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Semi-Weekly Edition.
[P]ER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
[FRID]AY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

[ACADE]MY OF MUSIC—"Ours."
[VARIET]IES THEATRE—"The Roses."
[ST. CHAR]LES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Barrett, Julius Cæsar."

Auction Sales This Day.

[Hoffman,] Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at [No. 28] Chartres street—Furnishing Goods, [Notions] and Fancy Goods.

[T]HE SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.

[The v]oters of New Orleans have one [o]pportunity of interfering with, if [not defe]ating, the plans of the Radicals [in regard] to the public schools of the city. [The Ed]ucation Law provides (section 27) [that e]ach ward district shall hold regular [meeting]s annually, and that the electors [of each] district, when so assembled, shall [have p]ower to levy a tax not exceeding [one c]ent on the dollar for any one year [on the t]axable property in the district, for [school] purposes, such as buying, repair[ing and] furnishing school houses, pay of [teacher]s, purchase of libraries, and the [suppor]t of schools generally. The time [for] these annual meetings is the first [Mon]day in May. All the voters of the [distric]t have the right to attend, and is [it not] that the question of the tax is to [be] submitted. They may impose the tax [or they] may decide not to impose it. If [they de]termine upon the latter course, [Parson] Conway will have so much less [money] to disburse and so much less influ[ence to] exert. We presume there can be [no] opinion among tax-payers touch[ing th]is matter, and that they will [promptly] refuse to accommodate Mr. Con[way] with the means for doing any more [harm] than his constitutional powers [enable] him to effect. But, unfortunately, [the law] does not confine this election to [those] who are to pay the money. Property [holders] and non-property holders are [placed] on a footing of equality by the law [in these] elections, and unless the former [are sure] to work now and prepare to vote [down th]e tax, they may make up their [minds th]at Conway will have negroes [enough] at these meetings in May next to [enable] him to assert that the power to [levy] additional tax for school pur[poses h]as been authorized by the electors [of the] ward districts as the law requires. [The ele]ctors will understand that this [special] tax when voted for will be in ad[dition] to the general State school tax, and [will b]e in the hands of this man, Con[way, fiv]e times as large a sum as the gen[eral tax,] of course increasing by so much [his powe]r and his influence.

[There w]ill be a difference of opinion on [this poin]t among the white voters of [New Orl]eans? Certainly this class of the [people] desire that the negroes should [have th]e means of education, and are per[fectly] willing to be taxed for that pur[pose, al]ways provided that separate [schools] for white and black children shall [be esta]blished. But they are not willing [to be ta]xed for the support of public [schools], and to provide such mendicant [adventur]ers as Parson Conway with the [means] of corrupting our people with his [doct]rines, while they are at the same [time c]ompelled by their conscientious [convic]tions to decline receiving any bene[fit fr]om the institutions devoted to an [object] so wicked.

[IS] NOT A TECHNICAL JUDGE.]

[It w]ill be remembered that a few weeks [ago] Quinn was indicted in the Fed[eral C]ourt at New York, before Judges [Woodruff] and Blatchford, on the charge [of hav]ing voted more than once at the [same el]ection in that State, in violation of [the la]w of Congress known as the En[forcem]ent Bill. Quinn's counsel, two [colored] lawyers, Messrs. Geo. Tickner [[illegible]] and B. W. Stoughton, filed on his [behalf] a demurrer to the indictment, [without] answering to the charge it[self. T]he Judges overruled the demu[rrer, an]d then held that Quinn had con[fessed] the guilt charged against him [by] upon the ground that in demurring [he had] admitted the facts alleged in the [indict]ment. And they sentenced him to [two] years' imprisonment without a trial. [This] case has created considerable ex[citement] in New York, and the conduct of [Judges] Woodruff and Blatchford has been [severe]ly criticised. Strange to say, there [is no a]ppeal to the Supreme Court of the [United] States, the Judges having con[curred].

[A c]orrespondent sends to the New York [World] the following communication by [way] of commentary upon this unprece[dent]ed case:

A Mirror for Judge Woodruff.

A correspondent sends us the following [which] it suggests a contrast as honor[able] to Justice Nelson as it is discreditable [to th]e new Federal Circuit Judge:

[To the] Editor of the World—

In the United States Court, Brook[lyn, J]udge Nelson, of the United States Su[preme] Court, presiding, in February, 1868, [in the] revenue case of Government against [Tappin,] Tappin, and Levan was called for [trial. A]fter a demurrer, argued by their [counsel,] William M. Evarts and the late [Mr.] J. Brady—had been overruled, Mr. [Tracey,] District Attorney, moved for im[mediate] sentence, quoting two obscure [old] precedents. Judge Nelson replied, [No,] sir, might you ask me to sen[tence] their counsel who advised them to [demur?] Admitting guilt, for argument's [sake, a] demurrer is a technicality; and, [I am] not a technical judge. No man [shall be] condemned before me without a [hearing] for his evidence in defense to be [heard].

[In] July, 1870, a *nol. pros.* was entered [in the] case, Mr. Tracey admitting in court [his in]ability to furnish evidence for con[viction.] What redress would the defend[ants] have had if they had been sentenced [for pr]esuming to demur, and had been im[prison]ed? D.

[Precis]ely the same point as to the effect [of a de]murrer was made in Quinn's case [befor]e Judge Woodruff; but instead of [quick]ly and almost indignantly overrul[ing it, a]s Judge Nelson, he used it as an [excuse] for depriving Quinn of a trial. He [inflic]ted a heavy sentence on the untried [man,] in the interest of justice, but of [his] party tickets in the then pend[ing el]ection. Judge Woodruff is "a techni[cal" ju]dge where partisan interests come [in, an]d a prisoner and his right of trial [[illegible]]. There is not a respectable law[yer, n]ot an intelligent man in the commu[nity, w]ho believes that Judge Woodruff [would] have deprived a prisoner of that [man's] birthright, a jury trial, if the [charge] had not been so near that he [[illegible]] would be unable to pass sen[tence i]n time to aid the Republican party. [Inste]ad of being blind to everything but [law,] justice, and the rights of the pris[oner, a]s a judge ought, he had his eye [ste]adily on the election of the ensu[ing Tu]esday, and managed the trial with [refe]rence to that. He was bent on [[illegible]] terror to voters in the election. [Th]erefore did what that upright magi[strat]e Judge Nelson scorned to do—de[prive] a prisoner of a jury trial on a mere [techni]cality. He took fire at the sugges[tion of] counsel that such a course was un[just.] Judge Nelson's warmth was pro[voked] at the suggestion that he was capa[ble of] sentencing a prisoner without a [trial.] So different is justice on the bench [from] unscrupulous political partizanship!

[To] Arrest that terrible Catarrh, and [to] avoid a consumptive's grave by using Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprie[tor] will pay $500 reward for a case he can[not cure.] Sold by druggists, or send sixty [cents] to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., [and] receive it by mail. Pamphlet sent [free.] w fr su 1waw.

[Th]e $13 Lever Watch, No. 13,560, pur[chase]d from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 [Nass]au street, New York, January 5th, has [been] carried by me over six months, with [a tot]al variation in time of only 26 [secon]ds, without the slightest regulating. [It] presents the same brilliancy of color [as] when purchased.

JAMES R. WILSON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th 1870. 3m

I have for the past eight months con[stan]tly used one of the $12 Oride Gold [Lev]er Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, [and] found the total variation in its time [to be] one-half minute, (30 seconds) and it re[tains] the same appearance of gold as when [pur]chased. Several of our men use them [with] the same results. I cheerfully re[com]mend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.
3m

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—Nothing tends [m]ore to connubial happiness than cheer[fu]l and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's [s]oothing remedy. sf

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,224.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—On Saturday evening will be repeated the opera of "Traviata," by Verdi, in 4 acts, the presentation of which on Tuesday last gave so much satisfaction. Madame Naddi, chanteuse légère, performs the role of *Violetta*.

THE ACADEMY.—The beautiful military drama, the "Lancers," was again played to a good house last night, and the no less popular one of "Ours" will be given again to-night, on which occasion Mr. Charles Wyndham will appear, whose exquisite representations of *Jolicœur* and *Hugh Chalcot* have gained him so many admirers. Remember this week closes the engagement of this favorite troupe, the great Lingard-Dunning combination being announced for Monday night.

THE VARIETIES.—Last night "Katherine and Petruchio," with Mr. Thorne and Miss Durgan in the leading characters, and "La Sonnambula" with Mr. Baker as *Amina*, were repeated to an admiring audience. To-night Manager Baker proposes to give the public something entirely new in the "Roses," the new drama which has been so long in course of preparation, and which has created so great a sensation in London and New York.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Shakspeare's famous "Romeo and Juliet," with Mr. Barrett in the principal *rôle*, drew a crowded house last night, and occasioned rare pleasure. To-night, on the occasion of the benefit of that talented and popular actor, Julius Cæsar, a play that has not been put upon New Orleans boards for many years, will be performed, with Mr. Barrett in the character of Cassius, a *rôle* in which he has gained lavish praise from the critics of Northern cities. The following is from the New York *Herald*:

This gentleman, Mr. Barrett, had no opportunity before during his engagement at Niblo's of displaying the abilities which made him California's chief favorite, but in the impetuous, obstinate and chivalrous Cassius he found a *rôle* worthy of him. He bore out the description which Cæsar gave of him as one of those who were "never at heart's ease while they behold a greater than themselves." He was actuated, in his hostility to Cæsar, more by envy of the man than by the pure, patriotic motives that inspired Brutus. The quarrel scene in the fourth act between Brutus and Cassius was the beau ideal of art. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the calm, dignified leader and the passionate, unreasoning soldier. How like oil on the troubled waters the majesty of the great mind of Brutus soothes the perturbed heart of his estranged friend.

Mr. Helderhoff, proprietor of the Bay St. Louis *Gazette*, has prepared an excellent land map of the Southern portion of Hancock county, Miss., showing the situation of the town of Bay St. Louis, the location of the railroad bridge—the Bay itself, and the lands adjacent to the town. Persons contemplating the purchase of lots in that neighborhood will find this map convenient for reference.

Yesterday was not observed as a day of thanksgiving by any class of the community, except the employés of the Federal and State Governments, who are always glad of a holiday. The banks were open as usual, and all our business houses went on with their operations as if no such men as Grant and Warmoth were in existence. The clergy generally treated the thanksgiving proclamations of the President and the Governor with the contempt which such hypocritical acts deserve.

The Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer will deliver his second lecture on the "Philosophy of History" this evening, at the Sylvester Larned Institute, First Presbyterian Church, Lafayette Square. This lecture will treat of the period before the flood.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—This establishment, which changed hands several months ago, and has since been thoroughly repaired, refurnished, and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Messrs. R. E. Rivers and H. B. Foley, both of whom have had experience in the business, will conduct the Hotel for the future.

M'lle Philippine Von Edelsberg, first contralto of the French opera troupe in this city, arrived here yesterday, and will make her appearance at the Opera House early next week.

The Election in St. Landry.

[From the Opelousas Courier.]

The vote of our parish, on the 7th of November, amounted to only 2482, while it contains over 5000 registered voters. The reason of this extraordinary discrepancy is that half the polling-places had been abolished by a process for which we are undoubtedly indebted to Warmoth & Co. For instance, the voters in the precincts of Pointe-aux-Loups, Plaquemine Point, Pine Prairie, Coulee Croche, Plaisance, and other precincts, which, in the aggregate, would have given a majority of at least 1000 to the Democratic ticket, could not vote without having to travel 10 or 15 miles; and having no means of transportation, or being vexed at the removal of their polling-places so far from their homes, or being lukewarm and neglectful in the matter, (which, under the circumstances, is not surprising,) the result was a clear loss of 1000 votes to the Democratic ticket.

However, all things considered, the Democracy of old St. Landry have done well, exceedingly well, once more. We have lost only two of our nominees, Messrs. Donovan and Kavanagh, candidates for the Legislature, who are defeated by Messrs. Chachere and Tatman, two "Conservative Democrats." Besides Messrs. Durio and Darby, our other two candidates for the Legislature, we have elected our Parish Judge, (Garrigues,) Sheriff, (Hayes,) and Coroner (Hornsby). Our candidate for the Senate (Daigle) is also elected. And if two discontented Democrats had not put themselves forward as independent Democratic candidates for the Legislature, Messrs. Donovan and Kavanagh would have been elected too, and we would have been victorious along the whole line.

But while we may congratulate our friends upon the result of the election in our parish, the returns from almost every other portion of the State create feelings of gloom and despondency which overshadow all the exultation we might feel at our success at home. Thanks to the stupendous frauds perpetrated in Orleans and other parishes, our candidates for Auditor, Treasurer, and members of Congress from every District in the State, are defeated. Out of 22 Representatives elected in New Orleans, 21 are Republicans. The Legislature will undoubtedly be strongly Republican.

Progress of Sugar Making.

[From the Sugar Bowl.]

During the past week we have had opportunity of learning somewhat of the produce of our plantations, in nearly all directions from New Iberia, and are gratified to ascertain that the yield is flattering in most sections, and the prospect good for its increase in all, with the advance. Previous to the frosts of the 15th and 16th inst. many planters had begun rolling on the bayou and sea-marsh below here, and reported various returns, averaging about a hogshead per acre—none of the yields being less than three-fourths. Debezan Olivier was obtaining a hogshead per arpent, last week, and we are satisfied the improved seasons have added considerably to that quantity. Philip Pasout, on Isle Piquant, began rolling two weeks since, and obtained at the start about a hogshead per arpent from the stubble, which gradually increased with the season to fourteen hogsheads from nine arpents, when he ceased operations and held off for frost.

Mr. Stephen Gay, Mr. Frank Richardson, Mr. Henderson, and many others below on the Bayou, did not begin operations until late, in consequence of their cane not being sufficiently ripe for obtaining its maximum product, and we have not yet learned the quantity being made in that neighborhood. Mr. Henshaw's mill, over the Bayou, is turning out a hogshead of fair sugar per arpent, and the amount daily increasing. Colonel Brown, below St. Martinsville, has made forty hogsheads of good sugar from three arpents stubble, and has not yet got into cane that will afford an average of his crop. Colonel Wyche, we are informed, who began two weeks since, with a hogshead per arpent, is now turning out one and a half, the yield still increasing. Louis DeBlanc, on Spanish Lake, began rolling to-day (17th), and of course cannot estimate his crop so early. Mr. George Vest, in Fausse Point, has completed the new arrangement of kettles, mentioned in our paper a few weeks since, and we were present at their first strike, which was in all respects satisfactory.

The kettles are set in nearly a square shape, so that each one touches two others—the *grande* and *battery* being side by side—and so arranged that all may be skimmed directly into the *grande*. They consist of three forty-eights and one thirty-six, and we were informed their entire setting required but eight thousand bricks, which were made on the place, at a cost of four dollars per thousand. Juice is furnished by a "Croncher" mill (worked by four horses) which affords an abundant supply for a train of that capacity, and is turned remarkably easily. Bagasse is used as fuel, in connection with a small quantity of wood and with a slight increase of draught, which will soon be obtained, Mr. Vest hopes to be able to dispense with the use of wood altogether. These kettles are tiled sufficiently high to prevent the scum being thrown from one to the other in boiling. Take the new arrangement all-in-all, we are convinced that it is a success, and a great economy of material, space and labor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fourth District Court—Important to Corporations.—Judge Paul E. Théard, of the Fourth District Court, has delivered an oral opinion in a case which is of importance to corporations. It appears that one of the clerks of the Sun Mutual Insurance Office, Mr. George W. Hunter, brought suit against the Company for $2083 33, amount alleged by him to be due for the unexpired term of the year 1870, he having been discharged without cause on the 1st of April of that year for the whole term of which he alleged he had been engaged.

The company resisted the claim upon the ground that in accordance with one of the by-laws, the tenure of all officers of their corporation was during the pleasure of a majority of the Board of Directors.

Judge Théard decided that this by-law was not binding on the clerks, unless it could be shown that it had been communicated to them at the time of their engagement. The evidence satisfied the court that the uniform custom of corporations was to [[illegible]] yearly to the election of president, secretary, clerks, etc. That when the clerks are informed at the annual meeting that they are continued in office, the meaning generally given to this announcement by all corporations is that the time for which their officers and clerks are employed is for one year. That although the Sun office had adopted a rule that they might discharge an employé at any time, the evidence showed that they had departed from that rule in making their appointments yearly, and in not communicating the rule to their clerks. All the clerks, said the Judge, so testified.

In concluding, Judge Théard said that the construction put upon this by-law by other corporations which had adopted it is that this discretion is to be exercised once a year only. For these reasons it appearing that the plaintiff was discharged solely because the company desired to dispose with his desk, and not for any cause of his own, the court gave judgment for the full amount claimed, viz: $2083 33. There was no question as to the amount, but simply as to the liability of the corporation.

Coal Oil Explosion.—While a Barbarin gas apparatus was being put up at Col. Dumonteil's, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, yesterday morning, two cans of coal oil were accidentally set on fire and exploded, causing an alarm of fire and much confusion. The flames were extinguished without any damage more severe than a bad burn on the arm of Col. Dumonteil's cook. The affair caused a report that the Barbarin Gas machine had exploded, but the above are the facts.

More Garroting.—Two men attempted to rob Joseph Herz, a discharged soldier, of six hundred dollars, on Delta street, between Girod and Lafayette streets, about eleven o'clock Wednesday night, but were frightened off by the appearance of two policemen and made their escape.

Burglary.—An unoccupied house, No. 5 Prytania street, was broken into Wednesday night, and a clock stolen.

Going to Leave.—Paul Moss, just from the Workhouse, where he was sent for indulging in confidence games, was brought up before Recorder Staes yesterday as a suspicious character, and was let off on the understanding that he would leave the city within twenty-four hours.

The Baton Rouge Prisoners—More of them discharged.—No witnesses were examined yesterday, on account of its being set apart for thanksgiving, but by agreement of counsel a meeting was held in Commissioner Grant's office to examine the testimony, with a view to the discharge of others of the accused. The examination resulted in the unconditional discharge of the following persons:

James Cooper, E. J. Bellows, Ed Consinard, Jr., Henry Dalsheimer, John Gass, Oscar Arbour, W. C. McGimpsey, James Wilson, Chas. Jones, J. F. Lobdell, Theophilus Williams, Henry Chesner, Tony Haag, Harvey Skolfield, Wm. S. Booth and Sam'l Skolfield, making, with those that were discharged on Wednesday night, forty-one in all.

The testimony for the defence will be continued to-day at 10 o'clock.

In Limbo Again.—Emile Lafonx, alias Davis, who was arrested at Baton Rouge by Capt. Meyers as a rioter, and was released yesterday, was arrested last night on the long charge. He was recognized by the police when he first landed, though he sported the new name of Davis. He is a well known thief.

Anniversary.—Louisiana Hose Company will celebrate their first anniversary of the christening of their magnificent steamer "Annie Howard" to-night, at their hall, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets. We are indebted to the committee for a polite invitation to be present.

Reckless Shooting.—A man named Evans was arrested in the St. Charles Theatre last night for disturbing the peace, and while being taken to the station broke away from Officer Tourne, who had him in charge, and ran up Poydras street. Officer Tourne fired after him at the risk of shooting him or any one else who might happen to be in the way, a rather reckless, not to say dangerous assumption of power. The report of the pistol brought other officers and the man was arrested and locked up on the charge of disturbing the peace.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A Spirited Sketch.

[Extract from a speech delivered by John Quincy Adams at Franklin Hall, Boston, Oct. 27, 1870.]

Look again at Missouri. There is an honest division of opinion among honored and eminent leaders of the Republican party on a question of principle. Mr. Gratz Brown and Senator Schurz maintain that it is a parody on equal rights to give votes to every black man in the State, and to refuse votes at the same time to fifty thousand white men. And so I think, and so thinks the honest half of the Republican party. And yet President Grant meets this debate how? By argument? He cannot speak. By ideas? He has none. By persuasion? 'Tis of such kind as he knows, and the only kind his party uses—proscription, force, "war power." He turns out of office all who differ from him. I tell you, my friends, the fault is in the whole grand, systematic, combined and consolidated paraphernalia of autocracy, denominated the Republican party. From its Pharasaic thanking of God that it is so much more moral than other parties are, through the hypocritical humbug which professes to cite the Declaration of Independence, with its assertion that "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," in defense of "reconstruction," down to the flagrant fraud which protests that it protects all equally by a tariff, which allows the employer to charge monopoly prices, while the employed must starve on Chinese wages, from top to bottom; from end to end—the thing is rotten and corrupt oligarchy of money. And now, fellow-citizens, you may fairly ask us what we have to propose if you give the power to the Democratic party. I will tell you it is easy to tell, for I have no new thing to discover. The principles of Democracy are as old as the government itself, and they are as plain as the sun at noon-day. The doctrine is the same that it was seventy years ago, and will be seventy years hence. Democracy, in a word, begins at the other end altogether. It takes the individual man as the starting point, and says that he is the important matter, and your government is only an incident and creature of his convenience. It laughs at your preposterous idea that government is wiser and better than the people. It is aristocracy which assumes a superior merit to direct and advise its subjects. It is monarchy by grace of God which pretends to this power of cosseting and dandling its children. It is imperialism which conquers and administers abject and subject provinces. Democracy leaves each man free to seek his own happiness, provided he does not injure his neighbor. Why, my friends, even the language of the Radical newspaper and stump smells of the obsequious spirit which bows to an aristocracy of speculators and money-changers and shop-keepers. What is this their favorite charge against all who differ with them? "They are disloyal." What is that? Well, I will tell you. Loyalty is a word derived from old feudal times, and expresses the relation of the slave to his master; the subjection of the serf to his lord; the regard of the vassal for his king. The citizen is free, the subject is loyal. Loyalty is no new thing. It was rampant here before the battle of Bunker's Hill. Then, as now, the rich and high were most "loyal." The "loyalists," however, disliked the climate after the "Declaration." They are remembered as Tories now. Generals Warren and Putnam were "rebels" about the same time. Let the negro, if he likes, be loyal to his carpet-bagger, and the office-holder to his patron and the Radical politician to his "government," but as for us, we will be content with the old-fashioned ways of our fathers, and swear with them "to the best of our ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

MR. MOTLEY RECALLED.—It is understood that on Friday last the President directed Secretary Fish to send a dispatch, by cable, peremptorily recalling Minister Motley. The late Minister was instructed to turn over the papers and affairs of the Legation to Benjamin Moran, Secretary of Legation, who has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Moran will act in this capacity until a minister is appointed. The reasons for the recall of Minister Motley before the appointment of his successor is that the President is anxious to have certain matters pending between the two countries settled at an early day. Among these is the fishery question, to which allusion was made in these dispatches some time ago. The President was not willing that Mr. Motley should undertake this business: first, because he could not remain long enough to complete it, and second, because his position was such that he could not be supposed to have the proper influence with the English Government. It was expected that after the President's disapproval of the conduct of Mr. Motley he would resign; failing to do this the President had no other recourse than to recall him.—*Washington Correspondence New York Herald, November 15.*

Bismarck has made a rather cruel joke at the cost of the illustrious prisoner of Prussia. "Napoleon is a most polite gentleman," he is supposed to have said; "he was anxious to return the King's visit of 1867."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Continued Bombardment of Thionville.

Heavy Snow Storms and Rain Throughout France.

Republican Insurrection Expected at Madrid.

Conciliatory Reply of Gortschakoff.

HOME NEWS.

Speech of General B. F. Butler.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Nov. 24.—No news of importance from Paris. The Duke of Mecklenberg is rapidly advancing.

London, Nov. 24.—Earl Russell writes to the *Times*, stating that if the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of Paris by force let us meet him with force—the sooner the better.

The *Post*, referring to Gortschakoff's answer to Granville's note expected to-day, says diplomacy is wholly at fault in conjecturing its nature.

London, Nov. 24.—A republican insurrection is momentarily expected at Madrid. The Capt. General of Argon telegraphs Prim that the revolution will succeed if reinforcements are not sent him.

A public meeting is proposed here to express regret at the abandonment by the Germans of a defensive for an aggressive policy in regard to France.

The weather all over France has been stormy for several days, with heavy falls of snow and rain.

The bombardment of Thionville has been continued with unremitting activity since Tuesday.

A Prussian frigate is cruising among the Azores.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—Gortschakoff's reply to the British and Austrian Governments is very conciliatory. It explained the pacific meaning of previous declarations, and affirms that Russia craves peace generally, and in the East especially, but it would be impossible to maintain peace in the East without a common understanding, and Russia shrinks from acting separately from the other powers.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 24.—The Spanish war vessel Victoria Tunas, formerly the Lillian, is ashore at Mariel. She will prove a total loss.

The election of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish throne was celebrated here by pardoning twelve men who were under sentence of death. The city was illuminated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—It is reported that Governor McClurg has called an extra session of the Legislature, and that Senator Drake has been appointed to the vacant Court of Claims Judgeship.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—The new museum theatre and menagerie took fire during the performance last night. The audience were panic stricken, but none of them were injured. The fire was extinguished; damage slight.

A colored militia company on the way to review to-day was assailed. They were also assailed when returning. One white man was seriously hurt and a negro was fatally wounded.

Boston, Nov. 24.—Gen. Butler, in his recent speech, said: I cannot but recall the truth that our Southern brethren—many of the best and bravest among them—who fought against the Government in a vain attempt to rid themselves of the glorious memory of its history, are impatiently longing to fight once more under the starry folds of the old flag. Give the privilege to the brave sons of the South to defend their country again in a foreign war, and especially one with Great Britain—not loved by them any more than by us—and it would bring us all together again, uniting us with one flag, one country and one destiny. In so much is this reunion the hope of the patriot that one feels almost a doubt whether to achieve it would not be worth all the loss of blood and treasure in such a war.

Staunton, Va.—Nov. 24.—A Convention of the Sunday Schools of Baltimore Conference, Methodist Church of the South, assembled here to-day. The boundaries embrace Maryland, District of Columbia and the Valley of Virginia. It will remain in session until Sunday.

New York, Nov. 24.—D. R. Martin, President of the Ocean National Bank, has resigned, and C. S. Stevenson been elected to fill the place. J. S. Hartshorn was elected Cashier.

The U. S. flagship Congress arrived at Havana from Key West on the 16th. U. S. frigate Tuscarora was expected there on the 20th, to go into the dock for repairs.

Indianapolis, Nov. 24.—The permanent organization of the Emigration Convention which met here yesterday was perfected to-day by electing Governor Baker, of Indiana, President, and Mr. Coal Loomis, of New York and Mr. Greenbaum, of Illinois, Secretaries, with one Vice President from each State and territory.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 24—Evening.—Consols 93. Bonds 88⅞. Tallow 43s 8d@43s 6d.

Liverpool, Nov. 24—Evening.—Cotton market firm; uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9½d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, 3000 of which were for export and speculation. Red winter Wheat 10s 7d@10s 8d. Pork 101s. Turpentine 29s 9d.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 24.—Passed up—Shannon, at 5 A. M.; Grand Era, at 6 A. M.; H. M. Shrive, at 1 P. M. Down—Ruth, at 3 A. M.; Nellie, at 6 P. M. River falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:50. Wind N. N. W., fresh.

Arrived—Steamship W. G. Hewes, at 1:15 P. M., Bourne, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Ships Bella, Jura and Duke of Wellington; barks Palmas and Les Bons Fils.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, Nov. 24.—Salutes were fired in honor of Aosta's election. Captain General DeRodas to-day liberated three thousand negroes. The city is comparatively healthy.

London, Nov. 24.—A serious engagement is reported as having occurred at Hericourt, on the Oise. No particulars.

Gen. Trochu, in a recent proclamation, says: "We have made efforts and honored our misfortunes in the eyes of the whole world. Europe is amazed at the unexpected spectacle of a close union existing between rich and poor. The enemy are suffering far more than we suspect. They begin to yield us their implacable resolution. They may crush us yet; but if we fall we shall have bequeathed Prussia a scheme which cannot be carried into execution, and an inheritance of exertion and hatred under which she in turn will fall."

Florence, Nov. 24.—The Pope has issued an encyclical letter and bull, concerning the spoliation of the church by the Italians. He declares that it is impossible for him to make any surrender of the property belonging not to him but to God, and only placed in his hands as trustee, and that if taken from him it must be by force. He cannot have anything to do with robbers, nor can he accept anything from their hands.

The *World's* Paris correspondent says: "Our first line of defense is 1500 yards from the Prussian outposts, and consists of impregnable entrenchments, constructed on the road beyond Villejuif. From these intrenchments one may clearly see the Prussian sentinels. One hundred and fifteen mitrailleuses received from private makers and heavy guns made here have been placed upon the works beyond Villejuif. The health of the city has improved decidedly. Last week the deaths were 1878; this week they number 1763. The deaths from small-pox last week were 378; this week there have been 380.

The bull pronounces a major excommunication against those who order, commit, assist or connive at the robbery.

London, Nov. 24.—The bishops of Prussian Poland have petitioned King William in favor of the Pope.

The iron-clad steamer Sultan, just finished, was found to be so top-heavy that she had to take in three hundred tons of ballast before it was considered safe to ship her armament.

New York, Nov. 24.—The *Tribune's* Paris correspondence covering dates from the 8th to the 6th [[illegible]], reports that the distribution of provisions is irregular and unequal. After the 15th inst., the sale of the flesh of horses, mules and asses was regulated by a tariff like beef, and rations thereof were issued by the Government. The people bear their privations well thus far. Charcoal is now eight times its usual

price, and consumption of gas after 7 o'clock in the evening is forbidden.

Pyat has been released, and his comrades soon will be.

Arago resigned the Mayoralty on the [[illegible]]. Jules Favre succeeds him.

On the [[illegible]] Gen. Trochu announced to his friends that preparations for a sortie were nearly complete.

The troops are dreadfully demoralized. Paris journals publish a strong appeal to the Government, the substance of which is: "You know your army of relief is a phantom. The provinces come to the help of Paris? You know it is impossible to cut through the Prussian lines, so that the garrison may reach the Loire to get provisions. For such a sortie you must win a great battle, which, with your present army, you cannot do."

Rochefort writes in answer to a question as to whether he had really resigned: "Yes, on the 1st of November, and I have never thought of withdrawing my resignation."

Louis Blanc publishes an address to the defenders of Paris congratulating them on the failure of the armistice.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

The New Position of the Cases—Who Are the Parties in Interest—Facts and Inferences.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1870.

The public interest manifested in the result of the motion now pending before the Supreme Court to restore to the docket of the court the case of Deming against the United States renders some facts connected with the case, and not generally known, of unusual importance.

Immediately after the case (together with that of Latham) was dismissed, on motion of appellant's counsel, a Philadelphia lawyer named Howard, an agent, counsel or some sort of skirmisher of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and known to be such in that city, arrived here, and, stopping at the Jenness House, left the city again the day before the adjournment of the court. As has been published in the *Herald*, this party was believed to have offered Deming, on behalf of the railroad company, the whole amount of his claim, costs, interests and counsel fees, if he would consent to reinstate the case; and affidavit to that effect was then lodged with the Chief Justice. And this harmonizes fully with the allegation of Deming now—as the basis of his motion—that his counsel was induced to consent to the dismissal by Latham's representation that Congress would arrange it; and again, that he should have moved to reinstate the case last spring but for the early adjournment of the court after the dismissal. Thus it seems that after consent to dismiss the appeal in the case, on the supposition that Congress would pay the claim, it was proposed to move for a restoration of the issue to the docket, without waiting to see what, if anything, Congress was willing to do; which would appear strange, indeed, without some such cause for the proposed action as that imputed in the affidavit alluded to.

No doubt is entertained here that the railroad company in question is the real party now seeking to have the legal tender question reopened, though, of course, the affair is managed *sub rosa*, and this company will be nowhere visible in court, Deming being used as their "stalking horse." The case thus becomes in reality a "fictitious" one, the railroad company being interested to get a reversal of the legal tender decision, and the United States being interested (if Mr. Hoar was at the time to be taken to represent its views) to maintain the validity as tender of greenbacks. Both parties now (plaintiff and defendant alike) seek to bring about the same result. Such suits no Court will entertain; for they are a "contempt of court," and upon the intimation of such a state of things an effort will doubtless be made to ferret out the truth.

Of course, if the railroad company is the party in interest, a hearing will be sought or will be accepted while the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nelson are absent; for they were of the majority who declared greenbacks no tender. If Deming is the real party at present interested, a hearing will be sought, to be kept off until the return of those two members of the Court; for Deming's interest is to have the legal tender decision sustained. And here is the most singular part of the proceeding. Unless the Court reaffirms its recent decision, Deming's claim fails, even if it was good, notwithstanding his having accepted the greenbacks when tendered to him by the officers of the government. How, then, his case will be any stronger by the restoration of that decision is not seen, and why he should hazard the chance of a reversal is still more obscure. Suppose the court should reverse the judgment of the Court of Claims on that point, and hold that his acceptance was no bar to his recovery, and then, as at present constituted, it should reverse the full bench decision and decide that he was not entitled to demand gold, but that the greenbacks were a sufficient tender. If he wins on the technical question he will lose on the merits, or the main question. But in case the court should affirm the judgment of the Court of Claims on the technical question, then it would not proceed to the question on the merits at all, for that would be obiter.

This particular point was the one which first induced the withdrawal of the appeal last spring. General Chatfield, of your city, came on here as counsel in Latham's case. Being a very shrewd lawyer, he took soundings before he proceeded. The best advice he could get, and what decided him, was this:

Suppose you go on with your case and a majority of the court decide with you or for you on the question of your acceptance and then decide against you on the main question, reversing the late decision? (This was after the accession of Justices Strong and Bradley.) You will then be remitted to Congress and will have your claim prejudiced by a judgment of the court against you which would probably be fatal. You have no show in court, for you will fail on one point or the other, and you had better preserve your claim unprejudiced. So thought Gen. Chatfield, so thought Deming's counsel, on consultation, and so thought they all. And hence the action taken at that time. What new light Deming got soon after that made him desire to hazard the chances of a decision against which cases him to seek one now, is not known, except as indicated above.

The Military Prospect at Paris.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The assurance that the early capitulation of Paris will be forced by the starvation of the garrison and inhabitants, which the Prussian Government has forwarded to the Czar, may be accepted literally. It is, of course, the opinion of an enemy who does not know every resource of his opponent, but past events indicate that the information which the Germans obtain of the French movements and positions are more than usually trustworthy. Such an assurance would not have been diplomatically given to one of the great Powers without due deliberation and caution; and it is reasonably certain that the information is but little exaggerated. Indeed, the desperate condition of Paris is recognized by the French officials; and the greatest dread of the military commanders is that the supplies will not last until an army strong enough to raise the siege can be organized. It has never been claimed by any French official that the capital was provisioned for longer than two months. It is very probable that in this, as in other statements, the French have been guilty of a little gasconading after the approved Tours fashion. The siege has now lasted thirty-nine days, during which Paris has been cut off from all supplies. Only three weeks more remain of the two months for which its safety was assured according to the most favorable French reports.

That the policy of starvation is the one determined upon by Prussia, and that it promises an early success, is indicated by statements made by Gen. Trochu, the military commandant of the beleaguered capital. He is reported to have said in conversation with a trusted friend on the subject of the Prussian designs, "that everything which they have done since they invested Paris appear to indicate that they mean to starve us out by long and weary investment—not to batter down our walls, or try to set Paris on fire by shells. They are conducting the siege upon principles and tactics which, of all others, are most trying and unfavorable to the make and character of Frenchmen. If they had shelled the forts, or if, with long-range guns, they had rained projectiles from the heights of Belleville into the town, they would have made every man, woman and child in Paris a homogeneous unit. But by wearing out our patience through inaction, and by letting us feel the slow pressure of a long-continued siege, they are forcing Frenchmen to fight under the conditions of warfare which, of all others, are least favorable to the temper of my countrymen. Nevertheless, we have two months' provisions in the town, and most of our families have enough to last a fortnight longer. Within two months many things may happen to work in our favor. At any rate, if Paris holds out for two months longer, the provinces cannot say that they have not had plenty of time to come to our rescue. If they have the will to come, Paris, by her tenacity, will at any rate show them the way."

These may be brave words, as the paper which reports the conversation adds, but they are also hopeless words, and portray the pitiable condition of Paris in explicit terms. They certainly confirm the assurances of King William to the Czar; and prepare us to hear at any hour the startling intelligence of the surrender of the French Capital.

THE ENGLISH IN PARIS.—It is stated that there are at present in Paris about six hundred English persons who have no means of support, and who have daily to be fed. The cases are examined into by visitors and relief is afforded in the form of rations and a small sum of money. An adult man receives every week twelve pounds of bread, one pound of rice, two ounces of Liebig's extract of meat, and one franc. An adult woman receives the same rations, with the exception of eight pounds of bread, instead of twelve. The class of distressed persons is evidently composed of Paris servants who have been left in Paris without means.

GEN. EWELL.—This distinguished Confederate General is now engaged in planting, a few miles from Granville, Williamson county, Miss. He is reported by the Greenville [[illegible]] to be in the enjoyment of good health, and feeling [[illegible]].

THE EUROPEAN IMBROGLIO.—The Baltimore *Gazette* thinks Count Bismarck is at the bottom of the Russian movement. It says:

"It would be in perfect consonance with the Bismarck policy that he should secretly encourage Russia in her demands for the abrogation of the obnoxious treaty, and that he should be secretly pledged to her his countenance and support. By urging upon Russia to press the matter at this time, he is really serving the interests of Germany, for thereby he turns the attention of the neutral Western Powers to the Turkish question, and thus prevents them from interposing—as they have recently shown a disposition to do—in the contest now waging between Prussia and France."

Perchance, however, the Western Powers will not be so diverted. What then?

The New York *Times* having tardily recognized the murder by stoning of Miss Barston, the Massachusetts school teacher, in the course of comment, says:

"It is dangerous and unfair to generalize against whole bodies of individuals because of the misbehavior of part of their number, and the rule applies to boys as well as to men."

Yes, this is precisely and exactly what you have been doing every blessed day of the week for the last five years. A man on the frontier, where a law book is never seen, is hung for cattle stealing, and forthwith you argue that every Texan would hang his grandfather on any small provocation.—*Ex.*

A fashionable young lady, of rather attenuated figure, while in the hands of her dressmaker, became alarmed at the spaciousness apportioned to her bodice, and declared that she could never wear it, and the silk had been wrongly cut. "Pardon me, Mademoiselle," replied the modiste, "the design is quite correct; the fitting is as it should be. I have made your dress, and now I must bring you up to it!"

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1870.

The Money market is still very stringent, but not more so than has been the case for some weeks past. In fact, on the street occasional transactions are made on first class collaterals at figures a shade easier than quotations. At banks the demand for accommodations is very good, amounting to fully if not more than their available means. The street rates are 1½ 1¾ ₩ cent. ₩ month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, 1¾ for good do, and 1¾@2 for A1 business paper without collaterals.

Gold opened at 111½@112, with no telegram from New York—the day being observed there as a holiday,—and closed at 111⅝@—. The market was weaker in consequence of the anticipation of better supply of cash gold within the next day or two, through the Treasury sale of $1,000,000 to-morrow and the receipt of shipments from New York. The sales included $10,000 at 111⅝; $1500, $2000, $5500, $10,000 and $10,000 at 112; $15,000 at 111⅞@112, and $1000 and $1500 at 112¼. In Silver we noticed sales of a small amount in American halves at 105¼, and $1200 at 109.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was of moderately fair extent, the sales of Sterling embracing about £65,000, of which £8000 bill of lading at 119¾@120; £4500 at 120; bill of lading and clear at 120@120¼; £1500, £800 and £2000 bill of lading at 120¼; £800 clear at 120¾; £17,000 bill of lading at 120@120¼; £2000 at 120¼@125⅛; £3000 and £2000 at 120, and at £300 bank (for remittance) at 121⅝.

Domestic Exchange was quiet and weak. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ₩ cent. discount, mostly the latter, and the sales included $40,000 commercial sight on New York 7-16@¼ discount, $10,000, $13,000 and $60,000 commercial, and $25,000 and $40,000 private bankers' at ¼, $10,000 one day's sight at 3-16, and $15,000 sight on Philadelphia at ⅛.

We still quote ⅜ ₩ cent. discount for bank gold checks on New York.

A small number of Sugar Shed shares sold at the advanced rate of $25, and 5 Barbarin's Gas Light Co. (at auction) at $66.

$750 new city 7 ₩ cent. bonds were reported at 73½, and $2500 at 74¼.

We note a sale of $600 Fiscal Agency certificates (July 16) at 80¾. Dealers bought these at 81@81¼, according to date, and asked 82@83.

In Warrants $1600 new State sold at 72 and $1600 new Metropolitan Police (late last night) at 97; $1000 State certificates of indebtedness changed hands at 61, and $1200 at 64¼.

Dealers' rates for City Notes were 25 ₩ cent. discount buying and 20 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 5750 bales, at prices generally in favor of factors, but requiring no change in quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 12¾@13¼c., good ordinary 14¼@14¾c., low middling 15@15¼c., middling 15¾@15¾c., strict middling 15⅞@15¾c., and good middling 16¼@16¾c. Yesterday's business was 7650 bales, including 400 sold after the close.

In giving the above it is proper to add that there was but little low middling to be had at 15c., and that strict low middling and middling sold in some cases ¼c. above the outside quotations given. Strict good ordinary to low middling sold at 14⅞ and 15c. Although we were deprived by the New York telegraph operators, of our usual telegrams from Liverpool, which we presume they could have sent us just as well as the holiday in the city, the tone of the market was fair throughout the day, and the indications were that the sales would have been to an increased extent, had the supply been more copious.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]	26,98[?]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 5608 bales, against 2730 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 30,351 bales, against 20,058 for the corresponding time last week and 27,853 last year, and since August 31, of 240,687 bales, against 280,728 last year.

SUGAR.—Received this morning 692 hhds. The demand is fair, the supplies are pretty much all sold, and the market is firmer. Advices from the country state that cold weather has injured the cane and that many planters are windrowing instead of grinding. The sales to-day were at 6¼@7c. for inferior, 7¼@8c. for common, 8¼@8¾c. for good common, 9c. for fair, 9¼@9½c. for good fair, 10c. for fully fair, 8@c. for seconds, 11@11¼c. for yellow clarified, and 11¼@12c. for white.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 2080 bbls., which were mostly sold at firm prices. Common 42½@45c., ordinary 53c., fair 56@58c., good 60@63c., prime 63@65c., strictly prime to choice 67@68c. Some half bbls. prime sold at 66c.

FLOUR.—Superfine is in request and firm. There is also some demand for double extra, but the higher grades are in supply and dull. Yesterday, not reported, 850 bbls. superfine sold at $5. To-day 2000 bbls. were sold, of which 50 fair at $4 25, 150 superfine at $4 85, and 50 do. at $5, 250 and 500 double extra at $4 50, 150 treble extra at $5 25, 150 choice treble extra at $6 40, 100 do. at $6 50, 100 choice extra at $6 75, 250 do. at $7, 100 do. at $7 75, 60 do. at $8 ₩ bbl.

CORN.—Is dull and drooping. 3000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 750 soft white at 73½c., 1600 choice white on private terms, and 400 prime white at 75c. ₩ bushel.

OATS.—Are also dull. About 1500 sacks sold to-day, of which 150 and 1350 sacks St. Louis at 52c. ₩ bushel.

BRAN.—The market has weakened, and 400 sacks sold at $1 07½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Prime and choice is scarce, Prime commands $30, choice $32 ₩ ton. 65 bales ordinary Western sold at $25, and 50 do. at $26 50 ₩ ton.

PORK.—Old heavy weight mess is held at $24 25@24 50 ₩ bbl, while new mess is dull at $23 25@23 50 ₩ bbl. It is retailing at $24 50@25 ₩ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—The market is bare of good and sound Meat. Shoulders are quoted at wholesale at 12c., and are retailing at 12½@13c. ₩ lb.

LARD.—Is dull. Tierces are selling at 14¼@15c.; kegs 16@17c. ₩ lb. There is no movement at wholesale.

BACON.—Some 25 casks clear sides sold in lots at 21¼c. ₩ lb. Shoulders are dull at 13@13¼c. ₩ lb. Sugar-cured hams 20@22c. for plain, and 24@26c. for choice canvassed. There are no clear rib sides in market.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Prices for Northern have declined to 20@21c.; Western sells at 20@21¼c.

BUTTER.—Is dull. Choice Goshen 45@48c., common 30@35c., choice Western 35@38c., good do. 30@33c. ₩ lb.

RICE.—Louisiana Rice continues very dull, and quotations are little better than nominal, viz: Choice 8¼@8½c., prime 7¾@7¾c., ordinary 6¼@7c. ₩ lb. Carolina Rice is in light supply and is offered at 8¼c. for good, and 8c. for common prime.

WHISKY.—Is in good request and firm. Indiana rectified $1 00@[[illegible]]c., Cincinnati 92c.@$1 ₩ gallon. 40 bbls. Indiana sold at 91¼ ₩ gallon.

TEXAS BEEF.—New Texas clear Beef is in moderate supply, but there is only a local demand at $13 50@14 50 ₩ bbl., and $19@20 ₩ tierce. Mess, suitable for export, will soon come in freely.

SALT.—The demand for the interior continues active for this season's arrivals, and we note sales from warehouse of 500, 700, 1000 and 1500 sacks Liverpool at $1 60. Dealers' rates are $1 75@1 80 for coarse, $1 85@2 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island is in light request and quoted nominal at 55c. ₩ bushel. Table Salt in pockets, 5 lbs, 10c; 4 lbs, 5c.

[illegible] Insurance Company [illegible]
New Orleans, Nov. [illegible], 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity to Article IV. of the Charter of said Company, an ELECTION for TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, from the first Monday of February, next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Camp street, on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL IS NOW OPEN, AFTER HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENOVATED.
R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY B. FOLEY.

Notice.

THE Undersigned have the pleasure to announce to their friends and the public that, to accommodate their numerous customers, they have opened a new branch of their business at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best and most celebrated brands of imported Havana cigars.
All Cigars fully guaranteed.
GONZALES BROS.
Corner Camp and Common streets, No. 4 Commercial street, near Canal, Corner Gravier and Carondelet sts.

New Texas Beef.

300 TIERCES and BARRELS CHOICE BEEF, in store, for sale by
HAYS, TUNSTALL & CO.,
11 Perdido street.
Supplies constantly on hand.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.
New Orleans, November 10, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with Article IV of the Charter of this Company, an election for twelve Trustees to serve for twelve months, from the 7th February, 1871, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

Hogsheads! Hogsheads!!

300 EMPTY SUGAR HOGSHEADS, in store, and for sale by
PAYNE & CO.,
28 Tchoupitoulas street.

For Rent.

THE fine large STORE, with dwelling above, No. 6 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti.
The elegant brick residence, newly painted and papered, corner Prytania and Terpsichore streets, will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
J. C. KEAFFER & CO.,
26 & 28 Bienville street, and 82 Gravier street.

New Orleans Canal & Banking Company,
New Orleans, Nov. 22d, 1870.

THE annual election for Seven Directors of this institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the Second MONDAY of December next, (the 12th) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, November 22, 1870.

AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Exchange Alley and Canal street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. E. PASCAL, Cashier.

Richard's Cape Lime.

Depot of Casks of Richard's CAPE LIME, No. 180 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Victor's Restaurant,
138 .... Canal Street 138

JULES MARTIN begs leave to announce to his patrons and to the public that during the Winter Season the establishment will be kept open day and night.
Boarders will be taken by the month or by the week.

REMOVAL. ...... REMOVAL.

VOSE BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Have Removed to No. 97 Magazine street.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of BURKE, TREPAGNIER & CO., and will continue the Provision and Merchandise Brokerage Business, at No. 69 Magazine street.
GEO. McD. BURKE,
F. O. TREPAGNIER,
A. VILLAVASO.
New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1870.

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 .... Camp Street .... No. 51
JOSEPH E. COPPE, President.
W. VAN NORDEN, Vice President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.
[illegible]
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits.
Bonds, plate, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
[illegible]

Lime, Tar and Sulphur.

3000 barrels sugar, Rockland and Alabama LIME, landing ex-Mobile, Roberts, Pacific Cement, 5000 of Carolina Tar, and a lot of Pennsylvania [illegible] [illegible] sulphur, for sale by
BRIDGE & SON,
28 Gravier street.

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 Diarrhœa, 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.

Removal.

THE OFFICE OF THE LOUISIANA PRESERVING MANUFACTURING COMPANY is removed to the store [illegible] No. 162 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, where orders are solicited for all kinds of work for Buildings, Dwellings, Shop Fronts, Mouldings, Railings, Floor Mouse Banquettes, Walks, Garden ornaments, and repairing; or at [illegible] Carondelet [illegible].
NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

$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 flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

THE INTEREST OF MR. F. A. BITTER in our firm ceases from this date by mutual consent.
CARL L. BRAUER & CO.,
New Orleans, November 1, 1870.

MR. TH. FORSIER becomes a Partner from this date in our firm.
CARL L. BRAUER & CO.,
No. 16 Union street.

Positively Selling Out At Cost.

The undersigned having determined to retire from business within the next thirty days, begs leave to offer his splendid Stock of
Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware, etc.,
AT PRIME FIRST COST.
And would solicit an early examination of his goods, as the Stock must be all cleared out within the shortest possible time.
The Stock is well worthy the attention of Connoisseurs in Goods; and all those in pursuit of Great Bargains will be sure to find a safe and profitable investment, where they can obtain to get their money back.
[illegible] SCOOLER,
No. 21 Camp street.

Special Notice.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

THE following Schedule for departures and arrivals of passenger trains will take effect November 20th, 1870:

MAIL PASSENGER TRAINS.
North—Leave New Orleans 4 P. M.
Jackson 2:55 A. M.
Arrive at Canton 4:15 A. M.
South—Leave Canton 11:15 P. M.
Jackson 12:40 A. M.
Arrive at New Orleans 11:25 A. M.
EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS.
North—Leave New Orleans 7 A. M.
Jackson 6:30 P. M.
Arrive at Canton 8:10 P. M.
South—Leave Canton 2 P. M.
Jackson 3:45 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans 1:30 A. M.
The above trains run daily, except the 7 A. M. train, which will not leave New Orleans on Sunday, and the 2 P. M. train will not leave Canton on Saturday.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
J. B. MOREY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

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] Chartres street, New Orleans.

Lost or Mislaid,

A DRAFT drawn by THEOPHILE MANIER, dated May, 1870, payable to the order of Dr. Wm. Raymond, drawn on and accepted by J. R. Waterman for three hundred and fifty one 37-100 dollars, and due January 1st, 1871. The public are notified not to trade or negotiate for said draft. Finder is bound to return same to Dr. Wm. Raymond, 24 Baton Rouge.
DUPLANTIER & HAYDEL,
33 St. Louis, New Orleans.

Cooperage—Cooperage.

TO PLANTERS and MERCHANTS—I am prepared to contract for the making of Sugar Hogsheads. I have a large stock of material and plenty of hands to supply the same. Also, good second-up second hand Sugar Hogsheads for sale by
[illegible] BEKKERS, Cooperage,
21 Front street, Sugar Landing, N. O.

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

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

FRIDAY, November 25, 1870, BENEFIT of the popular young tragedian, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, when will be presented Shakspeare's play of JULIUS CÆSAR. Cassius, Mr. Lawrence Barrett; Marc Anthony, J. W. Albaugh; Portia, Mary Mitchell Albaugh. Matinee To-morrow "Romeo and Juliet." Sunday—Benefit of Mark Quinlan. In preparation "Rosedale."

Mr. Lawrence Barrett's Benefit.

Friday Night, Nov. 25, 1870.

St. Charles Theatre.

"THE OFFERING"

Shakspeare's tragedy of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

CASSIUS .... Mr. Lawrence Barrett.
As played to FOUR of the LARGEST audiences ever assembled in September last at Niblo's Garden, New York.

Varieties Theatre.

Manager .... LEWIS BAKER.

Friday Evening, Nov. 25, 1870,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice, SUNDAY included, and

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 12.

Will be produced for the first time in this city the last London Sensation, now past its two hundredth representation there, called

TWO ROSES,

With Charles R. Thorn, Jr., F. Dewar, H. Tees-dale, Frank Evans, T. Hind, Edith Challis, Phillis Glover, Mattie Wilkins and Mary Madders.

New Scenery by John Galt and E. T. Harvey.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 7. Overture commences at a quarter before 8.

Seats may be Secured Without Extra Charge.

For prices, etc., see Programme.

Robert E. Lee Monumental ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

The organization of this Association has been completed by the election of Directors and Officers, as follows:

DIRECTORS:

Wm. M. Perkins,	G. T. Beauregard,
A. W. Bosworth,	Wm. S. Pike,
Hugh McCloskey,	A. Thomas,
Am. Fortier,	Lloyd R. Coleman,
Chas. D. Fenner,	Ed. A. Palfrey,
Wm. B. Schmidt,	R. S. Morse,
Wm. H. Dameron,	Samuel Boyd,
Wm. N. Mercer,	Archibald Mitchell,
M. O. H. Norton,	S. H. Kennedy,
Henry Renshaw,	Newton Richards,
Edward Barnett,	Jas. Jackson,
George Jonas,	K. A. Tyler,
	Edward Rigney.

OFFICERS:

WM. M. PERKINS, President;
G. T. BEAUREGARD, First Vice President;
A. S. BOSWORTH, Second [Vice President];
WM. S. PIKE, Treasurer;
THOS. J. BECK, Recording Secretary;
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, Corresponding Secretary.
THOS. J. BECK, Recording Secretary.
New Orleans, Nov. 18, A. D. 1870.

10 RAMPART STREET 10
(FRONT OFFICE.)

PROFESSOR WM. PAULOS,
SPECIALIST.

SCIENTIFICALLY cures all cases of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, etc.
Remedies scientifically prepared and shipped free from observation to all parts of the country.
All correspondence considered strictly confidential.
Call or address in perfect confidence.
PROFESSOR PAULOS,
No. 10 Rampart street, below Canal.

Financial .... Financial.

C. W. CAMMACK. MORGAN CAMMACK.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken Offices at No. 181 Common street, under the firm name of C. W. CAMMACK & SON, for the purpose of transacting a General Brokerage Business in Bonds, Stocks, Exchange, Coin and Securities of all kinds. Also, negotiating commercial paper. They have made arrangements in New York for the purchase or sale of Gold on orders, and for the collection of Drafts, Notes, etc.
With a strict and careful attention to business, with every facility at their command, and with promptness and fidelity in all transactions entrusted to their charge, they respectfully tender their services.
C. W. CAMMACK & SON,
No. 181 Common street.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
45 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
45 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette Refinery.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
45 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
45 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
45 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
45 Tchoupitoulas street.

G. L. FEVRE,
146 .... ROYAL STREET, ... 146
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Receives by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf Skins, Morocco, Kid and Sheep Skins, English serges, French Satin, Terry Cloths, Galloons, Boot Webs, Shoe Trimmings.
Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1824.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.
—CONDUCTED BY—
G. J. LORD.

THIS Institution has been transferred from 129 Conti street, to the ORIGINAL and well known location, 43 BOURBON STREET, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
The premises here are very extensive, and perfectly suited for an academy, having fine airy class-rooms, dormitories, etc., and a large yard for gymnastic exercises and recreation. The establishment has undergone extensive alterations and repairs, and is now ready to receive pupils either as boarders or day scholars.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

Contractors for Roofing Felt to the International Exhibition of Paris, 1867.

DATE OF PATENT, October 24, 1866, and May 17, 1870.

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING
(Un-inflammable)
OF B. ANDERSON & SON,
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.
Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c. &c.
LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 21 and 22½ [illegible] street, London.

THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is ready coated, and can be applied on the roof without further trouble. It is easy of application, and does not require any repair for a long time. It is more durable than most slates, and has been found a suitable substitute for iron or zinc roofing. It has a sandy or stony surface, which renders it Uninflammable and Fireproof. Exposed to the most intense fire, and sparks falling upon it, it will not propagate the fire. Under the influence of the sun it will not run or melt, which makes it specially adaptable to hot climates. Its easy application and pleasing appearance has made it a favorite Roofing material throughout all the Indies and other Colonies. Being put up in rolls for transport, it is of invaluable service to settlers and farmers in far remote districts. When used for temporary purposes it may be taken off and applied again to another construction. It replaces Common Asphalting on Terraces, Lobbies, Counting-Houses, Office Floors, etc.; is a great preservative against dampness and vermin, and equalizes the temperature. It is made 3 wide, (in rolls of 25 yards).
For sale by
J. G. [illegible] INGHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Carondelet street.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others, is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible

BAKING POWDER.

It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious

Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn

And other Griddle Cakes,

Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.

It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.

THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE

Is put up in Cans of ¼ lb, ½ lb, 1 lb and 5 lbs each, actual net weight, as represented, and

Sold generally throughout the United States

By Grocers and Ship-Chandlers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers,
69 New Street, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.'S SALES.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods.

BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.
A. LEVY, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 28 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at salesroom, No. 28 Chartres street.
300 lots Furnishing Goods, such as Over and Under Shirts, Drawers, Cloaks, Shawls, Corsets, Bosom shirts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Neck-ties, Umbrellas, Gloves, scarfs, Aprons, Ribbons, white and colored shirts, etc.
400 lots Notions and Fancy Goods, by Whites, Purses, Fancy Bags, Perfumeries, Wax Dolls, Fancy Boxes, Work Boxes, etc., etc.
100 lots Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, such as Prints, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linseys, Tickings, Stripes, etc., etc.
Terms at sale.

BAZAAR

For the Benefit of the Victims of the War in France.

PRESIDENT,
FELIX LARUE.
VICE PRESIDENTS,

A. ROCHEREAU,	H. DUBOS,
G. JAUFFROID,	D. A. CHAFFRAIX,
L. E. MARCHAND,	F. TUJAGUE.

G. L. FEVRE, Secretary.
DE MONTLUZIN, Assistant Secretary.
J. P. BLANCAND, Treasurer.
C. BARBENAN, Assistant Treasurer.

Council Committee:
M. MUSSON.

DR. O. HUARD,	P. LAGOLDE,
A. MARKS,	J. WALZ,
S. CAMBON,	J. BAYLE.

Committee of Arrangement:
FELIX LARUE,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,
F. LABORDE,
JOS. BAYLE,
PAUL BRIENNE.

At a meeting of the Lady Patronesses, held at the St. Louis Hotel on Tuesday, November 1st, the following nominations were made, with full power to appoint jointly with the Committee of Arrangement, the Sub-Committee of ladies:

PRESIDENT,
MRS. J. M. ROUZAN.
HONORARY PRESIDENT,
MRS. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
MRS. WM. AIMEE LABORDE,
MRS. EDOUARD FORSTALL.
Standing Committee:
MRS. A. BROUSSEAU,
MRS. JAS. [illegible] TT,
MRS. MAYER GODCHAUX,
MRS. F. JAUFFROID,
MRS. HENRY PEYCHAUD.

Programme:

To-day and the following days, Sundays excepted, the St. Louis Hotel (entrance on Royal street) will be opened for the reception of all Presents, such as Jewelry, Books, Pictures, Statues, Works of Art or Fancy Goods, Millinery Goods, Furniture, staples, sundries, etc., which can be used for the formation of various prizes in the Lottery.

A receipt will be given by the Deputies of the Reception Committee, to each giver for whatever he has presented.

Said gifts will be entered, with the names of the respective givers, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall always remain open for the inspection of visitors.

All gifts will, in proper time, be suitably arranged and joined in order, so as to form a Banner to be visited by the public. They will be exhibited, with a BOND attached thereto giving the name of the donor, unless otherwise ordered by the latter. Heavy goods, such as hogsheads of sugar, bales of cotton, etc., etc., will be represented at the Bazar by labeled samples.

Admission to the Bazaar, 25 cents for each and every person. Personal season cards will, moreover, be issued at the rate of $2 each.

A committee of [illegible] will attend to the appraisement of said articles, and a corresponding number of Lottery Tickets will be issued at ONE DOLLAR A TICKET.

The appraisement and classing of prizes being a long and intricate labor, persons wishing to forward gifts to the Bazaar are earnestly requested to do so at as early a day as possible.

Unless otherwise ordered, the Bazaar will be opened to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M., until further notice.

It will open again, for the DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY, on MONDAY, 19th, and on the following evenings, until all the prizes are disposed of.

The delivery of prizes will take place after the drawing of the Lottery. A special notice will be published stating the hours for the delivery.

All prizes remaining unclaimed after a delay to be hereafter agreed upon, or those drawn by unsold tickets, will be offered at auction for the benefit of the Bazaar.

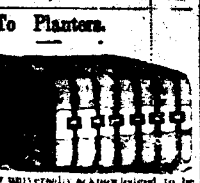
Parties residing in the country, who are ticket holders, will please leave the names of persons living in the city, with a request to claim, as a proper time, the prizes they may draw.

There will be every evening, in the main and adjoining halls of the Bazaar, and as long as the Bazaar is held open, refreshments, restaurant tables, etc., kept by ladies.

The Managers intend, besides, to offer visitors the additional inducement of Concerts and other amusements, particulars of which are to be given on a future day.

The net proceeds will be handed to Mr. Albin Rochereau, the President of the Committee, to be by him forwarded to France to the proper parties.
F. LARUE, President.
G. L. FEVRE, Secretary.

To Planters.



BALE TIES, COTTON TIES, with the Arrow Tie. If you want to secure neat bales and reduce your danger [illegible] fire, use the [illegible] Arrow Tie.

The Arrow Tie is now universally acknowledged to be the neatest, strongest and best Cotton Tie in use. The demand for it is constantly increasing. Voice after invoice of these Ties are sold to arrive, and are delivered from shipboard to all dealers in Iron Ties in this city and in every other Cotton Port.

Be particular in ordering, and send for the Arrow Tie.
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
General Agents, 43 Carondelet street,
New Orleans.

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.

BEALS & LAINE,

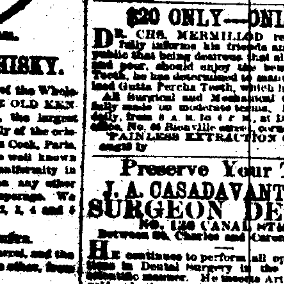
DEALERS IN PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.

Steamers, Cotton and other Presses, Sugar Houses, and families to supply promptly. Yards on Levee at Jefferson Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets. Office No. 20 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.
Orders received either at office or yards.

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. Steamboats, Steamships, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 321 Magazine street, near Poeyfarre.

P. & R. De Vergés,
—DEALERS IN—
ANTHRACITE, CANNEL
AND PITTSBURG COAL,
No. 176 Gravier, and 30 Bienville [illegible] Streets.
Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses supplied at the lowest market prices.



OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the finest cooperage. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.

FOR SALE, ALSO,

Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by
[illegible], DOLHONDE & CO.,
50 MAGAZINE,
New Orleans, La.

TO THE EAST!
VIA
LOUISVILLE
AND
Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment for passenger travel 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 in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main sts., also at Galt House and Louisville Hotel.

Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this line are good on Mail Line Steamers in Mail Line Tickets are good on this Road.
W. L. FOLLETT, J. L. GRISWOLD,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOS. DORWIN,
Gen'l Southern Ag't, Louisville.

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

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Cromwell's Steamship Line.

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

The steamship
SHERMAN,
A. BLANCHARD, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $60 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... $5 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. 30 Common street.
The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will follow—leaving SATURDAY, December 3d, at 6 P. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
ST. LOUIS,
WHITEHEAD, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
PASSAGE .... $50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
6 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

The Mobile Division of this Road Will be Opened for Business
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1870,
And Passenger Trains will run as follows:
Leaves New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile, at .... 8 o'clock, A. M.
Arriving at Mobile at .... 2 ... P. M.
Connecting at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio and the Mobile and Montgomery Railroads, for all points North, East and West.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans, at .... 11:20 A. M.
Arriving at .... 5:20, A. M.
Fare between New Orleans and Mobile $4 50
Through freight trains run each way daily.
Freight received at New Orleans at the foot of Julia street, before 4:30 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next morning.
Freight as low as by any other route.
For further information call at the General Office of the Company, rooms 1 and 2 up-stairs, Story building, corner of Camp and Common streets.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen. Supt.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD and BLUE LINE via Cairo will take freight from New Orleans on first-class steamers, leaving daily at 5 P. M., for Cairo, Chicago, and all points North, West and East, at the lowest rates.
All rates, and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the general office of this Company, No. 26 Carondelet street.
Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.
JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER [illegible], 1870, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:

FROM THE LAKE.	FROM THE CITY.
6 o'clock A. M.	5 o'clock A. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]

On Sundays the trains will leave three streets, and the Lake, hourly, after 9 o'clock P. M.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning at 5 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.

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 Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, below Labadieville and Lockport, for Brashear, Canal and for Houma, will be forwarded daily by through steamboat tri[ps].
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
No freight received after 3 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern

—AND—

Mississippi Central Rail Roads

Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, without change. The 7 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, except Sundays and makes close connection for

VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,

and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4 P. M. mail train makes schedule connections with Lightning Express Trains to all points—

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Also the Great Northern Mail

Time to New York—78 hours!

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

Express Train Southarrives at N. O.	1:20 A. M.
Mail Train	11:45 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston—Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.
E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
J. 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.

Dental Consultations.

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15 Baronne street, near Canal.

BESIDES attending, as usual, to operations for adult patients, will devote a portion of each SATURDAY to CHILDREN, advising on the extraction of the "first teeth," and the treatment of the irregularities and various diseases to which the mouths of children are peculiarly liable. CONSULTATION FREE.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

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