The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,370.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

[illegible]

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] per annum, in [illegible]; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents. The Semi-Weekly is published every [illegible] and [illegible] invariably [illegible].

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE — Benefit of Mr. Ducatel—"Mignon."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC— "Home and Rosine." Talented Comedy Company.

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY.

Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by President Grant and his advisers, we are inclined to doubt that the treaty concluded by the Joint High Commissioners will be ratified by that body. The provisions of the document seem to us exceedingly cumbersome and complicated. Nothing is settled and the end of the dispute may never be reached. It is less favorable to the United States than the treaty made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson with Lord Clarendon. The latter provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims by a short and simple method. The method agreed upon by the Joint High Commissioners is neither short nor simple, and should it prove to work well, the United States gain nothing more than the Johnson-Clarendon treaty contemplated. The British Government were willing to compensate the Alabama claimants by payment of their losses in money, when Mr. Johnson negotiated his treaty. They are not willing to do more now and the new treaty does not exact anything more from them. They do not make any acknowledgment of unfriendliness in recognizing the belligerency of the Confederate States, and they deny any legal responsibility for the captures of the Alabama. They only consent that the question of their responsibility shall be referred to arbitrators. They declare that according to the principles of international law in force when the claims arose, the British Government did not violate the neutrality they had proclaimed, by suffering the Alabama to leave an English port. They are willing, should the arbitrators so decide, to pay the damages caused by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers built in England, but it is distinctly stated that this is only for the sake of peace and in order to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. The treaty does not contain what Mr. Sumner insisted upon in his elaborate speech in the Senate upwards of a year ago—that is an apology from Great Britain for her recognition of the Confederacy, nor does it provide for payment of any consequential damages such as Mr. Sumner claimed. It is prospective and not retrospective so far as principles of international law are concerned. It lays down rules for the future, and in that way indirectly acknowledges the wrong done to the United States, not in recognition of Confederate belligerency, but in not preventing the fitting out of armed vessels in English ports to attack the commerce of a friendly power. The treaty also provides for the settlement by arbitration of the dispute concerning the Fisheries, and for the settlement, by the same means, of certain claims of British subjects against the United States for losses suffered by the war, and claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain distinct from losses suffered by Confederate cruisers. But the members of the commission seem, from the very beginning of their deliberations, to have recognized the fact that an immediate and mutually satisfactory settlement of the vexed questions laid before them was an utter impossibility, and that the best and indeed the only thing that could be done was to place these questions in such a shape as to insure a settlement at some future and definitely fixed time. It is rather an agreement for arbitration than a treaty, the principles upon which the arbitration is to be conducted being specified beforehand. With regard to the Alabama claims there are to be five arbitrators: one to be appointed by President Grant, another by Queen Victoria, the third by the King of Italy, the fourth by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the fifth by the Emperor of Brazil. And "all questions, including final awards, shall be decided by a majority of the arbitrators." From that decision there is to be no appeal. It is agreed that the arbitrators shall be governed in their decisions by the following rules, and such principles of international law as are not inconsistent therewith:

Rule I. A neutral government is bound first to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel of which it has reasonable grounds to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war with which such government is at peace; and also to use due diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Rule II. Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base for naval operations against the other or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms or accoutrements of war.

Rule III. To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

The arbitrators are to meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest convenient day after they shall have been named, and provision is made for substitution in case of death, absence or incapacity of any of the arbitrators, and in case of any of them declining to act. Copies of the documents, correspondence and evidence in each case to be delivered to each of the arbitrators and the agent of the government against which the claim is made, within six months from the date of ratification of the treaty. The counter case to be delivered six months thereafter, and the arguments or points relied upon within the two following months—that is, the case must be prepared and submitted within twelve months. The decision to be rendered, if possible within three months from the close of the argument on both sides.

The article of the treaty which covers the claims other than those known as the Alabama claims reads as follows:

"Art 12. All claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of vessels referred to in Article I of this treaty, and all claims, with the like exceptions, on the part of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the same periods, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 14, shall be referred to three Commissioners—one to be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President and Her Majesty conjointly. The Commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period—a majority to decide. They shall be bound to examine and decide each claim within two years from the day of their meeting."

The Ammonia car will continue to run during this week, and will be daily at Clay Statue on Canal street, at 9½ A. M. and 5½ P. M. Books for subscription to the capital stock of the company are open at the office of G. L. Laughland, No. 175 Common street. 54

☞ Go and See the Ice King Refrigerator, at No. 6 Carondelet street, in operation daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Water is frozen in it from the low temperature produced. It is the only refrigerator that is a preserver of food for an indefinite time.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 116 and 180 Canal street, New Orleans. [illegible]

BENEFIT OF FRENCH ARTISTS IN PARIS. Our readers will bear in mind the performances of next Thursday evening at the Opera House, for the benefit of suffering French artists in Paris, the proceeds to be distributed by the Dramatic Artists' Association of France. The condition of that country during the last eight or ten months has brought starvation to many of the class in whose behalf the benevolence of our theatre-goers is invoked. The programme of the evening will consist of the overture and the second act of "Mignon;" the final trio of the third act of Rossini's masterpiece, "William Tell;" the "Pas de Bouquet," a divertissement by the ballet; the second act of "Charles VI," sung by Mme. Cambier, formerly of the Opera House, and Mr. Dumestre, and the third act of "Faust," by Messrs. Keghel, Castelmary, and Mesdames Dumestre, Naddi and Boudro. Thus it will be seen that every artist of the opera appears the same night.

Persons who have purchased tickets from the committee can secure numbered seats by presenting their tickets at the box office. Holders of four tickets can secure one of the boxes not already sold. Seats and boxes can be secured by applying immediately at the box office.

☞ Steamer St. Mary will sail for Galveston Wednesday, May 17th, at 5 P. M.
Cabin passage by this steamer to Galveston $10
Deck passage to Galveston 5
C. A. WHITNEY & Co., Agents.

☞ Thanks to steamer Wade Hampton for appreciated favors.

About the Treaty.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier Journal.]

Washington, May 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, composed of Senators Cameron, Harlan, Norton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamilton and Casserly, were in session nine hours to-day on the treaty, but did not finish it, and will hardly be able to report it back to-morrow. So far no amendments have been offered, though some objections have been raised, which the journal of the Commission has been able to explain away. So far it has been the object of the committee to arrive at a full understanding of each article, so as to defend it in the Senate. It is doubtful if any amendments are proposed in the committee, though Messrs Patterson and Casserly will submit some in the Senate. Mr. Sumner has already prepared amendments. The British Commissioners here do not think that the treaty ought to be amended, but accepted or rejected as a whole.

(Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.)

THE TREATY WITH THE COMMITTEE.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had another meeting to-day, but did not finish the treaty. They hope to conclude their labors to-morrow and report it for ratification on Monday, to which date the Senate adjourned. Thus far not a single amendment has been adopted, though some have been proposed in the committee, one of an important character. Some members of the committee find, by an examination of the protocol that the American Commissioners have received from some pretty important propositions, which they originally submitted on the old claims, but these seem to have been met by corresponding concessions from the other side. Since Senators have been furnished with the journal of the Commissioners showing an insight into the treaty, there has been a growing opposition to some features of it, but thus far it has not been formidable enough to prevent its ratification.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE TREATY.

London, May 13.—The *Times* to-day is advised that the basis and essential propositions of the treaty at Washington will certainly be adopted by the American Senate, and therefore believes the treaty is virtually concluded. As for the treaty itself, its result is a mutual concession, and the *Times* finds in it nothing inconsistent with the national honor, or that England is not ready to make any sacrifice to restore amity between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family.

The True Policy for the South.

The able correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes thus to that paper:

Washington, April 27, 1871.—A few days ago it was intimated that the States south of Mason and Dixon's line had it yet in their power to make *their influence* FELT, at least negatively. Some stupid person, writing for an Ohio Radical newspaper, has seen fit to stigmatize this suggestion as "*advice*" calculated to stimulate fresh sectional animosity. If the letter commented upon by the wiseacre were worthy of being criticised at all, it at least merited being read throughout, and *thoughtfully* and *intelligently* dealt with. What was said went directly to the conclusion, that, for the *sake of peace* the States referred to ought, and will, as a *dernier ressort*, voluntarily isolate themselves from National politics, rather than encourage general anarchy — leaving the momentous national political wire-pulling issues to be decided by the North, East and West. Is this treason? Is it at most disloyalty? Still further, is it even an indication of any lack of fealty to the "reigning dynasty?" The general political *issue, as it now stands*, must needs lead to extreme results one way or the other. The Conservatives South *always* "conservative" have had enough of war. *The people there, as elsewhere, want peace*, upon, perhaps, the best procurable terms—and are *determined to have it or generalize despotism*. What is the *remedy* prescribed by the professed and *officious* friends of that unfortunate section of the country? Is it, more or less, than placing it in the condition of the poor relation of an embryo Duke in England, who was obliged to stand a dozen stripes for every letter of the alphabet his Highness got into his noddle?

The Southern States, I learn, have pretty much come to the sensible conclusion, for the present, to wait patiently, and "shuffle the cards." A jack *may* come up. Who knows? They have at least the choice of evils, and have been placed in line to accept or reject offers from any body of men calling themselves political parties.

STATES TO BE CALLED "LOCALITIES."—The Memphis *Appeal* thus notices a significant omission in the late Ku-Klux proclamation of President Grant:

As an indication of what he is driving at, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* calls attention to the significant fact that Grant, in his late proclamation, does not use the word "States," but alludes to them as "localities." No State mentioned as such in a proclamation that relates politically and geographically to the States.

THE KU-KLUX LAW.—Nothing would more clearly show the Northern idea as to the nature of the Federal Government than the fact that the New York papers publish without other comment than a general indication of approval, the statement that the first persons arrested under the Ku-Klux law were several young men in North Carolina who had been frightening some white women! The Ku-Klux law purports to be an act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. This amendment secures to negroes the right of suffrage. Yet the first case under the law is what we have stated! The Democrats in Congress told the Radicals that the Federal officials wouldn't have sense enough to distinguish between real and supposed offences, but these latter protested that nobody would be disturbed by Federal officials who had not violated the Fifteenth Amendment.—*Ex.*

Unconstitutional Rehearings of Causes by the Supreme Court.

[From the N. Y. Star.]

Rehearings and appeals of causes are common before all the English tribunals but one. That one is the House of Lords. That court, which corresponds to the Supreme Court of the United States, never reconsiders its own judgments. No matter how inconsistent or absurd a decision of the House of Lords may be, yet the Lords never suffer it to be called in question. "If," they say in effect, "you think our decision impolitic and injurious to the interests of the country, you have the remedy in your own hands. Alter the law by the proper authority; but we will never stultify ourselves by overruling to-day what we decided yesterday." It is plain that precedent, decision, and authority will cease to have any value if a court is not bound by its own decisions.

Yet the Supreme Court of the United States, after having decided that the Legal Tender act was unconstitutional, nevertheless have permitted the question to be reopened, and have actually reversed their former decision. This puts an end to all certainty in the law. If they reverse their own past judgments on legal tenders, why may they not with equal justice and propriety remodel and reverse every single rule, both civil and criminal, of our whole jurisprudence. As they are prepared to cancel the decision already given by their own tribunal on the effect of a legal tender, why should not the same question be brought forward again next year, or as soon as a new judge sits in the Court. Litigation thus can be prolonged indefinitely without even being followed by the usual result of a law suit in settling the law.

Inferior tribunals in England only allow a case to be reargued when some change has taken place in the circumstances of the parties, or some fresh evidence has been procured which was not available on the first hearing of the question. But no court in England or in Europe ever suffers a point that has once been decided by the Supreme Court to be again reargued on the very same facts. We therefore put the query whether the rehearing of legal questions by the Supreme Court of the United States is constitutional? We believe it is not. It gives the President virtually the power not only to interpret the Constitution, but even to reverse every rule of law that is well established at present.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Bombardment Continues.

Several Breaches Made in the Wall.

Insurgents Expelled from the Trenches.

A Battery Erected in the Tuilleries Garden.

Conspiracy Against the Commune in Paris.

HOME NEWS.

Peace Procession in Philadelphia.

Death of Commodore James Flynn.

Fast Railroad Time.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 15—Afternoon.—The Versaillists are under the walls of Paris exchanging shots with the Communists, who line the ramparts from Porte de la Muette in the Arrondissement of Passy to Porte d'Issy.

The insurgents have been expelled from the trenches between Fort Vanvres and d'Issy.

A battery has been erected in the Tuilleries Garden to pour a flank fire into the Champs Elysées.

Evidence is indubitable that a widespread conspiracy exists in Paris against the Commune.

Versailles, May 15.—The bombardment continues. Several breaches have been made in the wall. Auteuil gate has been entirely destroyed.

London, May 15.—The Congress of municipal delegates called by the partisans of the Commune at Bordeaux is a failure.

Luxemburg is closed and occupied by the military in anticipation of a rising on the part of the population.

The trial of Boulton and Park, implicated in the woman personating masquerade, resulted in their acquittal.

London, May 15.—In the House of Commons to-night the Secretary of Foreign Affairs said the Government had not received an exact copy of the Washington treaty, whereupon Mr. Disraeli postponed questions.

Mr. Gladstone promised the treaty should be submitted immediately upon the receipt of an authentic copy.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell gave notice of an address to the Queen adverse to the treaty, where the arbitrators were bound by conditions other than the law of nations and the English municipal laws existing during the civil war.

Earl Granville defended against the criticisms of Lord Stratheden, the results of the recent conferences of the great powers upon the Eastern question by which he affirmed a reasonable settlement of the questions in dispute, had been secured. Russia was fully satisfied, and all the powers concurred in the new policy under which Turkey still retained a stronger naval power in the Euxine than Russia had acquired.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied to Earl Granville condemning the action of the Government, which, he said, like America in the Alabama question, should have waited until the end of the pending struggle and then demand satisfaction from Russia for its course in reference to the treaty of Paris.

London, May 15.—The *Echo* of this evening has a dispatch from Berlin which gives some additional particulars of the treaty of peace negotiated at Frankfort. The document contains seventeen articles and three supplementary clauses. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war or refund their value in cases where the vessels were sold.

The navigation treaty of 1862 is to be maintained.

Toronto, Canada, May 15.—The Government press here give rather equivocal support to the treaty of Washington, while the opposition papers, on the contrary, are very decided in their expressions of disapproval, holding that to grant to the citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it necessary for the American Government to adopt a policy of reciprocity. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and journals that represent the French speaking population of Ontario are in favor of rejecting all parts of the treaty affecting Canada. The *Globe* thinks self interest should direct the people of Canada in any consideration of the treaty, while at the same time it recommends that a difference of opinion in the matter between Great Britain and the Dominion should be avoided.

St. Johns, May 15.—The Assembly is debating the Washington treaty which meets with great opposition.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 14.—Arrived—Steamship City of Mexico, from New York; steamship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 15.—The Court of Claims adjourns Thursday to November.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported the treaty. Mr. Morton made a brief speech explaining its provisions when the Senate adjourned.

Washington, May 15.—Stationary temperature with cloudy weather followed by light rain has prevailed on the Pacific coast. The pressure has fallen somewhat at the Rocky Mountain stations, and on the lower Missouri it has risen on the gulf and south Atlantic and remains stationary on the lakes and eastern States. Slight showers have fallen from Michigan to West Virginia and threatening weather for a short time prevailed in the middle States. Clear weather with light and fresh winds have generally been reported east of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, May 15.—No material change in the weather, and no serious disturbances are indicated as probable for Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester, N. Y., May 15.—Henri Drayton, baritone singer, is paralyzed.

New York, May 15.—Delegates to the Insurance Convention may report to Geo. W. Miller, at Fifth Avenue Hotel, where quarters will be provided.

At the Methodist Preachers' Assembly Dr. Curry held that the General Assembly could control the Bishops, and even abolish that office altogether. In reality there are only two classes of Christians—the Laity and Ministers—the Bishops possessed no judicial power. A discussion followed, most of the speakers concurring with Dr. Curry.

Philadelphia, May 15.—There was an immense peace procession here to-day which took four hours to pass a given point. Most of the large establishments were closed. In some instances the French German and American flags were entwined.

Wilmington, May 15.—The statement made in Northern papers, based on a telegram of the Associated Press, sent from this point May 10th, that the Robeson county outlaws are Ku-Klux, is erroneous. Lowry, Applewhite and Strong, the recognized leaders of the band, are all negroes, and it is not known that a single white man is connected with the band.

Atlanta, May 15.—The Atlantic Agricultural and Industrial Association have decided to hold the fair on the 16th of October next, at Oglethorp Park.

Louisville, May 15.—A new time table went into operation to-day on all trunk lines leading from Louisville. Northern and Eastern bound trains leave here at 6 A. M., 2:35 and 10:45 P. M. The Southern fast time train on the Short Line road this morning made the fastest time from Louisville to Covington ever made on any railroad in Kentucky, accomplishing the distance (105 miles) in 2 hours and 56 minutes. The road is in such good condition that the time was made with perfect ease and safety.

New York, May 15.—Commodore James Flynn is dead.

In the Foster case, for the murder of a merchant while leaving a street car with a party of ladies, the panel was exhausted without obtaining a jury. Foster was brought into court handcuffed. The court was cleared of all but the jurors, counsel and reporters.

New York, May 15.—Arrived—City of Baltimore.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 15—Evening.—Consols 93⅝. Bonds 89¾.

Frankfort, May 15.—Bonds [illegible].

Liverpool, May 15.—Evening.—Cotton active and firmer; Uplands 7⅝d; Orleans [illegible]; sales 15,000 bales, of which [illegible] were for export and speculation. [illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 15.—Cotton [illegible] middling Uplands 16¼c. [illegible] Wheat [illegible] red and amber Western [illegible] Pork quiet—$17@17 25. Beef [illegible] Lard kettle 11⅛c. Naval stores [illegible] tallow and freights steady.

New York, May 15—Evening.—Money easy at 3@5. Sterling 10⅛@10¼. Gold inactive, 111⅛@111¼. Governments closed steady at ⅛@¼ advance. Southerns dull but strong with little change. Tenn.'s 73, new 70; Va.'s 66¼, new 72; La.'s 67¾, new 65; Levee 6s 73, 8s 84; Ala.'s 102, 5s 74; Ga.'s 85¼, 7s 93; N. C.'s 47¾, new 28¼; S. C.'s [illegible], new 65¼.

New York, May 15—Evening.—Doubloons ⅛@⅛ premium. National notes ¼@⅛ discount. Sixes of 1881, 117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111¼; 64s, 111¼; 65s, 111½; new, 112¼; 67s, 112⅝; 68s, 112⅝; 10-40s, 109⅜.

Norfolk, May 15.—Cotton firm, low middlings 14¼c. Net receipts 350; exports coastwise 449; sales 50; stock 1944 bales.

Baltimore, May 15.—Cotton firmer and holders asking higher rates; middlings 15¼@15½c. Net receipts 50; gross 67; exports coastwise 56; sales 475; stock 3066 bales.

Wilmington, May 15.—Cotton active—middling 15c; net receipts 219; stock 1785 bales.

Savannah, May 15.—Cotton very firm; middlings 15⅛c; net receipts 205 bales; exports to Great Britain 2773, continent 270, coastwise 181; sales 900; stock 20,278 bales.

Charleston, May 15.—Cotton higher and unsettled; middlings 15⅛@15⅜c; net receipts 609 bales; exports coastwise 647; sales 300; stock 17,194 bales.

Charleston, May 15.—Cotton strong; middlings 15⅛c. Net receipts 1599; exports to Great Britain 1585; sales 160; stock 2852 bales.

Boston, May 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 16⅛c. Net receipts 440; gross 565; sales 400; stock 11,000 bales.

Memphis, May 15.—Cotton excited and irregular, 15@15¼c. Receipts 917; exports 3352 bales.

Cincinnati, May 15.—Cotton — demand advanced; middling 15½c. Flour—demand fair; advanced; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat—demand fair; advanced, $1 42. Corn—demand good at full prices.

Chicago, May 15.—Flour firmer and a shade higher. Wheat—No. 2 spring firmer, closing steady at $1 29¾@1 30. Rye—No. 2 steady at 89½@90c.

St. Louis, May 15.—Flour steady; moderate demand; superfine fall $5 25@5 50; extra $5 80@6; double extra $6 15@6 50; family $7 15@8.

Louisville, May 15.—Cotton very firm and enquiry good, but supply light; middling advanced to 15c. Flour firm and in good shipping demand, plain and choice extra family $6.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, May 15.—Passed down—John Kyle, 11 o'clock last night; Katie, 1 P. M. to-day. Up—Potomac, 12 M.; Richmond, 12 M. with 1300 tons freight, 100 cabin passengers.

River stationary; weather warm and cloudy.

Louisville, May 15.—The river has fallen 2 feet in the past 24 hours, leaving 12 feet in the chute and 15 feet in the canal. Weather clear and warm; mercury 85. Business dull.

Arrived—Nashville, from Memphis; Indiana, from New Orleans; Kate Putnam, Mary Davage and barges, from Pittsburg; Emperor, from St. Louis.

Departed—Kate Putnam, for Nashville; Emperor, for Cincinnati; Mary Davage and barges, for St. Louis.

Towboats arrived—Collier, San Roberts, Cave Hill, Pickett, Keystone, John Hanna, all from Pittsburg.

Departed—Ajax, Hornet No. 2, Lioness No. 2 for New Orleans.

Cincinnati, May 15.—River 31 feet in the channel and falling fast. Weather clear and warm.

Pittsburg, May 15.—Weather clear. Monongahela 4 feet 10 inches in the canal and falling.

Departed—Comet and two barges for St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 15.—Arrived—Colorado, from Vicksburg; Rover and Antelope, from Cairo; Grand Tower, from Memphis; Gilmore, from Upper Mississippi; Commonwealth and Eureka, from New Orleans; Florence, from Lower Mississippi; W. H. Brown, from the Ohio.

Departed—Argonaut, for the Tennessee river; City of Chester, for Memphis; Florence, for Lower Mississippi; Gilmore, for Cairo.

River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis, May 15. — Weather cloudy; Mercury 82. River rising. Passed up—Kellogg, City of Alton, Yaeger, Mary Houston. Passed down—City of Cairo, Church and Lady Lee.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 15.—Barometer 30.2. Wind south, light.

Arrived—Steamship London, at 1 P. M., Honey, master, from New York to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co.

Arrived and sailed for Pensacola—British bark Sea, Bonner, master, from Liverpool.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Liverpool, May 15—Noon.—Cotton market firmer; estimated sales to-day 15,000 bales; uplands 7¼d; Orleans 7¾d.

Liverpool, May 15—Afternoon.—Cotton market active; estimated sales 15,000 bales; uplands 7½d; Orleans 7¾@7⅞d.

London, May 15—Noon.—Consols 93¾. 5-20's of 1862 90⅞.

Paris, May 15.—Gen. Dombrowski has ordered that all officers refusing to obey superior officers be shot. He reviewed 30,000 troops at Neuilly this morning.

It is said that seven young men and a number of young women with ambulances bearing the red cross, were refused quarter by the Versaillists.

The Committee on War has been abolished in consequence of differences with the Central Committee.

Montretout is firing heavily on Paris. Gen. Rossel, it is reported, has arrived in Belgium.

Six Government gunboats have arrived at Sevres.

The troops in the Bois de Boulogne are advancing and their entry into Paris is imminent.

London, May 15.—A special to the *Times* says Pyat openly declares the fall of the Commune imminent. The National Guards decline to march, and talk of opening the gates to the Versaillists.

Gen. Dowmbrowski's orders are not obeyed.

The women of Paris interviewed the Commune and demanded arms to fight the Versaillists.

A special to the *Telegraph* says the Versaillists have been driven back to Longchamps from the advance position they had taken in the Bois de Boulogne.

The *Gaulois* reports that two Versaillist battalions were decimated Friday night.

Paris, May 15.—Besley, who has been called the Father of the Commune, retires because the residence of Thiers was despoiled.

Last night passed quietly.

Gen. La Cecilia now commands Petit Vanvres, and the corps commanders will command arrondissements, and be responsible for their defense.

Torpedoes have been ordered for all exposed points.

Versailles, May 15.—Sixty cannon found in Vanvres and Montretout continue to demolish Paris walls and protect the approaches of the besiegers.

Washington, May 15 — SENATE. — No action on Blodgett's case or other contests for seats, but went immediately into executive session on the treaty.

A territorial government for the District of Columbia was organized this morning. Officers all Republican.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Versailles, May 13. — Thirty thousand Versaillists in Bois Boulogne intrenched. A head of column of insurgents in a sortie from Porte Dauphin was allowed to advance, when twenty-eight shells burst among them. The column was blown to atoms. Montretout is pounding away at Vanvres, which must soon surrender. Troops are intrenched within one hundred metres of Vanvres. Vanvres is silent for twenty-four hours. Vladimir, at Auteuil, smashed by shots from Meudon. The troops are in excellent condition, and anxious for a fight. The cavalry are ready to clear the Boulevards upon entry. Thirty [illegible] ready for street fighting.

[illegible] The Versaillists have captured Fort Vanvres.

Versailles, May 14, A. M.—Nothing new [illegible] military [illegible] were quiet last night. The breaching batteries are now ready to open fire [illegible] the enceinte of Paris.

A circular issued by Thiers says the troops have undertaken to open the breaches in the Bois de Boulogne.

Communication between Porte Montrouge and Vanvres was cut off.

Versailles, May 14—Evening.—The Versailles forces occupied fort Vanvres. The Federal garrison made its escape by a subterranean passage to fort Montrouge. Fifty guns, eight mortars and a few prisoners, fell into the hands of the Versaillists.

Paris, May 14.—The demolition of the house of Thiers has commenced. The Central Committee ordered a general search, which is progressing, for arms and persons inimical to the Government of the Commune. Grousset, the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a [illegible] against the declaration of Thiers, that the Commune has disregarded the provisions of the convention of Geneva, in regard to the explosive bullets, and retorts that the Versaillists have themselves been guilty of the infractions they charge upon the Commune.

Communal accounts say that the attempt of the Versailles forces to throw a bridge over the Seine was repulsed.

The Federals have evacuated the village of Issy. The Versaillists continue to [illegible]

London, May 14.—The death of Auber, musical composer, is announced, aged 88.

Bremen, May 14.—There was a great fire in this city last night, which destroyed five warehouses.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—Active preparations are being made for a [illegible] against Khiva, a portion of [illegible] people.

It is reported the Prussians shot two of the inhabitants of [illegible], who had been [illegible] German soldiers.

[illegible] grouped in the direction of Maillot gate.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 165.

Patrick Doran, employed on the Chattanooga Railroad, was run over by a hand car, yesterday morning, eighteen miles [illegible] the city, where, it is reported, he was lying asleep on the track. He was badly hurt and was brought to the city, where friends took charge of him.

Corporal Mussell, of the police, reports that he fired at several thieves, as they were escaping from the dry goods store No. 128 Poydras street, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, but they all got off. They had broken into the store, but did not succeed in carrying anything away.

Ignatius Stabler, a lad 13 years of age, was killed on Sunday morning at Gretna by the bursting of a gun, with which a youth named Joseph Dessit was shooting frogs. A piece of the gun struck him in the neck and cut an artery, causing him to bleed to death.

Mr. Horace Greely arrived at Milneburg on the steamer Sarah, yesterday afternoon, where he was met by a few friends, and he came to the city with them in the half-past 3 o'clock train. He is stopping at the St. Charles.

George Field, a colored boy employed as a waiter on the steamboat Lecosta, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the river, at the head of Poydras street.

A Question in Law-Making.—An application has been made to the Eighth District Court for a mandamus upon the State Auditor to compel him to recognize warrants issued by the Board of Public Works for cleaning out the Bayou St. Bartholemew. The Auditor denies that the warrants were lawfully issued. The Secretary of State has promulgated, as law, the act authorizing the expenditure, but the Governor holds that the act has not yet become a law, and may be vetoed by him. It appears that the act was put in the hands of the Executive just in time before the Legislature adjourned to make it law without his signature, but the delivery was at his private residence and was not legal he contends, because it was not made in the Executive Chamber.

The Attorney General's Claim for $80,000 Acknowledged by the State Auditor.—We understand that Mr. Graham, the Auditor of the State, has issued a warrant to Mr. Belden, the Attorney General, for $80,000, amount of commission claimed by him, independent of his salary, upon the collections of the one per cent. special tax, which was resisted, and which he successfully maintained before the courts. The Legislature passed a bill to pay his claim, but the Auditor refused a warrant, on the ground that the warrant would increase the indebtedness of the State beyond the constitutional limit. Hence the Attorney General instituted a suit to compel the Auditor to issue the warrant. It is reported that counsel who represented the Auditor, have advised him that his opposition was untenable, and that if he persisted in refusing to utter the warrant, his entire weight [illegible] made liable to Mr. Belden for whatever damage he might suffer by delay.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of Mr. Alphonse Soubat, who died in New York about four years ago, has been presented for probate in the Second District Court. He bequeathes property here belonging to him to the city, to be used for the establishment of a beneficent institution for French people, or its distribution among existing institutions founded for this purpose.

A Sharper.—A man, who when arrested was going by the title and name of Colonel H. C. Rairdon, and who previously, at different places passed as Major Howard, Mr. Randolph and Captain Wibray, was yesterday taken in custody by the police, who were put upon his track because he had been attempting to swindle, by various representations, at Mrs. Carratz's Female Institute, at the Stamps Academy and at the St. Charles Academy.

Sixth District Court.—Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company vs. The Commissioners of the First Draining District of New Orleans.—This case is now on trial before the Sixth District Court. The suit was instituted in January, 1866, by the late Cyprien Dufour, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, and since his demise the corporation is represented by Judge Henry D. Ogden. As shown by the petition, plaintiff had two dredging boats in use in the canal and the Bayou St. John in navigable order. It is averred that in September, 1865, one of the boats, and in October of the same year, the other, were taken by defendants against plaintiff's will, so that plaintiff was thus deprived of the use of the boats from those periods until the suit was instituted, when defendants continued to hold them. By the company being deprived of the boats, it is alleged, the navigation of the Bayou St. John was obstructed in several places. Hence plaintiff claims $20,000, as the value of the boats, $14,500 as the amount of the hire, and $20,000 damages for injury to the business of plaintiff, caused by impediments to the navigation of the bayou and canal. The suit was commenced against the Commissioners as a public body, but subsequently the Commissioners individually, viz: George Ingram, Wm. M. Bell and Alexander McLeod, were made parties defendant, and since the passage of the drainage act, which passed at the last session of the Legislature, the city, to which the assets and liabilities of the drainage commissions have been subrogated, has been made a party defendant also. The case is still further complicated by the fact that after the suit was commenced, General Canby, then in military command here, issued an order that it be discontinued and declaring that the boats had been seized by the military authorities and captured property, and given into the custody of defendants. The testimony has been heard in part, and the trial is to be resumed next Saturday week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The house at the Academy last night, to see the "Lancers," shows that play-goers continue to enjoy the Wyndham Company's performances. Something which was not on the bills, an English version of the Marseillaise, was sung by Miss Goodall with great effect, and was enthusiastically applauded. For to-night a very attractive bill is presented—"Home" and "Rosine."

HOW THINGS ARE DONE BY A MAN OF BRAINS.—In the course of the discussion yesterday in the German Parliament, on the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, Prince Bismarck is reported as saying: "As for the inhabitants still averse to their fatherland, we shall strive to win them back." The sentiment is worthy of a true statesman. There are two ways of winning back a people: one, by the sword; the other, by conciliation and kindness. Despots and demagogues usually choose the former; statesmen and patriots the latter. If we had anybody in our administration worthy of the brains and common sense of the German Prince, we should never have heard of a Ku-Klux bill for our Alsace and Lorraine.—*New York Express*.

The students at Oxford during the last term are stated to have been over 7000—the largest number at the University for 10 or 12 years. The usual attendance is something less than 5800, with an average of about 300 students at each of the 19 colleges.

Gen. Fadieyeff, the well-known Russian military writer, has written a long article urging reforms in the military system of Russia. He says: "An army penetrated by political ideas is unmanageable for making war, apt to make insurrections in the name of liberty, and must ultimately degenerate into a prætorian horde like that of ancient Rome, selling itself to the highest bidder."

A Pitiful Condition.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 15, 1871.

We noticed a further [illegible] in the [illegible] and on the street, but there is still an ample supply of capital available for the wants of all borrowers, and the money market continues very easy. At one of the banks the discounts of short paper amounted to upwards of $100,000. On the street, a moderate amount of good notes with collaterals, was passed at 10 per cent. per annum, and some without collaterals at 12. We quote at [illegible] cent. per annum for A1 notes with [illegible] able collaterals; $@10 for good do, 8@10 for short A1 business paper without collaterals, 12@18 for good and second grade do, and 10@12 for A1 long do. Mortgage notes rule at 8@— for A1, and 10@15 for second class.

Gold opened at 111⅛@111¼ (against 111⅛ at New York,) and after touching 111¾ (against 111⅛,) closed at the opening rate. [illegible] sales in that market, [illegible] $5000 at 111⅛, $5000 at [illegible] and $10,000 at 111¼, and $10,000 and $11,000 at 111¼.

We understand that the probable limit to the Government sales this week will be $3,000,000, though it may be increased. The [illegible]

[illegible] Silver, $10 [illegible] American half-dollars [illegible], and Mexican dollars at [illegible] premium, in gold.

[illegible] offerings of Foreign Exchange were [illegible], and rates ruled stiffer. The sales of Sterling embraced £20,000, of which £3000 bill of lading at 122, £2000 at 122⅛, £10,000 clear at 1[illegible], £3000 at 122⅜, £1200 A1 clear and £6000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 123⅛, £1500 A1 clear at 123⅜, and £3000 private bankers at 110¼, gold. 100,000 A1 commercial francs were reported at 4.72½. Sterling may now be quoted at 122½@123 and 123¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@123¾ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was in better supply, and rates were a shade easier. The banks drew on New York for remittance at ⅛ ℘ cent. premium, and the transactions, included $45,000 commercial, sight on New York in small sums at par; $10,000, $11,000, $25,000, [illegible] and $30,000 commercial and $30,000 New York bank certificates of deposit at ⅛ premium; $20,000 and $20,000 bank at 5-32, and $30,000 bank at 5-16. At the close it would have been difficult, if not impossible to realize the latter rate.

A fair business was done in Gold Checks on New York. $20,000 bank changed hands at 1-16 ℘ cent. discount, $20,000 private bankers at par, $10,000 bank at 1-16 ℘ cent. premium, and $11,000 bank at 112 currency. Some of the banks offered to draw trifling sums for remittance at ⅛@⅛ premium.

Operations in Stocks were on a more liberal scale, the transactions reported including 1000 and 1000 shares Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at [illegible]; [illegible] Louisiana [illegible] Crescent City Water Works [illegible] Canal Bank [illegible] Louisiana State [illegible] on Saturday were at $77 50. A small lot (25 shares) of Crescent City Slaughterhouse was offered at $24 50, but only $[illegible] bid.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

[illegible] Warrants changed hands at [illegible]. Metropolitan Police, new, are quoted at 60@60.

Some of the dealers report [illegible] rates for City Treasury Notes 25 ℘ cent. discount buying, and 20@20 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, May 15, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced [illegible] bales at higher prices, closing at an advance of ¼@⅛c in good ordinary and low middling and ½c in other grades. We advance our quotations accordingly and give below the Exchange figures, which are for even-running lots of lists, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for choice:

[illegible]

The rather exciting news from Liverpool and New York had a marked influence on dealing during the morning, parties raised their pretensions irregularly ¼@⅛c. Buyers, however, were unable to go in at the prices asked, and, although the supply was high, but a little was done. Later in the day the sales were confined to the amount noted above. Towards the close, the unfavorable turn at New York, after 1 P. M. had a rather depressing effect and prices were less buoyant. Strict ordinary sold as high as 13½c, strict low middling at 15¼, 15⅜ and 15½, middling [illegible]

[illegible] quotations of [illegible] and reports: "Market opened excited and [illegible] unsettled [illegible]"

COTTON STATEMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] last year, and since August 31 of [illegible] last year.

FREIGHTS.—We have still to note a dull market both foreign and coastwise with a [illegible] to Liverpool [illegible] to Havre [illegible] to New York [illegible]

SUGAR.—Received to-day 179 hhds. The market is quiet but firm, and the supplies are selling at 8½@9c for common; 9¾c for fair; 10c for good fair; 10¼@10½ for fully fair; 10¾@11c for prime; 12⅛@ 12¾c for yellow clarified, and 12¾@13c for white.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day, 38 bbls. The demand is good. Inferior fermenting is selling at 35@40c; common fermenting 40@45c; good to prime fermenting 50@60c; choice fermenting 58@—c; plantation reboiled 30@32c, as in quality; city refinery [illegible]

FLOUR.—The stock is light, the demand [illegible] and prices [illegible] [illegible] of which 100 single extra at $6 [illegible] and 160 double extra at $6 75; 100 [illegible] at $7 12½; 100 do. at $7 25; 50 and 110 do. at $7 50; 150 choice extra at $7 75 do. at $8 25; 250 do. at $8 25 ℘ bbl.

CORN—Is in fair supply and good demand. 3000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 white mixed and 2000 mixed and yellow at 70c; 375 mixed and yellow and 200 white mixed at 71c ℘ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and good demand, with lower prices. 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 St. Louis, in second-hand bags, at 57; St. Louis, and 50 Galena at 60c; 116 and 300 Galena at 60c, and 100 Galena at 62c ℘ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and demand. 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 600 [illegible] at 1 [illegible] ℘ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and limited demand. 100 bales choice Western sold at $27 [illegible] is quoted at $29@30; choice $30@$31 ℘ ton.

LARD—A lot of 75 kegs pressed sold at 12⅛c ℘ lb. Tierces are quoted at 11@11⅛c; kegs 12⅛@12⅝c ℘ lb.

PORK—There were sales to-day of 40 bbls mess ordinary at $18 25; 50 bbls mess at $18 62½; 30, 50 and 50 do. at $18 75 ℘ bbl. Holders are asking $17 75@19 ℘ bbl. It is retailing at $19@19 50 ℘ bbl.

BACON—The stock is light and the market is bare of shoulders. The demand is fair, and prices are ruling higher. Sales [illegible] of which [illegible] and 11 [illegible] clear rib at 9⅝c; 15 do. clear sides at 10⅛c; 5 and 10 do. at 10⅜c, and 25 tcs sugar-cured hams at 14½c.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 6⅛@7c ℘ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull; Western is quoted at wholesale at 12½c; it is retailing at 13c.

GRIST MEAL—The market is bare of supplies at present. 20 bbls kiln-dried sold on the levee at $3 40 ℘ bbl. From store it is quoted at $3 50@$4 60 ℘ bbl.

RICE—The market is quiet to-day, but holders are firm in view of the light stock. Carolina commands 9½c ℘ lb for prime; 9⅛c for good; 8⅞@9c for fair. Louisiana 8⅞@9c ℘ lb for prime; 7⅝@8c for ordinary, and 7c for common.

FOREIGN FRUIT—Oranges and Lemons are worth $4 50 ℘ box; Raisins $3 ℘ box for Layer.

COFFEE—Quiet, with only a jobbing demand. We quote round lots, (gold duty paid): prime 15@15¼c ℘ lb; good 14¾@14⅞c; fair 14@14⅛c. Stock in first hands 13,500 bags.

CHEESE—The market is bare of supplies and good to choice new is quoted at 15@16c ℘ lb.

HIDES—Country Hides in demand at [illegible] @16c ℘ lb for flint dry, and 14@15c salted. Oily slaughter is moving off rapidly at 8½@9c for steer and cow; 15@16c for kips, and 18c for calf skins.

BUTTER—New Butter is in demand at 25@30c ℘ lb for Western, and 40@45c for Goshen. Old neglected and quotations nominal.

[illegible] Market.

[illegible]

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
BAYOU BRIDGE,

Opposite the Depot of [illegible] St. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871,

Grand Concert,

By the Celebrated [illegible] Band Just Arrived from Europe by the Steamer [illegible].

PROGRAMME:

March from the Opera "Der Tannhauser," by WAGNER.
Overture from the Opera [illegible] by ROSSINI.
Pot Pourri from the Opera [illegible]
[illegible]
Overture from the Opera [illegible]
Pot Pourri from the Opera [illegible]
Ballad "Ich wollte meine Liebe [illegible]" [illegible]
March "Die Wacht am Rhein" ... WILDEMAN.

Concert will commence at Three O'clock.

Other selections from the most celebrated Masters will be performed, and dancing commences in the evening.

ADMISSION .... FREE.

THEO. J. JUDT, Proprietor.

Notice of Copartnership.

FROM this day Messrs. LOUIS A. WILTZ and P. S. WILTZ, Jr., are partners in my business, as per act passed before [illegible] Notary Public. The style of the firm will be P. S. WILTZ & CO.

New Orleans, May 15th, 1871.
P. S. WILTZ.

Brokers' Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned and Mr. [illegible] having been dissolved, the former has the pleasure to announce to his old friends and customers, that the BROKERS' EXCHANGE, No. 16 Carondelet street, is now in his sole charge, and the business will be conducted for his individual account. The finest of Wines, Beer and Liquors of every brand kept constantly on hand, and Cold Lunch at all times. Gentlemen of all nationalities patronize the establishment.

JOHN KNUBBEN.

Office Atlantic Insurance Company, [illegible] Camp street, New Orleans, May 15th, 1871.

A GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., to consider certain proposed amendments to the Charter of the Company. A copy of the proposed amendments may be examined at the office of the Company.

[illegible], Secretary.

Choice Cypress.

NOTICE TO CISTERN MAKERS.

WILL receive large lots of choice CYPRESS [illegible] lumber, 1 inches, [illegible] in a few days. For sale by

JOSEPH A. BROWN.

Lumber Yard, Roseville and Poeyfarre streets. Office opposite Below the Customhouse.

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Roseville and Poeyfarre Streets.

WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.

Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Fellows, Rounds, Tongues, and all kinds of bent and circular work.

Ash, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and House Lumber of all descriptions to order.

Plantation orders promptly filled.

For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Roseville and Poeyfarre streets.

The Blue Mountain Route

DIRECT Overland Route [illegible] to New York, [illegible] and is free [illegible]

Has Pullman's new Palace Sleeping Cars attached to all trains.

150 miles shorter than the other route, being only 1412 miles from New Orleans to New York. [illegible] to the watering places of Virginia and Tennessee.

Eating houses on this line are unsurpassed, and the scenery grand and picturesque.

For through tickets, sleeping berths and baggage checks apply at office New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets.

N. MAHAN JONES, General Southwestern Agent.

Lime, Fire-Bricks, Fertilizers, Etc.

3000 bbls. Rockland LIME, landing; 300 bags English and American [illegible] to arrive [illegible]; FERTILIZERS of every description; 400 bbls. CEMENT and PLASTER; 300 bbls. Western Cut LIME.

Orders taken to deliver Lime direct from the vessels, and for sale at the usual [illegible]

TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, OAKUM, etc.

BRIDGE & SON, 38 Gravier street.

COW PEAS — — COW PEAS.

BEST CAROLINA.

For sale by WILKINSON & MURPHY, 39 Gravier street.

Cotton Seed—Cotton Seed Sacks.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders for Cotton Seed Sacks in any quantity, and will buy Cotton Seed at the highest market price.

THOMAS J. HARRISON, Office, 31 Natchez street.

Law Books—Law Books.

JUST received, from New York, a large and select assortment of LAW BOOKS, latest editions. Lawyers will do well to call and examine stock.

R. F. SIBERON, 25 Commercial Place.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 35 Exchange Alley.

DEALERS [illegible] Wood of all sorts and in any quantity at the lowest market prices.

ASH AND OAK, not sawed, delivered .... $[illegible]

[illegible] sawed and split, delivered per [illegible]

MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, [illegible]

FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.

C. M. DUNN, Agent.

C. F. Holle & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

— AND —

DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS.

— ALSO —

Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer.

[illegible] MAGAZINE STREET [illegible]

Liberal cash advances made on consignments [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

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, Nevell Screws, Gin Gearing [illegible] Mouth, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

V. BIRI,

Manufacturer and Dealer in WILLOWWARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Market-Baskets, Work-Baskets, Chairs, Clothes-Baskets, [illegible]

Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. [illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans.

COW PEAS — — — COW PEAS.

2000 BUSHELS,

For sale by TOWNSEND & MARTIN, No. 41 Natchez street.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit.

S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE, CELEBRATED ROSE.

Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by

BRYAN, MASON & CO., 110 and 112 Poydras street, Agents for Distilleries.

STEPHEN FIELD, JR. WALTER O. BELL.

Field & Bell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pittsburg and [illegible] COAL, [illegible] ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD, [illegible] [illegible] delivered at the lowest market rates. [illegible] Camp street, corner [illegible] Branch Office [illegible]

M. ELIE,

16 .... ROYAL STREET 16

HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from [illegible] makers [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans Propeller [illegible] Company, New Orleans, May 3, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the above Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on THURSDAY, 18th May, 1871, at 5 P. M., in the Masonic Hall, [illegible] to take into consideration proposed amendments to Articles [illegible] 4 and 5 of the Charter. By order of the Board.

P. E. BYRNE, Secretary.

Lime——Cement——Fire-Bricks.

THOMASTON and Western LIME; ROSENDALE [illegible] CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE TILES, SLATE, PLASTER, SAND, PLASTER [illegible] and HAIR; SODA-ASH and CAUSTIC SODA. Constantly on hand and for sale by

A. VIDAL, [illegible] Magazine st.

Dr. F. FORMENTO,

SURGEON in the [illegible] Army during the [illegible] Chief Surgeon of [illegible]

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

265 .... ROYAL STREET 265

Office Hours: [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hot Springs,
BATH COUNTY, VA.

THESE renowned watering places will be opened for the reception of Visitors June 1st.

These waters are celebrated for their CURATIVE VIRTUES in the treatment of various diseases, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Torpor of the Liver, Chronic Enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, Chronic Diarrhœa or Dysentery, Non-organic Paralysis, Old Injuries, Affections of the skin, consequences of syphilitic origin, Chronic Diseases of the Uterus, etc., etc. The Baths vary in Temperature from 98° to 110° Fahrenheit.

Board $3 per day, $20 per week, $75 per month.

Telegraph office at the Hotel. Prof. J. L. Cabell, M. D., of the University Va., Resident Physician.

S. T. TARDY & CO., THOS. R. PRICE & CO., Proprietors, Richmond, Va.

White Sulphur Springs,
GREENBRIER, WEST VIRGINIA.

THESE Springs, famous for their alternative waters and fashionable patronage, will be open on the 1st of June. They afford accommodations for 2,000 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Excursion tickets, at low rates, will be furnished in the principal cities, North and South.

These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always COOL AND INVIGORATING, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heats.

Prof. Rosenberger's excellent Band will be in attendance, to enliven the Lawns and Ball Room.

Masquerade and Fancy Balls during the season, as heretofore.

An extensive Livery will be kept at very moderate charges.

CHARGES—$3 00 per day and $72 per month of 30 days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the MEDICINAL value of the water, ROUTES to the Spring, etc., may be had free of charge.

GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

The Healing Springs,
BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

WILL be opened on the 1st of June. They are accessible by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from which depot, twenty-three miles, by stages, crossing the Warm Spring Mountain, and passing the Warm and Hot Springs, or from Covington depot, sixteen miles over a fine turnpike of easy grade passing in full view of the celebrated Falling Springs, and the splendid scenery of Jackson's River.

Board $3 per day; $20 per week; $75 per month, or $60 per month for two months or more. Children under ten years, and colored servants, half price.

Telegraph office at the hotel.

M. M. Moncure, M. D., resident physician.

B. M. QUARLES, Agent.

DUNLOP & McCANCE, HUGH W. FRY, A. Y. STOKES, Proprietors.

A Medicine as old as Time. For aught we know, to the contrary the Seltzer Spring was bubbling and sparkling when Adam walked with Eve in paradise. Be that as it may, its sanitary properties have never been surpassed by any medicinal water [illegible] They have been [illegible] in all their native efficacy in

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

which is the chemical duplicate of the Spa itself, and is [illegible] cures of dyspepsia, heartburn, constipation, colic, nervous debility, [illegible] and all the [illegible] are as much marvels as those attributed to the German Spring, and which the faculty of Europe have placed on record as among the medical miracles of the age.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Consumption,

Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

E. J. HART & CO., 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

Louisiana Savings Bank

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 .... Camp Street .... No. 51

JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.

JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.

Six per cent. paid on savings deposits.

Sales rented and valuables received [illegible]

Interest on bonds collected and remitted.

Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., in a small expense.

The Texas State Fair Reporter.

THE STATE FAIR, 1871.

THE FAIR REPORTER, for the State Fair of 1871, will be issued on the 23d day of May—one week before the opening of the Fair.

Fifteen thousand copies will be issued and distributed gratis. Daily, during the Fair.

Advertising Rates: Cards $20 per inch, for six issues. Local or Editorial Notices 25 cents per line each insertion. Special rates for parties wishing more than one page. A discount of 25 per cent. will be made to advertisers who take 6 inches or more.

Send your advertisement at once to "Fair Reporter," care [illegible] Texas Office, Houston, Texas.

P. O. Box 426.

Armstrong's

Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER [illegible] AND PETERS STREETS,

(Late New Levee street.)

W. & J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGERS.

— MANUFACTURE OF —

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.

Fixed and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Union Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending April 30, 1871—

[illegible]

The above statement is a correct transcript from the Books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of May, 1871.

E. G. GOTTSCHALK, Notary Public.

DIRECTORS:

A. Chiapella, A. E. Bader, L. F. Generes, L. Moulay, W. R. Schmidt, R. W. Adams, C. Kahn, J. J. Fernandez, J. Bayle, F. Labatut, H. Haley, A. Giraud, A. Puglia, Ed. Burthe, J. Lagarde.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Seventeenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1871 .... $[illegible]

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March, 1871.

F. CHAS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 8th of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Board of Trustees elected on 21st February, 1871:

Chas. Briggs, Chas. Lafitte, Ant. Carriere, John S. Wallis, Geo. A. Fosdick, Geo. Foster, R. Brugier, Rudolph Sieg, P. Anderson, H. F. Given, A. Frerichs, W. C. Black, Geo. W. Dunbar, Thos. H. Hunt, F. F. Stockmeyer, Thos. A. Nugent, Geo. W. Hynson, D. Jamison, A. Montgomery, R. S. Howard, Henry J. Voss, Felix Larue, E. Marquese, Aug. Reiss, Chas. Weedemer, A. D. Fisher, A. Lacourt, Fr. Chenier, Frank Williams, G. Fasnacht, Thomas Byrne, Richard Nugent, M. Gillis.

Office Louisiana Branch

MOUND CITY

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Officers:

JAMES B. EADS, President.
A. H. BRITTON, Vice President.
S. W. LOMAX, Secretary.
C. G. M. HATTON, General Agent.

LOUISIANA BRANCH:

Agency 32 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS:

F. H. HATCH, President.
E. T. MERRICK, Vice President.
R. H. SIMMES, Secry and State Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

J. N. FOLWELL, M. D. J. R. RITCHIE, M. D.

DIRECTORS:

E. T. Merrick, C. H. Moulton, James Jackson, Robert Mure, L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Fitzwilliam, F. H. Hatch, Octave Voorhies, R. H. Simmes.

All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 130 CANAL STREET,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

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.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized 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 6 P. M., at Dr. L. Duperron's office, No. 4 Bienville street, corner Royal.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 34 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

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

$75 EVERY WEEK!

MADE EASY BY

LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable in Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Dentists, and are also a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One

or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, and gives perfect satisfaction and selling.

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same time doing good to their suffering [illegible] Send for WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. Address,

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,

37 PARK PLACE, New York.

Wanted,

IN a store, a LADY to superintend the sales. Apply at No. 76 Royal street.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure iron Steamships form [illegible]:

AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, E. C. HARRIS, WM. G. HEWES, HUTCHINSON, J[illegible], MATAGORDA, MORGAN, SAINT MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.

The steamer ST. MARY, HAWTHORN, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on WEDNESDAY, May 17th, at 8 P. M.

Cabin Passage by this steamer .... $[illegible]

Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Galveston and Brazos Santiago—The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. E. P. Farwell, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street SUNDAY, May 21st at 8 A. M.

One-half Insurance at Brazos to be paid by Consignees.

For Rockport, Fulton, St. Mary's and Corpus Christi, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Brashear.—The

ALABAMA, Capt. J. Bolger, Leaves Brashear on WEDNESDAY, May [illegible] on arrival of the 7½ A. M. train.

St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

For Sabine, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R.

MATAGORDA, [illegible], Commander, Will leave Brashear WEDNESDAY, May [illegible] on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M., reaching Brashear City at [illegible] P. M., there connecting with Steamer

WHITNEY, Capt. I. N. Lewis, TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Steamer CITY OF NORFOLK, Capt. Jas. Brown, THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Tickets and staterooms secured until 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.

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

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage, $5, including berth, meals extra. Deck passage $1 50.

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

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

On and after Jan. 10, 1871, through bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to the following intermediate points: Montgomery, Selma, Chattanooga [illegible], Montevallo, Columbiana, [illegible], Calera, [illegible], Talladega, [illegible], Oxford, Jacksonville, Cross Plains, [illegible] Springs, Rome and [illegible]. Freight taken per 100 pounds. All through bills of lading must be signed before 5 P. M. OR FREIGHT WILL BE CHARGED AT LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

In and after this date Mr. Charles Morgan will assume the risk of insurance on all Merchandise shipped by his steamers, to and from Mobile, free of charge.

Shippers are hereby notified that the Morgan Line will not be responsible for any Merchandise left on the Wharf at Mobile, after the unloading of the boat.

All goods must be marked in full to destination.

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

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES.

Daily Guarantee Morgan Line Steamers.

The Splendid Iron Steamers

LAURA, Capt. C. WALKER.
FRANCES, Capt. J. C. BLAKESLEE.

Will leave Lake End as follows:

FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, 8 A. M. train. On MONDAYS, 11 M. train, going to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only.

FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 4½ P. M. train through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, 4½ P. M. train, to all points as far as Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 12 M. train, through to Pascagoula.

RETURNING

FRANCES leaves Pass Christian at SUNDAY and MONDAY evenings.

FRANCES leaves Pascagoula THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, but not stopping at Ocean Springs or Biloxi.

LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY afternoons, and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

Passage 50 cents, including Railroad fare and berths. Meals extra.

Freight 50 per cent less than old Mobile rates, free of wharfage.

Positively no Freight received after 10 A. M. train where departure is at 12 M. For other departures freight received only on day previous. Palmer Tickets sold at the Pontchartrain Railroad Office and on the trains.

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. GEO. H. MORTON.
GENERAL MEADE .... Capt. A. BLANCHARD.
UNITED STATES .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON.
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY.
WESTERN METROPOLIS .... Capt. H. S. QUICK.
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. M. S. CROWEL.

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship MISSISSIPPI, W. P. HENRY, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, May 20, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.

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

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

For Freight or Passage, apply to

LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 100 Common street.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow the line SATURDAY, May 27th, at 8 A. M.

For New York, via Havana.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

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

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, S. L. CLAPP, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, May 20, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE .... $[illegible]

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.

New Orleans, Mobile — AND — TEXAS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at [illegible] P. M., connecting with Through Trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile, without change to Louisville, via Mumfordsville, Montgomery and Nashville, to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

3:25 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at [illegible] P. M. This Train [illegible] for passengers at the French Market, foot of Elysian Fields street, and Claiborne street, in New Orleans, and at the signal Stations on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

5:30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:55 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, for all points North and East. This Train runs DAILY.

Through Freight Trains each way daily, and freight received at the foot of Julia Street before [illegible] delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through Bills of Lading signed to all points on the Mobile and Ohio, and Mobile and Montgomery Roads and their connections.

Rates as low as by any other route.

For Through Tickets or information in regard to rates apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets, Gravier Building, opposite City Hotel.

J. M. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
WM. BEDELL, Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS,
MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PRICES TO

Watering Places and Mobile.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, Special Tickets, for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:

From NEW ORLEANS to

Bay St. Louis and Return	$[illegible]
Pass Christian	[illegible]
Mississippi City	[illegible]
Biloxi	[illegible]
Ocean Springs	[illegible]
Pascagoula	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]

Tickets to New Orleans and return are sold from the above stations, at the same rates.

☞ The above Tickets are good only THREE DAYS from date of sale.

Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at the above named Stations, also at Ticket Office under Battle House, Mobile.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

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 [illegible]