The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS—PER YEAR.......$[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1871.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In compliance with numerous requests from all parts of the State, the Democratic State Central Committee met in this city a week ago for the purpose of discussing a resolution which had been offered by one of its members, to call together the Democracy of the State in general convention, with the view of re-organising the party and making preparations for the next general election. We are informed the resolution met with strenuous opposition, and that a most animated debate took place. The proceedings being private we have no report of what was said by those who spoke for or against the holding of a convention, but we have heard that the only reason, if it can be called a reason, offered against the resolution was, that debateable questions would certainly be sprung in the convention which some of the members of the committee thought it was not for the interest of the party should be discussed at this time. We presume one of these anticipated questions was the attitude of the party upon what is known as the "New Departure."

The Anti-Conventionists were in the majority, but they offered a compromise which was accepted by their opponents, and this was to call the State Central Committee together in New Orleans, in November next, the country members of the committee being previously notified in a special manner of the object of the meeting, and particularly requested to be present. We believe the date fixed upon was the 22d of November, at which time the annual State Agricultural Fair will be held in New Orleans, but the Secretary of the committee will, in due time, notify the members of the day and place of meeting. The Claiborne *Advocate*, supported by the Shreveport *Southwestern*, calls for a State Convention, and suggests Shreveport as the place of meeting. We think Shreveport a much more inaccessible place of meeting for those members of the committee who reside in the lower parishes of the State, than New Orleans or Baton Rouge is for the members residing in the northwestern parishes. We presume the State Central Committee would readily compromise upon Baton Rouge, which we think a much better place for conference than New Orleans. We throw the suggestion out for the consideration of our country cotemporaries.

A Faithful Government Officer.

The person named Montgomery Gibbs in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, in connection with the loss of the steamship "Golden Rule," in 1866, and who is accused by Col. Wood of having caused her loss for the purpose of stealing a large quantity of Government gold—upwards of a million of dollars—which was on board of her, is the man upon whose testimony so many of our wine importers in New Orleans had their goods confiscated two years ago on the pretext of false invoices and false representations as to the quality of the goods. Gibbs was a detective officer of the Revenue Department.

If Colonel Wood is to be believed, Gibbs is a bright specimen of that class of men who were employed some years ago by the Government of the United States to entrap honorable merchants into violations of the revenue laws. The facts stated by Col. Wood seem to bring home to Gibbs the authorship of the plan which had been devised for the purpose of causing the wreck of the steamer and the appropriation of the treasure she was carrying.

THE COTTON TAX.—The attention of cotton factors and planters is directed to the card of Mr. R. Hutcheson, attorney-at-law of this city, which appears on our French side. The Government having decided to refund a portion of the cotton tax from 1863 to 1865—that is the tax paid on the weight of the bagging and rope which held the bale together, and known as the tare of the bale—Mr. Hutcheson has made special arrangements in Washington City for the prosecution of such claims. And knowing his facilities at the seat of Government we take pleasure in recommending him to our readers as an efficient and safe agent in the transaction of such business.

Louisiana Intelligence.

OUACHITA PARISH.—The *Telegraph*, of Monroe, says:

The news from the cotton crop is rather gloomy. Signs of the caterpillar are reported from nearly all portions of the surrounding country. We now fear the 15th of September will witness a thorough destruction of the crop not matured.

CARROLL PARISH.—The last number of the Providence (La.) *Republican* says:

The weather continues excessively hot, with occasional showers, which, no doubt, will prove favorable to the late cotton and the crops that have been recently worked out. Reports come to us from various portions of the parish that the dreaded army worms have made their appearance. Should their depredations be as extensive as in former years, Carroll parish will foot up one of the smallest crops made for many years.

ST. LANDRY PARISH.—The Opelousas *Courier* of the 19th inst. says:

The army worm has not commenced its destructive work to any serious extent that we know of, but it does exist and pretty soon we may look for the destruction to commence.

Certain planters, it is hoped, will not suffer materially, but those who are backwards will certainly lose considerably. The cane looks well. The weather is yet favorable to the crop.

The corn is safe now, a middling crop, but the fodder is almost a total loss for the want of a proper weather to dry that excellent forage.

BOSSIER PARISH.—*Death of Arthur Fort.*—The Bossier *Banner* of the 12th comes to us clothed in mourning for the death of the publisher, Arthur Fort, which sad event occurred in Bellevue on the 9th inst. Mr. Fort was a young man of much promise, devoted to his profession, and steadfast in the discharge of manly duty. His death was caused from an attack of congestion of the bowels, and threw quite a feeling of gloom over the community in which he resided. We deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS AND THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.—The *Courier-Journal* says:

Mr. Stephens says he has no indisposition to answer any and all questions that may be put to him. Then Mr. Stephens, suppose you were shut up all night in a tower with a small baby, what would you do? In such a situation, Mr. Stephens could do no better than to send for the editor of the *Courier-Journal*, who, judging from the matronly manner in which he handles the "New Departure," would make a most excellent wet nurse.

IMPORTANT OCEANIC POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—*Washington, Aug. 2.*—An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Germany to take effect on the first of October next, which reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters if exchanged between the two countries by closed mail via England, from ten to seven cents for each rate of one-half ounce or under: unpaid letters so exchanged to be charged with double prepaid rates, and insufficiently paid letters with the postage of unpaid letters after the deduction of the amount prepaid.

A "BARGAIN AND SALE."—*New York, Aug. 21.*—A special from Washington says Boutwell has quite recently declared himself in favor of Grant's renomination. In course of the conditions of this newly-sworn allegiance is, that Boutwell shall not only retain his portfolio for Grant's present term, but also for another four years in case Grant is re-elected.

A fine [illegible] just [illegible] lately made, as we are told, by the Crown Prince of Prussia [illegible] [illegible]

SENATOR SCHURZ ON GRANT'S NEPOTISM.

We make the following extract from a late speech of Senator Schurz in Chicago. Coming from him the censure administered to Grant is especially severe:

I am convinced that much would be won for this reform by the limitation of the Presidential office to one term. When a President cannot be elected a second time, the temptation will no longer exist for him to use patronage as a machinery of corruption for the purpose of securing his renomination. We shall then witness fewer scandals, like that connected with a prominent newspaper editor in the East, who one day wrote an article against the Administration, was appointed Collector of customs the next, and on the third declared that the peace and happiness of the country demanded imperatively the renomination of President Grant; a real cash-down transaction, of which the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* remarked that the President did not even give this appointee the ordinary dry goods credit of thirty days. You

Make a President Ineligible for a Second Term.

And the market where consciences are bought and sold will at least be limited to that extent. We shall then have Presidents who can at least honestly think of this reform without being tortured by the idea how much advantage they might draw for themselves from these very abuses, and that pitiable servility will also disappear, which, in order to preserve office and patronage, works against all better conviction for the re-election of a President, before he has proved that his first election was deserved. The favor with which the idea of civil-service reform has been received by the best portion of the people permits us to hope that very soon the necessity of a revival of those finer feelings of honor in political life, which distinguished the first years of this republic, will be recognized. It is well known that Washington, as President, refused an office to one of his relations just because he belonged to his family. We have now come so far that this refusal will be ridiculed as stupid prudery, and an absurdly exaggerated delicacy. No, it was no exaggeration of delicacy; it was the entirely correct feeling of a gentleman, at the head of the State, who recognized the high responsibility of his duty, to impart to his subordinates his measure of his own notions of honor, by his own example. However much he deserved a reward for that which he had done for the country—and nobody ever did or deserved more, before him or after him—he showed that he looked upon his office as an obliging opportunity to render still greater service, and not as a mere milch cow to feed him and his kin, and he could ask of every government officer under him the same motion of honor and duty; but when now a President puts

His Cousins and Brothers-in-Law

By the dozen at the public crib, then the whole chorus of flatterers exclaims: "A trifle; who will find fault with him for that?" And he who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs.

No, these are no trifles. The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may, as officers, be no worse than others; but when he puts them to the public crib the chief of the State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible, that in his opinion a public office may be used for selfish ends, to make out of it what can be made. When the chief of the State takes presents, and then puts donors into high offices and dignities, the men so appointed may be very worthy men, and the presents may have had nothing to do with their appointments, but the chief of the State has shown his subordinates that, in his opinion, an officer may take presents, and then grant his official favors to the donors in an official way, and who will then wonder when the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the donors?

The New York papers are making much clamor over the fact that while Republican conventions pass resolutions in favor of civil-service reform, a United States Marshal declares to a subordinate officer, whom he has just removed, that for the removal there were only political reasons, and none arising out of any official shortcomings. Is that surprising, when the chief of Government, after having declared himself in his message in favor of civil-service reform, continually and persistently removes officers whose official conduct was unimpeachable, merely for the purpose of putting political tools in their places? When he, as I have shown to you in one instance, carries the trade in conscience so far that the world laughs at it? Like master, like man. We ought to be surprised at nothing. No, gentlemen, these are no trifles, which show that from the highest position, where a model should be exhibited for imitation, that influence proceeds which undermines all fine feeling of official honor. Had Washington, instead of furnishing so bright an example of noble disinterestedness, given on his part the example of greedy nepotism, he would, by this exhibition, for all future time, have poisoned the character of our public service. That in our days, this poison descends in such streams from the highest place, is certainly a misfortune, but it is a greater misfortune that party spirit covers such acts, which undermine official honor in the whole republic, under the mantle of respectability.

I know well that censure and abuse will rain down upon me for what I have said here. But ask those who blame me, whether what I have said is not true, word for word, and what can they answer? I am for civil-service reform in all earnest. I am for the elevation of moral tone in our political life from my whole soul, and he who is in earnest must not recoil from pursuing the evil in all its ramifications whatever it may cost him.

Where to Apply the Knife.

Yes, it is my conviction that the American people, if they desire to restore the original purity of our public life, must direct their attention to the head as well as the members of the body politic. They have to prove that when the head of the State does not understand the great responsibility of his example, it is not indifferent to the people, and that the people consider the moral tone of our public life important enough to distribute their favors accordingly. With the rosewater of flattery, such cancers cannot be cured. With polite silence, or smooth figures of speech, such evils cannot be eradicated. It requires determination, and I hope we shall not have to wait for that until the disease has become incurable.

The Political Situation in New York.

From a late article in the New York *Herald*, on the political situation in that State, we make these extracts:

On the first of July last there was a fair prospect that the Democracy would carry the State of New York in November next, by at least fifty thousand majority, because of the unity of the Democrats and the dissensions and factious divisions among the Republicans. But on the 11th and 12th of July the whole face of the case was changed. The general question of religious liberty involved in that Orange procession and as prosecuted in that controversy made a profound impression at once upon the public mind—an impression which would have been utterly ruinous to the Democracy but for the saving intervention of the Governor. As it is, this affair has thrown the party upon the defensive, with the odds against them in the "rural districts," and more recent accusations, true or false, have only operated to strengthen the Republicans as the attacking party. The late affair at Ogdensburg, involving the question of free speech, will serve to contribute a fresh supply of fuel to the fire kindled with the insane attempt of a lawless crowd to suppress the principle of equal rights in suppressing the aforesaid obnoxious Orange procession.

Now, it can hardly be denied that Speaker Blaine correctly states the Presidential prospects of the Democratic party as good for nothing with the loss of the State of New York. They must carry New York in this coming November election or their nomination for the next Presidency will hardly be worth contending for in the national party convention. But how are they to carry New York in November as matters now stand? We cannot tell, though Mr. Greeley still holds it a hope for them. The Fenton-Greeley Republican faction still maintain their warfare against Senator Conkling, Collector Murphy and what our amiable "bread philosopher" is pleased to call "the Custom House committee;" but nevertheless Mr. Greeley is evidently getting weak in the backbone, and has intimated that if pushed by General Grant's party to the wall in the approaching Republican State Convention at the Syracuse salt works, he will surrender as gracefully as General Lee capitulated at Appomattox Court House, or as graciously as Napoleon surrendered at Sedan. Mr. Fenton, too, still with an eye to the Vice Presidency (though Speaker Blaine will be apt to supplant him), is evidently ready for a reconciliation with Collector Murphy and General Grant upon any reasonable terms, including a common war against Tammany Hall. The winds and tide are setting in this direction, and the chances are all in favor of a union of Republican cliques and factions, and of all those agencies and divisions among the Democrats in November, and what then? The loss of the State to the Democracy and another change in the figures of the political kaleidoscope.

With the loss of this State to the Democrats in November next we may have such a commotion among the politicians on all sides as to bring about a national scrub race in 1872, with three or four Presidential tickets in the field, or we may have such a forced unanimous General Grant that he will quietly walk over the Presidential course. In any event, the coming September elections in California, Vermont and Maine, and the October elections of Pennsylvania and Ohio will only serve to the overshadowing public interest which these November elections have drawn to our Empire State and to the crisis thus presented to the Democratic party of this State and of the United States.

The Marquis of Lorne writes to the London *Times* that he was "prevented from voting for Prince Arthur's allowance by [illegible] in Wales and Ireland." This explanation is hardly satisfactory to President Grant, who [illegible] that Lorne had not voted for the allowance, was utterly astounded by [illegible] any white man could be induced to vote against his brother-in-law in this way.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The police have repeatedly reported to the Department of the Administrator of Improvements, the gallery of the Bunker Hill Coffeehouse, at the corner of Victory and Elysian Fields streets, as in a condition perilous to persons passing under it, in consequence of its liability to fall, yet nothing has been done to abate the danger.

A pocketbook containing $400 was stolen from the money drawer of the "[illegible] Hall," at the corner of Common and Rampart streets, while the proprietor was standing on the sidewalk.

Mr. J. B. Danterive, a visitor to the city, reports to the police that his pocket was picked of $300, yesterday, while he was going from the main entrance of the Custom House on Canal street to the Post-office.

A child, nine months old, son of Mrs. Benny, residing at No. 391 Esplanade street, fell into the cess-pool of her sister's house, No. 400 Ursulines street, on Wednesday evening, and was suffocated. Mrs. Benny was attending to her sister who was sick, and left the child in the yard to play, and from the yard the child crawled into the privy, where the accident happened.

An Industrious Horsethief.—J. H. Barnett, a person who, if what is said be true, has distinguished himself as a horsethief, has been taken hence, under a requisition from the Governor of Alabama, to be tried at Mobile. He is charged with having stolen a horse there, and having brought the animal here and sold it, then returning and stealing another horse from the same neighborhood, and, it is added that while in this city, engaged in disposing of his Mobile acquisitions, he hired a horse and buggy at a livery stable, and disposed of them for his own benefit.

A Man Shot and Killed by a Policeman Without Justification or Warrant.—Last night, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the corpse of a small sized, slender man, apparently about thirty years of age, was brought to the Lafayette Square Police Station, and was laid there to await an inquest by the Coroner. He had a wound in the breast, in the region of the heart, and that wound was the cause of death. The statement made by the police at the station was that he had been shot on Franklin street, between Canal and Gasquet streets, at about half-past ten o'clock, by patrolman James Caughlin and was instantly killed.

Caughlin, who is under arrest at the station, says, or rather officers who had conversed with him, stated that he said that the deceased, who was identified as a person named Michael Hickey, was a thief, and was with two other persons, on Canal street, named Richard Boyce and H. Petrie, also reported by the police to be thieves; that Boyce and Petrie were arrested as vagrants; that, upon being arrested, deceased ran up Franklin street, and that Caughlin fired two shots from a revolver at him, one of which took effect and caused immediate death.

What truth there is in the story that the deceased was a thief is yet to be determined, and in fact the truth of every part of Caughlin's account of the affair or the account of the officers who were with him and arrested Boyce and Petrie, cannot be known, until the affair is judicially investigated. One thing is very certain, that whatever any man may be, policemen are not to make laws and try and execute men according to their code.

Caughlin, the prisoner, is one of the four policemen who, without any justification whatever, a week ago, last Saturday night, beat Martin Long nearly to death with their clubs and kicked him in the head and body, on St. Charles street, inflicting such wounds that although he is a young man of athletic frame and a vigorous constitution, he has not since that night been able to leave his bed.

They have no right to take the life of any man or attempt to take his life, unless it is necessary to prevent him from consummating a felony which he is in the act of committing, or unless it is necessary to prevent his escape after the commission of a felony, of which felony the officer must be cognizant. It is not pretended that Hickey was to be arrested for the commission of a crime, but as a vagrant, and that is the charge upon the police books, against the two men in whose company it is alleged he was.

It appears that, to gull the public, Caughlin was suspended for a few days by the Police Board, and was then restored to duty and given Basin street as a beat.

First District Court.—Thursday, Aug. 24. John Vandricourt, charged with assault and battery on Francis McIntosh, plead guilty and was released on bonds to await sentence.

The case of Rebecca Porter, charged with stealing from the house of G. S. West, 195 Camp street, a gold watch and chain, valued at $200, which Dr. Warren Stone had left there on a sofa, was continued until the 30th proximo.

John alias Dick Ferdinand, charged with having stolen at 382 St. Charles street, a silver watch and gold-plated chain valued at $40, the property of Mr. Wm. Richardson, was convicted by the jury without leaving their seats.

The District Attorney filed the following informations:

Wm. Perez, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. P. C. Ricard of a gold watch and chain valued at $[illegible], at the Papal celebration.

Emile Riley, charged with burglary and larceny of two gold watches, two shirt buttons, a diamond breastpin, from the store of Mr. F. Mesa, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, plead guilty of larceny and was sentenced to one year Penitentiary.

James Moore, charged with assault and battery on Abram Bird, was convicted.

Catherine Sheehan, charged with a similar offence, was acquitted.

The case of Gregorio Rouzell, indicted by the Grand Jury for assault with intent to violate his daughter, was discharged on a *nolle prosequi*.

Joseph Johnston, alias Slater, colored, charged with stealing, from the public bath at Milneburg, a gold watch and chain valued at $175, was acquitted.

Laura Harris, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted.

The English Church—What it Costs the Nation.

A writer in the Newark *Advertiser* says:

The Established Church is in the enjoyment, in one manner or another, of national property to the extent of nearly ten millions and a half sterling. In the discussion upon, as well as in the settlement of, the Irish Church Bill, the revenue of that church were capitalized; the buildings which it had used being left out of consideration. If we capitalize the revenues of the Established Church in England we shall find that, at fourteen years' purchase, the ordinary revenues would amount to the sum of £81,796,989. Capitalizing the buildings at twenty-five years' purchase, we should get the sum of £91,285,000.

The net result would be:

Capital value of the livings, etc.	£81,796,[illegible]
Capital value of premises	91,285,000
Total	£173,081,[illegible]

These figures, however, are based upon the most moderate estimates, and the probability is that the capital value of the property and revenues of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in England and Wales is not less than two hundred millions, or one thousand million of dollars.

One thousand millions of dollars are thus devoted to teaching various, and sometimes contradictory, doctrines to less than one-fifth of the population of this kingdom. If this sum were well administered, it would be objectionable, but it is notorious that it is as badly administered as it can be. The abuses of church revenues are such as would not be allowed in any other than the ecclesiastical department of the State. Nepotism abounds; and all through the kingdom there are illustrations of great pay with no work, and great work with little pay. The administration of the ecclesiastical revenues is shameful to the last degree. Ought these things to continue? There can be no thorough reform without disestablishment. As the late Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Alford, said, "the reformation of a church by the State is a mere chimera," and the only alternative is the "severance of the church from the State." The sooner that takes place the better; for every year that the present system continues religion is brought into disgrace, and the progress of the nation is retarded.

THE WHARTON CASE.—There has been a rumor floating about the streets for the last three days to the effect that Prof. Aiken has completed the analysis of the stomach of Gen. Henry Wharton (brought from Norristown some weeks since), and that no poison has been found. Prof. [illegible] and the members of the family who are supposed to know the result of the analysis, decline to give any information, and the civil authorities profess to have no information on the subject. [illegible] [illegible] were only negative; that the poisons looked for were not found. [illegible] of course, does not decide the question as to whether Major Wharton was poisoned or not, but the fact that the presence of poison was not discovered in his remains will have a powerful influence in relieving Mrs. Wharton from the suspicion of having taken away her own husband's life. [illegible] money motive in the case, and the failure to sustain it will lift a heavy load of suspicion from the unhappy woman, weighed down as she is with the burden of the charge brought against her.—*Baltimore American.*

Subserviency to party is the canker of the period. An editor whose chief is made [illegible] [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Court-Martial at Versailles.

Government Troops Accused of Having Used Petroleum Shells.

Reported Coolness Between the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

From Mexico and Havana.

HOME NEWS.

Washington Items.

Robbery of the Golden Rule Discredited.

Resolutions of the Wisconsin Democracy.

Meeting of Ex-Confederates in Missouri.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Rumors are in course to the effect that an attempt had been made to assassinate Amadeus, King of Spain, and that the King is injured. The rumor is not confirmed.

Versailles, Aug. 24.—The prisoners counsel before the court-martial boldly charge the Versailles troops with using petroleum shells against Paris.

The court promptly silenced the accuser stigmatizing the assertion as infamous.

Versailles, Aug. 24.—It is officially announced that the anniversary of the Republic will be celebrated throughout France on September 3d.

London, Aug. 24.—The Amnesty Association of Dublin resolved to hold a meeting in Phœnix Park, on the third of September, for the purpose of getting up a petition to the Queen for the liberation of political prisoners.

Commodore Ashbury's yacht Levona starts on the 31st of August for New York.

[illegible] by 1800 workmen has occurred at Leeds.

The disturbance at Newcastle has not been renewed. The newly employed workmen were simply hissed yesterday by the strikers.

London, Aug. 24.—The English Foreign Office have been warned to watch the proceedings at the Gastein meeting, between Prussia and Austria, that it means more than the settlement of the Roumanian Railway difficulty.

London, Aug. 24.—Emperor Napoleon will pass some time at Torquay. Empress Eugenie will simultaneously visit Spain.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The *Zeitung* to-day emphatically reviews the present unfavorable to negotiations at Gastein, and that coolness spring up between the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, Aug. 13.—Nelson dined the new Spanish Minister. The Mexican Cabinet and other dignitaries attended. In view of the early connection of the United States and Mexico by telegraph it has been suggested that the compliment of Mexican citizenship be conferred upon Professor S. F. B. Morse.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 24.—General Valmaseda has gone to the interior.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Darden has the delirium, caused by being deprived of accustomed stimulants, aggravated by a concussion of the brain received in the fight with McCarthy.

A semi-official statement regarding the money on the Golden Rule, discredits the idea of robbery. The money was in coupon interest notes, none of which have been presented to the Treasury.

But ten of $50,000,000 of the 5 per cent loans allotted to the United States remained.

The following is the 12th resolution of the Wisconsin Democracy: That as the late amendments to the Constitution have been declared by the properly constituted authority to be a part of the fundamental law of the land they are binding upon the people; that the Democratic party now as in the past know no higher law than the Constitution; that the time-honored principle of strict construction, applied by its framers, and accepted by the [illegible] [illegible] of the country, should be observed in all legislation by Congress relative to the Constitution and its amendments; that the Democratic party are opposed to the withdrawal of civil and political rights from any class of the people, and that we demand the removal of all political disqualifications.

Washington, Aug. 24.—It is asserted combinations exist extending through the larger cities, and especially sought for working up fraudulent lists of colored claimants for pensions.

Washington, Aug. 24.—PROBABILITIES.—The barometer will probably continue to fall along the entire Atlantic coast with rising temperature and light southwest winds from Virginia and Kentucky to New England. The conditions will be favorable for local storms over this small area to-night and on Friday. The barometer will probably continue high with clear and pleasant weather on the upper lakes. A cyclone is probably advancing north westward upon southern Florida.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The high barometer which was Wednesday afternoon on the New England coast, has extended southward with diminishing pressure and is now off Cape Hatteras. South and southeasterly winds have been very generally reported during the day from South Carolina to Maine, with cloudy and variable weather. Light local rains have been reported from New Jersey, and rain fell last night at most of the stations northeast of Georgia. Smoke and haze still continue from Michigan to New York, and only light showers were reported last night from the lower lakes. The cloudiness has increased very generally in the Mississippi and Ohio Valley, and a severe local storm is now reported from Southern Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Italian Convention has under consideration to-day amendments to their by-laws, that all Italian societies in the United States to be embraced in the union.

New York, Aug. 24.—Arrived—City of Mexico. Lorillard's yacht, 28 days from Sicily.

New York, Aug. 24.—Arrived—City of Galveston.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Drafts on O'Brien, Pierce & Co., of Portland, Maine, are short on nearly 1,000,000 bushels of wheat sold at this market and were protested. The failure involves three smaller houses doing business for them here.

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Dispatches from [illegible], Mo., say 1000 ex-Confederates [illegible] Roanoke [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Gen. Shelby and others addressed them. Politics were not alluded to. The meeting passed the following resolution: "That it is the duty of all to turn their backs upon the past, and give [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the future."

Memphis, Aug. 24.—A [illegible] [illegible] P. H. Cavanaugh [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Savannah, Aug. 24.—The bark Hilda, from New Orleans for Bremen, [illegible] 10 miles from St. Augustine, Fla., August 18th. The crew [illegible] [illegible] The cargo is safe.

The Spanish bark [illegible] [illegible] and towed in by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was the American [illegible] from Havana for New York, in [illegible].

Charleston, Aug. 24.—The schooner Selina, from New York, for [illegible] [illegible] at sea. The crew [illegible] [illegible] the steamer M. B. Somers.

A number of [illegible] [illegible] with the loss of sails, and in leaky condition.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Douglas [illegible], a resident of Los Angeles and [illegible], a native of Massachusetts, [illegible] yesterday. His estate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Los Angeles to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Tucson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. General Crook is north of Gila, in the mountains. He has been unable to bring the Apaches to an engagement as yet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 24—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 93⅛.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Rentes 56 and 35.

Liverpool, Aug. 24—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 9@9⅛d.; Orleans 9⅛@9⅜d.; sales of 25,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 24.—Gold not active to-day; opened at 112⅝; sold up to 112⅝, then down to 112⅜. Governments not very active; 6s of 1881, 116⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅜; 64s, 114¼; 65s, 113⅞; 67s, 113⅞ [illegible]; 114⅜; 10-40s, 114⅛.

New York, Aug. 24.—Money active at [illegible]. Exchange nominal, 9¼. Gold 112⅜@112⅝. Governments inactive at ⅛ advance. 5-20s of 1862, 114. State Bonds dull. Tenn.'s 78, new 79; Va.'s 68, new 72; La.'s 68, new 61; Levees 71, 8s 82; Ala.'s 100, 5s 67; Ga.'s 83, 7s 90; N. C.'s 48, new 25¼; S. C.'s 70, new 57.

New York, Aug. 24.—Coffee firmer, 18⅜@19⅛c. Sugar fair and in request; fair to good refining quoted at 9⅛@9⅜c; Cuba 9⅜@9½c. Molasses nominal. Beef dull at [illegible]@11c. Plain Mess $11@14 for extra do. Freights—per sail, Wheat 5d; per steam, Wheat 9⅛@9⅜d; Corn 9c; Cotton ⅜c.

New York, Aug 24.—New 6 per cents closed 108@109½, the highest figures reached since they were brought out.

New York, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 2600 bales; Uplands 19⅛c; Orleans 19¾c. Flour—Southern firmer, $5 25@8 50. Whisky 95c. Wheat active, 3@4c better, $1 40@1 44. Corn closed heavy, 67@67½c. Pork steady. Lard strong, kettle 10c. Freights firmer.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—Cotton firmer—middling 19⅜@19½c.

Charleston, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 18c; net receipts 30; sales 25; stock 2769 bales.

Norfolk, Aug. 24.—Cotton firm; low middling 17c; net receipts 260; exports coastwise 142; sales 20; stock 585 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 15⅛@16c; net receipts 151; sales 4000; stock 10,081 bales.

Baltimore, Aug. 24.—Cotton very firm; middling 18⅜@18¾c.

Wilmington, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull; low middling 17c; stock 505 bales.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and strong; middling 19½c; net receipts 37; gross 265; exports to Great Britain 40; sales 200; stock 7000 bales.

Mobile, Aug. 24.—Cotton irregular; middling 18c; net receipts 23; sales 100; stock 2715 bales.

Savannah, Aug. 24.—Cotton fair demand; middlings 17⅛@17⅜c; net receipts 20 bales; sales 50; stock 3562 bales.

Louisville, Aug. 24.—Bagging 18⅛@19⅛c for heavy hemps and flax. Cotton 18⅛c for middling and firm. Flour $5 50. Ear Corn 55c. Wheat $1 10@1 20. Oats 30@35c. Rye 80@85c on arrival. Mess Pork $13. Bacon—shoulders 6⅛c; rib 7⅛c; sides 7⅜c. Hams 13⅛@14⅛c. Whisky 90c. Tobacco—sales 91 hhds: $5 85@7 50 for lugs; $7 30@9 50 for low medium; leaf 10@25⅛c.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24.—Cotton active; middling 18⅛c. Flour—family $5 50. Wheat $1 14. Corn scarce, firm. Rye active, 65@68c. Oats and Barley unchanged. Butter firm, reserve 20@22c. Pork held $13 75. Lard 9c asked. Bulk Meats—shoulders 5c; rib 6c; sides 6⅛c. Bacon firm—shoulders 6c; rib 7c; sides 7⅛@7⅜c. Whisky steady; moderate demand.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Flour—ex-spring $5 30@[illegible]. Corn active, 47⅛c, cash. Oats firm, 34c higher. No. 2 30⅛c. Rye 55¼c. Barley No. 2 80⅛@82c, cash. Highwines 89c. Mess Pork $13 25@13 37½, cash. Hogs tolerably active, $4@[illegible].

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Flour quiet—superfine fall $4@4 25, double extra $5 25. Wheat firmer, fall $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible]. No. 2 corn active, mixed in bulk on the track 43@44c. Oats 35@38c. Rye 57@60c. Barley—No. 2 90c. Whisky and pork firm, mess $13. Bacon shoulders 6⅛c, clear rib 7⅛@7¼c. Cattle lard sold at 8⅛c. Hogs [illegible] Cattle lower—Texan and Indian $2 25@3 75, native $5@4 75.

Louisville, Aug. 24.—River falling slowly, 11 inches in the canal, 4⅛ feet on the Portland bar. It's alternately clear and cloudy. There was a slight shower this evening and signs of rain to-night. [illegible] dull. Arrived—[illegible] prise from New Orleans.

Memphis, Aug. 24.—Cotton scarce and firmer; middling 18c; receipts 133 bales; exports 111.

RIVER NEWS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24.—River 4 feet, falling.

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Arrived—Belle Memphis from Memphis. Departed—Mollie Moore and Glencoe for New Orleans, Walt for Vicksburg. River still falling. Clear and warm.

Louisville, Aug. 24.—A fine rain set in at 9 o'clock to-night. Capt. J. H. Fawcett, a well-known steamboatman, died at his residence in New Albany early this morning, aged 58 years.

Memphis, Aug. 24.—Clear and pleasant weather. River stationary. Down—Belle [illegible], last night. Up—City of Cairo, and Glasgow.

Vicksburg, Aug. 24.—Down—Mary E. Poe and Shannon, 5 A. M. Up—Indiana, 9 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind E., light. Arrived—Steamship Morgan, at 2:40 P. M., Lockwood, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—Steamship Baron Lambermont.

(Previous Dispatches.)

London, Aug. 23.—Gambetta proposes to the French Republican Union the dissolution of the present Assembly on the 1st of May, 1872.

The bill proposes the dissolution of the National Assembly on the grounds that its discussions have proved fruitless, and provides for the election of a Constituent Assembly. The bill also provides for the resignation of Thiers, when the Constituent Assembly is elected.

A special to the *Times* says "the discussions upon the dissolution of the Assembly are exciting. A conflict is apprehended, and grave consequences are probable."

A church in Holano, Italy, was struck by lightning. Thirty-two persons were killed and injured.

Washington, Aug. 24.—It is suspected Benforth was drugged. An inquest will be held. No member of the St. John's crew is suspected.

The Wisconsin Democrats have nominated ex-Senator Doolittle for Governor.

In the Wisconsin Democratic platform the seventh resolution deprecates and denounces every outbreak of lawlessness and violence at the North and South, and declares that the acts of Congress which authorize the employment of a standing army to garrison places where elections are to be held, and constitute a local police in States, and which empower officers of the Federal Administration to interpose military force for the purpose of overawing a political convention, are subversive of free government, and a perpetual menace to the public liberty.

Darden, who killed McCarthy, attempted to butt his brains out. Darden had had a bad decline.

It is said Longfellow strained a tendon of his forehead, and is lamed for life.

It is also said that $200,000 changed hands on the quarter stretch alone.

Morrissey won $60,000, and Babcock, owner of Helmbold, at least $60,000.

South Side Square, Hartford, Indiana, burned. Loss $60,000.

San Domingo was tranquil at last advices. The financial situation has been relieved by the receipt of the proceeds of the United States San Domingo loan.

The sugar and tobacco crop in Hayti will be large.

A witness in the Hallenberger case says Mrs. B. had told her Colburn came to see her twice, under the impression she was Hallenberger's daughter; that when Colburn found out that she was Hallenberger's wife, he slipped a card into her hands, with words on it to the effect, he would not marry while she, Mrs. B., was a married woman.

On cross-examination witness said Mr. and Mrs. B. seemed to live very happily together, and she never saw anything to disturb her confidence in Mrs. B.

Domestic subscriptions to the new loan at noon to-day, was $9,000,000.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 24.—Reliable reports from all Mississippi, Northern Louisiana and West Alabama, mention the devastation of the boll worm.

Picking has just commenced, and the early appearance of the worm will shorten the crop.

New York, Aug. 24.—Arrived—Ashland, New York, and Magnolia. Arrived—[illegible] Teche.

Savannah, Aug. 24.—The City of Houston is at Fernandina in distress from a terrible gale off Cape Canaveral.

The schooner Wm. B. Mann, which left Frying Pan Shoals 12th instant, was [illegible]

A Spanish bark, [illegible], was [illegible] [illegible]

London, Aug. 24—Noon.—Securities unchanged. Sugar on the spot 34s.

Frankfort, Aug. 24.—Bonds 96¼@96⅜.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Rentes 55 and 60c.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—Cotton opened firm. Uplands 9¼; Orleans 9⅛d. Speculation [illegible] firm.

LATER.—Cotton buoyant; uplands [illegible] [illegible] Orleans 9⅛d[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 25,000 bales.

EXECUTIVE OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Paris on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the extraordinary form [illegible] [illegible] of assuming as the branch [illegible] the National Assembly [illegible] M. Thiers, and that the Assembly [illegible] tired of constantly submitting to M. Thiers. The complaint is [illegible] the French President monopolises all power and refuses to concede the power to the Assembly. He differs from all other vital questions in [illegible] such a position as [illegible] invest him with more power than Napoleon III. ever wielded. The general opinion seems to be that [illegible] cannot much longer be avoided, and that, should M. Thiers order general [illegible] as a means of solving the political difficulties, those elections will be the signal for civil war.

Chief Justice Chase does [illegible] the other members of the [illegible] party respecting the proper [illegible] so-called New Departure. The Democrats of West Virginia lately sent him the following resolution on the subject, with a request that he would give them his opinion about it:

"Resolved, That while we do not [illegible] the means employed to adopt the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, we nevertheless hold that, having been recognized by all departments of the Government, and having been submitted to by the people, they are parts of the Constitution of the United States, and are to be regarded and obeyed as such."

In reply the Chief Justice submitted his own expression of the more appropriate manner of expressing these ideas. It was in the words which follow:

"Resolved, That the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, having been promulgated by all departments of the Government, and having been submitted to by the people, are parts of the Constitution of the United States, and are to be respected and obeyed as such."

The Chief Justice also told his correspondents that "by the general adoption of the principles laid down in the resolution the Democratic party would resume its position as the party of progress and reform, and so insure its success and the best welfare of the country." No doubt all impartial minds will prefer the new departure of the Chief Justice to the shuffling and half-way method of doing the same thing chosen by the Democrats of West Virginia. Children may make wry faces when they swallow needful but disagreeable medicine, but grown-up men ought not to be childish.—*Ex.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1871.

The Money market is without any material change. We notice a fair demand for discounts at the banks, but only limited offerings on the street, the former readily accepting all approved paper. The latter included to-day $10,000 A1 business paper at 10 per cent. per annum. We still quote as street rates 8 ⅜ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes secured with unquestionable collaterals, 9@10 for good do. and A1 short business paper without collaterals, 12@15 for good and second grade business paper [illegible] collaterals, 10@12 for A1 long do. [illegible] for A1 mortgage notes and 10@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 111⅞@112 (against 112⅜ at New York) and closed at the opening rates in both markets. In the interim, however, it ruled in the latter at 112⅜. The sales included $3000 and $1000 at 111⅛, $[illegible], $2000 and $5000 at 112.

The sales of Silver included $700 at 107, showing no variation. The market is still quoted at 106@107. Mexican dollars are nominal.

A moderate business was done in Foreign Exchange at stiffer rates. The sales of Sterling included £5000 A1 clear at 121⅛ and £3000 first class at 122. We also noticed sales of 50,000 commercial Francs at 4.70@4.69¾ and 150,000 A1 at 4.67½. At the close Sterling was quoted at 121⅛@122 for bill of lading and A1 clear, and 120@121⅛ for bank.

Domestic continued steady for bank and rather stronger for private bills. The former continued to check in New York at ⅛ ⅜ cent. premium, but in one instance $95,000 was passed at 9-32. The sales included $18,000 private bankers at 9-32, $20,000 do. at 5-16, and $31,000 ($8000 and 13,000) at ⅛.

Nothing transpired in Gold coupons on New York.

The general Stock market continued extremely dull, but Louisiana Levees changed hands to a liberal extent and at lower rates; closing at a decline of $1 50@1 75 from yesterday's highest figures. The sales embraced 100 at $1 75, 100 at $1 75, 100 and 50 at $1 62½, 150 and 100 at $1 50, and 140 (40 and 100) at $1 50. We also noticed sales of 100 shares Pneumatic Propelling Co. at $5, 25 Bank of New Orleans at $60, and 100 Slaughter-house at $28. No sales reported, 20 shares People's Bank at $[illegible].

Nothing transpired in Bonds.

The only sale of Warrants reported was [illegible].

Those on City Note[illegible] and they continue nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 560 bales at irregular prices, a part of the business being at previous rates and a part at an advance of ⅛@¼c, many factors asking more than yesterday, and several refusing to sell or even expose their samples to await further developments. Under the circumstances we regard quotations as nominal but adjust our figures in accordance with what appeared to be the [illegible] value. We give the Exchange figures, which are for even running of lots, and also our own, for average lots with the outside rates for strict.

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

Low ordinary sold at 13c and strict good ordinary at 16¼c, both of which were generally held materially higher. The New York market, it will be observed, opened at an advance, rose another ¼c, and at the close receded to last evening's figures. The Liverpool market closed at an improvement of 1-16d.

The Exchange reports: "Prices irregular, with an advancing tendency, and firm up to yesterday's rates for ordinary and good ordinary and ¼c on low middling."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]
Arrived since yesterday	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Exported to-day	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]

The exports include 3 bales to Bremen yesterday omitted. Receipts proper since last evening 271 bales, against 119 on last Thursday and 135 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 2037 bales, against 1811 for the corresponding time last week and 506 last year and since August 31 of 1,442,988 bales, against 1,140,[illegible] last year.

FREIGHTS.—There is little offering for Liverpool, and the rate remains at ⅛d. No steam room. For the continent there is scarcely anything doing, and the nominal quotations per sail is 1c. Otherwise it is also very dull and the steamers to New York are taking Cotton at ⅛c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR.—Receipts to-day 23 hhds. There were no sales to-day. Common is quoted at 9¼@10⅛c, good common to fair 10⅛@10⅜c, good fair 11c, fully fair 11⅛c, prime 12c, choice 12⅛c, yellow clarified 12⅛@12⅜c, refined yellow clarified 12⅛@13⅛c, white 13@13⅛c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 2 bbls. Poor plantation fermenting is quoted at 15@25c, good fermenting 20@35c, fair refinery reboiled 50@55c, prime 50c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull, with a large stock on hand. Superfine is quoted at $4 [illegible], double extra $5 62½, treble extra $6, good treble extra $6 12½@6 [illegible], choice extra $6 50@6 75, family extra $7 [illegible]. The sales to-day are comprised in 1000 bbls, of which 150 double extra at $5 75, 50 do. at $5 75, 150 choice extra at $6 75, 200 do. at $7 75, 300 do. at $7 and 75 do. at $6 12½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—Is in fair supply and moderate demand; 1000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 yellow mixed at 67c, 700 white mixed at 67c, 160 and 200 white at 70 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in fair supply and demand; 500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 inferior at 43c, 300, 250 and 150 prime at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in fair supply and demand; 300 sacks sold at $1 07½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in fair supply and moderate demand. [illegible] clover Hay sold at $[illegible]. 20 [illegible] at $[illegible] ⅌ ton.

PORK.—The market is quiet but firm, with moderate demand. Offers of [illegible] refused. It is jobbing at $14 50@14 75 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Is dull; shoulders are quoted at [illegible], clear rib sides 7⅛c, clear sides [illegible], hams 10@14c for canvassed, and 15@16c for choice. 12 casks shoulders sold at 6⅛c, 10 tierces ordinary sugar-cured hams at 12c, and 20 do. choice [illegible] at 13 ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Is without movement. Tierces are quoted at 10⅛@10⅜c, kegs 11⅛@11⅜c.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are quoted at [illegible].

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is quoted at 13@14c.

CORN MEAL.—Is dull and is quoted nominally at $3 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY.—Is dull. Ordinary rectified is quoted at 92@93c, choice brands ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER.—Choice is scarce and in fair demand, but the stock of inferior is large and there is no call for it. We quote [illegible] Goshen 30@35c, common 18@20c, and choice Western 20@25c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE.—Very dull, at 11@11⅛c ⅌ lb for Western factory, and 10c for reserve.

SALT.—Demand light. Dealers sell Liverpool at $1 50@1 60 ⅌ sack for coarse, and $1 75@1 80 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by [illegible] a deduction is made for drayage. Table Salt $[illegible] and $[illegible] [illegible] pockets.

[illegible] [illegible]

At a special meeting of the Board held this day, a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
J. E. [illegible]

Wanted.
A COMPETENT [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DR. C. DELERY
HAVING [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GROVER & BAKER'S
WORLD RENOWNED
Sewing Machines.
THE Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition, and more than [illegible] premiums in Massachusetts, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas during the past three years than all the other Machines combined, and sells greater than all others.
General Office—1st Canal st., New Orleans, La. Branch—Main street, [illegible]
P. DEWITT.......J. A. MAUREL

DEWITT & MAUREL,
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Accordeons, and [illegible] [illegible] and Wood.
Steamers and Families supplied Promptly.
Office, 126 St. Louis street, [illegible]
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Notice to Tax-Payers of the Second District.
State Tax Collector's Office, Second District, August 14, 1871.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-Payers of the Second District, that on and after the 1st day of September suit will be instituted in the Fourth District Court against all unpaid taxes of 1870, and Licenses of 1871.
J. E. LEMARIE,
State Tax Collector 2d District.

JUST PUBLISHED.
The following Lectures for Gentlemen, bound in one volume, (Ninth edition), entitled,
MANHOOD.
Corrected and revised by the author, E. de F. Curtis, Doc. of Medicine, Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England, Licentiate of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Hon. Member [illegible].
1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
2. PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN.
3. NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.
4. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.
5. SPERMATORRHŒA.
6. ABUSES OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
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Price 50 cents by mail. Address the author, Dr. Curtis, 9 Tremont Place, Boston.

Removal.
DR. O. ANFOUX has removed his office and residence to No. 237 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, 12 to 2 and 5 P. M.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
43.........BOURBON STREET.........43
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
—CONDUCTED BY—
G. J. LORD.
THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, September 4th, when the students are expected to join their classes with as little delay as possible. Parents who intend to send their sons are invited to enter them early in the season.

Orleans Institute.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
Directed by MRS. PARNET.
[illegible]......Toulouse street......[illegible]
THIS school will re-open on the Fourth September. The English and French courses are under the control of teachers of known ability. The greatest attention is paid to Music and Drawing. Having a large and commodious dwelling with well ventilated dormitories, Mrs. Parnet is desirous of taking a number of boarding pupils.

Washington and Lee University,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.
THE next session of this Institution will commence on the third Thursday (21st) of September, 1871, and continue without intermission until the third Thursday in June, 1872. The instruction embraces the usual classical, Literary and scientific courses, together with the Professional Departments of Law and Engineering. The entire expenses for the session of 9 months need not exceed from $300 to $400, according to the price of Board. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. For further information address
G. W. C. LEE, President.
WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty.

City Taxes.—Notice to Tax-Payers.
Department of Assessment, City Hall, Room 12, August 1st, 1871.
IN accordance with section seven, City Ordinance number seventy-one, administration series, notice is hereby given that the assessment on real estate and personal property, within the city, for the year 1871, is now complete and will be open for inspection [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the office of the Department of Assessment, Room 12, City Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
H. BONSANO,
Administrator of Assessments.

J. E. MERILH.......P. CASAUBIEILH.
J. E. MERILH & Co.,
179.......TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.......179
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Leather and Shoe Findings.
ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, Lasts & Calmian's Oak-tanned Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Bindings, [illegible], Pegs, English Leather, French Goats, Terry and Silk Elastics, Galloons, Shoe Laces, Cotton Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, &c.
Also agents for SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS AND MACHINERY.
Particular attention paid to country orders.

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IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.
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CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and cases, Brandies, Wines and Liquors of all kinds, Olive Oil, Sherry, Olive Oil.
Exchange at sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on New York, London, Paris, Bordeaux, and principal cities in the Departments of France.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to friends in Bordeaux, Liverpool, Havre and New York.

Money—Money.
$50,000 TO LOAN.
THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION (Incorporated Bank), under the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, Loans Money on pledges of ALL KINDS of property, at from THREE to FIVE per cent. Parties in the city having Furniture, Watches, Diamonds, or any other article, can have them appraised at their residence upon application by letter or otherwise to the Cashier, M. R. H. Wood.
All business with this Association strictly private.
Pledges can be received for any length of time desired by keeping the interest paid.
Private entrance for Ladies on Perdido street.

To Sugar Planters.
THE undersigned respectfully informs Sugar Planters that he has 400 head, between new and the grinding season, to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
NELSON FOUCHE, [illegible] Spain street.
References—[illegible] [illegible], 162 Common street, M. Sauvens, [illegible] Royal street, [illegible] Villere, [illegible] Rampart street; Olivier Bouvrier, New Orleans; Adolph Boggio, parish of Plaquemines.

M. ELIE,
[illegible].......ROYAL STREET.......[illegible]
[illegible] always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] PIANOS tuned.

C. S. HUNT & Co.,
MACHINERY DEPOT,
[illegible].......GRAVIER STREET.......[illegible]
New Orleans.
MANUFACTURERS' Agents for E. CARVER CO.'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS; BLAKE'S STEAM PUMPS, of all kinds; Boston Machine Company's Engines; Portable and Stationary Boilers; the Baxter Portable Engines; Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges; Carey's Steam Water and Gas Valves; [illegible] and Water Meters; Sturtevant's Pressure and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Dryer Fans; Rorvenne's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm; Dudley's Eyerin and Levers; Clark's Liner Hose, Hose Pipe Couplings, &c.; New York Tap and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, [illegible], &c.; J. A. Standard [illegible] Company's Pianos and Undershot Machinery; [illegible] Scales; the Eagle Vise; Packing, Plymouth Mills Rivets, &c. Plantation Draining, Cotton, Iron, Wood-working and all kinds of Machinery; Belting, Shafting and Pulleys on hand or will be furnished at short notice, at Manufacturers' Prices.

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, [illegible], Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Rovers, Screws, Gin Gearing, Vacuum Pans, Clarifiers, Castings of all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work and every description of Machinery for the South.
[illegible] & CO.

Louisiana Savings Bank.
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
[illegible] Camp Street.......No. [illegible]
T. V. NOROS? [illegible] FEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
[illegible] [illegible], Cashier.
F. W. Thomas.......Martin Wellons,
[illegible].......E. W. R. Holcombe
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Charter Oak Wood Co.,
Office: No. 28 Exchange Alley.
DELIVERS Wood to all parts of the city at the following prices:
ASH AND OAK, not sawed, delivered, per cord.......$[illegible]
[illegible]
MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD.......[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] BANKER.
[illegible] C. MUNN, Agent.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, August 1st, 1871.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held [illegible] a semi-annual dividend of six per cent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] MONDAY, the 14th [illegible]
[illegible] DELERY, Cashier.

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.
The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part:
Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 153 pages.
2. Optical [illegible]
3. Magic Lanterns, [illegible]
4. Philosophical Instruments, [illegible]

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.
C. B. M. BATTON, General Agent.
LOUISIANA BRANCH:
August 28 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
OFFICERS
F. H. HATCH, President.
E. T. MERRICK, Vice President.
R. B. HOLMES, Secy and State Agent.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
J. B. FOLWELL, M. D. J. B. RITCHIE, M. D.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. Morrick, C. H. Mostec,
James Jackson, Robert Hare,
L. A. Wills, Thomas Fitzwilliam,
F. H. Hatch, Octave Vourhies,
R. B. Haunos.
All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
104 CANAL STREET.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT:
Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of the previous year: [illegible]
[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of June, 1871.
JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the day of June 1871, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on the earned premiums for the year ending [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
DIRECTORS:
P. Fourchy, F. Maspero,
[illegible], [illegible],
[illegible] Generes, E. F. Willis,
[illegible], Jos. Hoy,
J. J. Fernandez.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 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]
The above 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 13th day of May.
W. T. 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 1869, 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:
[illegible]

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

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. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upwards will be taken of which six per cent. interest will be paid. SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
[illegible] M. BRAUGHN, President.
R. L. BROWN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

Dr. J. B. Perez.
Office and Consultation Rooms:
[illegible] Carondelet Street, corner Lafayette.
HAVING an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of Diseases of a Private Nature, cures them without the use of Mercury or Copaiba [illegible] [illegible]

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 Montgomery, and from Tuscaloosa [illegible] to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 7 A. M.
3:30 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 avenue, 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 6 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 same, apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets, (Story Building), opposite City Hotel.
D. H. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
WM. BEDELL, Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER JULY 24th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:
FROM THE LAKE. FROM THE CITY.
[illegible]
A steam train will leave [illegible] depot every Sunday morning at 4 o'clock.
Ladies' Hours (by will leave the Old Depot every Sunday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and the Lake End one hour after the last steam train.
Passengers for Gentilly must obtain their tickets prior to departure of train.
Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.
O. FAYDEL?, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
[illegible]
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 [illegible] rides, at reduced rates.
All freight must be prepaid.
Freight for the road or [illegible] in the Teche and Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, must be delivered [illegible] from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, and Bayou Terrebonne will be received [illegible] Canal, and are [illegible] [illegible] through sealed transit.
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
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 7:45 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, Daily, (except Sundays) and makes one direct connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Change to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5 P. M. mail train makes immediate connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Choose the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—63 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train South arrives at N. O.......10:25 A. M.
Mail Train.......[illegible]
Ticket Office, Carondelet—N. O. J. & G. N. and Mississippi Central Railroad Office, Morgan's Line Wharf.
Ticket offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and [illegible].
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. and [illegible]
E. G. SEWALL, [illegible]
J. B. MOREY, S. F. CAREY, [illegible]
R. W. SCOTT, [illegible]

[illegible] BOURBON WHISKY FROM J. A. MILLER [illegible] PARIS. [illegible] BOURBON CO. KY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, distilled of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chester Creek, 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 to age.
REWARD OF COUNTERFEITS.
Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, Glass 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., by
CORN, DELBONDIO & CO.,
[illegible] MAGAZINE,
New Orleans, La.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.
Commenced for Roofing Felt to the latest [illegible] of Paris, 1867.
DATE OF PATENT, October 25, 1866, and May 12, 1870.
SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.
NEW PREPARED ROOFING
(Non-Inflammable)
OF D. ANDERSON & SON,
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.
Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c., &c.
LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and Stand 126, Cannon street, London.
THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION IS ready coated, and can be applied on the roof without further trouble. It is easy of application, and does not require any repairs for a long time. It is lighter than slate or tiles, and is applicable for almost any kind of roofing, on all [illegible] or stony surface, which renders it valuable for [illegible], and Fireproof. Ex-oded to the most intense fire, and sparks falling on it will not produce any effect. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] transport, it is of incalculable use [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] It replaces Common Asphalting on Terraces, Lobbies, Counting Houses, Office Floors, etc.; is a great preventive against dampness [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and is made in rolls of 25 yards [illegible].
J. C. LINGHAM & CO., Agents,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

St. Louis University.
THIS institution, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, will reopen on [illegible] 1871.
It offers its students every facility for obtaining a thorough
Classical and Commercial Education.
TERMS:
For Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., (per session of 10 months).......$[illegible]
For details see Prospectus, to be had at Ven. [illegible] Bros., E. Conery & Son, J. T. Moore & Co., J. C. Roy & Co., A. Mioton [illegible] & Pollock, New Orleans.
[illegible] STUYVERSON, S. J., President,
St. Louis, Mo.

GEO. MERZ,
OLD BASIN BREWERY.
Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets.
THE demand for his BEER and ALE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Orders left [illegible] [illegible] of the day.

STEAMSHIPS.
TEXAS.
Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.
The following low-pressure first-class Steamships compose these lines:
JONES, WM. G. HEWES,
ALABAMA, HUTCHINSON,
AUSTIN, JOSEPHINE,
CLINTON, MATAGORDA,
CITY OF NORFOLK, MORGAN,
HARLAN, SAINT MARY,
J. C. HARRIS, WHITNEY.
For Galveston and Indianola—
The steamer
HUTCHINSON,
W. H. TALBOT, Commander,
Leaving foot of St. Joseph street, on
SATURDAY, August 26th, at 8 A. M.
Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.
For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Berwick Bay—The steamer
J. C. HARRIS,
Capt. J. P. FARWELL,
Leaves Brashear on the arrival of the A. M. Train,
SUNDAY, August 27th.
One-half lighterage of Brazos to be paid by Consignee.
For Rockport, Fulton, St. Mary, Corpus Christi—
The steamer
J. C. HARRIS,
Capt. J. P. FARWELL,
St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.
FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passage, via Berwick's Bay, 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. [illegible] at 11½ A. M., there connecting with steamer
[illegible],
Capt. [illegible] Lewis.
SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Tickets and Staterooms secured [illegible] daily (Sundays excepted), at Agent's office, at the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.
FOR WATERING PLACES
Schedule—Morgan Line Steamers.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, AUGUST 17th,
Steamer LAURA
Will leave [illegible]
[illegible]
MONDAY 8 A. M. train, to Ocean Springs direct.
TUESDAY 12 M. train, to Pascagoula, stopping at immediate stoppages, except Ocean Springs.
THURSDAY A. M. train, [illegible]
[illegible] places.
FRIDAY 8 A. M. train, to Biloxi and intermediate places.
SATURDAY 12 M. train, to Pascagoula [illegible] all intermediate places.
RETURNING.
Leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY Noon.
Ocean Springs MONDAY and MONDAY [illegible]
Biloxi THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evening.
Mobile Boat, on Saturday, leaves on the arrival of the 7 P. M. train, stopping at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, also, the steamer leaving Mobile on Sunday evening.

MOBILE.
FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
MARY, LOUISE,
FRANCES, LAURA,
SARAH.
CHANGE OF FARE.
Cabin passage $4, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $[illegible].
One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 7 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.
Tickets and staterooms secured at office on Levee.
Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and intermediate points. Through Tickets to points on the Alabama River, signed to all interior points at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.
All goods must be marked in full to destination. The Morgan Line is not responsible for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] on Saturday will [illegible] [illegible] St. Louis and Pass Christian. Also, the steamer leaving Mobile on Sunday evening will [illegible] [illegible].
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. M. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE.......Capt. A. W. SARGENT
UNITED STATES.......[illegible]
MISSISSIPPI.......Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS.......Capt. H. R. QUIN
EMILY B. SOUDER.......Capt. S. F. BURKE
Sailing from New York and New Orleans [illegible]
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
[illegible], Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on
Saturday, August 26th, at 8 P. M.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
CABIN PASSAGE.......$[illegible]
STEERAGE PASSAGE.......[illegible]
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for Liverpool and Glasgow by Liverpool and the Continent [illegible] connecting with Cunard Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
[illegible] Common street.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow on SATURDAY, September 2, at 8 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. R. Vail, Commander,
Will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, August 27, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE.......$[illegible]
Through tickets to LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE sold by this line, and through Bills of Lading given to the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALBERT MOULTON,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. [illegible] CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. All classes of 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 the rich and the poor should enjoy the benefit of his teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcan Teeth for $20 per set. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations performed at moderate terms. He can be found [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS.
DENTIST.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible] street, second 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.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. {Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.} Price, 25 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. {Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children.} Price, 25 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. {Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.} Price, 25 Cents.
It is the Great 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 Medicines everywhere.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, [illegible].
A. THOMSON & CO.,
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SIRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery.
A. THOMSON & CO.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City and Prime [illegible].
A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of Prime Louisiana.
A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Planters.
A. THOMSON & CO.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads.
A. THOMSON & CO.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency
FROM the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand in lots to suit.
C. S. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA,
[illegible] WHEAT,
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] BOURBON and [illegible] Whisky, [illegible] Kentucky and Pennsylvania.
[illegible] MASON & CO.,
Agents for [illegible].