.

John T. Hoffman was unanimously renominated for Governor by acclamation.

Richmond, Sept. 21.—Hon. Geo. H. Booker, Congressman from Virginia and A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, issue a call for a Convention of Native Original Union Men of the South, to be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 1st of November. The subjects to be brought to its attention will be the acceptance of the 14th and 15th amendments as the final status of the African race; universal amnesty; restoration to every man of the civil and political enjoyed before the war; compensation to loyal men for property taken during the war; for distribution of the banking capital in the South and West; abolition of the iron-clad oath—giving the rights of citizens to all persons from whom the duties of citizens are required, and payment of the public debt, according to contract. The call says the convention is not to be of a party character.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 21.—The schooner D. N. Richards, from a whaling cruise, put in here to-day, having lost her sails, bowsprit and rigging.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 21.—A serious conflict is reported to have occurred between the whites and blacks in Lawrence county, S. C.

In Barnstable county, a few nights since, two negroes murdered two blacks and seriously wounded one white man. No cause is assigned for the foul deed.

Charleston, Sept. 21.—Much excitement prevails in Lawrence county on account of the disturbances between the whites and the negroes. Both parties are armed and organized. Several colored men have been killed.

The reform party charge that these disturbances are a part of pre-arranged plan of the secret leagues to create excitement for political effect. The Republicans indignantly deny the charge.

At last accounts all was quiet.

Selma, Ala., Sept. 21.—Ben. Turner, a negro of this city, was, to-day, nominated by the Radical Convention for Congress from the first district. Reynolds, of Wilcox County, Buck, of Mobile, and Coon, of Dallas County, all carpet-baggers, were candidates for the nomination. The negroes are highly jubilant over their victory. Some of the white Radicals are talking about holding another convention.

Memphis, Sept. 21.—The Democracy of the first Arkansas district yesterday nominated Judge J. M. Hanks, of Phillips county, a candidate for Congress.

The Democracy of the eighth Tennessee district nominated W. W. Vaughan, of Haywood county, their candidate for Congress. A. T. Lacey was his principal opponent.

A shooting affray occurred this morning on Front street, between Coleman Boyd and Jas. H. Ashford, during which Boyd was shot twice in the body.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—Several branches of the Fenians and the Irish National Brotherhood consolidated this evening into a club of the United Irishmen. Much enthusiasm prevails. Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald was elected temporary president.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—The steamer Kate Robinson struck a rock to-day, above Burlington, Ohio, and sank in water just over the guards. No freight was damaged. The boat can be raised.

There was a large meeting to-day of the members of the Common Council and others, in favor of the abolition of charges for wharfage. Addresses were made by Hon. Job. E. Stevenson, Hon. F. T. Perry, Hon. Milton Sayler and Gen. Cary.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the public wharves of Cincinnati should be free, or as nearly so as may be consistent with the necessary expenses which are incurred in maintaining them.

A memorial, signed by a long list of property holders, with resolutions, was presented to the City Council to-day.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Gen. Carl Schurz has challenged Senator Drake to a public discussion on political questions before the people of Missouri, but Drake declined on the grounds of having other engagements.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 21.—Cotton dull; sales to-day 2200 bales; middling uplands 18¼c. Flour—State and Western unchanged; Southern is in moderate request; common to fair extra $5 35@6 15. Wheat closed slightly in favor of buyers; winter red and amber Western $1 32¼@1 35. Corn heavy and one cent lower, 88@91c. Mess Pork quiet, $26@25 12½. Freights a shade firmer. Lard unchanged. Whisky heavy and lower, 90¼@91¼c. Groceries and Turpentine dull. Rosin quiet. Tallow 9 @9¼c.

New York, Sept. 21.—Money easy, 3@5. Sterling unsettled, 109¾@109⅞. Gold 113¾ @113⅞. Governments strong and higher, though but little doing. '62s, 113⅛. Southerns very quiet. Tennessee's rather stronger, 62; new, 60⅛; Virginia's, 65; new, 64; Louisiana's, 71; new, 62¼; Levee 6s, 74; eights, 85; Alabama 8s, 100; 5s, 69; Georgia 6s, 82¼; 7s, 90; North Carolinas 50⅛; new, 29; South Carolinas, 80; new, 68.

New York, Sept. 21—Evening.—Wall street very quiet. Fluctuations in Stocks slight and unimportant. Gold uniform throughout the day. Governments quiet; '81s, 114; '62s, 112½; 64s, 111⅞; 65s, 112⅛; new 110¾; 67s, 110⅛; 68s, 110⅛; 10-40s, 107.

New York, Sept. 21.—Wool quiet—domestic 35@55¼c; pulled 30@40c; California 23@31c. Hides unchanged. Freights: cotton by steam ¼@⅜; wheat by steam 8¼.

Baltimore, Sept. 21.—In the cotton market to-day the news from Europe by cable caused the buyers to withdraw. Middling 18¼c; sales to-day 50 bales; receipts 49; stock on hand 1435.

Norfolk, Sept. 21.—Cotton dull; low middling 16¾@17c; receipts to-day 540 bales; exports coastwise 234; stock on hand 1160.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 19¼c; sales to-day 200 bales; receipts 200; stock on hand 3000.

Savannah, Sept. 21.—Cotton is in good demand for the higher grades; middlings 17c; sales to-day 500 bales; receipts 1818; exports coastwise 2057; stock on hand 5397.

Charleston, Sept. 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16¾c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 1809; stock on hand 5474.

Mobile, Sept. 21.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 16¾c; sales to-day 150 bales; receipts 286; exports coastwise 127; stock on hand 11,034.

Augusta, Sept. 21.—Cotton is in active demand; sales to-day 683 bales; receipts 477; middling 15¾@15⅞c.

Memphis, Sept. 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts to-day 115 bales.

Memphis, Sept. 21.—Weather clear. Thermometer 80. The river is stationary. The steamboats Mollie Moore and Shannon passed up, and the Southwestern, Iberia and Richmond down to-day.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Flour dull and weaker. Wheat dull and prices declined 1¼@1½c; No. 2 spring $1 05@1 05¼.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Flour quiet and weaker; superfine winter $4@4 35. Wheat higher, No. 3 red winter $1 10@1 12. Oats 33@40c. Rye 70@71c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat—the demand is fair and the market firm; No. 2 red winter $1 14. Tobacco dull but unchanged.

Louisville, Sept. 21.—Cotton less firm—middling 17¼c. Flour steady and firmer. Provisions quiet with a limited demand. Mess Pork $26 75@27. Tobacco—sales today 167 hhds at $4 25@26 76 for frosted trash to good seed lugs, and $7@15 for common to good leaf.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.—Cotton quiet. Uplands 9¼@9⅜; Orleans 9⅜@9⅝. Sales today 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for speculation and export. Common rosin 4 and 9 to 5s.

London, Sept. 21.—Evening.—Consols 92⅝@92⅞. Bonds quiet at 88¾. Sugar quiet.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 21.—The steamboat At[illegible] passed up at four o'clock this afternoon, and the City of Vicksburg departed for St. Louis at eight P. M. The river is rising. The weather is clear and warm.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 21—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.00. Wind N. E., blowing hard. Arrived—Bark Isabel, Fourarino, master, six days from Havana, in ballast, to Fatja, Marks & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatch.]

Southwest Pass, Sept. 21.—[illegible]

Arrived—Ship St. James, Black, master, 68 days from Liverpool, with an assorted cargo to master. She reports having experienced light weather during her entire passage.

Steamship I. C. Harris, Farwell, master, at 11 last night, from Brazos Santiago, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamship Tabasco, at 12 last night, Parsons, master, eight days from Vera Cruz, to Avendano Brothers.

Ship Leamington, Bells, master, sixty-four days from Newport, Wales, with railroad iron to J. G. Lingham & Co.

Ship Camelo, Bulford, master, fifty-eight days from Antwerp, with locomotives, iron, rails and glass to Lovell & Daily.

Ship St. Louis, Hubbard, master, fifty-three days from Bordeaux, with wines and brandies, to master.

Sailed—Schooner Angelina.

Liverpool, Sept. 21—Evening.—Cotton market dull; sales for the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Pork dull. Lard firm. Common Rosin firmer.

New York, Sept. 21—Noon.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled. Corn quiet and nominally unchanged. Pork dull; mess $27. Lard steady. Turpentine 39¼c. Rosin $1 90@1 95. Freights steady.

New York, Sept. 21.—The steamer Merrimack, from Rio de Janeiro, brings details of a collision on the Amazon River of the steamers Paris and Aray. The Paris sunk and 131 lives were lost. Both pilots, it is reported, were drunk at the time of the collision.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Late advices from Arizona place the capital of that Territory in a state of siege. A dozen citizens have been killed, and a number of Mexican teamsters and mail riders have been slaughtered, and the mail stations and wagon teams destroyed. Farmers are abandoning their ranches, and the Indians are absolutely free to depredate at pleasure.

London, Sept. 21.—The city of Florence is covered with flags, over expected news of the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

The French are marvelously active around Paris, throwing up earthworks.

The Russian Government is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

The *Times* says: "The revolution at Paris is recognized as republican; that at Lyons, where the red flag is adopted, as social."

Tours, Sept. 21.—The repulse of the Prussians at Orleans is confirmed.

The ironclads for the defence of Paris have commenced operations.

Gen. Ripley, an American now in Paris, has tendered his services to the Committee of Defence.

Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances to the French rivers.

A large number of troops and volunteers are reported at Lisle. It is expected that the troops now in the Eastern Department will soon create a diversion.

Florence, Sept. 21.—The city of Rome has been occupied by Italian troops. There was no bloodshed, which is altogether attributed to the tenderness of the Pope, who forbade any resistance.

The Romans received the Italians with great enthusiasm.

London, Sept. 21.—The Paris papers are irritated at Prussia's implacability.

The *Times*, commenting on the subject, says: "Prussia can afford to be generous."

Tours, Sept. 21.—Members of the Government have been visited by foreign Ambassadors who have arrived from Paris.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The *Constitutional* says Thiers is perfectly satisfied with England, and now goes to Vienna to secure Austrian co-operation.

Ligny, Sept. 21—Evening.—A sharp battle has been fought between Villeneuve and Montrouge, near Paris.

The French force consisted of three divisions commanded by Gen. Vinoy, supported by a strong redoubt, the French nevertheless were defeated.

Copenhagen, Sept. 21.—Six French ironclads and two corvettes, a part of the French Baltic fleet, were seen leaving the great belt going northward.

The *Picayune*, of last evening, publishes these special dispatches:

New York, Sept. 21.—The steamship Lafayette, which sailed yesterday, carried 100,000 stands of arms and 3,000,000 cartridges, for the use of the French. Also, contributions from New Orleans and other cities.

The attempt of the Prussians to cut the Orleans Railroad resulted most disastrously to them. They were attacked by the French, and, after an engagement of six hours' duration, notwithstanding a reinforcement of 20,000 fresh troops, were compelled to fall back in great disorder. They were hotly pursued by the French to their main body at Corbeil, which was also compelled to evacuate that place and reconcentrate on Melun. The Prussians lost all their camp equipage, baggage, etc.

The Orleans railroad is now the only means of communication between Paris and the provinces.

The commander at Toul has unconditionally surrendered the city and garrison after sustaining another fierce bombardment. The city was found to have been greatly injured. The walls were breached in many places, and numerous buildings burned.

New York, Sept. 21.—The United States Marshal caused to be put ashore from on board the steamship Lafayette a number of persons who are alleged to be recruits for service in France. The act has given rise to much indignation, which is expressed in no measured terms.

The complaint against the men, it is understood, came from the German Consul. Gohl is deposed.

Noon advices from Liverpool report cotton dull, with sales of 8000 bales.

New York, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch: *London*, Sept. 21, P. M.—It is published here that the Italian troops have entered Rome.

"Nothing reliable has been received as to the result of the interview between Bismarck and Favre."

General Beauregard on the War.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from Allegany Springs, Virginia, relates a conversation with General Beauregard about the war in Europe. Some of the General's views are of interest:

The question was asked: What is the matter with France? Consider her former military fame, that of the first warring nation in Europe—consider her patriotism, the devotion and readiness with which she went to the field, her noble, unsurpassed postponement of every political question to her effort to win the war for her country—even the "irreconcilables," like Favre and Thiers, shouting "resistance to the death!" Look at her ready and even excessive loans to the Government; her public spirit risen to a height that disdains all compromises and hurries to offer all possible sacrifices. Then why her defeat, and her defeat continued and aggravated on every field? Why this succession of disasters? Is it not possible that there may have been treachery in the French camp, as when the Emperor is reported to have made the exclamation that "he was betrayed"—and, indeed, you noticed the last accounts, "the French soldiers in Belgium turned upon their officers and massacred them."

General Beauregard replied at length, and with a clearness and detail of conversation that I do not pretend to report, but in the third and distant person. The hypotheses that had been named, the suspicions of treachery, or of gross incompetency thrown on particular French officers, were possible; but they were not necessary to answer the problem of the French defeat. After all, it might be found in slight causes. War, modern war, had got to be such an elaborate competition, one so close and exacting, that the least shade of superiority in any one respect might incline the balance. The French system of attack was a traditional one; they relied on momentum, dash. He referred to an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which compared the military systems and practice on the field of France and Prussia. The latter had the advantage in the close and scrupulous calculation of everything calculated to give advantage to the single soldier acting as a combatant, and inspired with the idea that on his individual effort depended the fortune of the field. Here was a Government that had studied the military efficiency of the man almost exclusively, to the highest point. A Government more exacting than the Oriental despotism; but more intelligent than these. The whole society of Prussia was a vast, elaborate organization, a camp; the supreme idea everywhere visible that the men belonged to the Government. Form, severity was the feature of their civilization; popular education was enforced; even its social industries were organized: in Prussia no man could pursue a trade unless he had served an apprenticeship, or performed certain public conditions. The idea of the great Frederick had been constantly cultivated since his time, to make a nation of soldiers; organization and discipline in every department of life; and to-day we see its results in the most perfectly trained armies—soldiers the most obedient, yet enthusiastic, having that peculiar combination of steadiness, with spirit, that makes the best soldiers in the world—and that is the end, the culmination of all military education.

"Who"—and General Beauregard spoke with a suffused face—"could doubt the courage of the French soldier? The bravest people in the world may fall under the complications of science—the force of a single fact overlooked in the great and elaborate competition of war." He had noticed, as far as anything could be discovered from the confused dispatches of the newspapers, that the French had adhered to their favorite traditional practice in the field, that of attacking in column. On the other hand, the Prussians deployed their lines, seemed to have the constant idea of developing as much of front of fire, and as much of advantage as possible for the individual soldier. It was a circumstance noticed with curious unanimity by all the war correspondents. An article in the *Virginian*, under his hand, read: "The Prussians never attack in column."

What the General designated as the "sum of precision" had changed the whole character of modern war; and he feared that the French had not sufficiently acknowledged this alteration to the important and radical innovation made in small arms. The Prussians, thanks to their long-range weapon, had been enabled to lead close column and carrying the field with a rush was good in former circumstances; brilliant; supplied the two conditions of physical momentum and moral inspiration. But the arm of precision had changed all that.

"I had an interview," said General Beauregard, "with the Emperor Napoleon in 1866." The fact, as known to this writer, and obtained by him, not from General Beauregard, but from a member of the press of Paris, is that General Beauregard visited the French Capital in 1866; was received there, at the Grand Hotel, with an ovation that surprised his modesty, and was invited to a special interview with the Emperor, who, with characteristic zeal, indeed, noble desire to acquire information, asked our great Southern General pointedly what were remarkable and significant facts he had observed in the war out of which he had just come with world-wide and immortal reputation. General Beauregard replied with a dissertation on the use of the small arm.

He gave the Emperor a minute illustration of the subject, repeating his remarkable conviction of the change which the arm of precision had made in the art of war. The arm had made calculation the virtue of the modern soldier. Formerly, with the old smooth bore musket, the soldier fired in the air; his enemy was only a mass in front of him; now with the Chassepot and needle gun, where a man could kill at 2800 yards, he fired upon an individual enemy; he could not select him. It had become an exact mechanical task for the soldier to kill his enemy. He (General B.) had one advice which he constantly gave to his soldiers on every occasion; it was his dogma, his constant remark whenever he had the opportunity to speak to the private soldier; "Fire low and fire slow."

The common fault of the soldier in the use of musketry was throwing the eye on the sight at the extremity of his weapon; thus instinctively, unconsciously—it being below the level of the eye—to raise it too high; and the deflection of a hair's breadth in any of the modern arms of long range made all the difference in the world. The obvious remedy was the double sight near the breech to correct this instinctive elevation of the piece. But, above all, deliberate firing had been his point of instruction. Modern war was becoming an affair of death-dealing machinery; it abolished much of the romance and chivalry of arms; but after all the speaker came back to the leading idea that the close competitions of modern war were to be decided by mechanical differences, these sometimes of the slightest description, and that a single defect in the French military system might supply all the explanation that public curiosity has needed for their series of defeats.

In the conclusion of the conversation, General Beauregard remarked that he thought Prussia would prove a generous enemy, and would not exact humiliations. He spoke with great feeling of the unworthy frenzy of the French people towards the unhappy Emperor—even climbing five-story houses to tear down the arms and insignia of his empire! Napoleon had given France not only prestige but a development and prosperity she must undoubtedly. He could testify, visiting France in 1866, that there was not a happier people in Europe; "even happier than the romantic peasantry of England."

"General, what do you think of Trochu, Governor of Paris?" The attention of the whole world has been suddenly drawn upon a man of whom I never heard before.

General Beauregard—Well, sir, he may be the coming man. I think the recent wall: he is one of the most thorough soldiers in France—a man who adopted that deliberate, characteristic choice of the thorough soldier, to serve up through all the subordinate grades of the French army. Remarkable of him, he made himself unpopular in the French army for his freedom and independence in pointing out what he thought the defects of its system.

The French, nice and exacting in every other affair of life, pride themselves on not giving attention to military details. General Trochu has had the boldness to criticise repeatedly that affected magnanimity that neglects details, and that has often lost the great opportunities of history. He is the reputed author of the remarkable military book I just showed you in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Curiously enough, France has not been fortunate in her recent military traditions. They are those of Algeria, China, Mexico; in every instance (excepting Solferino) that of an inferior and despised enemy easily conquered by that system of attack in which the quality of dash is *the* desideratum; sudden enthusiasm rather than the quiet sedulous confidence of the man behind the machine who is taught the value of position and the virtue of a perfect self-possession.

From St. Landry Parish.

The *Courier* of Opelousas of the 17th instant thus reports upon the health of the parish:

The yellow fever continues its ravages in Washington.

Mrs. Joseph Agnelli died on the 8th.

On the [illegible] day a woman of bad character, name unknown, died also.

On the 9th an Englishman named James Knowles died.

On the 10th a freedman died; also a child of the Mr. Smith, whose death we announced last week.

On the 12th a child of Mr. Henry Millspangh died.

On the 13th Capt. W. W. Foard died; also a blacksmith and a wheelright whose name we did not learn.

On the 14th a Frenchman named Lecoute died, and on the night of the 14th a little boy of Mr. McDaniel's, a tinner, and a man at Susan Krantz's, near Moundville, died.

Since Tuesday last there has been an increase in the number of sick, owing probably to the change of weather which took place on Monday night, and on Wednesday there were over one hundred cases in the town.

There remains in Washington only seventy or eighty persons who have not yet had the fever.

We learn that numbers have been sent for to New Orleans.

Miss Lucile Dejan died at Barry's Landing on the 13th. There are still several sick there.

We know of no other cases of yellow fever elsewhere. Our town is still free from it, and the quarantine is more strictly enforced.

The *Journal*, of Opelousas, of the same date, says:

Up to Wednesday night there had been 130 cases of yellow fever in Washington, and 21 deaths. We understand there have been several new cases and two or three deaths since that time.

At Barry's Landing there are not many cases, owing to the smallness of the population, but the mortality is greater in proportion to the number of cases.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1870.

We have still to report the absence of any change in the Money market. On the street A1 notes secured by first class collaterals are quoted at 1@1½ ₱ cent. ₱ month, and A1 business paper without collaterals at 1¼@1½. Mortgage paper rules at about 10@12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for A1, and 13@15 for second.

Gold opened at 113¾@113⅞, (against 113⅞ at New York), and closed at 113⅞@113⅝, (against 113¾). The sales included $10,000 at 113¾, $4000, $5000 and $10,000 at 113¾, $3000, $3000 and $10,000 at 113⅝, $15,000 at 113⅛@113⅞, and $1500 at 113⅝. Nothing transpired in Silver.

A more active business was transacted in Foreign Exchange at still easier rates for commercial bills. The reported sales of Sterling embraced about £25,000, of which £2500 bill of lading at 123¼; a fair amount at 122⅞@123; £3000 at 123; £5000 at 123¼; £10,000 A1 clear at 123⅜; £1500 A1 clear at 123⅜; £2000 private bankers' sight at 124⅛; £2500 bank at 125, and £1000 bank sight at 111⅝ gold. Sterling may be quoted at 122⅞@123 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124⅛@126 for bank.

Nothing transpired to indicate any change in Domestic Exchange. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ₱ cent. premium, and the sales included $15,000 and $20,000 commercial sight on New York at ¼ premium; $18,000 private bankers' and $25,000 bank at 5-16; $60,000 and $50,000 bank at 5-16, and $5,000 thirty days' sight on New York at ⅛ discount.

Operations in Stocks included 100 Mississippi Valley Navigation (yesterday not reported) at $3 50; 100 and 100 do. at $3 75; 200 at $3 87½; 100 and 400 at $3 75 and 50, and 150 and 100 (regular) at the same, and 100 at $3 25; 300 and 1080 Ship Island Canal (the latter deliverable to-morrow) at 30 cents. We heard also of 5 shares Barbarin Gas Light Co. (new stock) at $100, and other sales of Mississippi Valley Navigation Co., at higher rates than those above quoted. A small amount of Slaughter-House brought $17 and $17 50. Holders were offering to sell at $16 75, but buyers offered only $16 25. On Saturday, not reported, 8 shares N. O. City Railroad sold at $166.

In bonds $18,000 new City Seven ₱ cents sold at [illegible] do. at 72¾, $500 do. at 73½, $10,000 old at 72, and $50,000 City Ten ₱ cents (4 years) at 75; $19,000 Fiscal Agency Certificates (interest August 1st) changed hands at 87@87¾, according to date, and the 7-30s at 74, and sold the former at 85¼@86¼ and the latter at 76.

The business in Warrants included $1500 Metropolitan Police at 85½, and $8000 new State at 75½. Dealers bought State at 74 @74½ for new and sold old Metropolitan Police at 80, and sold the former at 85@75½ for new and 80 for old, and the latter at 80, and the latter at 85@85½.

[illegible] hundred dollars City Treasury Notes sold at 93 per cent. discount, and a smaller amount at 93.

LATER.—No sales were made at the Board of Brokers this evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter-house	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne St. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bonds (I issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Sixes of 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven per cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven per cents (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Fiscal Agency Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Company	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1870. }

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 1100 bales at irregular and easier prices, requiring, however, only a slight modification of our quotations, as follows: Low ordinary 10@11c, ordinary 12@13c, good ordinary 15@15½c, low middling at 16½@16¾c, middling at —@17¼c, strict middling at 17¾@18c, and good middling at —@18¼c.

The market opened with a moderate enquiry, a fair supply and a disposition on the part of factors to meet the demand freely at yesterday's prices. Under these circumstances the sales summed up the amount noted above. With regard to prices the advantage was generally on the side of the buyers. Low middling sold at 16½c and Liverpool middling as low as 16¾. At the same time some buyers reported no falling off from yesterday.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		30,605
Arrived since last statement	778	
Arrived previously	11,598—	12,386
		32,992
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	15,522—	15,522
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		17,382

Receipts proper since last evening 643 bales, against 605 on the corresponding day last year, making the aggregate since Friday evening 4474 bales, against 2343 for the corresponding time last week, and 5300 last year, and since August 31, 10,708 bales against 17,681 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts this morning. A lot of 13 hhds. white clarified Sugar, several days in the shed, sold from first hands at 12½c ₱ lb. We have heard of considerable sales of Cuba Sugar, particulars not yet transpired. Some common Louisiana Plantation Molasses offering in the shed at 30c ₱ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Armadillo, from Louisville, Mary Alice and barges, Thompson Dean and St. Mary's from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—There are large orders here for Cuba, but they cannot be filled owing to the lack of stern freight room for that market. We note a better feeling, more confidence, and a firmer market here today and quote Superfine at $5 12½@5 25; double extra $6 25@6 75, choice $7 25@7 50 ₱ bbl. About 5000 bbls were sold today, of which 350 superfine at $5 12½, 150 double extra at $6 75, 50 treble extra at $6 80, 250 do. at $6 90, 200 choice extra at $7 25, 100 do. at $7 75, 800, 1000 and 1400 bbls treble extra on private terms. Negotiations are pending for about 4000 barrels more.

CORN—Is dull, without any change in prices. Only 1000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 400 yellow mixed at 88c, 100 and 200 white at 90c ₱ bushel.

OATS—Prices appear to have reached their lowest point and the market is firmer to-day. 2500 sacks were sold, of which 500 inferior at 50c, 618 St. Louis at 50c, 400 and 500 at 51c, 100 at 52c, 100 choice at 55c, 500 do. at 56c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Is also firmer to-day, the supplies being light. 200 sacks sold at $1, and 150 [illegible] in lots at $1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and firm. 100 bales [illegible] Western sold at $27, prime common $30; choice $30@$32 ₱ ton.

PORK—Is extremely dull and prices are irregular and lower. None can be given at wholesale. Mess is jobbing at $27 50 and is retailing at $28@28 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON—Is dull and prices are lower. 5 casks shoulders sold at 15c, 2 and 3 casks clear rib sides at 19c, and 10 tierces choice sugar-cured Hams at 25c ₱ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 14¼@15c, clear rib 12¼@15c, clear 19@19½c, ordinary sugar-cured Hams 20c, choice 24@25c ₱ lb.

LARD—Tierces are dull and prices are lower, while kegs are scarce and firm. 4 tierces packers' sold at 17c; 10 do. at 17¼c ₱ lb. Kegs are quoted at 19¼@20c, and 20¼@21c ₱ lb, as in quality and quantity. Large pressed sold at 20½c, and 10 do. at 21c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—The market is bare. It would command 21¼@22¼c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and prices are lower. It is quoted at $4@4 25 ₱ bbl. 25 bbls sold at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice is scarce and in request. Other descriptions are dull and nominal. Choice Western commands 25 [illegible] Goshen 40@45c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—Young Chickens are selling at the landing at $3@4, old $5@6 50 ₱ dozen.

EGGS—Command 28@30c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Is dull at $1@1 25 ₱ gallon.

BEANS—There are no new Beans in market.

EGGPLANTS—Potatoes are dull at $2 75 @3 for St. Louis and $3 75@4 for Ohio ₱ bbl. Apples dull at $3 50@4. Onions $3 50 ₱ bbl. Cabbages, $15@18 ₱ crate. Sourkrout $19@14 ₱ bbl. Beets $2@2 50. Carrots $2@3. Horse Radish $10@12 ₱ bbl.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—122 Texas Beeves, 29 Calves and Yearlings and 160 Hogs.

On hand—72 Texas Beeves, 127 Calves and Yearlings, 198 Hogs and 86 Sheep.

[illegible] on sale—150 Texas Beeves, 112 Calves and Yearlings, 146 Hogs and 26 Sheep.

Texas Beeves, Choice, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, first quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 4th quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, 1st quality, ₱ lb, gross		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, 2d quality, ₱ lb		[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, choice, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, 2d quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, 2d quality, ₱ head		[illegible]	[illegible]

Louisiana Cotton Manufactory.
New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1870.
THESE MILLS will be opened from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., THIS DAY, for the inspection of Stockholders and the public, who are respectfully invited to visit them. sept16 1t

Wanted.
WANTED—A COOK, (either male or female). Apply at 29 Esplanade street. sept8 3t

Crescent City Slaughtering Co. of La.
New Orleans, September 17, 1870.
THE Bank of New Orleans and the New Orleans Insurance Association are now illuminated by the Gas Apparatus of this Company, and the public is respectfully invited to call and examine the light every evening until 10 o'clock. G. CAVAROC, President.

Cooperage—Cooperage.
TO PLANTERS and MERCHANTS—I am prepared to contract for 500 to 1000 new Sugar Hogsheads. I have a large [illegible] of material and plenty of hands to make the same. Also, good shaved up second hand Sugar Hogsheads for sale by
J. J. HERBERT, Cooperage,
sept10 1m 28 Front street, Sugar Landing, N. O.

Wanted,
TO go to Columbus, Ga. Margiots and Violin Players. Good wages paid. Apply to HULL & MALONE, 43 Carondelet street. sept17 1m

Country Merchants and Planters.
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
NO. 81 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
(Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.)
ARE prepared to offer to Merchants and Planters such inducements in HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and at such prices as will not fail to give perfect satisfaction.
300 Double Barrel Guns, at $12, $20, $25 each; 200 Double Barrel Carbines, at $10 each; 300 Rifles, [illegible]; 300 Revolvers at $5 and upwards; 600 [illegible] Handsaws at $12 to 15 per dozen; 100 dozen Trunk saws, at $8 to 12 per dozen; 100 dozen Knives [illegible], 100 dozen Pocket Knives, at $1, $2, $3, 100 Pieces Assorted, $4 [illegible]. Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Hatchets, Files, Scales, [illegible], Shovels, Spades, Fish Hooks and Lines, and every article in the Hardware line.
—Also—
200 McClellan SADDLES at $5 each.
All our Goods are as low as can be purchased for Cash. The Stock is new and well assorted. Give us a favor us with your orders they will be attended to and will endeavor to give satisfaction.
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.
81 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette.

Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO. of this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1870.
P. HERRMANN,
JOS. VIGNES,
JOS. ISRAEL.

Removal.
THE firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO., in liquidation, have removed from 59 Chartres street to 36 Old Levee. sept1 1m

Notice.
WE have this day entered into Copartnership, at No. 42 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, under the name and firm of HERRMANN, VIGNES & ISRAEL, for the transaction of a General Commission Business, also, as Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Wines and Liquors.
P. HERRMANN,
JOS. VIGNES,
JOS. ISRAEL.
New Orleans, September 1, 1870. sept1 1m

THE ORLEANS INFIRMARY,
145 .... Canal Street 145
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
DRS. CHOPPIN, BRICKELL, BEARD AND BRUNS.
[illegible] for the admission of YELLOW FEVER and other patients, at all hours, day and night, [illegible] J. DICKSON BRUNS, M. D., Resident Physician.

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

J. A. D'HEMECOURT. F. DESOULES.
J. A. D'HEMECOURT & CO.
THE undersigned have, this day, formed a copartnership, and will continue the retail business heretofore carried on by the firm of J. A. D'HEMECOURT & CO. at their new store, No. [illegible] Canal street, corner Basin. Having [illegible] their wares, they are prepared to sell at EXTRA LOW PRICES.
J. A. D'HEMECOURT,
F. DESOULES.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS.
We are authorized to announce
HON. EDWIN L. JEWELL
as a CANDIDATE for CONGRESS from the First Congressional District, for the long term, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. aug8 1f

In compliance with the solicitation of friends, I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of CRIMINAL SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans. Election 7th Nov. 1870.
JAMES E. DUNHAM.

To Democratic Voters.
CITIZENS OF FOREIGN BIRTH, who obtained naturalization papers during the months of July, August, September and October, in the year 1868, are informed that they will not be allowed to register on the naturalization papers obtained in those months. In view of this fact, they are respectfully requested to apply at once for new papers, and thus qualify themselves for registering and voting at the November election.
All voters generally are informed that the law requires a NEW REGISTRATION for 1870. None will be allowed to vote on the registration papers obtained in 1868. In view of this fact, let every Democrat go promptly and register. Below will be found a list of the
Offices of Registration:
FIRST WARD—89 Magazine street, between Tchoupitoulas and Melpomene.
SECOND WARD—289 Magazine, between Calliope and Gaiennie streets.
THIRD WARD—129 Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras streets.
FOURTH WARD—Corner Tremé and Conti streets, up stairs.
FIFTH WARD—141 Dauphine, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
SIXTH WARD—Corner of Villeré street and Bayou Road.
SEVENTH WARD—31 Frenchmen, corner of Villeré street.
EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Port and Claude streets.
NINTH WARD—at Louisa, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.
TENTH WARD—175 St. Mary, near Magazine street.
ELEVENTH WARD—366 Magazine street, near Washington street.
TWELFTH WARD—Magazine street, between Napoleon Avenue and Berlin.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Magazine, between Cadiz and Valence streets.
FOURTEENTH WARD—Magazine street, second corner of Chestnut, in Greenville.
ST. L. DUPUIS,
sept8 1f Sec'y Democratic Parish Committee.

Headquarters Democratic Parish Committee,
No. 201 CANAL STREET,
Above Mechanics' Temple of Music.
ALL foreigners favorable to the Democratic Party, who have not yet been naturalized and who are willing to become citizens of the United States, are invited to call at these Headquarters, where they will be furnished with the means of being naturalized free of charge.
P. O. PEYROUX,
sept1m Chairman Naturalization Committee.

State Conservative Press Convention.
IN compliance with the provisions of a "Resolution" passed at a session of the State Conservative Press Convention, held on the 28th of April, [illegible], I hereby announce that a subsequent meeting of said Convention will be held in the city of New Orleans, on TUESDAY the 26th day of September, 1870.
It is all important that every Conservative journal in the State should be represented.
Conservative newspapers throughout the State are respectfully invited to publish this notice.
Per order of [illegible] WARD,
President Press Convention.
J. B. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX, Sec'y.

GETTING MARRIED.
Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness, sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peabody Normal Seminary.
GRADUATES of High Schools, Colleges, or Institutes, Alumnae of the late Normal School, and ladies over 18 years of age, of a liberal English education, who desire a course of professional training in this seminary, for the exercise of the art of teaching, are requested to present, without delay, their credentials, showing their full names, place of education and present residence, and, if any, that they are entitled to instruction, addressed to the undersigned, and left at the office of the New Orleans Bee, or Picayune, or Times, or [illegible], to be forwarded in [illegible] directed to Office Box 62.
ROBT. M. LUSHER,
sept8 In behalf of Board of Trustees.

For the Benefit of the French and German Wounded Soldiers!
A GRAND DRESS BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT will be given at Dauchaud's Pavilion, Lake End, Pontchartrain Railroad, On Saturday Evening, October 1st, 1870, for the benefit of the French and German wounded soldiers.
(Proceeds to be equally divided between the French and German Consuls in this City.)
TICKETS .... $2 00.
MANAGERS:
[illegible list of names]
INVITATION COMMITTEE
Theo. Taquino, J. A. Blaffer.
J. Levy, Wm. [illegible].
J. Tujague.
Tickets can be had at all the music and book stores and of the above managers.
Arrangements have been made with the Company to have the cars running all night.
All those wishing ladies' invitations are requested to apply to the gentlemen composing the Invitation Committee.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.
Francisco Lladó & Co.,
IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK WOOD, 123 and 125 Maiden Lane, corner of Water street, New York.
All kinds of Champagne Corks always on hand at moderate prices.
Houses in Catalonia and Andalusia, Spain. Parties can be supplied direct from Spain, through us if desired.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
[illegible] Poydras street, are prepared to furnish the best PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and PITTSBURG NUT COAL to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Steamboats at lowest market prices.
Also, can now deliver, from Baton Rouge to any point on the coast, best Pittsburg Coal, by boat load.
SPENCER FIELD, JR. WALTER C. BELL.

Field & Bell,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pittsburg, Anthracite and English CANNEL COAL.
Also, ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamships, Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 281 Magazine street, near Poydras.

P. & R. De Vergès,
—DEALERS IN—
ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL,
No. 170 Gravier, and 30 Dauphine Streets.
Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses, supplied at the lowest market prices.

SONIAT RICE MILLS,
PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.
THESE MILLS, having been considerably improved, are now ready to receive Rice and hull the same.
The MILLS are under the superintendence of an experienced foreman engaged for that purpose at Charleston.
The STORES are immense, and the contents of one hundred and twenty barrels per day can be hulled.
No delay, therefore, will be experienced by planters in their work.
Each lot is taken up according to the date on which it was received.
TERMS—Nos. 1 and 2—[illegible] cent per pound; No. 3—[illegible] cent.
For further particulars, apply to
SONIAT BROS.,
Kenner Station, on the Jackson Railroad,
or to DUPRE, REINE & CO.,
No. 21 Peter street.

For Rent.
FROM the 1st of October, houses Nos. 87½ and 89 Barracks street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, each suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 54 Esplanade street.

For Rent.
FROM the first of October, the HOUSE situated at the south-east corner of Kerlerec and Dauphine streets, the square from the line of the Rampart and Esplanade Road Cars. Apply to C. DUFOUR, No. 79 Bienville street.

To Rent.
THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at the northwest corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets, with gas fixtures, bath room, etc., the whole in perfect order. Apply to C. Dufour, No. 79 Bienville street.

The Imperishable Perfume!
As a rule, the perfume now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water!
Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
(BAYOU BRIDGE,)
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars.
OWING to the great want experienced in the city of a respectable Family Garden for recreation and enjoyment, and through the inducements of numerous solicitations, arranged to open this beautiful place, as a Public Resort for families and parties, with all the accommodations that can be desired; and it is and will be the finest and most beautiful place of its kind now existing in the South. A band of accomplished musicians lately arrived from Europe, will discourse sweet music on the evenings advertised.
For Pic-Nics, or any Associations who wish the use of the place for a day or a few days [illegible] the most liberal arrangements will be entered into.
GEO. SMITH, Proprietor.

Chandler's New Orleans Directory
FOR 1871.
CONFIDENT that I issued correct [illegible] directory of the city last year, and grateful for the liberal support then extended to me, I shall recommence soliciting for subscriptions and advertisements on the 1st of September. A liberal support is asked from the community and will be given by the forthcoming Directory.
I shall solicit in person. Do not be deceived by persons representing that they solicit for me.
R. E. CHANDLER,
Lock Box 42, Postoffice,
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1870.

Office Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,
80 CAMP STREET.
New Orleans July 5th, 1870.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish their Fourth Annual Statement.
Amount of premiums from July 1st, 1869, to June 30th, 1870, viz:

Fire Premiums		$ 46,573 65
Marine Premiums		[illegible]
River Premiums		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Unterminated premiums, July 1st, 1869		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Reserved for Premiums unterminated July 1st, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
LOSSES PAID DURING THE SAME PERIOD, VIZ:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Rebate	[illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	[illegible]	
Reinsurance and Expenses, less Discount, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]
ASSETS:		
Stock Notes		[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgage		[illegible]
Loaned on Pledge		[illegible]
Bills Receivable		14,776 15
Bank and other Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Office Furniture, &c.		[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection		[illegible]
Cash		[illegible]
Total Assets		[illegible]

The above is a true transcript from the Books of the Company. E. BIGNEY, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Vice President.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Fifth day of July, 1870. EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty Dollars per Share to be credited to the unpaid Stock account.
E. BIGNEY, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Vice President,
Acting Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
E. Bigney, T. M. Simmons,
T. Prudhomme, E. Newman,
H. S. Stanley, James Byrnes,
C. M. Soria, Thomas Gilmore,
Geo. W. Mandon, R. J. West,
E. L. Mann, J. D. Grieff,
William Von Phul, H. P. Janvier,
Alexander Marks, John Kerr,
John Patton, C. E. Slocum,
S. M. Boyd.

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

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Childers Creek, Paris, Kentucky, "Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the finest appearance. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.
Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.
FOR SALE, ALSO,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.
Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, Hides, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Bale Rope, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by
COOK, DOLBONDE & CO.,
50 MAGAZINE,
augt 6m New Orleans, La.

GREGORY & DAVIS,
No. 1 1-2 Carondelet Street,
(Second door from Canal.)
GENERAL SEWING MACHINE AGENTS
And Dealers in
Machine Attachments, Needles, Cotton and Silk Threads,
—And—
Every Variety of Staple and Fancy Knit Goods,
Have just received from New York a fine assortment of
COLORED SILKS, THREADS BRAIDS AND BINDINGS,
Which they offer at reduced rates. The Ladies would do well to give them a call.
Will be prepared to repair all descriptions of
SEWING MACHINES
with dispatch.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. } Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all Diseases incident to Infants and Children. } Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. } Price, 25 Cents.
It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

JOSEPH GRAFF,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
No. 37 Hospital Street,
Between Chartres and Old Levee Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE
Medical Adviser.
BY DR. REEIN THOMPSON,
OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
Author of "Thompson on Fever," etc.
A FULL and Plain Treatise on the Laws of Health and Disease, and the theory and practice of Medicine, especially adapted for family use. As a household medical work it has no rival. It is endorsed by the most eminent physicians in the country, North, South, East and West. Its clearness and reliability are three pinned beyond question.
This work is needed in every household. It is sound economy for every intelligent family to buy it. No book offers greater inducements to agents.
Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials, to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 and 276 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

City Taxes.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Assessments,
City Hall, Room No. 13,
August 16, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE with Section Seven, City Ordinance No. Seventy-one, Administration series, notice is hereby given that the assessment of real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1870 is now complete, and will be open for inspection and correction at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 13, City Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), during thirty days, from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of overcharges or inadequate assessments will be considered.
H. BONZANO,
Administrator of Assessments.

M. ELIE,
16 .... ROYAL STREET 16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. It is the most thorough cure for the sufferings of the most inveterate Piles that flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.
Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

G. L. FEVRE,
145 .... ROYAL STREET 145
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Receives by every steamer from Europe and New York, a large stock of Calf Skins, French and Morocco Kid, Serge, Satin, Bootlegs, Bindings, Terry Cotton, Gaiters, Boot and Shoe Trimmings.
Also, Standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

J. Bentemps,
DYER AND SCOURER,
[illegible] Poydras Street [illegible]
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, [illegible] in Bourbon street, New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. GEO. W. NORTON
SHERMAN .... Capt. H. S. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS ... Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
MISSISSIPPI,
W. P. HENRY, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow 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
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 36 Common street.
The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.
The Steamship
SHERMAN,
H. S. QUICK, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Wednesday, September 28, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
Bills of Lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow 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
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 36 Common street.

For New York.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
GAGER, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 8 P. M.
PASSAGE .... $50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
sept1y 8 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
ALL CHANGED ROUTE!
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, without change. The 7 A. M. train makes close connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Custom to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4:30 P. M. train makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Custom the Great Northern Mail
Time to New York—[illegible] hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run through to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train South arrives at N. O. .... 9:45 A. M.
Mail Train .... 11:45 A. M.
Ticket Office, Calveston—Iron Building.
Ticket Office, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, T. S. WILLIAMS,
Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
E. D. MOREY, J. R. MOREY,
G. T. A. M. C. R. R. G. T. A. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
ALL CHANGED ROUTE!
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans Western Louisiana and Texas.
The Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY at 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving ALGIERS at 8 A. M.
Freight for the road or Landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.
On Sundays a steam train will leave the New Depot at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Lafourche and Lockport, for Belanger Canal, and for Houma, will be transported at through schedule rates.
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE.
On and after May 1st, 1870, the trains will leave either end of the road every hour. First train from the Lake at 6 o'clock A. M., and from the city at 6 o'clock A. M. Last train from the Lake at 9 o'clock P. M., and from the city at 8 o'clock P. M. On Sundays, the train from Lake going only to Old Depot.
Steam trains will leave the New Depot on SUNDAYS, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning, at 6 o'clock A. M. and the Lake one hour after the steam trains.
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor before departure of train.
Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.
G. PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLIOD, Dentist, respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all should enjoy the benefits of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to make a Superior Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at the above very low price. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations performed in the most skillful manner, at moderate rates. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at Dr. Dupre, No. [illegible], [illegible] Bienville street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 129 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

Dr. C. Blancke,
436 & 438 St. Charles st. 436 & 438
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered material. The Aluminium Base are far superior to those of Gold and Silver in regard to comfort and durability, being lighter, cleaner, and more conforming to the mouth.

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