The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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TERMS—PER YEAR.......................$[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1871.

THE CASE OF THE OLIVERS.

The *Republican*, criticising our comments on the Oliver case, attributes them to a partisan spirit and says we have "blundered" in characterizing the Act of the Legislature changing the venue in that case as an *ex post facto* law. As to the first point we have this to say, that our motives are not in question. We stated certain facts concerning the Olivers and the proceedings in their case, and those facts the *Republican* has not denied. We alledged that Governor Warmoth had undertaken, in violation of law, to discharge them from imprisonment pending the trial of an indictment against them in Ascension parish, for the murder of two citizens of that parish. This is a question of fact. We also characterized the act of the Legislature transferring the trial of the case from Ascension to Jefferson Parish as an *ex post facto* law or in the nature of such a law. This opinion was not carelessly expressed but after an examination of the authorities on that point, and there is no reason why, upon a re-examination of those authorities, we should modify our views. We argued upon principle, and that is that no law should be passed by the Legislature affecting in any manner a crime previously committed or the punishment of it. The law of the State is that crimes must be inquired into and punished in the parishes where they are committed. The parties accused must be tried *there*, unless they apply to the court for a change of venue and the court grants the application, in which event the indictment is transferred to the court of a neighboring parish, but the accused must first be arraigned and plead "not guilty." Now what was done in the case of the Olivers? Before the Grand Jury of Ascension parish had time to inquire into the facts of the case and make a return to the court, the Legislature ordered the parties accused to be sent to Jefferson parish, where was found by the Grand Jury a true bill for murder committed in Ascension. But there is no law for this. The Grand Jury of Jefferson had nothing to do with a crime committed outside of the limits of that parish, no more than the Grand Jury in a county of another State for a crime committed in Louisiana. The Legislature could not, under the law, require the Grand Jury in Jefferson to enquire into the case of the Olivers, and the action in the matter was a mere nullity. Will the *Republican* be pleased to refer us to any law of Louisiana, general or special, which authorizes the Grand Jury of one parish to investigate crimes committed in another? The Legislature, it is true, ordered the transfer of the case of the Olivers from one parish to another—that is to say the Legislature assumed to perform a judicial act, and authorized a trial to be had in one parish, not according to the law in existence, but to be had in another. The Legislature intended that the papers in the case, the indictment which it supposed had been presented to the court in Ascension, should be transferred for trial to the court sitting in Jefferson, but they did not undertake to dictate to the Grand Jury of Jefferson, because the murder of Messrs. Lawes and Schomberg in Ascension was not a matter of which the Grand Jury of Jefferson could take cognizance. A change of venue is merely a transfer of an indictment already found. It effects a trial by a petty jury in a parish different from that parish where the crime was committed.

The *Republican* says the Governor in law, the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Olivers. We are not aware that any law which gives the Attorney General under the order of the Governor. Can the *Republican* refer us to any such law?

According to the *Republican's* own admission, this is a clear case of interference by the Governor with the judicial power of the State. Says our cotemporary:

Governor Warmoth having learned that Judge Beauvais, of St. James parish, and John A. Cheevers, the District Attorney, were determined, illegally, to hold the Olivers in custody in spite of their full acquittal, directed the Attorney General to file a motion for a *nolle prosequi*. But Judge Beauvais refused to order the matter now, saying it would be up in the fall, whereupon an application for *habeas corpus* was made by an attorney who appeared for the State, and being refused, an executive order was issued to the Sheriff was presented to the which peremptorily required him to discharge the prisoners.

We request our cotemporary to refer us to any law authorizing the Governor to sit in judgment upon a Judge and a District Attorney, or to dictate to them as to the performance of their duties. As we understand the law, it is the duty of the Governor to assist the prosecuting officers and to enforce the decrees and judgments of our courts, not to run counter to them.

The customers of Messrs. Gonzales Bros., whose segar establishments throughout the city are favorably known to our readers, will be pleased to learn that they have opened a branch of their business at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, where the best brands of imported Havana segars will always be found. This location is in the most central part of the city, being on the grand promenade of the streets and within easy reach of the hotels, who daily enliven it with their [illegible].

Messrs. Gonzales enjoy a well-deserved popularity in New Orleans, both on account of their polite attention to customers and the excellent quality of their [illegible].

The ICE-KING REFRIGERATOR is probably designed for preserving in a good condition, meats and other comestibles, which rapidly spoil when exposed to the atmosphere in warm weather.—[illegible] be seen at No. 6 Carondelet [illegible].

[illegible] OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC [illegible]—The Roman Catholic newspapers [illegible] west re-echo the sentiments of Bishops Purcell and McCloskey. The *Pilot*, the leading Roman Catholic [illegible] America, says:

"The Orangemen determine to parade, [illegible] a right to parade, that is they [illegible] much right to parade with orange [illegible] banners, as a Fenian regiment [illegible] green scarfs and sunbursts. But [illegible] either party has a right [illegible] that they have simply been [illegible] authorities. If it be [illegible] celebration is detrimental [illegible] we think that every [illegible] American citizen will as [illegible] both processions should be [illegible]."

[illegible] correspondent at Marseilles, writing [illegible] *Progres de Lyon*, thus describes the [illegible] of the clerical movement in [illegible] South of France: "The Republican [illegible] continental terror, a mark for [illegible] fury of the white reaction, [illegible] reigns in the street; but [illegible] apparent tranquility what sad, [illegible] what prostration in the minds of [illegible] what unspoken grief! I really dare [illegible] to you the disgust felt by the [illegible] of liberty here at the excesses of [illegible] of the monarchical faith and [illegible] M. Thiers himself is already [illegible] them as a blasphemer in [illegible] and spectacles, whose de-[illegible] partisans they will, if not [illegible] drag before a council of war. [illegible] not a fancy picture, believe me, [illegible] outline of what has [illegible] my eyes since my arrival at [illegible]. Yet pity should, in my opinion, [illegible] its way into the hearts of [illegible] sectaries of divine right [illegible] was the vanquished so pitiably bound hand and foot, to [illegible]."

[illegible] Morton, of Indiana, was in Cincinnati on Saturday, and [illegible] speech in which he said that [illegible] the history of his country had [illegible] prospects as now." Morton's [illegible] spoken in truth and sober-[illegible] "Indiana ring" controls the [illegible] other business of the New York [illegible] house and the contracts for post-[illegible], and never in the history of [illegible] country did any "ring" have such [illegible] prospects" vouchsafed to [illegible] Grant has given to Morton, Tar-[illegible], Boyd & Co. in running the [illegible] Post-office, and other departments of the Government.—*N. Y. World.*

Palikao's Defense—Another Poor Rate the Fhenomenon in the Tuileries During the Last Days of the Empire.

Count Palikao, who occupied the unenviable position of Minister of War on the memorable 4th of September, when the empire was overthrown by a demonstration which did not even amount to a riot, publishes a letter, which he has addressed to the chairman of the committee of inquiry, which is meant to refute the statement made before the Chamber by General Trochu. Having given General Trochu's apology at very great length, we feel bound to do equal justice to M. de Palikao's reply. It is dated the 16th ult., and after a few preliminary observations, the gallant officer proceeds as follows:

The General reproaches me with having changed in my manner towards him; that is perfectly true, and here is the reason why. Up to the 7th December, 1866, I had seen very little of General Trochu; but at that period there was a meeting at Compiègne of the committee for the reorganization of the army, over which the Emperor presided. Chance placed our chairs together; our ideas often agreed, especially with regard to the suppression of the law providing for the army endowment fund. At that time I had the highest opinion of General Trochu, and I made no secret of it. Soon afterwards, however, I had to regret the publication of a book in which he partly summarized several opinions expressed at the commission and sub-commission. This divulgation on the part of a French general was not unattended with serious danger, as the event has shown. On the 10th of August last I was summoned to a post (the War Office) which I was very far from having coveted. Like most of my colleagues, I had accepted only through patriotic motives, what I had applied for was a command in the field. I was unable to obtain it. My first measure, in taking possession of the War Department, was to reconstruct an army with the isolated corps still existing, and creating new ones. It was necessary to place efficient generals at the head of these corps d'armée, and the very first man I appointed was General Trochu, whom I put at the head of the Twelfth corps, the first that was organized. Before signing his commission I requested him to call on me, and told him what I intended doing, and he seemed greatly pleased. This appointment took several persons by surprise in consequence of the political opinions for which they gave the General credit but I had such confidence in his straightforwardness and sense of honor that, talking the matter over with my colleagues, I said, "Suppose anything happened to Marshal MacMahon, General Trochu would take the command-in-chief of the whole of the army at Chalons as the senior general, and I should feel perfectly at ease." As Minister of War, therefore, I was extremely well disposed towards the General and determined to utilize his military talents. He went to Chalons, but very soon returned to Paris in pursuance with the order which he communicated to the chamber, but he brought back with him eighteen battalions of the Paris Mobiles who were quartered there. What share the general had in upsetting my plans I do not know to this day. I must confess that the unexpected return of these battalions created a bad impression upon me, or they formed an integral part of the Twelfth Corps d'Armée. We all know the innate gallantry of the Parisians under fire, and all the world is equally aware of the dangers their presence in Paris must bring about. So that instead of leaving at Chalons these eighteen battalions, who, at a given moment, might have performed prodigies of valor and decided the issue of a battle the General brought back in his train a phalanx of revolutionists whose presence here must further complicate our trying situation. Several of these battalions belonged to the most dangerous quarters of the town. By this step we were deprived of so many men against the enemy, who were arrayed against the cause of order, as experience proved soon after, under the very eyes of General Trochu. I had had these battalions armed with Chassepots, of which at that time we had far less than we wanted, and I therefore only supplied them to the corps that were to fight in the open field. I lay great stress on this point, for I feel quite sure that these Paris boys would have used them to good effect against the enemy. My memory is at least as accurate as General Trochu's, I have no recollection of having entered into controversy with him as to what should be done with the army of Chalons. He may have mentioned that army to me, but those who know me are aware that it is not my habit to discuss with my subordinates when I have orders to give them. The General adds that he parted from me widely differing from my views. He forgets that there could be no difference between us. I was his chief, and to make him understand our respective positions I reminded of what they were at the Council of Ministers, I found fault with the Governor of Paris for his too frequent proclamations. In one of these proclamations he told the Mobiles who had returned from the camp of Chalons that "they had a right of being in Paris and remaining there." Already these troops had shown the greatest indiscipline at Chalons, and had uttered seditious cries. Was not this admission that soldiers had any other right than passive obedience a fresh incitement to indiscipline? In connection with this proclamation I deemed it my duty to reproach the General with assuming too often an initiative which did not belong to him, but to the War Department, and, sick of the embarrassments he daily caused to the Government, I laid down my portfolio, and only resumed, at the pressing request of my colleagues, to continue with them the ungrateful task which devolved upon us, and on the express condition that the Governor of Paris should acknowledge the authority of the Minister of War. General Trochu assured me of his respectful devotedness—these were his very words. I think I also right to correct the statement of the General respecting the question of a member of the Council, who told him that, right or wrong, intentions very unfavorable to the empire were ascribed to him, and asked him how he would act in the event of an *émeute*. The General replied by entering on a series of moral considerations which had nothing to do with the question, which was repeated and a categorical reply required. That reply was detailed and peremptory and concluded with the positive assurances of his devotedness to the Empress and the Emperor's Government. General Trochu next complains of having had no further communication from me. The fault rests with him; he had only to come to the War Office, where my time was wholly taken up by absorbing business. As to his presence at the Council of Ministers he was summoned to attend whenever a question which came within his province was to be discussed, and he was admitted whenever he wished to be present. But I must frankly confess that in the midst of the urgent business to be transacted during those critical times, the length of the speeches which the General's great facility of elocution led him to indulge in were greatly dreaded. The General also speaks of his being in disgrace. Yet he was President of the Council of Defense, while a marshal of France and several generals of the highest distinction were merely private members, and thought it no disgrace.

After expressing his opinion that only *amour propre* let General Trochu to fancy that he (the Minister of War) was hostile to him, General Palikao proceeds:

On the morning of the 4th the Council met as usual, and only broke up at half-past eleven, as the Ministers had to go to the Chamber; none of the persons whose duties called them elsewhere were therefore with the Empress—we all knew the dangers of the situation as well as the Governor of Paris. I was thinking to leave the Corps Législatif. I had strenuously contended with the insurgents in the Salle des Pas Perdus until the very last moment, exposed to the brutality of an infuriated mob, excited against me by a member of the Extreme Left, and was only rescued from the hands of these misguided men by my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Barry, and Captain de Brimont, my orderly officer. I had one last duty to fulfill—to wait upon the Empress. It was three o'clock when I got to the Tuileries; at that hour the guard were leaving their posts and the mob had invaded the palace. The Empress had gone, no one knew whither. It was therefore impossible for me to take her orders. I returned to the Ministry at four o'clock; the revolution had conquered through an insurrection doubly criminal from the fact of its taking place before a victorious enemy. At five o'clock General Trochu called upon me to inform me that he replaced me at the War Office; he wished to know my opinion as to what he had to do. He did not mention his meeting M. Jules Favre, nor what he had done during the day. I replied that as disturbances might entail the greatest calamity the presence of men of order such as he could not but be useful. He could not ask me, nor could I give him, advice as to what his conscience might dictate. I have not seen him since.

AN ANECDOTE OF THACKERAY.—An amusing anecdote is related in "Thackeray, the Humorist and Man of Letters," by Theodore Taylor. The following occurred when Thackeray was a candidate for the representation of the city of Oxford:

"Pray, what can I do to serve you?" inquired the Vice Chancellor.

"My name is Thackeray."

"So I see by this card."

"I seek to lecture within the precincts."

"Ah, you are a lecturer. What subjects do you undertake, religious or political?"

"Neither; I am a literary man."

"Have you written anything?"

"Yes, I am the author of 'Vanity Fair.'"

"I presume a Dissenter; has that anything to do with John Bunyan's book?"

"Not exactly; I have also written 'Pendennis.'"

"Never heard of these works, but no doubt they are proper books."

"I have also contributed to *Punch*."

"*Punch!* I have heard of that [illegible]"

Henri Rochefort has received [illegible] cation of the indictment on which he is to be tried. It contains the following four counts: First—Provocation to hatred among the citizens. Second—Incitement to civil war and pillage. Third—Publication of false news and spurious dispatches, knowing them to be false; consequently counterfeiting public and private writings. Fourth—Complicity in murder by instigating the arrest and execution of the hostages.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prolongation of Thiers' Powers Expected from the Assembly.

Majority of Committee Favor an Income Tax.

Marseilles Courts-Martial Judgments Confirmed.

Late and Important from Havana.

Particulars of the Famine in Persia

HOME NEWS.

Semi-Official Report of the Ku-Klux Committee.

Bloody Riot at Goldsboro, N. C.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 29.—The court at Lyons has confirmed the judgment of the Marseilles courts-martial upon the insurgents tried by that body.

Munich, July 29.—Dr. Dollinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich. Fifty-four professors voted in his favor and six against him.

Paris, July 29.—It is expected a prolongation of Thiers' powers, as Chief Executive, will be voted by the Assembly next week.

A majority of the committee of the Assembly are reported to be in favor of the income tax.

London, July 29.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, Minister to China, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. Walter, First Secretary of the Legation.

Preparations are complete for the journey of the Prince of Wales to Ireland.

A review of the troops will be held by the Prince, in Phoenix Park, on Friday next.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued 2000 invitations for a ball to be given in honor of the Prince.

A few particulars have been received of the famine in Persia. The draught last year, in the central and southern provinces, and the consequent partial failure of the crops, caused great destitution and misery all the winter. At the same time taxes were increased on the people of Loristan, which brought on famine, and numbers of the people left their houses, and the government lost its usual taxes. The new governor promised to raise not only the usual sum, but more, and this oppression drove all the country people from their homes, who thronged the cities which pay no taxes.

The failure of the crops in Loriston was rendered more disastrous because the other provinces which mostly raise opium, cotton and silk depend on it for their grain. The results in Ispahan, Yezd, Kirman and Shiraz were terrible by the end of winter. Before the new crop the cities were crowded. Wheat at Kirman rose nine times the usual price and starvation began. Yezd raises opium; the people could buy no grain and ate grass and roots. In Khorassan the people sold their children to the Turcomans to save their lives, and in other provinces the people ate their children.

Having eaten all their domestic animals and vermin in Ispahan the men were caught digging up corpses to feed their starving families.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, July 29.—Advices from Martinique to the 11th has been received. A banquet had been given there in honor of Sir Chas. Bright. A submarine telegraph cable had been successfully extended to St. Vincent.

Fifty or more prisoners were on trial for complicity in the recent insurrection in the island.

A steamer has sailed from Demarara, British Guiana, for New York; should her trip be successful, a monthly line of steamers will be established.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 29.—The Sub-Ku-Klux Committee have returned from South Carolina.

The General Committee adjourns Monday, leaving the Sub-Committee here to examine other witnesses.

A semi-official report of the Committee, published in the *Star*, gives a terrible condition of affairs in South Carolina. The general tenor of the evidence shows the inefficiency and rascality of the State Government and the inability of the more staid citizens to control the young men who Ku-Klux white and black Republicans.

Washington, July 29.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is having refunded the cotton tax collected on rope and bagging, known as the tare, which amounts to from 15 to 20 pounds on each bale.

The amount of the cotton tax collected by the Government was about $80,000,000, and of this amount about $3,000,000 is the rope and bagging, or tare. The tax which is now being refunded under section 44 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864.

In all claims of this kind the certificate of the Collector of Internal Revenue is required.

Washington, July 29.—The barometer has risen since Friday afternoon on the Pacific coast, and west of Illinois. The area of low barometer in the latter region, has apparently extended northwards, and the pressure has fallen decidedly on Lake Superior. The barometer has risen on the coast of Texas, but has fallen from Florida northwards. Areas of high barometer are central over Ohio and Maine. The temperature has fallen from Maine to New Jersey, and has risen from Lake Erie to Illinois and northwards. Light easterly wind with clouds and rain continues on the immediate New England coast. Clouds and rain are again reported from South Carolina to Louisiana. Local rains have fallen on the Middle Atlantic coast and Tennessee to Minnesota.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, July 29.—The conditions are favorable for local storms to-night, from Lake Superior southwards to Kentucky, and warmer weather will probably prevail on Sunday. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue east of Louisiana, and extent with local storms to Virginia. Local storms are also probable for Sunday throughout New England.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 29.—Alexander Lovelot, a French Canadian, residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardus, of Chippewa, in attempting to cross the Navy Island, at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, were carried over Niagara Falls. On Friday the remains of the boat was found below the falls. The bodies have not been found yet.

New York, July 29.—The *Post* says thirty customhouse clerks were working at the *Times* office to-day, mailing 300,000 copies of to-day's edition, containing what is called "Secret accounts of the city throughout this country and Europe."

The sword presented by the French of New York to General Ulrich, defender of Strasbourg, was forwarded to Europe to-day.

D. F. Moore, a jeweller, has been arrested on a charge of smuggling a large quantity of diamonds.

The bale of new Texas cotton sold yesterday was shipped to-day to Liverpool.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 29.—Capt. Charles B. Phillips, United State Marine Corps, and party, arrived here this morning to make a survey of the Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, and take tidal observations of the currents in Hampton Roads for the benefit of commerce.

Philadelphia, Julia 29.—About 2000 persons witnessed the game this afternoon, between the Athletics, of this city, and the Olympics, of Washington. Both clubs failed to score until the 4th innings, when the Athletics by good batting, assisted by loose handling of the ball, scored 10 runs, two only were earned. The Olympics scored one in the 4th inning when the game was called on account of rain which had been falling some time.

San Francisco, July 29.—The Democracy of San Francisco are divided into three parties on the local nominations, but will probably compromise and unite.

Long Branch, July 29.—The President and family will remain here through the season.

The President has abandoned his contemplated trip to the West and California; he having been advised by Sheridan, General Sherman and others that it is now too late to [illegible] a satisfactory visit through [illegible].

Charleston, [illegible]—Steamer [illegible] schooner [illegible].

Navasota, Texas, July 29.—The construction train bound north this evening, with nine cars and 15 laborers, were precipitated into the Navasota river. The derrick of the wrecking car striking the lateral braces and rods of the bridge caused the accident. The superstruction of the first span was carried away, the second, third and fourth spans went to the bottom, and with the cars and engine are a mass of ruins.

Five men were killed instantly. Two more are fatally injured, and twelve are more or less injured.

A man was thrown twenty feet into the air, falling was instantly killed.

New York, July 29.—Arrived: Virginia. Arrived out: Java.

San Francisco, July 29.—The funeral of Mr. Hatch, the book-keeper of Amador mine, and Mr. McKennamy, of the leaguers, took place yesterday, and both passed off quietly.

No new trouble has been reported at the Amador mine. Bennet, who fired the shot that killed McKennamy, is in San Francisco. The leaguers have taken out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of murder. As the leaguers attempted to murder him before and after the shooting, Bennet will keep out of the way, as he believes that if he should be arrested, the leaguers would rescue him from the authorities and lynch him.

The British gunboat, Sparrowhawk, arrived here to-day, from Victoria.

Omaha, July 29.—The first rail on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was laid yesterday afternoon.

Rolling stock and iron enough have been received to complete one hundred miles of the road. Track-laying commences next Monday at the rate of five miles a day.

Wilmington, N. C., July 29.—Jno. F. Pickerell, a New York broker, who was brought here on a charge of fraud by the officers of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, has been committed to jail in default of $300,000 bail.

A bloody riot occurred at Goldsboro today. About 5000 negroes arrived there from Newbern and the lower counties, on an excursion train chartered by the Republican Executive Committee, to attend a mass meeting, at which Congressman Thomas, ex-Senator Abbott, Marcus Erwin and R. C. Badger were to be the speakers. There were very few white people in town, and many of the negroes come in too excited. The police arrested a turbulent negro, and while on the way to the guard-house with this prisoner the negroes rallied and rescued him.

The colored police fired on the prisoner, who was recaptured and taken by the police to the Exchange Hotel. About one thousand of the negro mob, with clubs and pistols, rallied to the Hotel, attempting another rescue. The riot commenced by the negroes throwing brickbats at the police and using clubs, when a cross firing began between the police and mob. The white citizens forebore but are now armed for any emergency. There is great excitement; about thirty or more shots were fired. Three or more whites were hurt, one negro killed, and one colored policeman killed and two wounded.

A committee of citizens, appointed by Mayor Robinson, waited upon the Republican leaders, and Mr. Stanley, President of the A. and N. C. R. R., and requested that the trains and negroes be carried away. To this, Stanley replied that he would not carry them away until he was ready. When he was told that he and Thomas would be held responsible for the disturbance, he replied: "Hold us responsible and be d—d."

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 29.—Events in Wall street were unimportant to-day. The weakness of Foreign Exchange caused a further decline in Gold, and the premiums and the Government bonds have fluctuated slightly in sympathy with the price of Gold. In the early part of the week the stock market was depressed and prices lower, but towards the close there was a firmer feeling and a general recovery from the lower point.

The following is the bank statement: Loans have decreased a trifle; specie decreased over a million; deposits have increased a million and a quarter; legal tenders have increased a million and a half. Money easy at 2. Exchange continues weak at 9¼. Gold 12@12⅛. Governments are steady. State bonds—Tennessees 72¼; new 72¼; Virginias 64¼; new 72; Louisianas 68; new Levees 70; 8s 85; Alabamas 86; 5s 67; Georgias 77; 7s 92; North Carolinas 42¼; new 26¼; South Carolinas 72; new 54¼.

New York, July 29.—Cotton quiet and lower. Sales 633. Uplands 20c. Flour steady; wheat, spring, steady, winter to better. Corn heavy. Lard is quiet, kettle 10¼c. Naval stores and groceries unchanged and steady. Freights are strong.

New York, July 29.—6s of 1881, 116; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; 64s, 113¼; 65s, 113¼; new, 113¼; 67s, 112¼; 68s, 113; 10-40s, 113¼.

Charleston, July 29.—Cotton dull—middlings 18¼@19c. Net receipts 95 bales. Exports coastwise 44. Stock 3190.

Savannah, July 29.—Cotton dull—middlings 19c. Net receipts to-day 45 bales. Sales 25. Stock 3177.

Mobile, July 29.—Cotton dull and nominal—middlings 18¼@18¾c. Net receipts 14 bales. Sales 25. Stock 8419.

Galveston, July 29.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16¼. Net receipts to-day 349; stock 34,000 bales.

Wilmington, July 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19¼c. Net receipts to-day 20; stock 995 bales.

Norfolk, July 29.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 18¼@18¾c; net receipts 233 bales; exports coastwise 228; sales 25; stock 595 bales.

Baltimore, July 29.—Cotton dull, tending down; middlings 20¼c; net receipts to-day 37 bales; gross 47; stock 920 bales.

Boston, July 29.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 20¼c. Sales to-day 300 bales; stock 6000.

Memphis, July 29.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¼c. Sales to-day 200 bales; receipts 230; exports 159.

Chicago, July 29.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat, No. 2 spring, 1c. lower, 109@110⅛ cash, @112 seller August, 113¼ seller for the year. Corn very dull and unchanged. Oats active but lower, closing 32¼c. Rye 54¼@55. Barley 65@66 for No. 2 cash. High Wines 92. Mess pork active but easier, closing $13 25.

St. Louis, July 29.—Flour—low grades firm; superior fall $5 45@5 55; double extra $5 25. Wheat drooping, $1 15@1 25. Corn dull, 43c for bulk mixed, on track. Oats in bulk 32@34c. Rye quiet, 57@60c, sacked. Whisky 94c. Mess pork no sales for present delivery.

Louisville, July 29.—There is a good inquiry for Bagging; heavy hemp 19c cash. Cotton steady; middling 20c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—fair $1 30. Corn has a downward tendency; shelled 64@68c in sacks.

Cincinnati, July 29.—Cotton dull, nominal—middling 20c. Flour dull, unchanged, $5 50@5 65. Wheat dull, drooping—$1 15@1 18. Corn dull—51@52c. Rye dull—65@67. Oats only jobbing demand, mixed 39@40. Barley 80@90c. Eggs steady, 13c. Butter scarce, 13c. Cheese dull—factory 9¼@10c. Pork buoyant—unsettled mess $13; some are asking $13 50.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, July 29.—The river is falling slowly, with less than 17 inches in the chute. Weather clear and very warm. Departed: Ada Heilman, for Cairo. The new boat for the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co. (City of Helena, launched, is 270 feet long, 42 feet beam and 8 foot hold.

St. Louis, July 29.—Arrived—John Kyle, from New Orleans. Departed—Belle of St. Louis, for Vicksburg; Sallie White, Arkansas River; Lady Lee, Red River; St. Joseph, Memphis, and Florence, Cairo. The river is falling slowly. Weather cloudy and sultry. There was a slight rain this afternoon.

Memphis, July 29.—Passed up: Grand Tower. Down: Susie Silver. River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Cincinnati, July 29.—River 5 feet 5 inches. It has fallen 3 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

Pittsburg, July 29.—Weather warm and pleasant. Monongahela 30 inches.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 29—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:10. The weather is clear and calm. There were no arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, July 28.—A Montreal dispatch says the men composing the Cuban expedition will receive one hundred dollars bounty, and are promised six months pay before they embark from the States. Their departure was very quietly managed; the Government had no notice of what was going on until many of the men had gone. The officers known to be interested in the expedition are Major Robinson, Capt. Stevenson and Lieut. Henry Stearnes, all of the Prince of Wales' Rifles; Capt. Foster, late of the 3d Battalion Quebec Rifles, and one or two officers from Ontario, whose names have not been disclosed.

The men are all trained soldiers, picked from volunteer organizations. The Prince of Wales, Victoria and Mount Royal Rifles, and almost all the Red River expedition, encamped in the neighborhood. One of the officers stated he would have no difficulty in getting 5000 volunteers, and could not take one-third of those who had offered.

The expedition will sail from New York in about three weeks.

New York, July 28.—The Italians celebrate the entry of Victor Emmanuel into Rome, on August 8, by a street parade and jubilee, in Jones' Wood. Some apprehensions are existing of opposition from the Irish. The committee resolved to ask Mayor Hall to review the procession, and in case of necessity Governor Hoffman will be appealed to for protection. No difficulty is seriously apprehended, however.

The Cuban cigar dealers have combined to prosecute persons illegally using forged brands. Within the past month they have caused [illegible] for many years lived in Cuba, and is thoroughly conversant with the cigar trade, to visit the city and take legal measures against any dealer or manufacturer violating the law. The agent, who is now here, has already procured evidence of a quantity of falsely branded cigars sold, and has succeeded in discovering [illegible].

Liverpool, July 29.—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet—Uplands 9d., Orleans 9¼d.

Liverpool, July 29.—Evening.—Cotton closed flat; Uplands 8¾d., Orleans 9¼d.; sales to-day 8000 bales, of which 500 were for export and speculation. Pork, 50s.

Paris, July 29.—Rentes 55@75.

some guilty persons. In each instance he has warned them an injunction will be applied for from the United States Commissioner, unless the forged brands are withdrawn.

It is said that during the past year cigarettes on which duty would amount to three million dollars have been smuggled into this port.

San Francisco, July 28.—The Indians made a raid on Fort Bowie, capturing a herd of cattle within musket shot of the killing butcher.

Boston, July 28.—The bark Pandita reports picking up a boat containing John O'Connor, mate, and six of the crew of the ship Euterpe, of New York, abandoned at sea.

New York, July 28.—BASE BALL.—The Haymakers of Troy, beat the Olympics, of Washington, yesterday afternoon by a score of 19 to 8.

New York, July 29.—The schooner G. A. Conklin is reported 45 miles off Barnegat on her beam end, full of water and forestop mast gone.

London, July 29.—The French Government has given its qualified assent to the Boston scheme for the emigration of the Communist prisoners, who are to be divided into three classes.

1. Violent persons and those guilty of crimes who are sentenced to hard labor for life. 2d. Dangerous persons, who are to be sent to a penal colony; and to the third class a general amnesty will be granted in case of their voluntary emigration. The last are permitted to go to Arizona, the Government giving them transportation, agricultural and mining tools, tents, arms and subsistence for six months.

New York, July 29.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Pacific Railroad yesterday, a proposition from the Southern Trans-Continental and Southern Pacific, Railway Company, with reference to the sale of the two roads to the Texas Pacific Railroad, was favorably received.

Mexico, July 18, via Matamoros.—The United States Consul says notwithstanding the strong editorial of Siglo, Diaz, Yreneve, and others, no revolution is expected, Juarez's estimated majority of deputies and electors is decreasing, and the election of President will probably pass into Congress. Both parties express confidence in the result, should such be the case.

Affairs in Puebla are unchanged.

The revolutionist Jeminez and his troops were defeated in Guerrera.

Washington, July 29.—The British Government has appointed Mr. Gurney, the recorder of London, one of the Commissioners authorized by the treaty of Washington, to whom the claims therein provided for shall be presented, and the United States have appointed, as Commissioner, on their part, Judge Fraser, of Indiana. The remaining Commissioners to be appointed jointly by Great Britain and the United States, and in case he be not appointed within three months he shall be named by the Spanish minister to Washington.

The British Government has already appointed its agent, Henry Howard. The United States have appointed as their agent Hon. R. S. Hale, of New York.

The arbitrators to meet at Geneva have not yet been appointed.

The Commissioners above named meet in Washington and settle all questions under the rules established by the arbitrators at Geneva.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

George Gooden, an athletic negro, was sent before the First District Court, yesterday, by Recorder Houghton, to be tried for maliciously flinging a brick at a little boy, on St. Thomas street, named Thomas Hogan, who was hit on the face by the missile and left senseless and bleeding from the blow.

A drunken negress, Frances Williams, fell upon a window glass, in the Young America Saloon, at the corner of Bienville and Basin streets, on Friday night, and was cut so severely on the hand that she had to be sent to hospital.

T. Wadsworth complains to the police that he was robbed of $102 in a stew on Dryades street, on Friday night. Virginia Hyland, a negress, has been arrested upon a charge of being the thief.

A burglar, in the act of foraging in Mr. P. Peterson's house, corner of Ville and Chestnut streets, on Friday night, became alarmed by hearing the approach of an inmate of the house, and left most of the spoil, he had gathered, behind him, but escaped with a gold watch.

Complaint has been made to Captain McCann, of the Second District Police, of the conduct of youths who assemble, nightly, at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peter streets. It is said that they stretch a rope across the streets to trip people passing, and throw missiles at windows and doors. They are accused, especially of breaking the show-window of Mr. J. Reboult, by flinging stones at it. The Captain has promised to curb the mischievous propensities of the b'hoys.

Mr. E. Morel had a washbowl and pitcher stolen from his law office in Exchange Passage, the other day, and at the same time found himself minus his hat. The thief, however, considerately, left his own battered tile, neatly wrapped up in paper.

The room of the First District Court, which, for some time, has been undergoing an improvement in ventilation, is now ready for use, and the court will again be open for business, regularly, to-morrow.

The body of a dead child, apparently about four months old, wrapped in a newspaper, was found yesterday on the sidewalk on Gasquet street, between Dorgenois and Rocheblave streets. Whose child it was or how the body came where it was found, are not known.

The body of an unknown white man, who is supposed to have been accidentally drowned, was found in the river, at the head of Harmony street, yesterday.

A man named Paul Brown, residing at 101 Gravier street, was sunstruck, on the Levee, at Poydras street, yesterday afternoon. He is expected to recover.

Decision of the Supreme Court in Relation to the Issue of Bonds to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas R. R. Co.—The Supreme Court sitting at Monroe, has rendered a decision upon the appeal from the judgment of the Eighth District Court, commanding the Auditor of the State to register $750,000 of the bonds of the State which the Governor had signed and was ready to deliver to the company, as soon as they were registered, said amount of bonds being the bonus appropriated to the company by an act of the Legislature, for the construction of that part of the road which is completed to the town of Donaldsonville. The appellate court has affirmed the decision of the lower court. The decision covers an issue of $3,000,000 of bonds of the State, viz: $750,000, as above mentioned for the section built to Donaldsonville; $750,000 upon the completion of the section between Donaldsonville and Vermillionville; $750,000 upon the completion of the section between Vermillionville and the Sabine River, and $750,000 upon the completion of the section between the Sabine River and Houston, Texas. It has been objected that whatever right there might be in the Legislature to give the bonds of the State for building railroads for private persons, within its limits, certainly the people of Louisiana could not be taxed for building railroads in another State. That point was never touched upon in the decision of the lower court, where it seems to have been conceived that the objection to the issue on the ground that it would swell the debt of the State beyond the limitation of $25,000,000, was the only objection worthy of being entertained. The "obligation of contract" was used to set aside that objection, the act ordaining the issue to the corporation having been passed before the amendment to the Constitution restricting the State indebtedness became a part of the organic law.

Suicidal.—Felicie Washington, a colored woman 23 years of age, residing at No. 62 Burgundy street, took laudanum to poison herself, between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and died from the effect of it at a few minutes after 1. She destroyed herself because of a quarrel she had with her paramour, who had her arrested for a breach of the peace.

Yesterday morning, too, Rosa Hall, living at 201 Bienville street, took a dose of laudanum to kill herself, and now she is in the Charity Hospital receiving medical treatment, which it is expected will save her from death.

The ex-Emperor of the French seems to endure his fall and exile with fortitude, if not with complacency. The English papers chronicle his movement with almost as much particularity as they do their Queen's. Their accounts show that he spends his time in driving and walking about, seeing sights, and making and receiving calls. On the 4th of July he visited, in company with the Prince Imperial, the royal arsenal at Woolwich, where all the latest improvements in ordnance were exhibited to him, together with the process of manufacturing the new thirty-five ton guns. It is said that his health is better than when he was Emperor, and that he is gaining flesh.—*Ex.*

The English opera season will open at the Academy of Music on the 2d of October, or as soon as it is over the Nilsson season will begin. Very little is yet known about the composition of Mr. Strakosch's company, except that he has engaged the French tenor Capoul, who is now one of the stars of the London season. His success in England has been unequivocal, and it is a happy coincidence that one of his favorite characters is *Faust*—so we shall have a fitting companion for the Swedish *Marguerite*.—*New York paper.*

There are 520 visitors at the White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, and the arrivals average ninety a day. There are 200 visitors at Allegheny Springs, 150 at Capon, 180 at Rowley, 50 at Rockbridge Baths, 100 at Healing, 125 at Hot, 150 at Rock Alum, 50 at Salt Sulphur, 75 at Old Sweet, 50 at Sweet Chalybeate, and 30 at Warm Springs.

An English critic cannot understand how Dickens is so often contrasted with Thackeray. He argues that you might as well compare a burst of laughter with a flash of lightning. No kinds of genius can be conceived springing out of more different powers or matured under more distinct influences.

No Pensions for Rebellion Veterans.

(From the Washington Patriot.)

It is semi-officially announced by the Commissioner of Pensions that in administering the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812, when witnesses testify to the loyalty of a claimant, their own loyalty must be shown by the certificate of an officer of the United States Court, a United States Commissioner, or an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The rule applies only to the South, and no question is raised at the North.

By this bigoted regulation there is to be one law for the Northern people and another for the Southern. According to the usual form heretofore in similar cases, a claimant was required to make oath that he had at no time rendered "aid and comfort" to the rebellion, and to prove the same by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses, whose credibility had to be certified by the clerk of a court of record.

But now the Southern soldier is obliged to prove the loyalty of his witnesses by a certificate which it may be impracticable to obtain. A claimant may be able to establish his rights by twenty witnesses, and if they happen voluntarily or compulsorily to have aided the rebellion, their the veteran who fought for his country is excluded from a pension. Human ingenuity could hardly devise a more wicked contrivance to deprive old Southern soldiers of their just rights. It is not only mean, but malignant, and draws a discrimination between the veterans of the North and South, which every candid mind will denounce as outrageous. These men were engaged in war against a foreign foe nearly half a century before the rebellion commenced, and yet they are pursued with all the vindictive malice of recent enemies. This is a sure way of keeping the wounds of strife open, and it could only have been contrived for some such unworthy purpose.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 29, 1871.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 8 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, good do. and short A1 business paper without collateral at 9@10; good and second grade business paper without collaterals at 10@12, A1 long do. at 10@12, and mortgage notes at 9@— for A1 and 10@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 112¼@112⅜ (against 112 at New York) and closed dull at 112⅛@112¼ (against 112⅛). The sales included $1000, $3000 and $6000 at 112¼, and $6000, $4000 and $7000 at 112⅛.

Nothing of any moment was done in Silver. It is quoted at 107¼@108¼ for American half-dollars, and 9¾@9¾ per cent., in gold, for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was without any quotable variation. There was a slight increase in the offerings of Sterling bills, but still the movement was small, the sales embraced £12,300, including £1200 and £5000 A1 clear at 12⅝, £1500 bill of lading at the same, £1500 A1 clear at 12⅝, £2000 at 12⅝, and £1000 bank sight at 13¼. In Francs 50,000 A1 commercial sold at 4⅝. Sterling is quoted at 12¼@12⅝ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@12⅝ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was dull. The banks supplied the remittance demand at ⅛ premium for New York sight, and the sales included a small amount of commercial sight on New York at par, $6000 private bankers, and $4000 and $20,000 commercial at ⅛ per cent premium, $10,000 bank at 5-16 and $15,000 Boston sight at ⅛.

The principal Stock sales consisted of Louisiana Levee shares, which declined, fully $2 per share. The sales included 100 shares (at the close) at $10 75; 100 and 200 at $11; 200 at $11 25; 200 at $11 50, and 200 at $12. 50 shares Sugar Shed changed hands at $14 50; 50 Ammonia Propelling Co. at $90; 25 Pneumatic Propelling Co., new stock, at $6 62½, and 50 do. at $4 75. Within the past few days, not reported, 21 shares St. Charles Street Railroad sold at $73 50, and 10 at $73 50.

At auction to-day, Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. sold 100 shares St. Charles Street Railroad stock at $75 25; 20 Lake Pontchartrain Railroad at $29 50, 25 Louisiana Ice Company at $30, $6000 old State six per cent bonds, Oct. coupons, at 64¾, and $1500 do., Jan. coupons, at 65¼.

$900 City appropriation certificates were reported at 85.

Nothing transpired in warrants.

City Treasury Notes are quoted nominal at 20@25 ⅌ cent discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

SATURDAY EVENING, July 29, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 1150 bales at prices showing a falling of ¼@⅜c in ordinary, and ⅛c in low middling. Good ordinary was easier, but nothing transpired to require a reduction in the quotations of that grade. We modify our figures accordingly, and give also those of the Exchange which are for average running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside range 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]

The business included ordinary at 14⅛, barely good ordinary at 15¼, good ordinary at 16, strict good ordinary at 16¼, low middling at 17¼ and 17⅜, and strict do. at 17⅝ and 17⅞. Prices were depressed by a decline of ⅛d at Liverpool and ¼c at New York. Factors, however, although free sellers, and willing to submit to some concessions, were reluctant to any great extent. An offer of 17¾ was refused for barely strict low middling. The receipts include another bale of the Texas crop, per steamship Morgan, from Galveston, consigned to Messrs. Schmidt & Ziegler. The Exchange reports: "Fair demand, ⅛c off in all grades."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870		[illegible]
Arrived since [illegible]		[illegible]
Arrived previously		[illegible]
City baling, etc.		[illegible]
Cleared to-day		[illegible]
Cleared previously		[illegible]
Burnt		[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 1466 bales to Boston and 3664 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 495 bales, against 437 on last Saturday and 226 last year, making an aggregate since August 31 of 1,431,009 bales, against 1,137,947 last year.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room for foreign freight continues on a small scale, though fair for this season of the year. The supply of tonnage in port is ample, but masters are not inclined to accept anything lower than present rates, in view of the proximity of the next season. The Liverpool rate is still ⅛d both steam and sail, and the nominal quotations for Havre is 1c. Coastwise the steamers are asking ¾c, and getting fair cargoes.

SUGAR—There is nothing doing to-day. Yesterday evening, not reported, 70 hhds sold at 11⅛c ⅌ lb for fully fair, and — for common. The latter is quoted at 9¼@9¾c ⅌ lb, fair at 10¼@10¾c, and yellow clarified at 13c ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day 13 hhds and 2 bbls.

MOLASSES—40 bbls good fermenting sold at 35@40c ⅌ gallon. Plantation refined is worth 30@40c. City refinery do. 30@65c and golden syrup 80c@$1 ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The supply is light and prices are firm. Double and treble extras are in good demand. The sales to-day embrace 1500 bbls, viz: 150 superfine at $5 50, double extra at $6 50, 150 treble extra at $7 25, 100 and 100 do. at $7 50, 200 do. and 300 choice on private terms.

CORN—The demand is firm at previous prices. Sales to-day 3600 sacks, of which 200 white at 78c, 600 at 77c, 600 white and white mixed at 78c, 600 white mixed at 76c, 150 yellow mixed at 77½c, and 800 yellow on private terms.

OATS—Continue in fair supply and moderate demand. Sales 1500 bales, viz: 300 new at 58c, 500 do. and 400 choice old at 65c and 100 new at 66c.

HAY—Is scarce and firm. 150 bales choice new sold at $28 ⅌ ton.

BRAN—Is quiet and steady. 300 sacks sold at 97½c. Second hand bags, and 200 at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PORK—There is no movement whatever to-day. Yesterday, not reported, 350 bbls mess sold at $15 ⅌ bbl. The same price was offered to-day for 100 bbls and refused. There are now no sellers under $15 25. It is jobbing at $15 75@16 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is dull and flat, the demand being confined to small lots. Shoulders are quoted at 7¼@7⅜c, clear rib sides at 9¾@9⅞c, and clear at 9⅞@10c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is inactive. Tierces are held at 10¾c ⅌ lb, with finding buyers. Kegs are quoted at 11¼@11⅜c.

CORN MEAL—Is easy at $3 75 ⅌ bbl for kiln dried on the levee. Yesterday evening and to-day, 150 and 175 bbls, in two lots, sold at that price.

BAGGING—Is quiet and firm. Dealers sell India at 18@18c ⅌ yard in rolls and 18¼@19c in bales; domestic jute at 21¼@22c, and hemp-and-flax at 21¾@22c ⅌ yard.

COFFEE—Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co., in their circular of to-day, represent a firm market at advanced quotations, viz: prime (gold duty paid) 15¼@15⅜c, good 14¾@15c, fair 14⅛@14⅝c ⅌ lb. Stock in first hands 51,000 bags. Imports this year none. Sales for the week 1200 bags, p. t.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, July 29, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs and [illegible] Sheep.

[illegible]

Texas Beeves, choice, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, first quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEGAR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the honor to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a RETAIL SEGAR BRANCH at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, where the best brands of imported HAVANA SEGARS will always be found, and, as heretofore, at the lowest market prices. All brands fully guaranteed. GONZALES BROS.

New Orleans, July 29th, 1871.

A Card to the Public.

HAVING established our GAS WORKS at Meridian, [illegible] and it having been declared a success by all who have examined the working of the same, we now offer, for the first time, a few SHARES OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK in the Rights for the eleven Southern States, of T. G. SPRINGER'S several patents for Manufacturing Gas from Petroleum, the first works of which are now in practical operation at the Lake End.

Our Preferred Stock will be sold on most reasonable terms, viz: Ten per cent. at time of subscription, and ten per cent. each thirty days thereafter until fully paid. [illegible]

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The object of the Company being to erect Gas Works in the principal towns and villages throughout the eleven States, as well as to supply small machines for lighting sugar-houses, factories, residences, etc.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATED EUREKA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, No. 8 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Office Ammonia Propelling Company of America—No. 120 Common street, NEW ORLEANS, July 17th, 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 MONDAY, July 31st, for an election of Directors, according to the provisions of the Charter. E. SABOURIN, Secretary.

For Sale.

THE fixtures of the oldest established HAIR STORE in the State of Alabama, and the only one in Mobile. The present owner is not able to carry on the business on account of sickness in her family. Address MRS. E. QUINN, Post Office, Box [illegible], Mobile, Ala.

Wanted,

A PARTNER with Two Thousand Dollars, to carry on the business of a manufactory already established in this city. Apply by letter to L. M., at the office of the BEE.

Removal.

DR. G. AMTOUR has removed his office and residence to No. 217 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, 12 to 1 and 5 P. M.

Pelican Gas Light Company.

OFFICE, CORNER CARONDELET AND CANAL STREETS.

FACTORY 182 BAYADERE STREET.

THIS company is now prepared to take orders for PORTABLE GAS MACHINES, adapted to DWELLINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, SUGAR HOUSES, HALLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC., combining all the advantages of other Gas Machines, and at rates lower than any. The inspection of the public is invited both at the office and the Factory. WM. McCULLOCK, (Formerly Superintendent N. O. Gas Works), Superintendent.

St. Louis University.

THIS institution, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, will reopen on September 4, 1871. It offers its students every facility for obtaining a thorough Classical and Commercial Education. TERMS: Per Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., per session [illegible]. J. E. KEMPTHORNE, S. J., President.

Dr. J. B. Peres.

Office and Consultation Rooms, [illegible] Carondelet, near Lafayette. HAVING an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of DISEASES of a PRIVATE NATURE, by a new and effectual mode of treatment, without the use of Mercury or Balsam Copaiba, guarantees a perfect cure in a limited number of days. [illegible]

A. CARRIERE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC. No. 21 Bienville Street.

CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and in boxes, for the trade and family use, Fortnoy's Sherry, Olive Oil, etc.

Special Notice to Engineers and [illegible].

WEST VIRGINIA, OR WHITE OAK LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a supply of the above justly celebrated LUBRICATOR, pronounced by engineers to be superior to anything of the kind now in use. For sale by HORAN, NOBLE & WOODS, 9 and 11 Delord and 10 and 12 Front streets.

Money—Money.

$25,000 TO LOAN.

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION [illegible] Money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property, at from THREE to FIVE per cent. per month [illegible].

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, do. sawed and split, delivered per cord. MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, do. FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. C. M. DUNN, Agent.

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Bienville and Pergne Streets.

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

Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Felloes, Hounds, Tongues, and all kind of Scroll and Circular Sawing.

Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and House Lumber of all descriptions to suit. Plantation orders promptly filled. For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Bienville and Peters streets.

Metropolitan Loan, Savings AND PLEDGE BANK.

124.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....124

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. L. BROWN, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Braughn, A. Nora, Jr., J. Hassinger, Dr. J. Wens, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. O. Audoux.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Clarified Brands. A. THOMSON & CO.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Families. A. THOMSON & CO.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO.

GEO. MERZ,

OLD BASIN BREWERY,

Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets.

THE demand for my BEER and ALE being constantly on the increase, I have placed, for the convenience of dealers and families, a Order Box at the store of the Merchants' Exchange, next to the office of Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. Orders left there will be attended to at all hours of the day.

O. S. HUNT & Co.,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

[illegible] GRAVIER STREET [illegible]

New Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS' Agents for E. CARVER CO.'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS, [illegible] STEAM PUMPS, [illegible]

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 16, 1871, the Trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY will give a GRAND GIFT CONCERT At Louisville, Ky., On Tuesday, October 31, 1871, Under the direction of the best musical talent that can be procured.

Each ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the denomination of $2 50 each. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to it by lot. [illegible]

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 Tickets will be sold, at $10 each, in currency.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.

All moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to an order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.

Immediately after the Concert, the sum of $550,000 in Greenbacks will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following Gifts, viz:

One Grand Gift of	[illegible]
One Grand Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

721 Prizes in all..........$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a Free Library in Louisville, To be called the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

Trustees: Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky. Henry Watterson, Editor Courier-Journal. W. N. Haldeman, President Courier-Journal Company. [illegible] Cleaveland, of Daily Commercial. [illegible] M. McCarty, of the Daily Ledger. J. S. Cain, Clerk Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. R. W. Clasby, author Political Text Book. R. T. Durrett, of the Louisville Bar.

The Trustees will be assisted by the following well known eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts:

Supervisors: Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, late Chief Justice of Kentucky. Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge Jeff. Court of Common Pleas. Hon. T. E. Cochrane, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court. Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge Jeff Circuit Court. Hon. W. S. Hays, Judge Jeff County Court. Hon. J. G. Baxter, Mayor of Louisville. Hon. [illegible], City Attorney. Henry Wolford, City Treasurer, Louisville. Hon. J. Webb, Senator of Kentucky. [illegible] Wharton, United States District Attorney. [illegible] Lee, Prosecuting Attorney Ninth Judicial District. Gen. J. T. Boyle, President [illegible] Dr. T. S. Bell, Professor Medical University. [illegible] Johnson, Proprietor Galt House. Hon. J. Proctor Knott, late Member Congress. A. O. Brannin, President Louisville Board of Trade. James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank. Andrew Graham, tobacco and cotton merchant.

Officers of the Public Library of Kentucky. R. T. DURRETT, President. W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President. M. W. CLUSKY, Secretary. CITIZENS' BANK, Treasurer.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation of the same in Louisville.

A liberal discount will be allowed when 100, 250 or 1000 tickets are purchased in a lot. [illegible]

Manner of Drawing. [illegible]

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager, Louisville, Ky. Office, 128 Main street, Johnson's Block.

$875,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the Metropolitan Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

[illegible]

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

[illegible]

Agents wanted [illegible]. Address HILL, MORRIS & CO., 69 Broadway, N. Y.

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, [illegible] Cells, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c. &c.

Office Louisiana Branch

MOUND CITY

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Officers: JAMES B. EADS, President. A. M. BRITTON, Vice President. S. W. LOMAX, Secretary. G. O. M. HATTON, General Agent.

LOUISIANA BRANCH: Agency 25 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS: F. E. HATCH, President. R. T. MERRICK, Vice President. [illegible] SIMMES, Sec'y and State Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: J. F. BOSWELL, M. D. J. S. RITCHIE, M. D.

DIRECTORS: R. T. Merrick, C. H. Mouton, James Jackson, Robert Mare, L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Flewellen, F. E. Hatch, Octave Vezilian. S. B. Simmes.

All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Important Notice to City Tax-Payers.

Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, July [illegible], 1871.

TAX-PAYERS of the city of New Orleans are hereby notified that they have only the remainder of the present month in which to pay their Tax Bills of 1870 without additional costs. On and after the 1st of August the list of delinquents will be advertised, whereupon it will become the imperative duty of the Administrator of Finance to collect all unpaid bills with heavy costs. JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD

Change of Schedule.

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

[illegible] 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 Humboldt and from Texas (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Bristol Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6:25 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.

4:30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:50 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 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 (Story Building), opposite City Hotel.

J. K. HENDRICK, General Superintendent. WM. BEDELL, Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON AND AFTER JULY 20th, 1871, the trains on this Road will run as follows:

FROM THE LAKE. FROM THE CITY. [illegible]

A steam train will leave Girod street every Sunday morning at 4 o'clock.

A Horse Car will leave the old Depot every morning, at 4 o'clock A. M., and the Lake End one hour after the last steam train.

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.

Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

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

The Ferry boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M. Commutation tickets for 100 miles at 3½ each. 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, received daily at New Iberia [illegible] 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 Lafourche and Lockport, for Barataria Canal, and Harvey's Canal, will be transported at 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 [illegible] express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5:30 P. M. mail train makes schedule connection 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]

Mail Train [illegible]

Ticket Office, Galveston—N. O., J. & G. N. and Mississippi Central Railroad Office, Morgan's Ferry Wharf. Ticket Office, 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. H. S. McCOMB, [illegible] Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. D. B. MOREY, S. F. CAREY, [illegible] W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

[illegible] at the Paris Exhibition of Paris, 1867.

DATE OF PATENT, October [illegible].

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING (Un-Inflammable).

OF D. ANDERSON & SON, SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES. Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c.

LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 25 and [illegible] Billiter street, London.

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

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

FOR SALE, ALSO,

Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whisky.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grass Hay, etc., etc., by CORB, DELBOSQUE & CO., 80 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

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

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 DEVAN, MASON & CO., [illegible] Poydras street, Agents for Cincinnati.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

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

For Galveston and Indianola. The steamer HUTCHINSON, W. H. TALBOT, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on SUNDAY, July 30th, at 8 A. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Rockport, via Galveston and Brazos Santiago.—The steamer AUSTIN, [illegible], Master, Will leave foot of St. Joseph street on SUNDAY, July 30th, at 8 A. M.

For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Brashear.—The steamer J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train. [illegible]

For Rockport, Fulton, via Matagorda and Lavaca.—The steamer J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, THURSDAY, August 3d, at [illegible].

FOR GALVESTON.—United States 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., connecting with steamer WHITNEY, Capt. [illegible] N. Lewis, SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS. Tickets and Staterooms secured until [illegible] daily Sundays excepted at Agents office, and 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. GEO. WALKER, FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE, Will leave Lake End as follows: FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, [illegible] A. M. LAURA leaves [illegible] [illegible]

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE. MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA. [illegible] CHANGE OF FARE. [illegible]

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the following Steamships: CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. R. ROWELL. SHERMAN, Capt. A. H. [illegible]. GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON. UNITED STATES, Capt. [illegible]. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. HENRY. WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. S. S. QUICK. [illegible]

For New York Direct. Cromwell Line. [illegible] GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

For Philadelphia, via Havana. To sail on SATURDAY, August [illegible], The fine A1 Steamship JUNIATA [illegible]

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 180 CANAL STREET. [illegible] CONTINUES to perform all operations pertaining to Dental Surgery in the most approved 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. [illegible] MERMILLOD [illegible]

DR. CHAS. E. HELLS, DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible] 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. [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. [illegible] It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. [illegible] GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

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, Sugar Mills, [illegible]

DR. C. DELERY

HAVING established himself permanently in the city of St. Louis, offers his professional services [illegible]