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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1870.

THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

It is indisputable that for many of the evils of which the citizens of Louisiana to-day complain, they are themselves to blame. In a Republican Government it is essential that every citizen capable of comprehending the laws and principles under which he lives, should fully participate in their administration, and he is guilty of moral treason to his neighbors, who refuses to unite with them in acts which have for their object the public welfare and the perpetuation of our institutions. No one is excusable, whatever the pretence, who has it in his power to contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the community, and yet shrinks from its exercise. It is a duty, for instance, to vote at every election for public officers, and it is a crime to fail in doing so unless such a failure be due to providential circumstances. It is the duty of every good citizen, while tried by jury in the law of the land, to perform that service unless prevented by an overruling [illegible]. And it is neither more nor less than a crime to evade it. These are duties which should be religiously observed at all times and in all conditions of the body politic but more particularly is it incumbent upon us when bad men have obtained possession of the Government. Such is our condition in Louisiana to-day. The question is now presented to every citizen of this Commonwealth: Shall bad men continue to rule over us, or shall we avail ourselves of the laws to put a period to their misrule? This is not a question of *ability*, but simply [illegible]. Our ability to banish these [illegible] from power is unquestionable. Arithmetic settles that. But if we are not disposed to *exert* the power which we possess, we have no right to complain of the continuance of misgovernment, and we well deserve to suffer evils much greater than those which now so heavily [illegible] us. If our law makers impose [illegible] burdens upon us, burdens under which we stagger, it is for us to send them into the retirement of private life. They are our servants and not our [illegible], but we cannot change our [illegible] by only complaining of the legislation to which they subject us. We can certainly bring about an improvement in the government by washing our hands [illegible] therein. Yet that has been the conduct of many of our citizens who ought to have set a better [illegible].

[illegible] approaches when an opportunity [illegible] given to the voters of Louisiana [illegible] and peacefully to revolutionize their government and bring back [illegible] of principle and honesty among [illegible] to enable them to exercise this right [illegible], it is necessary they should [illegible] themselves as voters. We are [illegible], however, that many citizens are [illegible] to qualify themselves, some [illegible] one reason and some another. [illegible] they will think better of it. [illegible] pleasant operation it is true to [illegible] attendance upon Radical officers [illegible] throw every obstacle in the way of voters who are not of their faith, [illegible] there is no other way of attaining [illegible] object than by submitting to [illegible] annoyances. In this connection [illegible] the attention of our readers to the [illegible] of the Democratic State Central [illegible] on the subject of registration [illegible] the remedies which have been pro[illegible] for the misconduct of registering [illegible], published in our columns to-day. [illegible] all needful information as to [illegible] course open to voters to pursue when [illegible] officers throw obstacles in the way of [illegible]stration. Let us see what virtue [illegible] in these laws, by invoking them [illegible] we find them violated, and let [illegible] stand up manfully for our rights.

NEW MOLASSES.—Messrs. Von Phul & [illegible] received, yesterday, per steamer [illegible] Able, from the Hollywood Plantation, 20 barrels new molasses the first of [illegible] year's crop.

[illegible] have for the past eight months carried one of the $12 Oroide Gold Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, found the total variation in its time [illegible] half minute, 30 seconds, and it retains the same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several of our men have used them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.
HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

[illegible] $12 Lever Watch, No. 1780, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with a total variation in time of only 20 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.
JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870. 3m

[illegible] GRAND SURPRISE.—The gray-haired [illegible] hardly believe their eyes when they [illegible] their whitened locks restored to their [illegible] beauty by a clear and transparent [illegible]. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the article in question, free from any sediment. [illegible] by all druggists and fancy goods [illegible].

[illegible] Mrs. Whitcomb's [illegible] Syrup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low [illegible] 25 cents.

WAR ITEMS.

[From the Western Papers.]

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

[illegible], Oct. 4.—A special envoy has been dispatched to Wilhelmshohe, instructed [illegible] verbal message only. A strong [illegible] prevails that the Emperor and Ba[illegible] contemplate offering terms to Prussia. If Prussians connived at the

Escape of Bourbaki

[illegible] object was to promote such result in [illegible] the difficulty of treating with the [illegible] government.

Official Prussian Communication.

The following "communicated" note has [illegible] sent round the press of Rheims by [illegible] Prussian authorities, dated September [illegible]:

[illegible] journals which appear in this city [illegible] published the proclamation of the [illegible] and the decrees emanating from [illegible] power instituted at Paris. The [illegible] being occupied by German troops, [illegible] attitude of the public organ might [illegible] to the idea that they express an [illegible] inspired or authorized by the [illegible] government. [illegible] is not at all the case. In permitting them to publish their opinions [illegible] the liberty of the press as it does [illegible] own country. But at present it has [illegible] recognized any other government in [illegible] than that of the Emperor Napoleon [illegible] in its eyes the Imperial govern[illegible] is the sole, until further orders, [illegible] is authorized to enter into negotiations [illegible] of a national character. [illegible] should be added that a rumor [illegible] of a mediation under [illegible] by nearly all of the foreign powers [illegible] report is unfounded. None of them [illegible] to have attempted to intervene, and [illegible] probability exists that any negotiation should be commenced, for it would [illegible] no chance of success so long as the [illegible] of arrangement shall not have been [illegible] with Germany, and until France [illegible] have a Government recognized by [illegible] country, and which may be considered [illegible] acting in the name of the nation. [illegible] German allies, whose objects is not [illegible] would not reject a serious desire of [illegible] country to conclude peace. The question [illegible] that case would be to know with [illegible] a treaty could be arranged. The [illegible] could enter into negotiations [illegible] the Emperor Napoleon, whose government is the sole one hitherto recognized, or with the Regency instituted by [illegible] might enter into communication [illegible] Marshal Bazaine, who holds his [illegible] from his Majesty. [illegible] possibility exists of comprehending [illegible] what title the Germans could treat [illegible] executive which, down to the [illegible] only represents a part of the Left [illegible] Legislative Body.

[illegible] QUESTION.—Whether brute force is [illegible] and most rational method of [illegible] the justice of a moral question? [illegible] with disgust at our grandfathers [illegible] referred the defense of a wo[illegible] honor, or a property claim, or a [illegible] truth to the decision of a single [illegible]. In our enlightenment we have [illegible] with the pistol and duello [illegible] have our national questions of [illegible] wrong left to the arbitrament [illegible] sense and justice, as represented [illegible] conference of the wisest and [illegible] among these people, but [illegible] brute force of masses of men. [illegible] is the way you decided the late war [illegible] country—by brute force.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—This popular place of amusement was again filled last night with a highly delighted audience. The new attraction, "Sinbad, the Sailor," was continuously applauded. The "Il Bacio" waltz ballet in this performance is as beautiful as we have ever witnessed. This ballet alone is worth a visit to the Academy. To-day, noon, the usual matinee will take place. To-night a highly pleasing programme.

Too Transparent.—In our issue yesterday we alluded to the heavy tax to which the city was subjected to annually by the confinement of the scum of the community, daily arrested, to the Parish Prison instead of the Workhouse, entailing thereby a heavy expense to the city. The influences governing are too transparent to be concealed, and we are glad to see the *Times* endorses our protest in the following pertinent remarks:

"How is it that the felonious hordes who throng the city are not sent to the workhouse and kept industriously at work? The idea of supporting them in idleness in the Parish Prison, at an enormous expense to the honest and fair dealing, is neither [illegible] nor just. Every offender should be taught that "the way of the transgressor is hard," as well in fact as in theory. There is no humanity in supporting loafers in idleness, who are abundantly able to labor for a living. We must cast aside all foolish sentimentality concerning amiable burglars, those Jack Sheppards of society, who do their midnight spiriting with such grace and skill. The Recorders should keep the Workhouse filled, and the City Administrators should see to it that the inmates should be kept so employed as to make the institution at least self-sustaining."

The Cry is Still They Come—More City Bonds—Is it Enamoring or Pillage?—Thursday evening, about 4½ o'clock, one of those *coup d'état* gatherings for which the present City Council has more than once been distinguished occurred in the City Hall. On this occasion Mesdames Flanders, Delassize and Pierce were stationed in the capacity of midwives to attend the *accouchement* of Madame West. These quietly-fussy and good-natured females were duly on hand, and witnessed without any agitation the travail of the sorely afflicted Madame West. The issue of this travail was an ordinance, of which the following is the skeleton:

"That for the payment of improvements now being done on the wharves, the city issue bonds to the amount of $250,000 in denominations severally of $500 and $1000, payable in ten years from December 1st, 1870, bearing interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—this interest payable on the first of June and January of every year. To meet this interest and the principal of the bonds at maturity, the receipts of wharfage and levee dues are pledged, and Madame Walton, as the Finance Midwife, is instructed to reserve semi-annually, until the principal and interest are paid, a sum sufficient to meet the interest due at the date of its creation, and ten per centum of the whole debt in addition, to be regarded as a sinking fund to be applied to the extinguishment of the principal of said bonds at the maturity thereof. To further secure these payments, it is required of Administrator Walton to apply the money so reserved to the extinction of the interest and to the purchase or payment of said bonds; provided, however, such purchases shall be made by sealed proposals after ten days' notice."

This ordinance was duly christened, the midwives standing sponsors, and it is now a living, breathing municipal offspring—having been ushered into the world within marble halls, with all the pantomimic gesticulation, inarticulate whisperings, and velvet-footed, cat-like tread, which attends the *advent* of an expectant dynasty to the heir apparent.

Hereafter, when these *coup d'état* gatherings of the municipal midwives occur, our readers would be pleased to receive from the circumstantially consequential Secretary of the proceedings, courtesy equal to that shown to other city journals. If he is a *conjurer*, and already paraded out, we would suggest to Midwife Flanders to be gone like Alexander, and spread his [illegible] farther.

Nomination of [illegible] Representatives.—Samuel Bard and V. Ad Rey, who were nominated on the Democratic ticket as candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, from the First Representative District, having declined the nomination, Messrs. Frank Wheaton and Paul Howard have been nominated in their stead. The nominations, as far as we can learn, give general satisfaction.

Custom-House Republican Convention.—This mongrel body continued their meeting yesterday at the Dourteche Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

Rev. Mr. Satchel, President, being absent, the Rev. J. Fisk was called to the chair. He offered a prayer on behalf of the delinquencies of the members of that body.

Mr. Rodriguez moved that none but the delegates from the city of New Orleans shall vote on the municipal nominations.

The roll was called to ascertain how many of these delegates were present.

There were fifty-two delegates from the city of New Orleans, forty-two of which answered to their names.

The nomination for municipal offices was then announced.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson and A. P. Dumas, colored, were proposed for Mayor.

The nominations for Mayor were then closed.

A motion to nominate by a majority vote was adopted.

A motion to vote by ballot was also carried.

Messrs. C. F. Glaudin and Dr. Boyer were elected tellers.

At the first ballot each candidate received 30 votes, 60 votes being cast.

At the second ballot there were 43 votes, of which Mr. J. H. Wilson received 20 and Mr. A. P. Dumas 23 votes.

A. P. Dumas, colored, was declared elected and the election declared to be unanimous.

After a recess the following ticket was endorsed by the Convention: S. S. Cassenave, colored, Administrator of Assessments; F. C. Mahan, Administrator of Commerce; C. S. Sauvinet, colored, Civil Sheriff; J. J. Massicot, Criminal Sheriff.

The Convention then adjourned to meet to-day, at 10 o'clock, at the office of A. M. Walsh, on Common street.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the report of interments from the various cemeteries of the city for the twenty-four hours ending Thursday at 6 P. M. It will be seen that a majority of deaths from yellow fever are confined to public hospitals:

Atrophia, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; consumption, 2; debility adult, 1; fevers: congestive, 1; pernicious, 2; intermittent, 1; yellow, 15; hemorrhage, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1; insanity, 1; meningitis, 1; paralysis, 1; pneumonia, 1; still born, 3; teething, 1; not stated, 1. Total 40. Number interred from public institutions, 13; on certificate of coroners, 2.

The following died of yellow fever:
Catherine Oal, Victory street, aged 28 years, native of Germany.
F. Schroeder, Tchoupitoulas street, 25 years, Germany.
Emile Vaudin Bour, 68 St. Philip street, 22 years, New Orleans.
Dussel de Frederic, French Asylum, 18 years, France.
François Morin, Hôtel Dieu, 23 years, France.
George Kolinger, Hôtel Dieu, 32 years, France.
Robert Duncan, Charity Hospital, 28 years, Scotland.
James Hart, Charity Hospital, 22 years, Ireland.
William Stover, Charity Hospital, 18 years, Germany.
Alexander Smith, Charity Hospital, 38 years, Denmark.
Charles Todd, Charity Hospital, 30 years, Ireland.
Fred Castell, Charity Hospital, 36 years, France.
Diava Pinden, Charity Hospital, 40 years, France.
Louis Boscon, Charity Hospital, 30 years, France.
George Speaker, Charity Hospital, 33 years, Germany.

The Stabbing Case.—On the 29th of September, a man by the name of Donnelly stabbed and killed, on Laurent street, in the Fourth District, a man named Kelly. Yesterday Donnelly and his wife and son [illegible] were arraigned before Recorder Weber, and after a thorough investigation of the testimony, were all committed, without privilege of bail, for trial before the Criminal Court.

Robbery.—Thursday night, about nine o'clock, the residence of Dr. Mercer, on [illegible] street, was feloniously entered by some unknown thief and $50 stolen; also, city bonds of $5 each, Nos. 1015, [illegible] and 1020.

Shooting Affair.—Last night about 11 o'clock, a shooting affair occurred on the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, in which a man by the name of Thomas Mullen was shot through the wrist of the right arm by a man named John McCormack, with a small self-cocking revolving pistol. The wounded man was taken to the Charity Hospital, and the man who did the shooting was locked up at the Lafayette street station. It is claimed that McCormack and his friends state that the shooting was accidental, and in proof of this McCormack shed tears while telling his story to the very polite and gentle [illegible] at the First Precinct.

Burglary.—The residence of C. H. Pollard, on Magazine street, near Enterpe, was burglariously entered Thursday night and robbed of a number of articles of value. The family were temporarily away and the robbery is supposed to have been committed by idle negroes about the place.

Accident.—A little boy named James Kennedy was thrown from a horse yesterday morning at the corner of Felicity Road and Magazine street and dangerously injured.

Counter Charges.—Mr. Murphy, residing at 402 St. Ann street, yesterday had P. B. McLaughlin arrested on a charge of assault and battery. Mr. Murphy is 70 years old, and is said to have been fearfully beaten. McLaughlin, when arrested, made an affidavit against Murphy, charging him with stabbing him with a fork.

Philadelphia is having a very lively time over an attempt at false registration. Strong partisan papers are all but speechless at the enormity.

That will apply to New Orleans equally well.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Position of the Prussians Around Paris.

The Bombardment will Commence When Arrangements are Perfected.

Mulhouse Evacuated by the Prussians.

Prussians Driven from Joinville and Toury.

Capitulation of Gen. Ulrich Approved by the Government.

HOME NEWS.

Gen. Lee's Health Improving.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Oct. 7.—Gen. De la Motterouge, Commander of the Army of the Loire, has arrived here.

Great quantities of arms and stores are arriving from all quarters.

A decree from the War Office regulates the formation of military courts and repeals all enactments since March, 1859.

Tours, Oct. 7.—Such telegrams as have been received show steady advances by the Prussians, invading east and south-east of France on the march to Lyons.

The journals say there is a general rising in the Vosges. No regular troops there, but the old men are around. The Francs-tireurs are in all the passes, and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harrass night and day, stopping their convoys and cutting communication and roads.

A circular from the Ministry enjoins Generals to at once prepare for the organization of courts martial to ensure discipline.

Tours, Oct. 7.—Gen Cambriels reports to the Minister of War, from Epinal 6th, that the enemy are all going towards New Brisach; skirmishing there on the previous day, but without serious result. The villages about Epinal are filled with troops. A combat took place yesterday between Laon and Bruyeres, against 5000 to 10,000 Prussians supported by artillery. The French troops supported by the National Guards held their position.

A dispatch from Luteux shows great enthusiasm on the part of the Garde Mobile, who are rising *en masse* to resist Prussian requisitions.

Tours, Oct. 7.—The Pontifical forces, 5000 strong, arrived to-day and enter the French service.

Tours, Oct. 7.—The capitulation of Gen. Ulrich is approved by the Government here. Ulrich is in full accord with the Government.

Rouen, Oct. 7, via *Tours*, Oct. 7.—The Prussians at Gisors have been repulsed by the National Guards. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gisors of 5000 men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted, and also to the eastward.

Turin via Tours, Oct. 7.—It is creditably reported that the Italian Government have taken the initiative for declaring that they have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

Vendome, Oct. 6—6 P. M.—The Prussians have been driven from Janville, Toury and neighboring villages in the Department of Eure et Loire. The road between Vendome and Toury is thronged with Nationals. Much enthusiasm exists in this part of France.

Montarges, Oct. 7.—The Prussian post at Etandara comprising *three* men have all been killed by the Turcos.

London, Oct. 7.—The Prussian guard is north of Paris, between the Canal de L'Ourcq and the North Railway. The 4th corps is on its right, and the twelfth corps on its left. The task of diverting the waters of the Canal de L'Ourcq is entrusted to the pioneers of the Prussian Guard. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris, and the object is to cut off the supply of water from the besieged.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will commence from all the batteries simultaneously, the moment arrangements are perfected.

Belfort, Schlestadt and New Breisach are to be attacked immediately.

The captors of Toul have been entrusted with the capture of Soissons.

The Prussians have secured the provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardie without finding the new French levees.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse and are marching towards Altkirch.

London, Oct. 7.—A dreadful earthquake occurred in Colobra. Many lives were lost, and several villages entirely destroyed.

Gen. La Marmora leaves Florence for Rome on Monday.

London, Oct. 7.—The Germans occupy in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the Department of Eure. The Prussians were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the National Guards.

London, Oct. 7.—Gen. Bourbaki has been allowed to re-enter Metz; orders to that effect were given by King William before Bourbaki left on his fruitless errand to England.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is here.

The French prisoners have been removed from Beverlac, and intrenched in a camp formerly occupied by the militia at Antwerp.

The remains of Paul de Cassignac have been interred at Cassel.

London, Oct. 7.—The Androssan, Scotland, light has been changed to a flashing white light showing every 20 minutes.

London, Oct. 7.—Both the *Cologne Gazette* and *Independance Belge* assert there is complete underground communication to Paris and Tours.

The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are disposed to press the siege of Paris.

Epernon has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 3000 at Rambouillet.

The French say the enemy's cavalry near Tours numbered 1500 and not 5000 as at first reported.

A dispatch from Bonneval, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, dated Thursday evening, the 6th, says: "The enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours and are apparently falling back on Etampes."

The great gun for Fort de Ivry, on the south of Paris is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is 8 kilometres and it requires 35 kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

Gen. Brianchitsck has been appointed Military Governor at Versailles.

The Bavarians about Bitsche, which place they are besieging, occupy wooden huts instead of tents.

Brussels, Oct. 7.—There are symptoms of a revolt among the prisoners at Beverloo. Belgian rifles have been sent there as a precautionary measure.

Brussels, Oct. 7.—The *Belgian Echo* says: There is great activity everywhere to protect the frontier. The siege of Mezieres and Racroy, near the border, is supposed to be the motive of these preparations.

Rome, Oct. 7.—The Jesuits are leaving the city.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 7.—The journals to-day repeat the statement that Gen. Ignatiff's visit to Odessa was personal, and not political.

Vienna, Oct. 7.—The supplementary estimate of the War Minister aggregates 52,000,000 florins.

Neumayer, the leader of the workingmen, has been sentenced to five months imprisonment for inciting revolt.

Honolulu, Sept. 27.—The Queen-dowager, relict of Kamehameha the 3d, died here on the 20th inst.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 7.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent writing from Berlin under date of the 6th, says: The following circular from Bismarck dated *Ferrieres*, Oct. 1st.—From reports in the public journals it appears that the delegation of the French government in Tours have officially announced that the undersigned had declared to M. Favre that Prussia would continue the war to reduce France to the position of a power of second rank. Although such expressions would only be intended to influence a circle unacquainted with the language used in international negotiation, and ignorant of the Geography of France, still the circumstance that this official announcement bears the signature of Messrs. Cremieux, Glois, Bizoire and Fourichon—gentlemen belonging to the Government of a great European power, induces me to request your excellency to put it in the proper light in your official intercourse.

In my interview with M. Favre, the question of the condition of peace was not formally considered. At his repeated request I communicated to the French Minister in general outlines the same views which formed the principal topic of the circular dated, Meaux, September 16th.

Demands exceeding those therein contained have never yet in any way been made by me. The cession of Strasburg and Metz, which we seek in territorial connection, implies a reduction of the French territory, equal in area to the increases through Savoy and Nice, the population of which provinces, obtained from Italy, was about 750,000. When it is considered that France, according to the census of 1866 numbers 38,000,000 of inhabitants with Algiers, and 42,000,000 with Algiers, who is now furnishing an essential part of the French war forces, it is palpable that a decrease of 750,000 changes nothing in the importance of France as against foreign countries, which will leave to this great Empire the same elements of power, possession whereof in the Oriental and Italian war enabled it to exercise so decisive an influence on the destinies of Europe. These few points will suffice to successfully oppose the logic of events.

To the exaggeration of the proclamation of the 24th of last month, I would add that in my communication with M. Favre, I expressly directed attention to these views, and I need not assure your Excellency that I refrain from every offensive allusion to the consequences of the present war for the future position of France as a great power of the world.

(Signed) BISMARCK.

New York, Oct. 7.—*Times'* special:

London, Oct. 7.—Letters from Paris, dated Oct. 3, state that the Socialists' opposition is still at work and growing. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who left Paris, for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of the property of all accomplices in the Bonapartist usurpation. The Government has been weak enough to yield some cases. The question of food begins to be serious, already the club men are urging the people on, saying the provisions belong to the people and Paris had no right to take them. 5000 cows and 5000 sheep are killed daily, which is perhaps enough for all if a just distribution was made, but unfortunately many buy best in quality and quantity and little or none is left for the poor. Groceries have been closed by the people for raising prices. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat.

Charcoal and wood have nearly failed which is a serious thing for the people. Still the city may hold out some weeks longer without much suffering from famine if the proper organization is made. The Government has fixed the price of meat and made requisition for all flour and wheat in the city. Dr. Swinburne describes the wounds of the needle gun as terrible. The balls are of a larger size than any other used by contending armies.

Our Rome correspondent, under date of the 5th, describes the scenes attendant upon the vote of the plebiscite. He says he visited most of the polling places during the day, and can give evidence as an eye-witness that a better and fairer plan than that adopted by the Municipal Council could not be desired. Every class of the population voted except the priests and those associated with them. At one polling place an object of particular curiosity and applause was a monk with his capuchin habit decorated with the national colors going with the rest to deposit his vote for liberty. He was the sole representative wearing the livery of religion and church. I have seen the Carnival in its best days, but I never witnessed in Rome a scene displaying such wild hilarity and spontaneous joy.

The material damage done in the city by the Italian assault was that done to the walls at Porta Pia, the scalra and gate and windows of the palace of La Tran. The Brazilian buildings and the covering of the Scala Santa received no injuries. The large Villa Bonaparte was blinded by flying missiles which entered the roof. The process of changing the names of the streets has been begun, and Papal arms are fast disappearing from the public buildings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The President has assured a delegation from the Irish Republic that Gen. O'Neill and his companions, now imprisoned for a violation of the neutrality laws in the recent demonstrations on Canada, will be released very soon.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The route is now open to Charlottesville and the University of Virginia on all the roads recently flooded. Transfers are made where bridges have been swept away.

In a case where, during the late war, a person purchased real estate, being at the time of the purchase engaged in actual hostilities against the Government, and in order to avoid confiscation, caused the property to be conveyed to his father-in-law, who was not an open hostility to the Government, and the latter when it was ascertained the lands would not be confiscated, reconveyed to his son-in-law without valuation or consideration, Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that such a conveyance confers a taxable succession on the son-in-law; that the rule of the law is, that "when the parties are equally wrong the condition of the possessor is the better" applies, and, under all the circumstances, the conveyance confers upon the grantee a succession under section 132, act of June 30th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 7.—A large number of French emigrants, many of whom are Imperialists, arrived on the steamer St. Laurent.

The eastward bound express train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran off the track at Dover, N. J. The conductor, fireman and one person badly hurt.

There has been no new cases of yellow fever reported for the past two days.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—A Committee on Education has been appointed and will report at the next meeting.

A committee has been appointed to present the Southern railroad resolutions to Congress.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 7.—A heavy north-east storm prevails here.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—A review of the commerce of San Francisco for the past nine months shows the following: Foreign imports, exclusive of duties and freight charges, $12,000,000; free goods $8,545,000. The demand for gold for duties amounted to $6,180,000.

Internal revenue receipts in the San Francisco district were $2,007,000.

The number of marine arrivals from outside ports was 2809, with a tonnage of 793,000. The exports amounted to $11,598,000, of which $4,473,000 were wheat; $8,780,000 flour, and $1,473,000 wool. The exports of treasure were $25,725,000.

The coinage of the Branch Mint amounted to $14,839,000.

The number of passenger arrivals was 40,800, and the departures 26,600.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7.—Wm. Stinson, colored, who committed a rape on an aged white woman in this county, some time ago, was sentenced to-day by the Superior Court to be hung on the 4th of November. The jury was composed entirely of colored men.

Lexington, Va., Oct. 7.—Gen. R. E. Lee continues to improve. He is able to sit up in a chair, and it is confidently expected he will be able to move about shortly.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The most worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons closed their annual communication last evening. The following by-laws which were adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1845 were repealed at this session by a vote of 550 to 50 after a sharp and exciting but good natured debate.

Section 81.—All subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negroes or mulattoes as visitors or otherwise under any circumstances whatever.

Sect. 82.—If any lodge in this jurisdiction violates this expressed will of this Grand Lodge it shall be the duty of the most worshipful Grand Master of the State to at once arrest its charter.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Advices from Sidney, Australia, to the 1st of Sept., have been received. There had been a great flood in the interior of the country, causing delay in wool clipping.

Several new gold fields had been discovered. The prospect of the wheat crop is poor, excepting in South Australia.

The Government of Victoria refused to subsidize a steamship company to California, or to allow letters for England to be sent that way.

(Tribune's Special.)

London, Oct. 7.—Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people, which appeared in the official journal of Saturday last. He says the siege of Paris is a monstrous phenomenon which will be the scandal of history. Civilization is a prisoner in Paris. The King of Prussia is the Attila of the 19th century. He appeals to the English people, but not for pity, for Republican France has the right to the sympathies of all. He then describes the war, which he says is Pan-Germanism gone mad. Prussia ought to have stopped the war after the capitulation of Sedan, when the empire had disappeared and the republic proclaimed. He quotes from an article in the *Daily News*, of September 7th, saying that the Republican party is in no wise responsible for the present war, etc., etc.

He dares any one to deny that since Sept. 4th their party has represented the aspirations and genius of France. It is not true that the French nation has this terrible conflict upon its conscience. The King of Prussia is a desperate gambler but the bloody game of battle may turn against him. Blanc concludes:

If the English people understand that our course is that of the whole world, being that of justice it is for it to act—to ponder on what concerns it. In consequence of leaving their right of conquest undecided, a nation, which by its indifference now sanctions the saturnalia of force, risks experiencing them and deserves to do so. It is the business of the English people to look to it—ours is to prove to the world that our cause is just, and, this being understood, to die for the right, which never dies, or to conquer with it.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 7—Afternoon.—Red winter wheat 9s 9d. Corn 29s 6d. Pork 107s 6d. Lard 71s 6d. Cotton afloat 294,000, of which 23,000 is American.

London, Oct. 7—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¼.

Liverpool, Oct. 7—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet—Uplands 8¾@8⅞d; Orleans 9d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet. Sales 2000 bales. Uplands 16¾c. Flour—State and Western moderately active; Southern active—Common to fair extra $5 50@6 20. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull, 1@2c lower; 84@85½c. Beef dull. Pork lower, $25 25. Lard firmer, kettle 16@16¼c. Whisky steady. Groceries and Naval Stores firm. Tallow dull, 8¾@9¼c. Freights active; cotton per steam 1¼; wheat per steam 7¾; sail 5¾@6.

New York, Oct. 7—Evening.—Affairs in Wall street are devoid of any interest. Discounts 7@9. Gold opened steady and closed firmer at 113¼.

62s, 112¾; 64s, 111¼; 65s, 111¾; new 110⅝; 67s, unchanged; 68, 110¼; 10-40s, 106½; Tennessees, 62¼; new 60½; Virginias, 63; new 64; Louisianas, 70¼; new 69; Levees, 76¼; 8s, 87; Alabamas, 100; 5s, 71; South Carolinas, 80; new 67.

Memphis, Oct. 7.—Cotton firmer—middling 14¾c. Receipts 1093 bales; exports 680; week's receipts 4347; exports 3987; stock 5989.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 15¾c; sales 545; receipts 218; coastwise 572; total, 720; exports coastwise 140; stock 3133; receipts of the week 2450; exports coastwise 445; sales of the week 1870.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; low middlings 14⅛@15c; sales 100; receipts 850; exports coastwise 378; stock 2502; receipts of the week 3763; exports coastwise 3879; sales of the week 500 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¾c. Sales 500 bales; receipts 2100; exports coastwise 2218; stock 12,078; receipts of the week 12,452; exports coastwise 6418; sales of the week 4500.

Louisville, Oct. 7.—Bagging in light demand at 29@30c. Cotton in good demand; prices advanced; middling 15½c. Flour and Grain unchanged. Tobacco firm. Sales to-day 76 hhds, at $5 75@16 50 for frosted leaf to good sound lugs, and $6 75@13 50 for low to good leaf.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—Cotton steady. Flour steady with moderate demand; extra family $5 75@6. Tobacco firm and demand fair. Sales to-day 82 hhds, at $5 20@6.

Galveston, Oct. 7.—Cotton in moderate demand; prices a shade higher; good ordinary 13c; sales 160 bales; receipts 9; exports coastwise 659; stock 5099; receipts of the week 683; exports coastwise 928; sales of the week 700.

Savannah, Oct. 7.—Cotton active at full prices; middlings 14¾c; sales 1000 bales; receipts 4076; exports coastwise 681; stock 32,930; receipts of the week 22,532; exports to Great Britain 1200, coastwise 5593; sales of the week 7400.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Cotton quiet—middlings 16⅛c; sales 300 bales; receipts 58; stock 5000; receipts of the week 5225; sales of the week 1400.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 7—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.55. Wind north-east, blowing very hard.

Arrived—Ship Nimbus, Kelly, master, 40 days from Hamburg, in ballast, to master.

Bark Solomon, Carter, master, 31 days from Liverpool, with salt, to Jackson & Co.

No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Oct. 7—12 M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind east, blowing strong.

Arrived—Steamship Grand, 11 last night, Morrill, master, from Belize Honduras, to C. H. Hyman & Co.

Bark Waverly, Griffith, master, 63 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo, to Mocker, Knox & Co.

Bark Lincoln, Trott, master, 53 days from Hartlepool, with railroad iron, to order.

Schooner Lizzie Lina, Edon, master, 12 days from Utilla, with fruit, to Joseph Machecca & Co.

Schooner R. B. Locke, Montgomery, master, 7 days from Roatan, with fruit, to G. Grande.

No departures.

Quarantine Station, Oct. 7—12 M.—Arrived and went into quarantine—Steamship Grande, from Belize, Honduras.

The steamship Florida was released and left for the city at 9 o'clock last night.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—The Southern Commercial Convention unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the endowment of the commercial department of Washington College, Virginia.

The Financial Committee's report was adopted, but was afterwards reconsidered.

It favors the repeal of the exceptional treasury contract laws and the amendment of the banking laws.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Wurtemburg suggests economical difficulties to the German Bond.

Bavaria desires the Confederation united by treaties.

London, Oct. 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following by balloon from Paris, dated Monday, October 3: "The demagogues have been defeated in their attempt to disturb the Provisional Government. The Gardes Mobile behave well. Meat is getting scarce."

London, Oct. 7.—Announcing the fall of Strasburg and Toul to the Parisians, Gambetta said: "Falling, they cast a glance toward Paris to affirm unity and durability as a republic; they leave us a legacy, the duty to deliver honor to revenge them."

New York, Oct. 7.—A *Herald* special dated Clermont, says: The Gardes Mobile have no artillery, while every five hundred Germans have a proportionate number of field pieces. The Mobiles are discouraged.

The Prussians will form a second cordon outside of the present one.

Orders from Paris and Tours are to prevent the formation of the second cordon at any cost. Under these instructions a heavy battle is imminent between Rouen and Clermont.

London, Oct. 7.—The French *Journal Officiel* publishes a report that all the Garde Mobile have Chassepots, and that 280,000 muskets, of different kinds, have been distributed among the Garde Nationale, 20,000 to Franc-tireurs, and that the Government has 10,000 weapons on hand.

The report that Garibaldi had left Caprera lacks confirmation.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—The Democratic Nominating Convention, of the Sixth Kentucky District, split, and Judge Arthur and Col. Jones were nominated by the respective wings.

New York, Oct. 7.—Arrived—Steamship St. Laurent from Havre.

London, Oct. 7.—Petrie, formerly Prefect of Police of Paris, publishes a formal repudiation, in the name of the Emperor, of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto.

Versailles, Oct. 6—1:35 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany; nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th, published in the London *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such views to Mallett or to any other person.

BISMARCK.

Troubles of the Radicals.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The principal duties and the most arduous task of the Republican committee here seem to be the vain effort to heal the breaches which have distracted the party organization in many different localities outside of New England. Senator Wilson, the chairman, and Representative Platt, the secretary of the Executive Committee, have both been in conference on that topic, but the eccentricities of aspiring statesmen of the Radical school South have evoked a "world of trouble" and instead of the difficulties subsiding they are on the increase.

Such fellows as Porter in the Richmond district, and other representatives of the party in the South, are thorns in the side of the vigilant committeemen here, who, though they have no fears of the bad effects of their prominence in the party councils in New England, yet feel very tremulous concerning the middle and western States. The Radicals are making no show of performing anything in the future which will be satisfactory to the masses, but waste all their energies, with the assistance of the Treasury authorities, in distributing ponderous tables, showing comparative financial statements, and glorifying the present administration of the Treasury Department in a fulsome manner. They say nothing regarding the probabilities of the passage of such laws by the next Congress as will satisfy the majority of the people; not one word in favor of the emancipation of the white people South from the unconstitutional statutes that now overpower them; and in fine, do very little else excepting the distribution of these one-sided financial exhibits, with letters requesting their friends to cease their bickerings and stand up to the rack, whether they are to be pecuniarily benefitted by it or not. There will be a row in the party if these third-rate politicians who have control in the South refuse to bend to the demands of the more politic leaders here; and, as the advocates of a black man's party in the southern States persistently refuse to obey, the flare-up must soon come.—*World's correspondent.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1870.

We have still to report a tight Money market, but no change in street rates, which continue at 1@1½ ₱ cent. ₱ month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and —@2 for second grade, and —@2 for first class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage notes are quoted at 10@11 ₱ cent ₱ annum for A1, and 12@15 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 112¾@112¾ (against 113 at New York), and closed at 112¾@112⅞ (against 113⅛). The sales included $3000 and $10,000 at 112¾, $10,000 at 112⅝, and $2000, $2000, $3000 and $5000 at 112⅞. Nothing reported in Silver.

Operations in Foreign Exchange showed a fair degree of activity, the business embracing about £32,500 Sterling, of which £1000 and £1000 clear and £2500 bill of lading at 120¼; £4000, £5000 and £5000 bill of lading at 120¼, and £10,000 bill of lading and clear at 121@121¼. We hear also of £4000 bank at 122¼. Sterling may be quoted at 120¼@121 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 122¼@122¾ for bank.

Domestic Exchange opened weaker but stiffened up subsequently. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, one of them, however, still asking par, and the sales included $50,000 bank sight on New York at 3/16 per cent. discount, $10,000 and $10,000 at ⅛, $10,000 private bankers' at 5/16, $5000 commercial and $15,000 and $30,000 private bankers' at ⅛, and $10,000 and $15,000 commercial at 7/16.

In Stocks 310 shares Ship Island Canal sold at —; 12 Bank of New Orleans at $87 50; 40 Hope Insurance Co. (yesterday, not reported) at $92 50, and 700 Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at $3 25.

$1000 and $3000 new City 7 per cent. Bonds changed hands at 74; $9000 do. at 74¼, and $450 (small bonds) at 74¼, and $10,000 Jackson Railroad 2d Mortgage Debt at —.

Nothing transpired in City Certificates. For quotations see list below.

The sales of Warrants included $5000 new State at 73@73¼, $550 Metropolitan Police at 98, and $1200 at 98¼. Dealers bought the former at 72@73¼ and the latter at 97¾—, and sold the former at 73@73¼, and the latter at 98@—.

We note sales of $700 City Treasury Notes at 15¼ ₱ cent. discount, and a smaller amount at 16. Dealers' notes for small sums are 19@19 buying and 16 selling.

We quote:

Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech's' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter-house	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Valley Navigation Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Valley Levee Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Lottery Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loan and Pledge Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne St. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Sixes of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Sixes (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Penitentiary Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Levee Sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Levee Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Five Per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Ten Per Cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Fiscal Agency Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 7-30 Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATER.—In addition to the sales noticed above $5000 new State Warrants changed hands at 72¼. At the Board this evening $900, $3300 and $3000 gold sold at 112⅝. The offerings and bids during the session were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Slaughter House	17 75	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Rail Road	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson R. R. 2nd Mort. Coupon Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Debt Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas R. R. First Mortgage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Five Per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven per cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Ten Per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 7-30 Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Fiscal Agency Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Lottery stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 2250 bales, at easier prices, requiring partial reduction of ⅛c in our quotations, which we adjust as follows: Low ordinary 9a10c; ordinary 11@12c, good ordinary 14@14¼c, low middling 14¾@14⅞c, middling 15@15¼c, strict middling 15¼@16c, and good middling —@16¼c.

The demand was only moderate, with but little competition among buyers, and although the supply was also light, factors were compelled to make further concessions. In some cases brokers claimed that they had bought at ¼c less than yesterday's figures, but in others the prices paid were fully up to previous quotations. At the close the market was quoted as above.

The sales for the past three days sum up 6150 bales, making a total for the week of 15,300, against 12,650 last week and 6050 the week before. Week's receipts 18,801 bales, embracing 1047 from other delivery ports and 17,844 proper, against 12,146 last week, and 23,584 last year. Receipts proper since August 31, 41,659 bales, against 64,471 last year. Week's exports 8837 bales, embracing 3362 to Liverpool, 400 to Vera Cruz, [illegible] to New York and 407 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870, bales	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	4402
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1,350
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 400 bales to Vera Cruz and 1153 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 17,844 bales, against 12,146 last week, and 23,600 last year, and since August 31, 44,058 bales, against 64,471 last year.

NEW LOUISIANA MOLASSES.—The first received here this season. A lot of 29 bbls new, open kettle Molasses was received here this morning, per steamer Bart Able. It came from the plantation of Mr. Henry Von Phul, consigned to Messrs. Von Phul Bros. It is dark in color but of good body, classes common to fair, and sold on private terms; $1 per gallon was asked for it.

SUGAR.—There were receipts this morning of 18 hhds of old Sugar, 13 of which classed yellow clarified, and sold at 13@13¼c ₱ lb.; 16 hhds Demarara Sugar sold at 13c, 10 per cent tare, and 14 bbls Cuba Sugar on private terms.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Mollie Able, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is dull and unchanged. Superfine is in light supply and firm, while other grades are in abundance and weak. Superfine is quoted at $4 50, double extra at $5 12½, treble extra at $6 25@$6 50, choice $7@8 ₱ bbl. About 1200 bbls were sold to-day, of which 250 on its merits at $4 62½, 250 double extra at $5 12½, 100 on its merits at $5 25, 225 choice treble extra on private terms, and 50 choice extra at $7 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply on the landing, but the demand is limited. Prices, however, are firm. Only 310 sacks were sold to-day, of which 180 yellow mixed in store at 75c, 100 mixed at 78c, and 60 white at 80c ₱ bushel. There is a good stock in store.

OATS—Are in moderate demand, but prices are a little firmer. 1200 sacks were sold to-day, of which 5000 ordinary St. Louis at 50c, 400 prime at 53c, and 200 choice at 55c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm. 550 sacks sold to-day, of which 300 and 250 at 95c, and 100 choice at 97½c ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is in light supply and very firm; 54 fair Western sold at $25; 90 and 100 prime do at $25 50 ₱ ton.

PORK—Is quiet, but firm, at $26 50 per bbl for mess. It is retailing at $27@27 50 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are retailing at 13¾@13½c ₱ lb.

BACON.—Is firm, and holders are asking 14½c ₱ lb for shoulders, 17¾c for clear rib sides, and 19c for clear sides, with retail sales at these prices. Five casks clear sides sold at 18¾c, 12 tierces sugar-cured hams at 25c, and 60 do on private terms. Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 24@25c ₱ lb, as in quality.

WHISKY—Indiana rectified is quoted at 90@95c, Cincinnati 95c@$1 ₱ gallon.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 21@22c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Choice Western is selling at 15c ₱ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in better demand. 11-oz. is selling at 13c, 12-oz. 14¼c, 14-oz. 16c, 16-oz. 18¼c ₱ lb.

BUTTER.—Choice is scarce and in request. Goshen commands 45@46c, choice Western 30@35c ₱ lb.

ESCULENTS—The market is bare of Potatoes. Ohio would fetch $4 25@4 50, St. Louis $3@3 50 ₱ bbl; Apples are scarce and command $4 50@6 ₱ bbl; Cabbages $13@14 for boxes and crates, as in size.

EGGS—Are selling on the landing at 25@28c ₱ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and is quoted on the landing at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Commands $1 2¼ ₱ gallon.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are selling at 5¼@6c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Is in fair demand but at lower rates. Common 3@3½c ₱ lb, fair 4½@5, choice 6@7c ₱ lb.

COTTON SEED.—The highest new paid is $18 ₱ ton.

POULTRY—Young Chickens are selling on the landing at $3 50, old $6 per dozen; Turkeys $19 for the young and $24 for the old.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8, 1870.

Arrived during the past week—342 Texas Beeves, 122 Calves and Yearlings, 304 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, 267 Sheep, 5 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and 1 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Hogs ₱ lb gross	[illegible]
Stock Hogs ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows (choice) ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Goats, ₱ head	[illegible]

Address

To the Democratic Voters of Louisiana.

By resolution of the Democratic State Convention, which recently assembled in this city, this Committee were requested to issue an address to the people in regard to the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which are to be voted upon in November next.

They are of great importance, and should be the inducement for every voter to present himself at the polls, even were no other principles or interests at stake.

The first of these amendments provides that—

No person who, at any time, may have been a collector of taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been otherwise intrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of profit or trust under the State government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections and for all public moneys with which he may have been intrusted.

This, of course, will meet with the approval of the Democracy.

The second and most important amendment provides that Article 99 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage, by abjuring their allegiance to the United States Government or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year, or more under the organization styled the "Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal; provided, that no person who, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as prima facie evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso."

Shall be abrogated and annulled, and that the following article shall be inserted in lieu thereof, to-wit:

"No person shall hold any office, or shall be permitted to vote at any election, or to act as a juror, who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction."

We particularly call the attention of the people to the opportunity which is afforded them by voting for this amendment; to do away with the odious disfranchisement and proscription, which is contained in the Constitution of 1868. This is a duty which no citizen can conscientiously avoid. It can be in no manner considered a question of party politics. It rises superior to the contest for office; it is a question of the restoration of liberty to our people and of peace to our State.

We have grave reasons to believe that the Radical party intend to vote against this amendment, and that it will require vigilant and united action on our part to secure its adoption.

The third amendment proposed reads as follows:

"Article fifty of the Constitution, which reads, 'The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected,' shall be abrogated and stricken out of the Constitution of this State."

The State Convention recommended that the party shall cast their vote against this amendment. The check imposed by the Constitution is a good one. It is improper that the Executive, who is possessed of enormous patronage and who has been vested by recent legislation with almost dictatorial powers, should be eligible to use or abuse this patronage and power, in order to secure his renomination and re-election. The amendment is proposed in the interest of the present Governor.

The last amendment, which reads as follows:

"That prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the debt of the State shall not be so increased as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars."

Should also receive the sanction of the Democratic party. That party will have only themselves to blame if the legislative power is again vested in the Radical party, but if they intend by supineness, want of energy and lack of patriotism to permit such a deplorable result, let them at least secure a Constitutional check against further venal legislation and public robbery, such as have run riot in this State since the days of Radical domination. The Democratic party cheerfully acquiesce in the proposed amendment. They desire to reduce the public debt, and to put an end to the extravagance and corruption which prevail in every branch of our State Government, and which is rapidly destroying property and labor, through excessive taxation.

We congratulate the party on the excellent nominations made by our State Convention. Our candidates are men, as is well known, of good fidelity to their party and people, possessing, to the largest degree, capacity, honesty and popularity. By earnest and united effort we can easily place them in the positions for which they have been nominated.

Our platform is broad, liberal and conservative; on it every man can plant himself, who is opposed to that combination of oppression, corruption and ignorance which rules in this State, under the name of Radical Republicanism.

We urge the people to select true and popular candidates for the General Assembly, and to make their election a matter of first importance.

In order to insure success, we need only to register and poll our full vote. We can only be defeated by our own lethargy.

The systematic attempt to deprive Democratic voters of their rights of registration and suffrage must be met with a systematic recourse to all the remedies afforded by both State and Federal legislation.

The provisions of both legislations furnish an adequate remedy, and no voter, who fails to exercise the right of suffrage on account of the obstacles thrown in his way by partisan registrars, will have done his duty to his country, and vindicated his own legal right, unless he has resorted to the efficacious and easy remedy which is at hand.

If registered the voter can exercise the right of suffrage without difficulty.

If not registered, and he has not applied for registration, then has he willfully given up his right of suffrage.

If not registered, on account of the illegal ruling of the registrars denying him registration, then his remedies are—

First—To have said registrars arrested under section 22 of act of 1870, (p. 141) denouncing such official misconduct as felony, punishable by five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Secondly—To proceed against registrars, under section 2, of act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, declaring such offence to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not less than one month and not more than one year; and, furthermore providing, that the guilty officer shall "forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just."

Third—Besides having recourse to the above punitive redress in the State and Federal Courts, the citizen who has been unjustly deprived of registration can, nevertheless, exercise the right of suffrage.

When denied registration, he can vote without producing a certificate of registration, and without his name being on the list of the Commissioners of Election; and, for this most efficacious remedy, thanks to the act of Congress of May 31, 1870, which denounces, under the sanction of severe penalties, the refusal or omission of Registrars to register legal voters; and, also, the refusal or omission of Commissioners of Election to receive the ballots of such legal voters who have been unlawfully denied registration. (See sections 2, 3 and 20 of said act, hereto appended.)

It is earnestly recommended to the Democratic Parish Central Committees of the various parishes of the State, to take this matter in hand at once; and to adopt a systematic plan of operation, by which Democratic voters, who may be illegally refused registration, may be furnished with proper vouchers, enabling them to vote at the election, or to have the refusal of the Commissioners of Election made a matter of record, both for the purpose of subsequently compelling the counting of such votes, and of testing the question against the Commissioners themselves.

A. G. BRICE, Chairman.

APPENDIX:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen, upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That if at any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, or reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and willfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act, the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in section nineteen of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified: Provided, That every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory, for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial or municipal election. oct6 2t

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. au19 tf

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.
sep24 tf JAMES H. 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.

And 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—407 Magazine street, between [illegible] and [illegible].
SECOND WARD—20 Magazine, between Calliope and [illegible] streets.
THIRD WARD—129 Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras streets.
FOURTH WARD—Corner Tremé and Conti streets, upstairs.
FIFTH WARD—141 Dauphine, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.
SIXTH WARD—Corner of Villeré street and Bayou Road.
SEVENTH WARD—14 Frenchmen, corner of Victory street.
EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Port and Craps streets.
NINTH WARD—44 Louisa, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.
TENTH WARD—176 St. Mary, near Magazine street.
ELEVENTH WARD—756 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, near the corner of Chestnut, in Greenville.
ST. L. DUPERIER,
sep13 tf Sec'y Democratic Parish Committee.

Fatjo, Marks & Co., HAVE REMOVED TO No. 82 TCHOUPITOULAS AND 53 POYDRAS STREET.
Office on Tchoupitoulas street. oct1 1m

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery; Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street. oct1 ly

Removal of the P. & P. G. L. Co.
THE PUROLINE AND PORTABLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY of New Orleans have removed to Nos. 95 and 97 Gravier street, near Magazine, where they will continue to transact a general wholesale business in
All Kinds of Lamps and the Products of Petroleum.
Particular attention is invited to their new Street Lantern for lighting villages and cities. A specialty of Sugar House Lamps and Cane Shed Lanterns. oct4 tf

For Rent.
THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING No. [illegible] Dauphine street, near Esplanade, with gas, cistern and water works. Possession given immediately. Apply to G. HOPKINS, 23 Union street.

For Rent.
FROM the first of October, the HOUSE situated at the south-east corner of Kerlerec and [illegible] streets, one square from the line of the Rampart and Bayou Road cars. Apply to C. DUFOUR, No. 79 Bienville street.

To Rent.
THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at the north-west 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.

For Rent.
HOUSES Nos. 97½ and 99 Barracks street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, each suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street. sep13 tf

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, ¼ cent per pound; No. 3, ⅛ cent.
For further particulars, apply to SONIAT BROS., Kenner Station, on the Jackson Railroad, or to DUPRÉ, REINE & CO., No. 24 Peter street. sep16 1m

Cooperage—Cooperage.
TO PLANTERS and MERCHANTS.—I am prepared to contract for 1000 to 2000 more Sugar Hogsheads. I have a large stock of material and plenty of hands to supply the same. Also, good shaved up second hand Sugar Hogsheads, for sale by F. J. BERKERY, Cooperage, 23 Front street, Sugar Landing, N. O. sep13 2m

F. GONTHIER Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to 34 St. Charles Street 34 OPPOSITE THE HOTEL. Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices. nov17 1y

M. ELIE, 16 ROYAL STREET 16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufactures, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned. my14 ly

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.
Francisco Lladó & Co., IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK WOOD, 122 and 124 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. jy17 ly

The Imperishable Perfume!
As a rule, the perfumes 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's & Lanman's Florida Water! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. my2 ly

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. New Orleans, Sept. 28th, 1870.
SERIES C & D of the Bonds and Coupons of this institution, signed [illegible], having been redeemed [illegible].
The public is cautioned not to negotiate the same, they having been stolen on the night of the 26th January last when the Bank was burglariously entered.
oct1 2w H. L. PEIRCE, Cashier.

V. BIRI, Manufacturer and Dealer in WILLOWWARE. Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets. Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc., [illegible] and 248 Chartres street, New Orleans. my19 ly

Educational Card.
PASS CHRISTIAN ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.
PROF. ALEX. DIMITRY begs to acquaint parents and guardians that he will open on MONDAY, the 3d of October next, an institution for the training of youths in all the branches of a scientific and literary education.
Particulars set forth in Prospectus, for which apply to the Principal, or to ROBT. M. LUSHER, Esq., 21 Commercial Place, New Orleans. sep16 tf

Positively the Last Notice to Delinquent City Taxpayers.
Department of Finance, City Hall, October 1st, 1870.
DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS are hereby notified that they can pay their bills in this office until the 15th of October without costs, after that day they will be collected through the Courts, in the most summary manner possible.
oct4 JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

AUCTION SALES.
G. DE FERIET'S SALES.
Positive and Unlimited Sale by Public Auction of the Entire Contents of the Popular and Valuable Drug Store known as "Robin's Drug Store," situated at No. 46 Royal street, between Canal and Bienville streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office: No. 40 Royal street.
TUESDAY, October 18th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 46 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets, will be sold by public auction, without any reserve or limit:
The contents of the well established DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE popularly known as "Robin's Drug Store."
The same will be offered in block, and in case it should not meet with a sale on those conditions, then the entire contents will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at Sale—No Articles delivered until paid for. oct2 1d

$5 GOOD $8
WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.
AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO. we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest styles. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found:
A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turned neat, elegant and serviceable article, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and Key all complete, mailed free for $5.
A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of best Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre paid for only $8.
THE OROIDE GOLD WATCH, IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever Movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color, to a $150 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome Morocco case, lined with velvet, and satin, Ladies or Gent's size Watch, for only $12.
Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.
GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold or Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, from $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All bills of $12 and less must be cash in full, money orders or registered letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by express, on receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No Goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders
CHAS. P. NORTON & CO., Importers of Watches, etc.,
Established 1857. 86 Nassau Street, N. York. oc7 1y

Grocery for Sale.
FOR Sale, on account of departure, a GROCERY STORE having a good custom, corner of Bernard and Villeré streets. Apply on the premises. sep28 2w

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.
BEALS & LAINE, DEALERS IN PITTSBURG ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.
Steamers, Cotton and other presses, foundries, and families supplied promptly. Yards on Levee at [illegible] street, and corner Louisa and Levee streets. Office No. 29 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La. Orders received either at office or yards. sep25 3m

SPENCER FIELD, JR. WALTER O. 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 are promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 17 Carondelet street, [illegible] Branch Office 281 Magazine street. [illegible]

P. & R. De Vergès, DEALERS IN ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL, No. 170 Gravier, and 35 Dauphine Streets.
Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses supplied at the lowest market prices.

TO THE **EAST!** VIA LOUISVILLE AND **Ohio & Mississippi Railway.**
The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment [illegible] makes this the
BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, AND All Points East and North East.
3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main Sts., also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels.
N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this line are good via Louisville and the Mail Line Steamers [illegible].
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., St. Louis. J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis. THOS. DORWIN, Gen'l Southern Ag't, Louisville. je28 6m

City Taxes.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Assessments, City Hall, Room No. 8, August 10, 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 corrections at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 12, City Hall from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] excepted, during thirty days, from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of either excessive or inadequate assessments will be considered.
H. BONZANO,
aug11 Administrator of Assessments.

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 Infant's 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. sep15 1y

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.
THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof compound. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof coating, forms a strong elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or sparks. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids.
It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as tin roof.
H. W. Johns' Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Roofing Iron for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
EABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 118 Poydras street.
Agents for the celebrated French [illegible] Ranges.
" " the Osborn Bird and Animal Cages.
" " "The Times" Cooking Stove.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Japan Ware.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory, CORNER ERATO and PETERS STREETS, (Late New Levee Street)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
MANUFACTURER OF—STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.
Flues and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. au19 ly

G. L. FEVRE, 148 ROYAL STREET 148. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **Leather and Shoe Findings.**
Received by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf Skins, Morocco, Goat and Sheep skins, English Serges, French Kids, Terry Cloths, Galloons, Boot Webs, Shoe Trimmings.
Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description. aug21 6m

Notice.
100 boxes Pennsylvania TOBACCO, [illegible] choice.
1,000 pieces GRENADE RIBBONS.
[illegible] CIGARS of various brands.
For sale by GEO. ALCES, [illegible] street.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI ....Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY ....Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
SHERMAN ....Capt. M. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE ....Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES ....Capt. H. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS ....Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER ....Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The Steamship CRESCENT CITY, GEO. L. NORTON, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Oct. 8, 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. 190 Common street.
The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 8 P. M.

CROMWELL LINE.

For New York Direct.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, October 5, at 8 A. M.
FOR NEW YORK DIRECT—The Steamship MARIPOSA, WILLETS, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, as above.
CABIN PASSAGE ....$50 00.
For Freight or Passage apply to ALF. MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street. sep24 1d

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 8 A. 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, 41 Carondelet street. my4 ly

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

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, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4:15 P. M. train makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—70 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. ....2:40 A. M.
Mail Train ....11:35 A. M.
Ticket Offices, Galveston—Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
F. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. — T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, G. T. A. M. C. R. R. — J. B. MOREY, G. T. A., N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1st 1870, the trains on this Road will be run as follows: FROM THE LAKE. FROM THE CITY. [illegible]
On Sundays the trains will leave Girod street, and the Lake, hourly, after 5 o'clock P. M.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning, at 6 o'clock A. M. and the Lake 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. oct3 tf

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.
Freight for the road of landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, 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 4 o'clock A. M.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, [illegible] Labadieville and Lockport, for [illegible] Canal, and for Houma, will be transported [illegible] through steamboat rates.
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
No freight received after 5 o'clock. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that the people, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, has determined to manufacture Vulcanized and Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20.
All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Imperrou's office, No. 85 Bienville street, corner Royal. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. aug19 ly

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT D.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 130 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. sep4 tf

Dr. C. Blancke, 416 & 418 St. Charles St. 416 & 418
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 metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium Sets are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being tarnished by acids. dec28 ly

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., No. 15 [illegible] Street ....No. 15 NEAR CANAL STREET.
HAVING been more than twenty years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans, his numerous patients and professional brethren will attest his merits as an operator.

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, 203 St. Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is [illegible] the manner of filling decayed teeth in order to render them serviceable for years. The greatest attention and care in regulating children's teeth. Dr. MALONEY was AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE—a gold medal—for the Best set of Teeth made in this State. Old sets of Teeth repaired and a cure guaranteed. my21 ly

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

MAGNOLIA GARDEN, (BAYOU BRIDGE,) Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars.
OWING to the great want experienced in the city for a respectable Family Garden for recreation, the undersigned has, through the influence of numerous solicitations, converted his Garden into a Public Resort for Families, and promises, with the accommodation [illegible]. Musicians, lately arrived from Europe, will discourse [illegible] every afternoon. For Pic Nics, or any Associations who wish the exclusive use of the place for a day, or a few days, the most liberal inducements will be offered. GEO. MERZ, Proprietor.

$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. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

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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.

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UNDER THE CHARGE OF DRS. CHOPPIN, BRICKELL, BEARD AND BRUNS.
IS open for the admission of YELLOW FEVER and other patients, at all hours, day and night. Accommodations first class. J. DICKSON BRUNS, M. D., Resident Physician.