The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1871.

THE LONG ARM OF JUSTICE.

Our readers will probably be inclined to smile at the heading of this article and we are quite prepared to admit that in late years the arm of justice has not in many instances been extended to any length or even "made bare" for the instruction and protection of the people. But it does not follow that justice was dead because there was little or no exhibition of it. It does not follow because the sword slept in its scabbard, that it was never to be drawn. We have therefore endeavored for several years to encourage our readers to trust in the ultimate vindication of those eternal principles of justice which, prior to the late war, guided our judges in the execution of their office, and which have their foundation in the counsels of the Deity. We have told our readers that although justice might be slow, it was sure, and that if the proper measures were taken to redress the wrongs, many acts of that character, done during the war, would be atoned for one way or another. We were laughed at on all hands, yet the decisions of the highest judicial tribunals of the land have fully justified the confidence we reposed in their judgments. One of these decisions is now before us and we proceed to state the facts and the law applicable thereto upon which the decision is based.

The point of law determined is this: that during a war, all contracts to which the citizens or subjects of the belligerent countries are parties, are suspended. Such contracts are dormant while hostilities pend, and cannot be enforced until peace shall come. Interest does not run on such contracts during the war, because the law prohibits all intercourse between the subjects of the belligerent powers. We have been the more particular to press this doctrine upon our readers because during the late war there were miserable cormorants in New Orleans who, while their fellow-citizens were nobly battling for freedom and for principle upon the soil of Tennessee and Virginia, and other States of the Confederacy, were taking advantage of the absence of their debtors to bring the property of the latter to a forced sale, so that they might purchase it themselves and this at a time when it could not possibly bring its full value, and when the owner of the property was ignorant of the suit and unable, by the principles of international law, to defend himself against it. In the decisions of the highest tribunal in the country, the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered at the last term, authorize us to say that not a single judgment or decree of court, not a single sale of real estate by the Sheriff or United States Marshal, under execution issued in pursuance of any judgment or decree of the State or Federal Courts pronounced in the absence of the defendant, is valid, provided such defendant resided within the military lines of the Confederate States. Residence is the test in such a case. Purchasers of property under such judgments, are not *in good faith*. They are *trespassers* upon the rights of the real owners of the property.

In confirmation of the correctness of our judgment we call the attention of our readers to a decision lately rendered by the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. It was pronounced at the instance of Bradley T. Johnson, a citizen of Maryland, but an officer in the Confederate army, residing within the lines of that army when the suit against him was instituted. It is a clear case. If a gentleman in the Confederate army can recover his property sold within the lines during his absence in the army, surely any other person is entitled to similar relief.

The history of the case is briefly this: B. T. Johnson on the 31st December, [illegible] executed a mortgage upon his residence in the town of Frederick, Maryland, in favor of Mrs. Barbara Robertson. On the [illegible] of October, 1861, Mrs. Robertson foreclosed the mortgage during the absence in the Confederacy of the mortgagor, Gen. Johnson. The usual formalities of advertisement, etc., were observed. No [illegible] was made by Gen. Johnson and on [illegible] 1862, the bill was taken as confessed. The property was sold. After the war, on December 31, 1867, General Johnson on the ground of his absence in the Confederate army, asked to be allowed relief from the decree which had been rendered against him, and his request [illegible].

The Examiner of Frederick City, Maryland, from which we take the facts of the case, announces the judgment of the Court of Appeals:

[illegible] the court had decided in a [illegible] case, that of Dorsey, that the [illegible] of foreclosure and sale, if duly [illegible], was sufficient to maintain the jurisdiction of the court in ordering sale of the mortgaged property as against a mortgagor [illegible] who had, up to the beginning of the war, been a resident of Maryland, and who had voluntarily gone within the Confederate lines during the war and remained there, yet, since that decision, [illegible] had arisen in the Supreme Court of the United States, and had been recently decided. The latter [illegible] decided with regard to notice to parties being within the enemy's lines [illegible]. This court [illegible] conform its opinion to that of the Court of the United States. [illegible] of the Circuit Court which [illegible] Gen. Johnson was therefore [illegible] and Gen. Johnson has paid [illegible] has already recovered his [illegible].

[illegible] in no respect from those of Lasere and S. Montgomery, of [illegible] who both lost their property [illegible] proceedings taken in this [illegible] absence within the Confederate lines, and in whose behalf the [illegible] Courts of the United States [illegible]. On the part of Lasere, [illegible] from the Supreme Court of the United States to that of the State [illegible] granted by Mr. Justice [illegible] he was here two weeks ago, [illegible] part of Major Montgomery's [illegible] by a bill in Chancery now [illegible] Judge Woods of the Circuit [illegible].

[illegible] confidence that Mr. Lasere [illegible] Montgomery's daughter [illegible] the property of which they [illegible] disposessed. As for the [illegible] property, we believe it never [illegible] and that it is still vested [illegible]. They have our entire sympathy [illegible] we anticipate with a full [illegible] day is not distant "when [illegible] and Bertram's might shall [illegible] man's height."

[illegible] INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26th, 1871.

[illegible] reader, I have the good fortune [illegible] across the Baton Rouge [illegible] 17th inst., containing a [illegible] communication signed [illegible] the people to action, and [illegible] them the great and importance [illegible] of holding a "State Industrial Convention." I fully concur in his [illegible] suggestions. Now is the [illegible] for Louisiana to make a [illegible] show what she will and [illegible] her industrial classes. The [illegible] by D. for the holding of the [illegible] Baton Rouge, is decidedly a [illegible] way of access, picturesque, [illegible] for hospitality, [illegible] accommodations and [illegible] ample justice to the wants of [illegible] of delegates from this and [illegible] States, meeting then in solemn [illegible] our country's welfare, the [illegible] selected for the meeting of [illegible] sweet scented October [illegible] cool and pleasant [illegible].

[illegible] Religious Conventions, Commercial Conventions, Printers' Conventions, [illegible] have Industrial Conventions [illegible] this union is mighty— Let our sky papers take [illegible] hand in [illegible]—my word [illegible] a splendid [illegible] effort. Who would or could [illegible] influence to secure the [illegible] Convention whose objects are: To encourage and bring about a system of home and domestic manufacture; to advance the mechanical and useful arts: to foster all developments in the art of ship and boat building, machinery and material improvements; to introduce in our midst a system of mechanical schools, where the young shall be educated as practical mechanics; to unite and perpetuate social, intellectual and domestic intercourse between the working classes; to organize a plan for collecting all useful facts tending to the advancement of our material prosperity; to make the industrial convention the true embodiment of representative men of all branches of mechanical and domestic industry and through them collect, originate and digest the most valuable statistics and affecting the interest of every branch of industry, manufacture and the arts. I say, who could or would set his face against a move so full of good to our State and country at large? No one! no! no lover of his country, no true patriot dare do it.

By such a scheme at this thousands of our practical men, men of genius and talent from all sections of the country will assemble, and it cannot fail to result in a most fruitful influence, and at the same time benefit the interest of every branch of labor, practical wisdom and sound political economy.

Such a convention, composed of practical men of our country, *at this very crisis*, would not only be productive of much good, but would lead to a field of useful knowledge comprehensive in all its features.

This is a necessity for our people. The day has come when the people of this and the neighboring States must be fully aroused to this vital question. Supplied as Louisiana is, with almost every article of primary necessity by Northern States, and the constant drain upon her resources derived from agriculture, has weakened her, and the remedy must be based on mechanical improvements, manufactures, science and skill.

We have, undoubtedly, the raw materials near at hand—cotton, wool, hides, ores and minerals and the choicest timber, with an internal navigation unrivaled on the globe. Why then seek elsewhere for washboards, coffee mills, ax-handles, plows, harness, carts, wagons, carriages, etc., when they might be made at home, and their manufacture thus give healthy stimulus to our industry?

Wisdom and stern application guide us! By this convention consisting of practical and working men, it will be made known that in this favored region the mechanical man, with industry and skill, may soon acquire a good home, and comfort, and independence for himself and family; the man of ample means, sound and remunerative investment; the mechanic, constant employment; the laborer, good wages; the tanner, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the wheelwright, the cooper, the miller, the dairyman, the orchardist, the vineyardist and the producer of any and all kinds of commodities, *a place, room, welcome and profit*.

With these few remarks, Messrs. Editors, I remain yours, most respectfully,

EMERGENCY.

Conference Between the Citizens' Association and City Council.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning Messrs. C. H. Slocomb, N. E. Bailey, Carl Kohn, John Davidson and C. E. Whitney, the President and Governing Council of the Citizens' Association, visited the Mayor for consultation with him and the Administrators relative to the proposed Protection levee.

The Mayor sent for the Administrators, and explained the desire of the Committee.

Mr. Slocomb, as its President, stated that the Council had probably heard, of the Citizens' Association, and of its objects. They appeared before the Council as the governing counsel of that Association. They saw by the papers that the Mayor had vetoed the ordinance authorizing the erection of a protection levee along the lake shore, and had called upon the Council to urge them not to act hastily. They feared that by taking such a step, without due deliberation, more money would be expended than was absolutely necessary, and while their governing Council did not pretend to deny the great necessity of perfect drainage, in the present stringent financial condition of the city, they thought it inexpedient to spend one dollar where it was not absolutely required. They had conversed with a number of the most competent engineers, and ascertained from them that perfect protection could be secured for a much less sum. The speaker knew all the details and causes of the last disaster and felt satisfied that had the protection levee as proposed been erected then, the disaster would still have occurred. What they desired was immediate protection at a moderate cost, and a further discussion of the immense work proposed. Should it be found necessary and adequate for all the requirements, it would eventually be adopted, but in the meantime the Citizens' Association begged for a delay and a calm deliberation of the important matter.

Mr. N. E. Bailey, as a member of the association, and a resident within the district inundated by the last overflow, desired to express the feelings of that portion of the community. Twenty-six or twenty seven years ago, the area of land between the two canals was in a better condition than it is now. Since then, on three or four different occasions, he has waded through four feet of water, and in every instance the disaster originated in the neglect of the city authorities. Had Canal Carondelet, broken, the story of the upper part of the rear of the city would have been the story there. The levee remained quiet firm and in consequence the city below the canal was perfectly dry. The area between the two canals had been improved at an immense expense to the citizens, and they had spent their money, and in many instances invested their all, should receive protection before the question of reclaiming swamp lands was considered. In the olden time when the drainage system was under the direction of Major Ramsey an overflow was never even thought of, much less experienced. The Sauvé crevasse was caused by a member of the Second Municipality Council cutting the levee, and from that time official neglect had caused one after the other. In the Metairie and Gentilly ridge's nature provided an effectual remedy, and during a long experience, the speaker never saw the water over either, except in two low places. These could be filled up, and at an expense of fifty thousand dollars the city could be perfectly protected. The citizens had already suffered millions of dollars damage, and the levee as proposed was really no protection at all. With all the shell roads, draining machines and railroad cars on the lake, a break at Hagan avenue, such as the recent one, would again inundate the city. What was required were locks to prevent the wind from blowing the water in from the lake, the strengthening of the levees along the canals, and the heightening of the natural barriers.

Mr. W. B. Schmidt coincided entirely with Mr. Bailey. He stated the water in the lake had been higher than ever before, that it had not come over the Ridge, but up the canals, and if the levee on the New Canal had not broken there would have been no overflow. The locks in the canals were, in his opinion, all that were needed. At any rate, he was in favor of giving them a trial, and if they did not answer, then we could build a levee. The city was not in a position financially to go into the vast expenditure proposed, and that while every property holder was willing to meet his obligations to the city and he regarded his city dues as sacred as his private debts, he could not see the necessity of spending a large sum for a purpose that could be attained by a much smaller outlay.

Judge Alexander Walker asked permission to reply to the various gentlemen who had spoken. He said that no one for one moment impugned the motives of the gentlemen in the protest they had just made, nor was the restoration of the city's credit to be lost sight of. They knew, however, that much more was frequently done to damage a city's credit by patchwork and piddling when a great work was to be done than in any other way. This question of the protection levee had been before the public for more than twenty-five years, and the miserable policy heretofore pursued of piddling and patching had brought us to our present lamentable condition. This, he asserted, was the real cause of the deplorable condition of the city to-day, and it was time the people were awakening to the necessity of preventing the recurrence of disasters in the future. Drainage, he declared, was the very first requisite to a city like New Orleans, and there was another city on the globe that would have submitted to remain on its outskirts so long, especially when it could so readily be removed. He said that gentleman who so strenuously oppose this matter seem to forget the past, and then proceeded to read extracts from the published reports of the Board of Engineers appointed by the Council in 1868, wherein the plan now proposed is endorsed and recommended by such scientific men as Braxton Bragg, A. G. Blanchard, R. G. Evans, H. C. Brown, John Roy, G. W. R. Bayley, L. Surgi, and J. A. D'Hémecourt.

Judge Walker then went on to state that this levee was what New Orleans has wanted for many years to make her a great city, by improving her drainage and consequently her health—two things which had always militated against her, and kept people from coming here.

He believed the work would be more than paid for by the increased value of the taxable lands to be relieved from overflow, and urged the Council to adopt the ordinance.

Mr. Slocomb remarked that he had not come prepared to discuss the general question of drainage with the advocate of the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company. He and those associated with him had come there as citizens and property holders respectfully to lay their views before the Council and they had done so, he trusted, without offense. They had not come prepared to debate the question with lawyers or to answer set speeches. He reminded the Council that at least three of the eight engineers quoted by the last speaker were now in favor of the course urged by the Citizens' Association and the Mayor. General Braxton Bragg had only signed the report because the A. G. Blanchard had recently put their views in writing and laid them before the Council.

Thanking the Mayor and Administrators for the courtesy with which they had been received, the delegation then withdrew.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Council.—At the adjourned meeting yesterday all the members present and Mayor Flanders presiding, Mr. Shaw submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Drainage immediately lay out and the Administrator of Improvements and City Surveyor proceed to erect all the works necessary to strengthen the line of the Metairie Ridge, including flood gates or locks, in both canals, so as to effectually protect all lands within the line of the Ridge from inundation.

The sense of the Council was then taken on the motion to persist in the ordinance authorizing the Mexican Gulf and Lake Borgne Canal Company to construct a protection levee, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office.

Mr. Bonzano would oppose the project because his opinion was adverse to any levee built in the lake, and he would only support a scheme to construct a levee on the land, three or four hundred yards from the lake shore, the only levee that, in his estimation, would be capable of resisting the waves of the lake.

Mr. Delassize expressed similar views.

Mr. Shaw advocated the resolution. If a levee was to be built at the lake at all he was in favor of a most substantial and durable work, and he believed the work contemplated would be the most substantial and durable that could be constructed.

Mr. Bonzano said that a levee in the Lake required material which could not be obtained here. That material was rock, which could not be moved by the waves.

Mr. Walton thought it would be perhaps, as well to give time to consider this project and to wait until the financial condition of the city shall be improved.

The yeas and nays were then called and the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cockrem, Shaw and Remick—3.

Nays—Messrs. Walton, Bonzano, Delassize and Lewis—4.

Therefore the veto was sustained and the ordinance was rejected.

An ordinance prohibiting the sale of fish, in the markets, after ten o'clock in the morning, was submitted by Mr. Remick and lays over.

Mr. Bonzano introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Drainage to report a plan of protection levee and submit the same to the Council, and, should it be adopted, the plan to be the guide of the contracting party for the construction of a levee.

The dog ordinance passed. It provides as follows:

"Be it ordained, etc., That section four of ordinance No. 179, Administration series, be and the same is hereby amended, as follows: That after the tenth day of July, 1871, all dogs found running at large on any of the thoroughfares of this city without the license plate attached to the collar, shall be taken up by the police and stock drivers, and impounded in the public pound of the district where the arrest was made, and that the impounding party shall receive fifteen cents for each and every dog at the time of impounding, and the dog, if not claimed within forty-eight hours, shall be killed or sold at public auction, at the discretion of the Administrator of Police; and any claimant for animals so impounded shall be required to pay a fine of three dollars, and pound keepers' fees of fifteen cents per day."

The Council then adjourned.

The Legislative Corruption Case.—The case of William C. Lytle vs. William Barrett was yesterday decided by Judge Dibble the second time. E. H. Angomar made a claim against the State, in behalf of himself and Mr. Charles Izard, for something like $30,000 for services and expenses incurred as Levee Commissioner. Mr. George H. Braughn, at that time a member of the Senate, upon being consulted by Angomar, as an Attorney at law, advised him to buy votes in the Legislature to pass the bill. Accordingly Angomar drew some sixteen or eighteen drafts, upon William Barrett, the defendant, payable to his own order, which drafts Barrett had endorsed as accepted, and these drafts Angomar placed in the hands of Senator Braughn, to be distributed among the Senators who were purchased, a list of whom was given to the Senator.

The Angomar and Izard bill passed, and Lytle, the plaintiff, sued Barrett, as acceptor, for one of the drafts, which Barrett had refused to pay, because there was no consideration, or, if there was, it was an immoral one. Lytle averred that the draft came into his possession, in the regular course of business, denied any knowledge of the consideration given for it, and pleaded that he was an innocent holder. Without Barrett's endorsement, as acceptor, across the face of the draft, it read thus:

"NEW ORLEANS, February 21, 1870.

"Pay to the order of myself three hundred dollars, value received and charge the same to account of

E. H. ANGOMAR.

To Wm. Barrett, 86 Camp street, No. [illegible]. For H. B. [illegible]."

When the case was first heard judgment was rendered for plaintiff, but a new trial was granted and Judge Dibble yesterday reversed his decision. The draft as issued, he ruled, for an unlawful purpose. The question to be determined was whether plaintiff was an innocent holder. Upon this point the Judge held that the letters and figures "for h. b. 103," which it was explained signified "for his ballot for house bill 103," or "for his vote for house bill 103," took the draft out of the category of commercial paper, and were sufficient to put plaintiff upon his guard against taking the draft. Therefore judgment was rendered for defendant.

The witnesses, as may be seen above put two interpretations upon the letters and figures adverted to and an explanation may not be without interest, as showing what the system of short hand writing, in vogue with dealers in legislative votes is. One interpretation was that "for h. b." signified "for his ballot," and reading the sentence over again, "for house bill," thus the sentence was complete "for his ballot, for house bill 103." The second explanation was that in the word "for," the upper part of the first letter was crossed as if to make a "f" of it and the last letter was so formed that it might be taken either for an "r" or a "v." Hence read forward and then backward, there were the words "for vot," and beginning with "for" again and reading through the whole was "for vot for house bill 103." Showing how subtle such people are in their distinctions.

The Citizens' Association and the Protection Levee.—Before the City Council met yesterday, a conference was had between Mr. C. H. Slocomb, President, and Messrs. N. E. Bailey, Carl Kohn, John Davidson, and C. W. Whitney. The governing council, of the Citizens' Association, and the Mayor and City Administrators, at the office of the former in the City Hall. The representatives, of the Association protested against the ordinance vetoed by the Mayor, for the construction of a protection levee, as providing for a work which is unnecessary and expensive beyond the present ability of the city to undertake. Judge Alexander Walker was also present and argued in favor of the ordinance. It is unnecessary to report the speeches as the Mayor's veto prevailed at the meeting of the Council, and, thus far, the object of the association has been accomplished.

The Vagrant Act Again—Judge Cooley Punishes a Policeman for Re-arresting a Prisoner Discharged by Him.—Peter Munday, a notorious character who had been sentenced to the Workhouse by Mr. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace, for vagrancy, was brought before the Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley, presiding, yesterday, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the discharge of the prisoner was claimed, because he had not been tried by a jury, and he was under bonds to appear before the First District Court, to be tried for vagrancy, the alleged offence for which Justice Evans had sentenced him to the Workhouse. The Judge having tried the writ, ordered the prisoner to be discharged, and said:

"I think this thing ought to be brought to a focus, and I am disposed to maintain the jurisdiction which is vested in me. I don't know how Judge Abell feels to have his court kicked about by the officers of the Metropolitan Police, neither do I care. If I release a prisoner on the ground that his arrest was unconstitutional, and he is re-arrested on the same charge, the person who so arrests him I will send to jail, even if it were the Governor himself. The best way to bring the matter to a focus would be for the prisoner to bring an action for civil damages against the officer, who, by being deprived of a part of his goods and chattels, might be taught the principles of law.

"A confinement in jail would improve him much; it might afford him a precarious existence for a short time, but as half of them are ragamuffins, and are often worse than the men they arrest, that course of procedure would not do much good. The Supreme Court has invariably set aside the judgments of all District Courts in which a jury trial has been denied, and I adopt the same rule. More especially should this be adhered to in criminal cases, where a person is deprived of his personal liberty.

"I understand that the object of the Board of Metropolitan Police in arresting these people, is to kick up a racket and make it so hot for them, that they will leave the city. I think this is a bad policy, as we all live in the same country, and I can't understand what is the difference whether we or the citizens of other places are burdened by the presence of these objectionable persons.

"The police of this city are paid a big price to prevent people from stealing, but that duty they do not perform is simply looking them up as suspicious characters. Their business is to watch these persons and prevent them from breaking the law.

"As a matter of policy I look upon the vagrant law as sheer nonsense, and as an infringement upon the liberty of citizens, more than nonsense.

"There seems to be a stereotype form of commitment issued by our Justices of the Peace. In this commitment the Justice signs his name to a declaration that the prisoner 'waives a trial by jury,' when he knows he is telling an unmitigated lie. That sort of thing ought to be stopped, for common decency's sake; these Justices should not be permitted to certify to a lie. Let the prisoner be discharged."

A couple of Metropolitan Policemen appear to have been stationed in the vicinity, awaiting the proceedings, and as soon as Munday left the court-room, after being discharged, he was again arrested. His attorney, Mr. William L. Thompson, immediately complained to Judge Cooley of the arrest, and the Judge ordered the Deputy Sheriff to arrest the parties who had made it. Presently Policeman Dumas was brought before the court, and it appearing that the arrest was made within the precincts of the court, Mr. Dumas was sentenced to imprisonment for ten days and to pay a fine of $100 for a contempt of court. Accordingly the officer was taken to jail to expiate the offense. Instructions were also given to the Sheriff to arrest the officer who assisted Mr. Dumas. Munday was arrested upon a warrant charging him with burglary, which warrant had been issued by Recorder Houghton.

The Tax on Soap Manufacturers.—Judge Dibble rendered a decision yesterday in favor of plaintiff, in the case of Frank Honold vs. city of New Orleans et als. The object of the suit was to enjoin the city from collecting a license tax from plaintiff, who makes and sells soap in this city. An act of the Legislature, of long standing, provides:

"It shall not be lawful hereafter for any municipal corporation within this State to lay any tax on persons engaged in selling articles of their own manufacture, manufactured within this State."

It being shown that the soap sold by plaintiff is manufactured by himself, and that his factory is "within this State," the injunction was made perpetual.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Communists Still Placard the Walls of Paris.

Count de Paris and Duke de Chartres Will Interview Thiers.

Girls Arrested in the Paris Cafes.

Franco-German Feud in Strasburg.

French Treaties with Foreign Powers to be Modified.

Victory of the American Fleet Over the Coreans.

HOME NEWS.

Further Testimony Before the Ku-Klux Committee.

First Trial Under the Ku-Klux Bill in Memphis.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 28.—The Napoleonists pamphlets are mainly devoted to the praises of the Imperial Government and Church. The Democrats are hopelessly divided. The Communists still placard the walls. One secret press has been seized.

Gabriac goes to Berlin as the diplomatic representative of France.

Count de Paris arrived to-day and will call on President Thiers to-morrow. He has sent M. Estereen to Trobsdorf to make arrangements for the visit of Duke de Chartres to Paris and fix a date when both princes may have an interview with Thiers.

A State dinner will be given by Thiers to-morrow after the grand review. All Generals and Colonels have been invited. General Bourbaki will probably be present.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are expected here to-morrow.

The police have arrested many girls in the cafes. 300 were taken into custody yesterday.

It is reported the Suez Canal is filling up with sand.

Paris, June 28.—President Thiers intimates that treaties with foreign powers must be modified owing to the altered circumstances of France.

The Committee of United Republican Journals have issued an address to the elector of the Department of the Seine declaring that the Republic is not a mere temporary expedient.

A regiment of the foot gendarmes has been disbanded.

Paris, June 28.—Another Franco-German feud has recently broken out in Strasburg. Even women were engaged in it, and poured hot water upon their foes. Many arrests were made and quiet restored.

M. Thiers has paid a visit to Marshal McMahon.

It is denied that the Communists forged notes on the Bank of France.

Havre, June 28.—The Chamber of Commerce has made a protest to the Assembly against customs duties.

Madrid, June 28.—Consultations between the King, the Presidents of the Senate and Congress and the members of the Ministry have resulted in the announcement that Senor Moret retains in the Cabinet upon condition that the Cortes agree to his plans, only a partial modification of which is probable.

The King, in reply to the communication of the Ministers tendering their resignations, said he could not recognize a Ministerial crisis unless it originated in the Chambers and requested the Ministers to again appear before the Cortes.

Florence, June 28.—The "Bank of Rome" has been founded, with a capital of thirty millions of Livres.

King Victor Emmanuel set out to-day on his journey to Naples and Rome. The chief authorities of the Kingdom and the city took leave of him at the depot.

Havre, June 28.—M. Gambetta has accepted a nomination to the Assembly in the lower Seine department.

London, June 28.—Dispatches from Shanghai announce a victory of the American fleet over the Coreans.

[NOTE.—This dispatch, substantially conveys the same information received by the United States Navy Department.]

COREA, June 23, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

The Coreans not apologizing for their treacherous attack, on the 10th inst., landed on Karenoe, took and destroyed one of the lower forts and ammunition; on the 11th took the fort, then stormed and captured the strongholds. Five forts were taken. The troops are reported at 11,000. There was desperate hand to hand fighting in the Citadel. The ordnance destroyed amounted to 481 pieces, principally small brass pieces, and small arms very many. Fifty flags were taken. Counted 243 dead Coreans around the Citadel. We lost 3 killed. The gallant Lieutenant McKee, who was the first man inside the Citadel, killed by a bullet, and Spear, Marine Denesis Haneban and landsman Seth Allen. Our 9 wounded are all out of danger and doing well.

(Signed.) JOHN RODGERS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 28.—The Sub Ku-Klux Committee go first to Columbia, S. C., thence to Spartanburg, or Greenville; then to North Carolina.

The committee to-day examined Flournoy from Pontotoc and Ford from Meridian, Miss. Ford straightened out the Meridian knot to the satisfaction of the Democratic members of the committee.

Washington, June 28.—The Georgetown Convent awards the crown and gold medal to Amy B. Graham, of Louisiana; Jennie Walter, of Maryland; Mary Ringgold, of South Carolina, and Josephine Boucher, of Washington. The silver medal to Ophelia Robinson, of Georgia; Susie Dixon, of Georgia; Roxie McComb, of Georgia; Bessie Romberg, of North Carolina; Annie Marstillon, of Virginia; Louise Casey, of Georgia; Fannie Lane, of Georgia; Lizzie Gardner, of Georgia; Kate Clanton, of Georgia; Jane McCormick, of Georgia; Hatch V. Womberly, Georgia.

Washington, June 28.—The Cabinet meets at 11 A. M. to-morrow. Matters of interest and unusual importance will be under consideration. Among them differences between Commissioner Pleasanton and Secretary Boutwell.

It is believed here several appointments of prominence will be made though there is no official authority for the statement.

After the 30th instant, the number of enlisted soldiers in the army will be reduced to the standard of 30,000 men, as required by law.

Washington, June 28.—The barometer has fallen decidedly on the Pacific coast, with increasing temperature. It has also fallen at the Rocky Mountains stations and in the lower Mississippi valley. The area of the low pressure which existed Tuesday evening in upper Canada has extended eastward to the Bay of Fundy. The pressure has fallen southward to Key West.

The temperature has fallen from the Ohio Valley northwestward and is rising in the Southern States. The brisk winds anticipated for the lower lakes have not extended farther than Lake St. Clair. Fresh winds from the southeast and southwest with threatening weather have prevailed on the east Atlantic during the day. Fresh northwesterly winds are now reported from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. Light storms have been experienced in Pennsylvania, Missouri and Arkansas.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, June 28.—Fresh northwesterly winds are probable north and east of Ohio to-night, with closing up weather on Tuesday. Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable for Thursday on the upper lakes and in the Southern States. Light local rains are probable for to-night in Northern Mississippi and Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 28.—A wealthy citizen has been missing for three weeks. It is supposed he was murdered for a $2000 diamond pin.

Five men were suffocated while repairing a gas leak in Brooklyn. Two of them will die.

New York, June 28.—The rain prevented the grand Saengerfest procession.

Philadelphia, June 28.—The Democrats have nominated James S. Riddle Mayor.

Boston, June 28.—George Woodruff, the oldest trainer and driver of trotting horses, was killed by a passing train to-day. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia. The deceased was the father of Hiram Woodruff.

St. Louis, June 28.—A construction train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad ran into a hand car; 15 men were thrown 20 feet on the rocks; 2 were killed; all were hurt.

Memphis, June 28.—The decision declaring country warrants void, creates much excitement. They amount to $1,250,000, whereof 300,000 was issued to the Mississippi Central Railroad, now held by McComb & Co.

A large number of citizens of Mississippi are on trial at Oxford, charged with being Ku-Klux.

Augusta, Maine, June 28.—A train, delayed to accommodate the Democratic Delegates to the Convention, collided with another passenger train, resulting in a terrible shock; two employees were killed, and several passengers seriously hurt.

Concord, N. H., June 28.—At a meeting of the leaders of the Democratic party, this afternoon, it was informally decided to bring charges of bribery and undue influences against Senator Smith before the Senate, which charges will suspend him until action is taken, and in the meanwhile to push party measures.

Boston, June 28.—At the Harvard College, commencement to-day, among the honorary degrees that of L. L. D., was conferred upon Hamilton and Marquis of Ripon.

Memphis, June 28.—The *Avalanche's* Oxford, Miss., special, says: The first trial of importance under the Ku-Klux bill began there to-day before Judge Hill, United States District Court, against 28 persons charged with Ku-Kluxing a negro named Alexander Page, in Monroe County, last March. The prisoners rely chiefly on alibi and previous good character. They are guarded by a detachment of the 16th Infantry.

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette*, in its crop report, has cheering news from the Counties of Pulaski, Hempstead, Woodruff, Sebastian, Cross, Ouachita, and Conway, as to cotton and corn, and estimates acreage at but a third less than last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 28—Evening.—Consols closed 92⅝. Bonds 90⅞. Sugar 33s 6d to 34s. Turpentine 46s 6d.

Liverpool, June 28—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer—middling uplands 8¾d, Orleans 8⅞@9d. Sales 15,000 bales. Export and speculation 4000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 28.—To-morrow's steamer takes nearly $500,000. Gold opened 12⅝, fell to 12⅝, rallied to 13¼—advance based on exaggerated reports of specie shipments and the theory that the success of the new French loan would cause an outflow of specie. The present bull movement is under the patronage of what is known in the Gold Room as the Commune. 6s of 1881, 118; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼; 4s, 113; 65s, 113; new, 115¼; 67s, 115¼; 68s, 115⅛; 10-40s, 110⅝.

New York, June 28—Evening.—Money closed 2@4. Sterling continues firm, 10¼. Gold 13¼. Governments strong, closing ¼@⅜ higher. State bonds very dull. Tennessees 72, new 72¼; Virginias 63¼, new 71; Louisiana 6s 69, new 64; Levee 6s 70, 8s 79; Alabama 5s 100¼, 5s 69; Georgia 6s 87, 7s 90; North Carolina 46¼, new 26¼; South Carolina 75, new 62.

New York, June 28—Evening.—Cotton closed strong, ¼c higher. Sales 4286 bales. Middling uplands 20¼c.

New York, June 28.—Leather active and firm. Hemlock sole—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle to heavy weights 25@29. California ditto 25@28. Orinoco do. 24@27. Wool more active and very firm—extra Ohio quoted at 60; unwashed 43@45; pulled 34@57; tubbed 60; Texas 39; spring clip California 30@41. Sugar active. Molasses nominal. Rice easier. Freights per sail—Wheat 7d. Corn per steam 8d.

Charleston, June 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19c; net receipts 60 bales; exports coastwise 770; sales 100; stock 4000.

Galveston, June 28.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary 15@15½c; net receipts 285; sales 300; stock 40,708.

Wilmington, June 28.—Cotton firm—middlings 19c. Net receipts 50 bales. Sales 5. Stock 701 bales.

Boston, June 28.—Cotton dull—middlings 20¼c. Net receipts 70 bales; gross 250. Sales 300. Stock 5500 bales.

Norfolk, June 28.—Cotton quiet—low middlings 18¾@18⅞c; net receipts 390; exports coastwise 324; sales 50; stock 1154 bales.

Baltimore, June 28.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 20¼@20⅜c; net receipts 113; gross 150; sales 35; stock 2905 bales.

Mobile, June 28.—Cotton nominal; middlings 19¼c; net receipts 149; exports coastwise 1150; stock 10,974 bales.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 28—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90; wind southwest, light. No arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, June 28.—Ten schooners and twenty-seven sloops participated in the yacht race yesterday. The Dauntless won the prize for schooners without time allowance, and took the Madaline Club and Union prizes for schooners.

The Gracie won the Lemon prize, and that without time allowance, taking the Addie Club prize for sloops of the first class, and the Kaiser Wilhelm the first prize, without time allowance, and the Club prize for sloops of the second class.

Liverpool, June 28—Noon.—Cotton market steady; estimated sales 15,000 bales, 4000 of which are for export and speculation; prices unchanged; Uplands 8½d; Orleans 8¾@8⅞d.

New York, June 28—Noon.—Cotton market strong; Ordinary 14¼c; Good Ordinary 16¾c; Low Middling 19c; Middling Uplands 19⅞c; Middling Mobile 20c; Orleans 20¼c; Texas 20¼c.

St. Louis, June 28.—Dispatches from Kansas report unprecedentedly early and prolific crops throughout that State.

Paris, June 28.—It is hoped that 81 of the 113 deputies electable next Sunday in Paris will favor the Government.

The Bonapartists are very active. Pamphlets are being issued by them.

Moderate republicans oppose Gambetta's election to the Assembly.

A report made in the Assembly, regarding swindles in contracts during the war, gives a prominent place to the late Consul at New York.

Subscription to the new loan has closed. Thrice the amount wanted was subscribed.

The Republican Committee, by two majority, rejected Gambetta's candidature.

Madrid, June 28.—Moret has made explanations and will remain in office.

London, June 28.—The *Gazette* announces that ratifications of the treaty of Washington were exchanged on the 17th, and that the commissioners under it will soon be named. British subjects are notified to present their claims within six months after the first meeting of the commissioners.

The small-pox deaths in London average 240 weekly.

New York, June 28.—The census of New York city shows: Natives—Whites 510,-553, colored 12,645. Foreign—Whites 418,-646, colored 445. Nativity—Ireland 201,999, Germany 151,222.

London, June 28—Noon.—Consols 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s of 1862 90¼.

Frankfort, June 28.—United State bonds 96¼.

Paris, June 28.—Rentes 52.10.

A dress recently made by a fashionable modiste in New York which was ornamented by three hundred and forty-two bows.

An international geographical convention will be held at Antwerp from August 14 to 20th next.

The Universal Safeguard.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in the country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable antibilious medicine, a preventive of ague, a genial and harmless stimulant, a great restorative medicine, a strengthener of the [illegible], a vigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and [illegible] water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital powers which is not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all the diseases and [illegible] that are not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dyspepsia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1871.

The Money market continues without any material change. We still quote—@8 ₩ cent. ₩ annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, 8@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 9@— for A1, and 12@18 for second class. On the 21st inst. the Gas Light Co. declared a semi-annual dividend of six dollars per share, payable on the 17th proximo, and the Levee Steam Cotton Press five ₩ cent, payable on the 1st.

Gold opened at 112¾@112⅞ (against 112¾ at New York), and closed at 113¼@113⅜ (against 113¼). The sales included $6000, $5000 and $13,000 at 113, $3000 at 113@113¼, and $1000, $2000 and $9000 at 113¼.

The Sub-Treasurer sold $60,000 at 113.

A small amount in American Silver half dollars brought 109¾. We still quote these at 108¾@109¾, and Mexican dollars at 3¼@3¾ ₩ cent. premium in gold.

Foreign Exchange stiffened materially under the advance in gold and bills at New York, the closing rates showing a net improvement of ⅜@¾ ₩ cent. The offerings of sterling were very light, and the reported sales are confined to £6000, including £1500 bill of lading at 123¼, £3000 clear at 123¾, £2000 A1 clear at 124¼, £800 bank at 124¾, and £500 bank sight at 126¼.

In France 100,000 A1 Commercial were sold at 4.65¼.

We now quote Sterling at 123¾@124¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124¾@126 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was rather softer, though rates were not quotably lower. The banks drew on New York at ¼ ₩ cent. premium, and the sales included $15,000 and $18,000 New York Commercial sight and $50,000 bank at ¼ premium; $20,000 and 30,000 thirty days' sight on New York at ¼ ₩ cent. discount, and $10,000 at ¾.

No transactions of any moment were reported in gold checks. The bank remittance rate for small sums continues par.

Operations in Stocks included 20 shares Crescent City Slaughter House at $20; 100 Louisiana Levee at —; 4 Mechanics' and Agricultural Association at $16 50, and 100 full paid stock Red River Rail Company at $15.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

With an increase in the offerings of State Warrants rates have weakened. $19,000 were said to have been sold at 58¼, $7000 at 58⅛, $5000 at 59 and $4500 at 59⅛; these are said to be very full rates however.

$1100 Metropolitan Police Warrants sold at 98¾.

Quotations for City Treasury Notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 1050 bales, at steadier and in some cases stiffer prices, requiring no change in our quotations except in good ordinary, which we raise ⅛c. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict:

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

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870 ... [illegible]

Arrived since last statement ... [illegible]

Arrived previously ... [illegible]

Cleared to-day ... [illegible]

Cleared previously ... [illegible]

Burnt ... [illegible]

Stock on hand and on shipboard ... [illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 398 bales, against 1129 on last Wednesday and 623 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 3200 bales, against 4265 for the corresponding time last week and 3670 last year, and since August 31 of 1,-[illegible] bales, against 1,119,057 last year.

More than two-thirds of the business was done by two brokers, six participating in the residue, showing a more general demand than for some days past. Inferior to low ordinary sold at 10c, low ordinary at 12@13c, the ruling rate being 12¾c, good ordinary at 15¾c, a better style at 16¾c, a style approximating low middling at 17c, and middling at 20c. The market was strengthened by the 3:10 P. M. New York dispatch, which reported an advance of ¼c, and quoted middling uplands at 20¼c, and Orleans at 20¾c.

The Exchange reports: "Fair demand at quotations," in which is makes no change.

SUGAR—6 hhds low fair were received, and sold at 10c ₩ lb. 100 boxes Cuba No. 20 sold at 12¾@13c.

MOLASSES—There were no receipts this morning. Interior is quoted at 15@20c. plantation reboiled 30c ₩ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is almost at a stand still, and there is nothing doing beyond a job or retail business. 300 bbls treble extra sold on private terms. Superfine is quoted at $5 25@5 50; double extra $5 6 15; treble extra $6 50@6 75; good treble extra $6 75@7 25; choice extra $7 50@8 50; family extra $8 75@9 75 ₩ bbl.

CORN—The supply is light, but the demand is limited and prices are easier for buyers. 4000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 mixed and 200 yellow mixed at 70c; 500 white and yellow mixed at 71c; 400 white mixed at 72c; 500 white mixed in dundees, at 73c; 500 white mixed at 74c ₩ bushel.

BRAN—Is dull and prices are lower. 200 sacks sold at $1 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—Are in light supply and fair demand. 300 sacks Galena sold at 58c; 400 do at 64c, and 150 do at 63c ₩ bushel.

HAY—The supply is limited, but the demand is limited and prices are lower. 150 bales prime Western sold at $25. Choice is quoted at $26 ₩ ton.

PORK—The market is quiet but firm, with holders asking $16 25@16 50 ₩ bbl for mess. It is retailing at $16 50@17 ₩ bbl.

BACON—Is in good demand, and the market is firmer. 70 casks shoulders sold, on the spot, at 7¼c; 10 tierces sugar cured hams at 15¾c; 5 do at 15¾c. Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 14@16c for ordinary and 15¼@16c for first-class and popular brands. There were sales, to arrive, of 17 casks shoulders at 7½c; 11 do clear rib sides at 9c, and 5 do clear sides at 9⅛c ₩ lb.

LARD—10 tierces refined sold at 10¾ per lb. The market is dull—tierces are quoted at 10¾@10¾c for packers' and 10¾c for refined; kegs 11¼@11¾c ₩ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 10¾@11c ₩ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—55 casks shoulders sold on private terms. They are quoted at 6¾c ₩ lb.

SALT—The demand is good and prices are still and advancing. We quote Liverpool coarse $1 25@1 30, fine $1 50@1 60 ₩ sack. When large lots are taken at warehouse, by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turks' Island nominal.

COFFEE—Continues at a complete stand still except in a retail and jobbing way. We quote nominally prime (gold duty paid) 15@15¼c; good 14¾@14¾; fair 13¾@14c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—The demand is moderate. Choice yellow Western is in better supply, and is selling at 29@35c, and Goshen at 35@[illegible] ₩ lb.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, June 28, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—247 Texas Beeves, 127 Calves and Yearlings, 50 Hogs, 95 Sheep and 4 Milch Cows.

Sold yesterday—[illegible]

Stock on sale—[illegible]

[illegible]

Removal.

THE undersigned, CABINET and COFFIN MAKER, informs the public that he has removed from No. 212 Bienville street to the corner of Common and Liberty streets. He respectfully solicits the continuance of the kind patronage of his friends and of the community. JAMES JOS. CLOAD.

Education.

THE Classes at St. Joseph's Institute, No. 262 Orleans street, will be continued without interruption until next Christmas. Price: $3 to $5 per month.

Metropolitan Loan, Savings —AND— PLEDGE BANK.

114 ... ST. CHARLES STREET ... 114

THIS BANK will make liberal advances on collaterals of all kinds for thirty or sixty days. Forfeited Pledges may be kept by agreement three months.

Deposits of Fifty Cents and upwards will be taken on which six per cent. interest will be paid. SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

GEO. H. BRAUGHN, President. B. L. BROWN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., J. Hamminger, Dr. J. Wenz, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. G. Addoux, Theo. Isabelle.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

535 Broadway, New York.

OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

Spectacles, Microscopes, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Botanical Glasses, Drawing Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Surveying Compasses, Engineers' Transits and Levels, Chains, Tape Measures, Drawing Paper, and Drawing materials of all descriptions, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Thermometers, Barometers, Globes, Electric Machines, Induction Coils, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c., &c.

The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part: Part 1. Mathematical Instruments; 2. Optical; 3. Magic Lanterns; 4. Philosophical Instruments.

Notice.

N. O. Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, June 1[illegible], 1871.

THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors on the 19th inst.: "RESOLVED, That the sense of the Stockholders of this Bank be taken in regard to converting the Bank into a National Bank, and that notice to the stockholders be published to that effect." The stockholders are hereby notified that a book is now open at the Bank in accordance with the above for the record of votes. By order of the Board. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Office Louisiana Jockey Club,

No. 27 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the "La. Jockey Club," the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

"That an immediate call of 20 per cent. be made on the stock of the Louisiana Jockey Club, and a further call of 20 per cent. payable on the 1st of August, 1871."

"That the members of the 'La. Jockey Club' be required to make the payments called for, at the office of the Club, No. 27 Carondelet street, without delay." C. H. SLOCOMB, Treasurer.

Notice.

GRAZING LANDS, for horses and mules on Le Beau's plantation. Apply to F. BUCLER, below the new Slaughter-house.

Office Americain Propelling Company of America, No. 124 Common street. NEW ORLEANS, June 15th, 1871.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 30th, for an election of Directors, according to the provisions of the charter. B. SABOURIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE St. Louis Hotel Association.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Association, held on the [illegible] [illegible] E. F. MIOTON, President. New Orleans, June 13th, 1871.

Attention!

THERE will be an Encampment of the First Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry at the Fair Grounds, commencing Sunday morning, July 2d, 1871, and continuing Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th.

The entire Second Brigade will be in camp and reviewed on the 4th.

A detailed programme will be published Friday morning. Applications for booths and other privileges to be left at the Armory, Davidson's Court, addressed to the "Committee of Arrangements." [illegible] W. MANNING, Capt. P. McELROY, Lieut. P. F. KIRK, T. FENNY BEHAN, Chairman. New Orleans, June 24, 1871.

Notice.

THE business of LAURANCE & HERBARD will be hereafter conducted in the name of LAURANCE BROTHERS, J. HERBARD retiring from the firm on this date. New Orleans, June 16th, 1871. THOMAS LAWRANCE, J. J. HERBARD, BENJ. B. LAWRANCE.

The undersigned takes great pleasure in recommending his friends and customers that he is still connected with the house of Laurance Brothers, successors to Laurance & Herbard, and that he will be most happy to see them as heretofore at No. [illegible]. New Orleans, June 16th, 1871. J. W. HERBARD.

Notice.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1871.

THE Capital Stock of this Bank being reduced to One Million of Dollars, and there being an excess for distribution—

Be it Resolved to return to the Stockholders, in cash from and after this date, on the surrender of the old certificates, Five Dollars per share on the hundred dollar share of their [illegible] capital stock. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR

On exhibition and for sale at No. 6 Carondelet street. An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them. J. A. WARNER, Agent.

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. B. F. SIMKRON, 26 Commercial Place.

IRON COTTON TIES.

BARTLETT & RAYNE, General Agents, 45 Carondelet Street, Respectfully inform dealers in Cotton Ties and Country Merchants generally, that they have on hand a large stock of the Arrow, also Open Side Slot and Self-Fastening Buckle TIES, manufactured of the best quality of English Iron, by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, England. For sale at Lowest Market Rates.

Claims Commission.

THE undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of Claims against the United States under the late act of Congress. Address Washington, D. C. [illegible] street, corner 14th. JOHN M. G. PARKER.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS, (Late New Levee Street) W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER. —MANUFACTURES OF— STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

[illegible] DATE OF PATENT [illegible] SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS. NEW PREPARED ROOFING (Un-inflammable) [illegible] ANDERSON & SON, SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES, [illegible] LAGAN [illegible] WORKS, BELFAST, and 26 and [illegible] London.

THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION [illegible]

[illegible] LANGHAM & CO., Agents, No. 7 Carondelet street.

Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.

THE officers and members of this Association are respectfully requested to meet at their Hall, Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, on THURSDAY, June 29, at 7 o'clock P. M., to transact business of great importance. Punctual attendance is respectfully requested. By order of the President. FRANCOIS MOREAU, Secretary. New Orleans, June 26th, 1871.

To Merchants and Business Men.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING EVER KNOWN.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to call the attention of business men to his new and cheap advertising in frames, now in the public interior of the St. Charles Hotel. He will also put up at all the principal hotels of the city and upon the principal steamboats, as the Books can be furnished by the undersigned. Parties wishing to advertise at a very small expense, in the hotels or on the steamboats, would do well to call early at my office. [illegible] E. J. BYRD, Advertising Agent, 13½ Commercial Place.

Office Citizens' Association, New Orleans, June 26, 1871.

At a meeting of the Governing Council of the Citizens' Association of New Orleans, held at their Office, No. 11 Carondelet street, on the 26th June, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the members of this Association be required to furnish the Secretary with the amount of their Tax Bills for the year 1870." [illegible], Secretary.

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Dieterville and Felicia Streets. WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.

Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Fellows, Hounds, Tongues, and all kind of Steamboat Sawing.

Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and House Lumber of all descriptions to order. Plantation orders promptly filled. JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Magazine and Felicia streets, one square below the Orphan Asylum.

$500,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!!!

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,

UNDER the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give A SERIES OF CONCERTS, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing October 1st, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.

REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA—General Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Governor M. L. Bonham, General Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chesnut, General John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Governor J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.

$500,000 to be awarded to the Ticket Holders of the series of Concerts to Commence on the First of October, 1871, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., on which day the Drawing commences.

100,000 SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION, AND NO MORE, AT $5 EACH.

All Orders for Tickets directed to us or our Agents strictly Confidential.

All the premiums, including Deed and Certificate of Title to Academy of Music, will be deposited with the National Bank of the Republic, New York.

$500 000 IN GIFTS.

1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $230,000, having an annual rental of about $25,000 from Opera House, Stores and Halls; the building being about 230 feet by 60, and situated at the corner of King and Market streets, in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston; valued at ... [illegible]

Gifts			Amount
2d Gift—Cash			[illegible]
3d Gift—Cash			[illegible]
4th Gift—Cash			[illegible]
5th Gift—Cash			[illegible]
10 Gifts—Cash	each	$1,000	[illegible]
20 Gifts—Cash	each	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash	each	100	[illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash	each	50	[illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash	each	25	[illegible]
1120 Gifts—Cash	each	10	[illegible]
2004 Gifts, amount to			[illegible]

BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO., Agents South Carolina Land and Immigration Association. General M. C. BUTLER, JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., General M. W. GARY, Charleston, S. C.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING: General A. R. Wright, of Georgia; General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia; Colonel R. H. Rutlege, of South Carolina; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following Statement of the affairs of the company on the 30th day of April, 1871: [illegible figures]

The company have also suspended—Notes, Stocks and Bonds ... [illegible]; Forfeited Scrip ... [illegible]; Interest on Scrip ... [illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. THOS. A. ADAMS, President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of May. [illegible] EVANS, Second Justice Peace.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at six per cent. in cash on all outstanding certificates of scrip, and also to pay in cash FIFTY PER CENT. of the issue of 1866, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax. THOS. A. ADAMS, President. SAM'L B. NEWMAN, Vice President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: C. T. Buddecke, Sam'l B. Newman, Jno. Phelps, S. H. Kennedy, P. N. Foley, A. G. Ober, J. J. Gasquet, H. H. Simmons, E. [illegible], P. N. Strong, Victor Meyer, Jos. Bowling, A. Thompson.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Seventeenth Annual Statement.

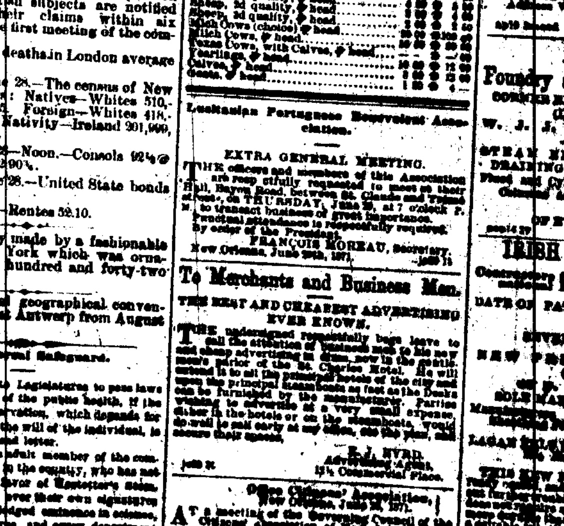
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement: [illegible figures]

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 2nd February, 1871: Chas. Briggs, Ant. Carriere, Geo. A. Fosdick, E. Brugier, P. Anderson, A. Frerichs, Geo. W. Dunbar, R. P. Stackmeyer, Geo. W. Hynson, A. Montgomery, Henry J. Voss, H. Marquesa, [illegible], A. Lanaux, Frank Williams, Thomas Byrne, Chas. Lafitte, John S. Wallis, Geo. Foster, Rudolph Sieg, H. F. Given, W. C. Black, Theo. H. Hunt, Chs. Renaud, D. Jamison, R. S. Howard, Felix Larue, Aug. Bohn, G. D. Fisher, Dr. Shrilder, O. Fressirich, Richard Nugent, M. Gillis.



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, which 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 stamp of the distillery upon the other, front Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

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

FOR SALE, ALSO, Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, Hides, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grass, Hay, &c., by COBB, DOLBRING & CO., 90 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED IN 1825.) Corner of Delord and Fulton 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, Horse Powers, Cog Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Fire [illegible] and Machines [illegible] every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

RAILROADS.

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 5 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 Humboldt and from Tenons (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tenn., via Blue Mountain Route. On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

[illegible] P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6.35 P. M. This Train will stop 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.

[illegible] P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at [illegible] 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 5 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through Bills of Lading signed for all points on Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery Roads and their connection.

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 (Henry Building) opposite City Hotel. J. M. KENDRICK, General Superintendent. W. M. 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]
East 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.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows: FROM THE LAKE. FROM THE CITY. [illegible schedule]

A steam train will leave Gired street every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. A Steam Car will leave the Old Depot every morning at 6 o'clock A. M., and the Lake one hour later. Parties desiring to go to the Lake [illegible] the departure of trains. G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.

The ferry steamer will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Commutation tickets for 100 miles at $3, and tickets for all stations on the road sold at the office of the undersigned.

All freight must be prepaid.

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

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bayou Barataria, and for Houma, will be [illegible] through steamboat rates.

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent. For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets. No freight received after 4 o'clock. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

[illegible]

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

Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, and but one change to New York and intermediate points. The C. 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. [There is on SUNDAY but one train, which leaves at 4.30 P. M.] sleeping Cars at night. Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4.30 P. M. mail train makes close connections with Lightning Express Trains to all points.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST. Carries the Great Northern Mail! Time to New York—67 hours! New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

Express Train South arrives at N. O. ... [illegible] A. M. Mail Train ... [illegible] P. M.

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

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

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. D. B. MOREY, G. T. A., M. C. R. R. E. E. CAREY, G. T. A., N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PIC-NIC.

THE PIC-NIC WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY THE Israelite Charitable Association,

For the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans Fund of their Society, at Oakland Riding Park, on Sunday, June 18th, has been POSTPONED UNTIL JULY 9th, and the place been changed to the MAGNOLIA GARDEN.

The Platform will be COVERED in the best style, for Dancing and accommodation of the guests. Tickets sold for the 18th are good for the 9th.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 25 Exchange Alley.

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

ASH AND OAK, not sawed, delivered per cord ... [illegible]

Sawed and split, delivered per cord ... [illegible]

MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, delivered, sawed and split ... [illegible]

Not sawed and split ... [illegible]

FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. G. M. DUNN, Agent.

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 BRAND. Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, Domestic Brandies, and Pennsylvania. For sale by BRYAN, MASON & CO., 121 and 123 Perdido street, Agents for [illegible] distilleries.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines: AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, I. C. HARRIS, WM. G. HEWES, HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA, MORGAN, SAINT MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.—The steamer HUTCHINSON, Capt. S. P. FARWELL; Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on FRIDAY, June 30th, at 8 A. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Brashear—The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, FRIDAY, JULY 7th. One-half Lighterage at Brazos to be paid by Consignee.

For Rockport, Fulton, St. Mary and Corpus Christi.—The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, FRIDAY, JUNE 30th. St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

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 8½ A. 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 [illegible] 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.

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES. Daily Schedule—Morgan Line Steamers. The Splendid Iron Steamers LAURA, Capt. J. [illegible] WALKER, FRANCES, Capt. GEO. 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 on 8 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, 8 A. M. train, to all points as far as Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 11 M. train, through to Pascagoula.

RETURNING:

FRANCES leaves Pass Christian SUNDAY and MONDAY evenings.

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

LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY afternoon, and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

Passage to all points except Pascagoula $3 each, including berth and Railroad fare. Passage to Pascagoula $4. Meals extra.

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

Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. train when departure is at 12 M. For other departures freight received only on day previous. Passage Tickets sold at the Pontchartrain Railroad Office and on the Steamers. C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. 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, $2.

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

Tickets and staterooms secured at office of undersigned.

Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and interior points in Alabama and Georgia. All through Bills Lading must be signed by 4 P. M. for goods shipped by this line, or freight will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

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

No insurance on merchandise to and from Mobile free of charge.

Mobile Boats leaving on Saturday will stop at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.

All goods must be marked in full to destination. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first-class Steamships CRESCENT CITY, Capt. GEO. H. [illegible]; GERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD; GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON; UNITED STATES, Capt. [illegible]; MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. HENRY; WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. R. [illegible]; EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. M. B. CROWELL. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship CRESCENT CITY, Miner B. Crowell, Commander, Will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 1, at 5 P. M. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ... $20 00.

Through Bills Lading given to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Havre. Through TICKETS for Bremen and Havre. 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 ROW & LUDWIGSEN, No. [illegible] Common street. The steamship [illegible] will follow, leaving SATURDAY, July 8th, at 5 P. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, July 2, at 8 A. M. PASSAGE ... $60. 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, 43 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASAIAVANT, 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. 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 classes [illegible] the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at the [illegible] price. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations are [illegible]. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. J. Duperrat, No. [illegible] Bienville street, corner Royal. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. [illegible] Dauphine Street, next house from Canal street.

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

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASK FOR YOUR CHILDREN

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible] WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures the Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price, 25 Cents.

Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Price, 25 Cents.

Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. Price, 25 Cents.

It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS, Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, A. [illegible] THOMSON & CO.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. THOMSON & CO.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana and Convents [illegible] THOMSON & CO.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—Various Grades of [illegible] THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various [illegible] THOMSON & CO.

CUBA SUGARS—[illegible]

Lime—Cement—Fire-Brick.

[illegible] THOMASTON and [illegible] LIME; [illegible] SLATE, PLASTER, [illegible] CEMENT, and HAIR, [illegible]