The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR..............$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1871.

The Power of Municipal Corporations over Street and Public Places.

As our City Council does not seem to understand the extent of the power conferred upon it, with regard to the streets and other public places within the corporation limits, we have thought it would be well to call the attention of the Administrators of our municipal affairs, to the doctrine on this subject which is held by the highest authorities in the land. It will be seen from the following quotations from the work of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, on constitutional limitations, that the power of a city government over public streets and places, is merely that of a trustee. Judge Cooley is speaking of the power to grant the use of the streets to a railway, turnpike, plank-road or other corporation of that character. He says:

"It sometimes becomes important, where a highway has been laid out and opened, to establish a different and higher grade of way upon the same line, with a view to accommodate an increased public demand. The State may be willing to surrender the control of the streets in these cases, and authorize turnpike, plank-road or railroad corporations to occupy them for their purposes; and if it shall give consent, the control, so far as is necessary to the purposes of the turnpike, plank-road or railway, is thereby passed over to the corporation, and their structure is what was before a common highway cannot be regarded as a public nuisance. *But the municipal organizations in the State have no power to give such consent without express legislative permission*; the general control of their streets which is commonly given by municipal charters not being sufficient authority for this purpose."

With regard to the power of parting with the control of the streets and public places, Judge Cooley is of opinion that municipal corporations cannot abandon such control, but must retain the right of recalling at any time the privilege they may have granted. Says he:

"It is held that a municipal corporation having power to establish, make, grade and improve streets, does not, by once establishing the grade, preclude itself from changing it as the public needs or interests may seem to require, notwithstanding the incidental injury which must result to those individuals who have erected buildings with reference to the first grade. So a corporation having power under the charter to establish and regulate streets, cannot under this authority, without explicit legislative consent, permit individuals to lay down a railway in one of its streets, and confer privileges exclusive in their character and designed to be perpetual in duration. In a case where this was attempted, it has been said by the Supreme Court of New York: 'The corporation has the exclusive right to control and regulate the use of the streets of the city. In this respect it is endowed with legislative sovereignty. The exercise of that sovereignty has no limit, so long as it is within the objects and trusts for which the power is conferred. An ordinance regulating a street is a legislative act, entirely beyond the control of the judicial power of the State. But the resolution in question is not such an act. Though it relates to a street, and very materially affects the mode in which that street is to be used, yet in its essential features it is a contract. Privileges exclusive in their nature and designed to be perpetual in their duration are conferred. Instead of regulating the use of the street, the use itself to the extent specified in the resolution is granted to the "Association" for what has been deemed an adequate consideration, the corporation has assumed to surrender a portion of their municipal authority, and has in legal effect agreed with the defendants that so far as they may have occasion to use the street for the purpose of constructing and operating their railroad, the right to regulate and control the use of that street shall not be exercised. It cannot be that powers vested in the corporation as an important public trust can thus be frittered away, or parcelled out to individual or joint stock association, and secured to them beyond control.'"

We have inadvertently omitted to make our acknowledgments to our neighbors of the *Picayune*, *Bulletin*, *Times* and *Republican* for the courteous terms in which they have been pleased to notice the forty-fifth birthday of the *Bee* and the kind wishes they have expressed for its continued prosperity, which we reciprocate most cordially.

ILLNESS OF MAJOR WAGNER.—We regret to learn that Major A. J. Wagner, lately Minute Clerk of the Fourth District Court, Judge Theard, and previously a member of the journalistic profession, is dangerously ill. We sincerely hope that his constitution may bear the strain of this attack, and that he is not to be taken from us yet. So time a man and so genial a companion as Major Jack Wagner cannot be spared.

THE SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—In our advertising columns will be found an announcement by this company of its readiness to take fire risks in the city or country. Its business being confined exclusively to fire risks, it is not subject to any of those heavy losses which result from river or marine disasters. The *Salamander* is established on a sound basis, and is managed with skill and prudence. It has so far been successful and is becoming every day more and more popular. Mr. Charles Roman is the president of the company and Mr. Jules Le More the secretary—both experienced and courteous business men.

THE NEW DIRECTORY OF THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.—The stockholders of the Commercial Bulletin Printing Company held, on the 1st inst., an election for directors for the present year, when the following gentlemen were chosen: S. Blessey, Sam. Boyd, B. T. Walshe, D. C. Byerly, J. H. Ludwigsen, E. L. Jewell, Joseph Santini, M. D. Locan, W. H. Rogers, Alex. Marks, A. C. Hutchinson, Joseph Ellison, T. C. Herndon, A. W. Hunter, J. Thomson, Geo. A. Fosdick, Gabriel de Feriet, E. Rigney, Thomas H. Hunt, Cyrus Bussey, S. Drostie, L. A. Wiltz, E. A. Tyler, D. McCoard and W. J. Seymour. This list includes the names of some of the leading business men of New Orleans. Under their management we trust and believe our respected cotemporary will realize the most sanguine expectations of its new managers.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.—The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Capt. Clapp, from New York 26th inst., arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning. Capt. Clapp reports having experienced strong head winds from Sandy Hook to lat. 30°. From that points varied winds, squally, with rain. Passed steamship Mississippi on the beach at Hillsboro, with lighters alongside. Passed 10 lighters loaded with cargo of the steamship Juniata, bound to Key West. The Juniata got off on the 30th ult., and was at Key West when she passed. Off Tortugas, passed steamship Tillie, from New York to Galveston.

Dunn vs. Warmoth—Good Advice to the Negro Population.

In a late speech delivered by Lieut. Governor Dunn at Baton Rouge, the *Advocate* of that city reports him to have employed this language:

Throughout his speech he spoke of Warmoth as "His Excellency the Governor," eschewed vituperation and scurrility, and all times referred to him simply as "my opponent." On one occasion only did he use epithets and then he said: "I will never enter into a compromise with that bold and unscrupulous man; I can never forget the indignities he has heaped upon me; rather than forgive him, or serve upon the same ticket with that unprincipled man, I will retire from the political arena." He closed by admonishing his race to cultivate kindly feelings towards the whites and to seek no political advantages over their late masters that they would not like for them to possess over the colored man. "In ten years," said he, "by reason of immigration, the whites in all the State will be in the majority, and as you treat them now they will treat you then. Remember this at all times." —[illegible]

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that a Republican said in the hearing of one of its editors, "You Democrats will carry Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York this fall. It is the only way that we who are opposed to Grant's renomination can beat him. If we lose those great States he will be quietly taken off the field, and a new man substituted who can be elected in 1872." We think it is better to be beaten this fall in three or four State elections than to lose the United States with Grant next year.

DEATH OF J. M. LAPEYRE.—Not long ago we were called upon to notice the death in this city of a son of Mr. Lapeyre, and now we have to record the death of that gentleman himself. This event occurred on the 31st of August, at Pau, in France, according to a telegram received by his relations here. His succession was opened yesterday, in the Second District Court, by Col. P. B. Fouke, Public Administrator, acting by James R. Curell, his attorney. The widow and heirs being in France, the public administrator is authorized by law to wind up the affairs of the estate of the deceased. After the application for letters of administration had been granted, Mr. Numa Avegno, brother-in-law of deceased, made a similar application on his own account, and the court ordered that the public administrator should show cause on Friday next, why his letters of administration should not be revoked.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of deaths in the city, last week, was 111—58 males, 52 females, 1 not classified—whites 72, blacks 27; mulattoes 11, not stated 1; 5 died at ages varying from 60 to 70; 2 at ages from 70 to 80; 1 at from 80 to 90, and 1 at from 90 to 100.

Michael Burnes, a boy fourteen years of age, whose parents reside at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. Joseph streets, fell from a hammock to the deck, a distance of fifteen feet, on the steamer Bart Able, on Sunday, when she was coming from Vicksburg, and was badly injured.

Charles Williams, colored, is under arrest, charged with cutting Caroline Walker, also colored, in the neck, in Jones' yard, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Thalia streets, on Sunday night.

Auguste Smith, a boy thirteen years of age, fell off a horse, on Dauphine street, near Poet street, last evening, and was severely, but not fatally wounded.

George Ford and Wm. Davis had a difficulty on Calliope street, yesterday afternoon, and Ford was cut with a razor, which Davis used on him. The wounds are not dangerous. Davis escaped.

An inquest was held at Carrollton on Saturday, upon the body of Mary Estelle, a girl fifteen years of age, who, the jury found, died of blows inflicted upon her by one John Fazende, who has been arrested.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a one-story frame house in Greenville, owned by Mr. Ferry, was burned down. Valued at $1000. Insured.

Two colored men named Henry Williamson and Jack ——, quarrelled last night, on Julia street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas, and the quarrel resulted in Williamson being cut with a knife and dangerously wounded. Jack escaped.

A New Grand Jury.—The following citizens were sworn as Grand Jurors for the Parish, for the next three months, in the First District Court, yesterday, and were discharged until Friday next, when Judge Abell will charge them:

Frank Wheaton, foreman, Justin Fremaux, Pierre Lacoste, Ben O'Connell, Michael Condon, J. O. Brien, John F. Bosh, Peter Helft, Richard Hall, Charles Broker, Manuel Adams, Charles Dufour, J. D. Chaland, L. Gaspard, Valsin Jean and A. Decoux.

Another Suit Against the Sugar Shed Company.—David Stewart, a boss drayman, who for many years has been engaged in the drayage business, has sued the Sugar Shed Company in the Eighth District Court, to prevent them from erecting any more sheds upon the levee, and demands $5000 damages already suffered by him from their occupation of the levee. He avers that the sheds of the company and the railroad tracks on the levee crowd merchandise at the steamboat landing in front of the sheds, so that, at times, there is no room left for accumulations being received or forwarded. He adds: "That neither the State of Louisiana nor the city of New Orleans have a right to divert the said wharves and levees from that legitimate, and only legitimate, use, to wit: The receipt of the products shipped to and from New Orleans, and the delivery and distribution of the same; nor have they the right to grant the power to others to impede, hinder or embarrass ships and steamers in the delivery or receipt of cargoes, nor to impede or embarrass draymen or other workmen in handling said cargoes to and from steamers and ships lying at said wharves."

His prayer is, that the company "be enjoined from building any other sugar sheds or doing any other act to incumber and occupy the open space between the streets of St. Louis and Customhouse, belonging to the city of New Orleans."

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

St. Thomas Again Devastated by a Hurricane—Over One Hundred Persons Killed—Six Thousand Persons Left Houseless and Destitute—Marine Disasters.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Aug. 22, via HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 31.}

Another hurricane has swept over this unfortunate island, overturning nearly every house, and laying the place in ruins. Yesterday, at about 1 A. M., a gale broke from the east, shortly afterwards shifting to the northeast, from which point it blew more fiercely until noon, when the wind veered round slowly to the north and fell upon the island in a terrible hurricane. It then shifted to the northwest and blew with great violence until 5 P. M., when there came a lull which lasted until 6 P. M. At this hour the hurricane again swept over the island from the south; but its duration was not so long as on the previous visit, nor was its violence so great. Its term of greatest fury lasted only two hours.

Closely following in the wake of the hurricane came an awful gale from the southeast, which raged for several hours. During the hurricane, in the afternoon, several shocks of earthquake rendered more dreadful the situation of the people.

Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away, and not a house has been left standing undamaged on this distressed island. Some 6000 people have been left houseless and destitute, and nearly 150 persons have been killed and mangled, or disabled by houses blown down or bricks and tiles flying thickly around during the hurricane. Already some 80 corpses have been dragged from under the ruins, which, in the shape of trees, fences, shattered houses, and heaps of bricks and tiles strewn throughout the streets, offer a sight of perfect desolation.

There are no casualties to report about the shipping here, with the exception of a British bark loaded with sugar, and riding at anchor at the mouth of this harbor, which broke loose and went adrift toward Rocksail Channel, and is said to have become a total wreck. Two French steamers, recently arrived here, drifted about, and got fast aground; but the English steamers Corsica, Tyne and Delta, as well as the steamer Florida at anchor here, weathered the storm handsomely, the crew of the latter, however, having to cut down her masts to save her. The Island of St. Kitts is said to be also in ruins, as it was caught first by the hurricane.

St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, which, for the second time within a few years, has been subjected to a great calamity, belongs to Denmark, and has a population of about 13,000. Its area is 37 square miles. This island has long been, and continues to be, one of the principal emporiums in the West Indies. It owes this distinction partly to its convenient situation, partly to its spacious and safe harbor at St. Thomas on the south coast, and partly and principally to the moderation of the import duties, which vary from 1 to 1½ per cent. St. Thomas has, in consequence, become a depot for the supply of the neighboring islands, goods being sent to it to be warehoused till opportunity offers for conveying them to their final destination. The annual imports from Great Britain alone amount to $4,000,000. The King of Denmark was willing to cede St. Thomas to the United States, but the Senate refused to ratify the treaty for its transfer. The cultivated land on the island is only about 5,000 acres. St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, is one of the British West India islands in the Leeward group, and is 20 miles long and about five miles broad. The population numbers 1,812 whites and 21,521 colored inhabitants. The chief towns are Basseterre and Sandy Point. The island has a rich, fertile, and cultivated soil; pasture and woodland ascend almost to the mountain summits. The annual trade of the island amounts to about $1,500,000. About 130,000 cwts. of sugar are produced annually.

PENDLETON AND THURMAN SOUND THE DEATH KNELL OF THE NEW DEPARTURE.—*Columbus, O., August 29.*—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton spoke an hour and three-quarters to a large audience, commencing by eulogizing Vallandigham and defending his character as a man and politician, after which he delivered substantially his Cleveland speech, making no new points. Senator Thurman followed in a speech of an hour. He discussed the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, and stated that the Democrats interposed no objection to the 13th amendment, but were as strongly opposed to the 14th and 15th amendments as ever. He denounced the reconstruction measures of Congress, claiming that all the reconstruction necessary when the rebellion surrendered was for the Southern people to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress. He discussed the reconstructed State governments in detail; said the debts of these States had been increased by negro and carpet-bag government $190,000,000. He denounced the Ku-Klux bill and the Washburn treaty.—*Ex.*

On Sunday, October 8th, the Church of St. Vincent de Paul (Third District) will be consecrated. The Pastor, Rev. Father E. J. Foltier, has been unremitting in his efforts to finish his church, which he commenced a few years ago with the aid of his parishioners, and having lately paid a visit to his church, we found that his most ardent trial was nearly accomplished. Under his direction communications have been addressed to all religious and benevolent societies, soliciting their attendance on that day. Programme of the grand procession will be published shortly, and we suggest that those interested send him favorable answers as soon as they can, at least by Saturday next.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Anniversary of the Downfall of the Empire.

Military Precautions Against Dangerous Demonstrations.

The Day Passed off Quietly.

Disarmament of the National Guards Begin the 15th.

Tax on Newspapers Adopted.

HOME NEWS.

The Warmoth Delegation en route to Long Branch.

Whites Forbidden to Settle in the Choctaw Country.

Cotton Reports from Arkansas Gloomy.

Mass Meeting of Citizens and Tax Payers in New York.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 4.—To-day being first anniversary of the downfall of the Empire, and proclamation of the republic, military precautions were taken against dangerous demonstrations, but the day passed off quietly, and no disturbances are apprehended anywhere. The disarmament of the National Guards in the cities of southern France begins on the 15th inst. Troops have been concentrated at points in the south in such a manner as to insure prompt obedience to the law. As soon as the disarmament is completed the state of siege will be raised.

In the Assembly to-day the Minister of War said the Commission appointed to investigate the capitulations during the late war would meet on the 15th instant, and would investigate events in chronological order, taking up the surrender of Sedan first. The bill providing for a tax on newspapers was adopted.

London, Sept. 4.—Queen Victoria is confined to the house. A general strike of the coal miners of Northumberland, for higher wages, is imminent.

A fishing schooner foundered in Pentland Frith, by which five persons were lost.

By the railroad accident in Northern France ten persons were killed and an immense number wounded.

London, Sept. 4.—Gladstone, in a speech delivered at Whitley Saturday, expressed joy that Englishmen can now look upon Americans as friends, and said: We may now indulge in the hope that all controversies between the two peoples are settled.

A mass meeting of engineers was held at Newcastle, on Tyne, Saturday, attended by fully 8000 persons, at which it was determined to insist upon arrangements for a term of labor at nine hours per day, for six days in the week or fifty-four hours in all.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Spain says, the progress of King Amadeus from Albacete to Valencia was one continued ovation.

An English student has fallen a victim to a foolhardy attempt to climb the Alps without a guide.

London, 4.—The International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-day at Aldersgate. Among the speakers were Weinwer of New York, Revell of Chicago, and Wonnamaker of Philadelphia; who gave statistics to show the progress of the Christian Associations in the United States, and spoke with pride of the labors of the organization.

The new St. Thomas hospital will be formally opened to-morrow.

London, Sept. 4.—The *Herald's* special correspondent at Albacete, Spain, telegraphs as follows: "By invitation I accompany the King on a three week's tour, through the provinces. We started Saturday morning reaching Albacete at night. We stopped at 36 stations, and the King was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The King's speaking was of the poorest. He is receiving petitions and winning the hearts of everybody. In personal conversation the King assured me that he desired Spain to be well understood in the United States, and that the friendship would exist between them. We go to Valencia to-morrow."

Dublin, Sept. 4.—It appears only six of the police were hurt. Forty-nine rioters have been arrested. Disorderly persons were in the streets all night singing seditious songs.

Vienna, 4.—It is officially state ministers Von Beust Andrassy and Hohenwart will assist at the conference of the Emperors at Salzbury. The Emperor of Austria leaves for that city to-morrow.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Bismarck Bohlen has been relieved from the government of Alsace and Lorraine, and promoted to the rank of general.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The Emperor William after his interview at Salzburg with Francis Joseph, will go to Munich, where he is expected Friday or Saturday.

Hong Kong, Sept. 3.—A disastrous typhoon visited this vicinity yesterday; twelve vessels were driven ashore and much damage done on land.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—Arrived—Ship Koonnor and bark Jane Young, from Galveston.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Sept. 2.—Advices from Arecibo report a fearful hurricane on the 22d ulto. in the Bahamas. The American vessels C. O. Ralve, C. V. Williams, and Carolina, and the English vessels, Lady Bird and Nellie Mowe were wrecked—all hands saved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Ten of the Warmoth delegation from Louisiana departed to-night. They will meet the balance of the delegation at New York, and at ten o'clock to-morrow proceed to Long Branch to meet the President by appointment.

The President has pardoned Alfred Foster, of Brooklyn, convicted of selling unstamped cigars.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order forbidding whites to settle in the Choctaw country.

Letters from Vincent Collier indicate his mission to the Apaches of Arizona failed. Cochise would not come to the council.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Judge John W. McKenney, of the Southern District of Florida who has been north during the hot weather, returns to adjudicate in the recent wreck. The U. S. Marshal reports the health of Key West good.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Mayor of Savannah telegraphs there has been no yellow fever there this season.

A. J. D. Ryment, lawer and President of the Hercule's Life Insurance Company, C. J. Dankle, Mrs. Georgina Dankle and J. S. Talmadge, were arrested Saturday by United States Deputy Marshal, charged with making false representation respecting the property of a certain bondsman in a suit of the United States against Dankle to recover forfeiture for running an illicit distillery. To-day Commissioner Davenport held Ryment in $12,000, Talmadge in $10,000 bail, and Mr. and Mrs. Dankle in $10,000 bail each.

Savannah, Sept. 4.—The statement in the New York *Herald* to-day, to the effect that yellow fever existed in this city, has called forth the following from Mayor Screven:

"I learn that the New York *Herald* of this morning asserts the existence of yellow fever in Savannah. The statement is wholly without foundation; there is not now, nor has been any yellow fever in Savannah the present year, and the city freer of disease of any kind, and healthier than in any previous year. A retraction of the statement of the *Herald*, so far as Savannah is concerned, is requested.

(Signed) JOHN SCREVEN, Mayor.

Memphis, Sept. 4.—Cotton reports from Arkansas are very gloomy. The shedding which has been ruining the crop in the uplands since the drouth set in, is now destroying the crops in the bottoms.

New York, Sept. 4.—The *Tribune* says the alacrity with which the French paid up the whole of the indemnity due on or before May 1st, 1872, is explained by our Berlin correspondent. It appears the negotiations for the evacuation of France by the Germans were complicated on the question of admitting German manufactures into France free of duty after September 1st, 1871, at which date the agreed arrangement for passing such goods duty free expired.

The French were offered a speedier withdrawal of the troops if these privileges to the Germans were continued, but they now are in a condition to demand the evacuation as a right by the treaty of Frankfort.

New York, Sept. 4.—Cooper Union is filled to-night, in response to the call for a meeting of the citizens and tax-payers, to consider the recent grave charges made public against the present City officials. Ex-Mayor Wm. F. Havemeyer presided, and among the well-known and influential citizens on the platform are Henry Clews, banker, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, and Peter Cooper.

Mobile, Sept. 4.—General crop accounts, received here by responsible merchants, say: The cotton prospects in Alabama and Mississippi are very discouraging, caused by drought in some localities and too much rain in others, and also suffering from worms. Planters are holding back their cotton for higher prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 4—Evening.—Securities are unchanged. Turpentine 35s 6d.

New York, Sept. 4.—Arrived Vandalia, City of Antwerp. Arrived out—Allmand Victorian and City of Bristol.

Liverpool, Sept. 4—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; uplands 9¼@9⅜; Orleans 9¼@9⅝. Cumberland cut 32.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 4.—Money easy at 2@3 to 3½. Several banks have called in their loans for the purpose of advancing the rates. Prime paper 5@7. Sterling demoralized. Prime bankers 8⅜, no buyers. Gold 13⅛@13⅜ cash. Governments steady. State bonds much easier—Tennessees, 74⅛; new 73½; Virginias, 73¼; new 69½; Louisianas 65; new 60; Levees, 71⅞; 8s, 89; Alabamas, 101¼; 5s, 68; Georgias, 89; 7s, 90; North Carolinas, 44; new 25; South Carolinas, 75; new 57½.

New York, Sept. 4.—6s, of 1881, 119; 5-20s, of 1862, 114⅛; 64s, 114⅛; 65s, 114⅜; new 113¾; 67s, 114; 68s, 114⅜; 10-40s, registered, 111⅜.

[Previous Dispatches.]

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The steamer Albion, from Australia, is now a week over due.

The Indian troubles in South California are now over, the hostile chiefs having agreed with the Commissioners to submit the questions which have given rise to recent trouble to a vote of the tribe.

New York, Sept. 4.—A fire occurred at Rahway, N. J., last night, destroying $140,000 worth of property. A body was found in the ruins.

London, Sept. 4.—In Dublin yesterday there was a monster demonstration. There was a vast procession and 100,000 people at the meeting in Phoenix Park. Smyth, Butt and Nolan spoke. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of all Fenians now in prison.

Several collisions took place as the people were retiring. The police drew staves and the people used sticks and stones. The mob was finally dispersed. Many arrests have been made.

New York, Sept. 4.—It is reported that the President has determined to remove Postmaster Jodes, of this city.

There were two stabbing affrays yesterday in this city.

A Ribbonman attempted to poison an Orangeman with Paris green.

An inquest was held over the body of a dead child at M'me Van Baskirk's house.

A man with two bullet holes behind his left ear was found in North River.

Officer Paul Wilde, of Newark, N. J., was fatally injured by a gang of rowdies.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Rev. Geo. E. Trall, rector of Emanual Church, has adopted a new prayer book, and withdrawn from Bishop Potter's diocese.

[Sandar's Dispatches.]

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—The *Post* of yesterday had the following correspondence from Lamsilla:

The election excitement in this village culminated in the worst affray ever witnessed here. It is no exaggeration to say that the Plaza has been literally drenched with human blood. At the present writing (Sunday evening, 27th) it is known that seven persons have been killed, while it is estimated that the wounded reach as high as thirty, of whom seven or eight are fatally. From five o'clock this afternoon till six the Plaza resounded with pistol shots and groans. For fifteen minutes the firing was incessant, and continued during the rest of the hour.

The Republican and Democratic parties had each selected to-day as the most suitable time for the grand demonstration of the campaign, and at an early hour this morning both parties commenced their preparations. The leaders were evidently desirous of avoiding disturbances. The respective parties formed in procession and passed each other's place of meeting without an outbreak. Nothing happened till the meetings had adjourned. At 5 P. M. both parties met in the Plaza, exchanging different views. A pistol shot was fired, when the general fight occurred. Men, women and children hurried to their houses, but the fight was kept up from windows and housetops, the dead and wounded falling on all sides.

Hon. John Lemon, Republican candidate for Judge, was first killed. The balance of the killed and wounded are mostly Mexicans.

Another fight took place at Antonchico, Los Vegas, in which two persons were killed, and six or seven wounded.

The people are terribly excited here, but everything is being done to preserve peace and good order.

Cairo, Sept. 3.—The towboat Antelope, from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a log at Greenleaf's, which tore out almost the entire bottom, at noon to-day. She sunk in five feet of water on one side and seven on the other. The hog chain was broken and the boat badly bent. She had brought out two of her barges, and was returning for three others which she had left at Jacket Pattern.

New York, Sept. 3.—The steamer Tybee from San Domingo, brings news that almost the entire business portion of Puerto Plata was destroyed by the conflagration on the 21st of August. The loss is estimated at $800,000, on which there is little or no insurance. The origin of the fire was unknown.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Thiers has written a letter to Lorey, asking him to withdraw his resignation.

The decree prolonging Thiers' powers provides for a Vice President of the Council of the Ministry, to occupy the chair in the absence of Thiers. In consequence of the changes made in the constitution by the decree, the members of the ministry resigned, but assumed their portfolios at the request of Thiers.

The publication of the *Vérité* newspaper has been suspended.

The court-martial of Versailles will suspend its sittings for three days, after which it will add up the cases of Cavaliers Rochefort, Rosset and Marateau. The female prisoners accused of firing buildings with petroleum will be tried before a separate tribunal to-morrow.

The mortality returns of the city of Paris for the past week show 864 deaths, of which four were from cholera.

Versailles, Sept. 3.—The Court-martial condemns Ferre and Lullier to death, Urbain and Trinquet for life at hard labor, Assi, Grousset, Verdure and Ferret to deportation and confinement in a fortress, and Jourde and Rastoue to simple deportation.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Grand Duke Alexis sailed to-day from Cronstadt, in the frigate Sweetland, for the United States.

The Emperor of Russia has gone to Caucasus, and the Empress to the Crimea.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND, VA.—*Richmond, Va., Aug. 30.*—The Conservative Convention met at noon to-day, 85 counties and cities represented by over 250 delegates, among whom are many of the leading and ablest men in the State. The Convention was temporarily organized by the choice of ex-Governor Robert L. Montague, chairman pro tempore. A committee on permanent organization was appointed. A motion to admit delegates from the colored Conservative club in Richmond was adopted and the appearance of colored delegates on the floor was greeted with prolonged applause. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevails.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The permanent organization is perfected with the election of Thos. S. Bocock president. In his speech on taking the chair, he counselled unity of action and the burial of dead issues. A committee from each congressional district, appointed ex-Governor Smith, chairman, to prepare the business to be brought before the convention. A resolution inviting Gov. Walker to a seat in the convention was opposed on the ground that it was destined to give an appearance of official influence to the deliberations. The convention after a spirited cross-fire laid the resolution on the table. Ex-Confederate Gen. Jubal Early declined to serve on the business committee for the reason that he was not in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the majority. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.—*Ex.*

A CHASE MOVEMENT.—*New York, Aug. 30.*—It has been ascertained from authoritative sources that the Warmoth delegation, now here from New Orleans, apparently for the purpose of seeing Grant, are really here to ascertain if there is any chance for a Chase movement here next year. Mr. Conway the Louisiana State Superintendent of Education, stated that the negroes in the South are wild for Chase, and so are any number of Republicans. Mr. Conway is rather pleased with public sentiment in the North in regard to Chase, and noticed particularly that in numerous quarters the report from Virginia of the Chief Justice's restored health is hailed with great delight. It is not unlikely that an informal meeting of Chase men will be held in Washington immediately after the November elections, just before the assembling of Congress. There are other straws here in New York showing that the Chase forces may break out again, and the sooner than is generally anticipated.—*Ex.*

What They Say of the New Departure in Indiana.

(From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Daily Journal.)

The New Departure is a bad blow for the Democracy—a good thing for the Republicans. Every endorsement of Republican measures by the Democrats, directly or indirectly, strengthens our opponents and weakens the efforts of those who for years have contended and who are now striving for the restoration of those principles of Democracy without which there can be no real government of, by and for the people.

If the Democracy is wrong, let us forsake it entirely and go in with Republicans for theft, plunder, misrule, centralized despotism, one-man power, ignoring of the Constitution rights of States and protection of the people, and have done with all this regard for the work of former-time patriots. Let us all go in for plunder, disregard of laws, power of the bayonet over the ballot—for electing to and keeping in office thieves, carpet-baggers and unprincipled adventurers that thrift may follow official corruption rather than honest industry.

If Democracy is right let us stand by it like men. We can accept measures without endorsing, till comes the time when, by ballots deposited by thinking men, wrongs can be righted. We can submit to unjust laws, denouncing them the while as unjust and unconstitutional, till the people will demand their repeal, without admitting that Democrats have been wrong and Republicans right all these terrible years but just passed away.

Three months since the Democrats in every State were moving forward in line to contest and to victory. Cities, counties and States were following Democratic ballots out of darkness into light—out from the scabbard to the ballot-box—out from the din of drum-head courts to the sanctity of law—out from long-exhibited Republican corruption to Democratic honesty and reduction of exorbitant and unnecessary taxes, taken from the industries to support the idle, corrupt and vicious.

When the grand column was advancing in splendid trim for the contest of 1872, some one anxious to outdo those who were running to the camp of the enemy, cried a halt, proposed another road—a nearer route to official plunder. Then the column halted till it could be decided which was the best road—straight ahead and straight on, or turning here a little or there a little the column on the march, but never nearing the landmark erected years ago for the guidance of law makers, the protection of States and the salvation of the people.

So it is that now the hosts of Democracy are at a stand-still till the leaders can decide which is the right road.

Some, anxious to attempt adventure, are proposing other departures, and still other ones, till the Democratic voters of the country are becoming disgusted and coming to believe that Democratic leaders were wrong then or are until now.

Meanwhile the Republicans are attempting no "New Departure," but are closing columns and marching on straight ahead, leaving the Democrats quarrelling in the road, but not advancing.

There is but one way.

Right on for the Right.

Right on for the restoration of constitutional obligations.

Right on for resting back from Congress the rights of States, that they may be, and ever continue a Republic, with the people ever supreme.

Right on, submitting, but *never endorsing*, till we have the strength to make new amendments, and repeal unconstitutional laws, and that the people may be robbed and State lines obliterated, but that the people may be protected and each State honored in her powers, rights and treasures, till this Union becomes one of *proud, powerful sovereignties*, rather than *humiliated dependencies*, growling weaker under the rust of bayonets and tramp of tax-collectors.

What is our duty?

To fight on for Democracy! To continue as from the first, earnest in defense of great principles. To vote with Democrats, but never with Republicans—ever striving for a purer and a bolder Democracy...ever on hand to vote for and defend that style of Democracy which withstood the temptations of war times—which a few years ago faced a thousand of blows, and which will again give new life and new strength to that timid, anxious, rest-seeking Democracy now roaming here and there on their "New Departure," visiting with and apologizing to enemies rather than standing by bold, true, earnest, reliable friends, the rights of States and the rights of the people. Come back, brothers: come back.

"Let us have one our journey proven," and stand by those who dare be Democrats at all times and under all trials, danger or temptations.

The Religion of Dickens—Interesting Statements.

Mr. Fields, in "Our Whispering Gallery" in the September *Atlantic*, has the following to say about the religion of Charles Dickens:

The writer of these pages begs to say here, most respectfully and emphatically, that he will not feel himself bound in future to reply to such inquiries, from however well-meaning correspondents, as to whether Charles Dickens was or was not a "believer," or a "Unitarian," or an "Episcopalian," or whether "he ever went to church in his life," or "used improper language," or "drank enough to hurt him." He was immense, very human, but he was no scoffer or doubter. His religion was of the heart, and his faith beyond questioning. He taught the world, said Dean Stanley over his new-made grave in Westminster Abbey, great lessons "of the eternal value of generosity, of purity, of kindness, and of unselfishness, and by his fruits he shall be known to all men." Let me commend to the attention of my numerous nameless correspondents, who have attempted to soil the moral character of Dickens, the following little incident, related to me by himself during a summer evening walk among the Kentish meadows, a few months before he died. I will try to tell the story, if possible, as simply and naturally as he told it to me:

"I chanced to be travelling, some years ago," he said, in a railroad carriage between Liverpool and London. Besides myself there were two ladies and a gentleman occupying the carriage. We happened to be all strangers to each other, but I noticed at once that a clergyman was of the party. I was occupied with a ponderous article in the *Times*, when the sound of my own name drew my attention to the fact that a conversation was going forward among the three other persons in the carriage with reference to myself and my books. One of the ladies was perusing 'Bleak House,' then lately published, and the clergyman had commenced a conversation with the ladies by asking what book they were reading. On being told the author's name and the title of the book, he expressed himself greatly grieved that any lady in England should be willing to take up the writings of so vile a character as Charles Dickens. Both the ladies showed great surprise at the low estimate the clergyman put upon an author whom they had been accustomed to read, to say the least, with a certain degree of pleasure. They were evidently much shocked at what the man said of the immoral tendency of these books, which they seemed never to have suspected. Presently I joined in the conversation and made myself known to the clergyman, but as we were nearing the section in London I was spared a long interview with my truthful companion; but if I were to live a hundred years, I should not forget the adjacent condition into which the narrator of my crimes was instantly plunged. His face turned white as his cravat, and his lips refused to utter words. He seemed like a wilted vegetable, and as if his legs belonged to somebody else. The ladies became aware of the situation at once, and bidding them 'good day,' I stepped smilingly out of the carriage. Before I could get away from the station the man had mustered up strength sufficient to follow me, and his apologies were so nauseous and craven, that I pitied him from my soul. I left him with this caution: Before you make charges against the character of any man again, about whom you know nothing, and of whose works you are utterly ignorant, study to be a seeker after truth, and avoid lying as you would eternal perdition."

PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF THE QUEEN.—*New York, Aug. 30.*—London mail advices received by the Java this evening to the 19th inst. state that the health of the queen is in a more than usually critical condition, and that very grave apprehensions are entertained concerning her. She has been overwhelmed with hard work during the season, and while suffering from this was greatly agitated, first by the attacks upon her in the *Times*, in the commons and in the lords, and by the occurrences in Dublin. Those produced a disastrous effect upon her nervous system and her physicians insisted that she must at once depart for Scotland. When she arrived at Perth, she looked extremely pale and took no notice of the preparations made for her welcome nor responded to the cheers of the people. The London *Lancet* expresses the greatest anxiety in regard to the queen.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871.

We have no material variation to report in the Money market proper. On the street A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 8 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, good do. at 9@10. A1 short business paper without collaterals at 9@10, good and second grade do. at 11@15, and A1 long business paper without collaterals at 10@12. Mortgage paper continues to rule at 9@— ℘ cent. ℘ annum for A1 and 10@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 113⅜@113⅝ (against 113 in New York) and after advancing ⅛ closed at the opening figures (against 113⅛). The sales embrace $5000, $5000 and $5000 at 113⅜, $5000, $5000 and $5000 at 113⅜, $4000 at 113⅝, and $10,000 at 113⅜. In Silver $200 American halves sold at 107. They are quoted at 106@107. Mexican dollars nominal.

The business in Foreign Exchange was small, rates ruling a shade higher. £2000 bill of lading sold at 129; £1800, and £2800 at 123¼; £1000 at 123⅝, and £500 short sight at 129⅞. Sterling is quoted at 123⅝ for bill of lading and clear, and —@128 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was without variation, the banks checking on New York at ⅛ premium. The sales of commercial include $30,000 sight on New York at ⅛ premium; $15,000 at same; $100,000 at 9-32; $4500 at ⅛; $30,000 bank sight at 9-32; $5000, $10,000 and $10,000 gold check on New York at [illegible].

The Stock market was dull. 100, 200 and 300 shares Louisiana Levee Co. sold at [illegible]. Dealers are [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 3000 bales at [illegible], requiring an advance of ⅛c in low middling, the same in the inside figures for good ordinary, and ⅛c in the inside figures for middling. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average lists.	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 enquiry was fair and had factors met the demand more freely the business would no doubt have been considerably larger, but operations were restricted by light offerings, and the prices asked being above the limits of pending orders. Nine brokers participated in the movement. Ordinary sold at 14¾c, strict good ordinary to low middling at 17½, low middling at 17¾ and strict at 18. Some trifling lots of new crop were sold at 16½ for good ordinary, 18¼ for strict low middling and 19 for middling. The receipts of new were more liberal.

The Exchange reports: "Fair demand at ⅛c. advance on the better grades." Its quotations for good ordinary and low middling are raised ⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

[illegible]

SUGAR—There were no receipts this morning. The demand is local, and only in a job way. Some 30 hhds Louisiana sugar sold in lots at 9@9¾c for common and good common, 13c for prime, 13¾c for choice, and 50 hhds Porto Rico at 11@11¾c ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Only 3 bbls were received to-day—9 bbls good common sold at 60 ℘ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is dull, with a large stock on hand. The sales to-day are confined to 300 sacks, of which 75 superfine at $5; 100 double extra at $6 75; 50 and 50 do. at $6 80; 125 good treble extra at $7 25; 150 do. at $7 37½; 10 do. at $8 40; and 50 and 50 do. at $8 50 and 100 choice extra at $9 ℘ bbl.

CORN—The supply is light and the demand is good, with a firm market. 2000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 600 white mixed and 150 yellow mixed at 65c; 1200 yellow mixed at 66; white at 70c, and 1200 white at 68 ℘ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and good demand; 2000 sacks sold at 45c ℘ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply, the demand is good and prices are higher; 500 sacks sold at $1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply and demand; 500 bales were sold to-day, of which 50 prime at $29, 100 and 150 choice at $30, and 100 do. at $31 ℘ ton.

PORK—Is quiet but firm. Mess is held at $14 ℘ bbl; 35 bbls overweight mess sold at $14 ℘ bbl. It is retailing at $14 25@14 50 ℘ bbl.

LARD—A lot of 30 tierces refined sold at 10¾c ℘ lb.

BACON—We note a firm market, with a light stock and good demand. About 100 casks were sold to-day, of which 15 and 35 casks shoulders at 7¼c; 250 and 50 casks clear rib sides at 8⅞c; 25 casks clear sides at 8⅞c ℘ lb. Sugar-cured hams sold at 16@16½, and 15 do. at 16½ ℘ lb. Shoulders are now quoted at 7½, clear rib sides at 8⅞c, clear sides 8⅞c, becoming scarce and in demand; and 60 quoted at 14¾@15¼c; ordinary 16@17 ℘ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market is quiet and prices are firm at 8@9¼c for prime and ordinary 8@8¾c ℘ lb.

BUTTER—Is dull and prices are unchanged. Choice Goshen 30@31c, common [illegible].

COFFEE—[illegible].

BREAKFAST BACON—20 boxes sold at 10c. [illegible].

HAY ... at 24c ℘ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4, 1871.

Arrived [illegible].

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure iron steamships form these lines:

AGNES	WM. G. HEWES,
ALABAMA,	HUTCHINSON,
AUSTIN,	JOSEPHINE,
CLINTON,	MATAGORDA,
CITY OF NORFOLK,	MORGAN,
HARLAN,	SAINT MARY,
I. C. HARRIS,	WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.—The steamer HUTCHINSON, W. H. TALBOT, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on WEDNESDAY, September 6th, at 8 A. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamships—The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL. One-half lighterage of Brazos to be paid by Consignee.

For Rockport, Fulton, St. Marys and Corpus Christi—The steamship I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train TUESDAY, September 5th. St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passage, weekly and Mail Route, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M. reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M. there connecting with steamer JOSEPHINE, Capt. Geo. E. Tripp. SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Tickets and Staterooms secured until 2 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), at Agent's office, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.

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

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES.
Schedule—Morgan Line Steamer.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, AUGUST 10TH, Steamer LAURA Will leave Lake End, viz:—
MONDAY 8 A. M. train, to Ocean Springs direct.
TUESDAY 10 A. M. train, to Pascagoula and all intermediate stoppages, except Ocean Springs.
THURSDAY 8 A. M. train, to Biloxi and all intermediate places.
FRIDAY 8 A. M. train, to Biloxi and all intermediate places.
SATURDAY 12 M. train, to Pascagoula and all intermediate places.

RETURNING:
Leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, 1 P. M.
Ocean Springs SUNDAY and MONDAY Evening.
Biloxi THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evening.

Mobile Boat, on Saturday, leaves on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train, stopping at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian; also, the steamer leaving Mobile on Sunday evening.

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

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA.
SARAH.
CHANGE OF FARE.
Cabin Passage, $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck Passage $1 50.

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 8 P. M. train, foot of Chartres Railroad. Tickets and staterooms secured in advance at [illegible].

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

All through Bills Lading must be signed before 4 P. M. No goods shipped before 4 P. M. will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

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

Insurance on merchandise to and from Mobile free of charge.

Mobile boats leaving on Saturday will stop at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian; also, the steamer leaving Mobile on Sunday evening.

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. CROWELL
SHERMAN	Capt. A. BLANCHARD
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. S. SAMSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI	Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS	Capt. H. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. E. BURDICK

Sailing from New York and New Orleans every Saturday.

The steamship GEN. MEADE, A. W. SAMSON, Commander, Will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, September 9, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE $50 00
STEERAGE PASSAGE $20 00

Through bills lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through TICKETS for Passengers to Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 110 Carondelet street.

The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, sailing SATURDAY, September 16, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following first-class steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, B. L. CLAPP, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, September 10, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE .... $50.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD

Change of Schedule.

ON and after MONDAY, May 8, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at 5 P. M., connecting with Through Trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern points. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile, without change to Louisville, via Humboldt and from Tuscaloosa (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue 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 6:30 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.

8:00 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:30 A. 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 4 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. H. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
W. M. 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 be run as follows:

FROM THE LAKE. FROM THE CITY.
[timetable illegible]

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

The 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. for Brashear [illegible]. Commutation tickets for [illegible], and tickets for all stations on the Road sold at the office of the Company.

All freights must be prepaid.

Freight for the Road of Landings on the Teche, Atchafalaya and Attakapas, [illegible].

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, via Donaldsonville, and Lockport, for Bayous Terrebonne and [illegible], will be transported at through shipment 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!!

ALL SHORT ROUTE!

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 charge to New York and intermediate points. The 7:45 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection [illegible].

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

and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Central to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5:50 P. M. mail train makes [illegible] with Lightning Express Trains to all points—

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Connect the Great Northern Mail—

Time to New York—60 hours!

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

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

Mail Train ... P. M.

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

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

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

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

The Salamander Fire Insurance Company,

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

INSURES Fire Risks from the city and country on the most favorable terms. President: CHARLES ROMAN; Secretary: JULES LE MORE.

Finance Committee: Placide Forstall, Charles Lafitte, T. Bailly Blanchard.

Directors:

Charles Roman,	Felix Grima,
Simon Wipsz,	J. Y. Gilmore,
Dominique Puig,	Arthur Forstall,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	Charles Lafitte,
Placide Forstall,	Emile Dupré,
Ernest Hamilton,	Charles Millaudon
Felix Limet,	B. Roy,
O. K. Gibrarday,	E. Mazé,
M. A. de Lizardi,	Ant. Lussan,
Christian Roselius,	Louis Mathe.

GAS!

GAS!!

GAS!!!

DUNDERDALE'S PATENT.

THE best and cheapest GAS in the city can be had by applying at 93 Camp street, to

W. B. BOWMAN,

Agent Dunderdale's Smoke and Cotton Economy.

FAIRBANKS & CO. are the authorized Agents for furnishing all the Custom Houses, Post Offices and all Public Buildings connected with the United States with SCALES, which is satisfactory evidence that they are the STANDARD for the United States.

Southern Agency, 93 Camp street.

W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

The Louisiana Savings Bank

CAPITAL, DEPOSITS OVER

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

PAYS INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

54 Camp street.

Carriages, Buggies, Jersey Wagons and Harness.

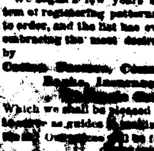
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, SUCCESSOR TO R. MARSH DENMAN & CO.

Nos. 24 and 26 JAMISON'S BUILDING, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets, and 24 and 26 Baronne, between Gravier and Common streets.

The largest assortment of Carriages, Buggies and Harness in the South.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Work made to order and warranted.

IRON COTTON TIES.



THE BEST IN USE FOR BALING COTTON. Sold by all Dealers in Bagging and Ties.

BARTLETT & RAYNE, General Agents.

48 .... CARONDELET STREET 48

KEEP, RAYMOND & CO.,

77 .... Poydras Street ....

AGENTS for [illegible] FLOUR.

Together with a full assortment of other good brands.

Agents for McGowan, Armstrong & Co. Louisville, celebrated Magnolia Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Family Mess Beef, in half barrels.

Dealers in all the various grades of Hams, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Western Butter and Cheese, [illegible].

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 58 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.

The undersigned respectfully invite the attention of all who contemplate a change of firm, or a new start in business, to their superior facilities for the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS, ruled, printed and bound to any desired pattern, of best English or American paper.

—Also—

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, such as Pamphlets, Briefs, Notarial Blanks and generally all kinds of mercantile work, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Our workmen are skillful, and all work is done at fair prices and guaranteed by us.

We have a few years since the English system of registering patterns of blank books made to order, and the list has swelled into thousands, embracing the most desired kind of books used by Cotton Brokers, Commission Merchants, Banks, Insurance Companies, [illegible].

Which we shall be pleased to show our patrons, thereby as guides in making their books to suit.

[illegible] & HYATT, Mercantile Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Makers, 40 Camp street.

Orleans Institute.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

Directed by MRS. FARNET.

.... Toulouse Street ....

THIS school will reopen on the Fourth September. The English and French courses are under the direction 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. Farnet is ready to take a limited number of boarding pupils.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

THE Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition, and first premiums in Maine, Vermont, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas during the past three years than all the other Machines combined, and sell greater than any other.

General Office—185 Canal st., New Orleans, La.

Branch .... Main street, New Iberia, La.

ON MARRIAGE.

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 letter envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice.

FROM and after this day all Powers of Attorney heretofore granted by me are revoked and made null and void.

A. SCHWAB.

Wanted,

SEVERAL GIRLS to work in a Tailor Shop. Apply at No. [illegible] St. Peter street.

Lawrence Brothers,

Successors to Lawrence & Roberts,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS,

Plantation Supplies,

DEALERS IN LOUISIANA RICE,

No. 25 Tchoupitoulas street.

For Rent.

THE ELEGANT STORE, with one [illegible], [illegible]. Dauphine street, [illegible].

S. JAQUET, [illegible].

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

—Agent for the sale of—

WOOD & MANN UTICA STEAM ENGINES, AMERICAN NEEDLE COTTON GINS,

—And Dealer in—

PLANTATION MACHINERY,

44 .... CHARLES STREET 44

DR. C. DELERY.

HAVING concluded to reside permanently in Bay St. Louis, offers his professional services to the families residing there [illegible].

St. Louis Hotel Association.

FROM and after this date, the office of the association is transferred to the office of Messrs. [illegible].

F. DEWINT. .... E. A. MAUREL.

DeWINT & MAUREL,

DEALERS IN

Plantation, Agricultural and Cement Cement [illegible].

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

St. Louis Hotel of New Orleans.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the St. Louis Hotel Association for the lease of the building known as the St. Louis Hotel [illegible].

E. F. MIOTON, President.

RAMPART ACADEMY,

DIRECTED BY

Mrs. E. H. Matthey,

73 .... Rampart Street 73

Between Conti and Bienville streets.

THE above Academy reopens on MONDAY, September 4th.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The following Lectures for Gentlemen, bound in one volume, (pocket 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 College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Hon. Member of Faculty of Medicine, Paris, &c.

1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
2. PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN.
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5. SPERMATORRHOEA.
6. ABUSES OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
7. TREATMENT AND CURE.

Price 25 cents by mail. Address the author, Dr. Curtis, 3 Tremont Place, Boston.

To Sugar Planters.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Sugar Planters that he has still time, between now and the grinding season, to put up [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

48 .... BOURBON STREET 48

Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

—DIRECTED BY—

G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, September 4th. [illegible].

KEEP, HOGAN & GALLWEY.

KEEP, HOGAN & GALLWEY,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JAS. HALL & CO.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Sugar and Cotton Plows.

20 .... TCHOUPITOULAS 20

—AND—

26 .... NEW LEVEE STREET 26

NEW ORLEANS.

Safe Deposit Company,

51 CAMP STREET,

Safes Rented in the Mammoth Burglar-Proof Vault.

SECURITIES TAKEN ON DEPOSIT AND COUPONS COLLECTED.

SILVER WARE RECEIVED FOR SAFE KEEPING.

Absolute SECURITY against FIRE and BURGLARS at less than ordinary Fire Insurance rates.

Persons interested are invited to call and examine the Vault.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

From and after this date, the following tariff of charges will be adopted by the mentioned Presses:

CHARGES FOR COMPRESSING.

	Per bale Cents
Steamers for foreign ports	[illegible]
Cotton for foreign ports in coastwise steamers	[illegible]
Sailing vessels for foreign ports	[illegible]
Coastwise steamers and sailing vessels	[illegible]

CHARGES TO SHIPPERS.

Drayage to ship	[illegible]
Covering sample holes	[illegible]
Covering sample holes with shipper's patches	[illegible]
Extra bands, each	[illegible]
Cotton to be ordered within three days after it is weighed, ship to be ready to receive it at once	Free
If ship is not ready to receive cotton as soon as ordered, or if cotton is not ordered within three days, storage and labor per month	[illegible]

SMALL NUMBERS.

Storage and labor for first two months ... [illegible]
Storage and labor each succeeding month ... [illegible]

EXTRA DRAYAGE.

On cotton returned from ship or steamer, to be paid by shipper ... [illegible]
Labor on same ... [illegible]
Cotton for forwarding ... [illegible]

Charge for labor on storage to be reckoned from date of receipt and weighing of the lot.

Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.
Louisiana Cotton Press.
Alabama and Factors' Cotton Press.
Shippers' and Orleans Cotton Press.
Union Cotton Press.
Penn Cotton Press.
Pelican Cotton Press.
Mississippi Cotton Press.
Palmetto Cotton Press.
Fire Proof and Crescent City Cotton Press.
Seymour Cotton Press.
Cooper's Cotton Press.
Perret Street Cotton Press.
Terrell Cotton Press.
Vestal Cotton Press.
Planters' Cotton Press.
Virginia Cotton Press.
Commercial Cotton Press.
Merchants' Cotton Press.
Vicksburg and Reading Cotton Press.
Star Cotton Press.

New Orleans, September 1, 1871.

ANTOINE CARRIERE. .... OLIVIER CARRIERE.
EMILE L. CARRIERE.

A. CARRIÈRE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

No. 22 Bienville Street.

CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and boxes, for the trade and family use, Porto and sherry, Olive Oil.

Exchange at sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on New York, London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in the principal cities of France, always on hand.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in London, Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux.

Money—Money.

$25,000 TO LOAN.

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION (Incorporated Savings Bank), under the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Loan Money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property, from THREE to FIVE per cent. Furniture, Watches, Diamonds, or any other article, can have them appraised at their residences upon application by letter or otherwise to the Cashier, Mr. R. M. Wood.

All business with this Association strictly private.

Pledges can be renewed for any length of time desired by keeping the interest paid. Private entrance for Ladies on Perdido street.

J. E. MERILH. .... F. CASAUBIELH.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, Lasting and Gannet's Undressed Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Bind and Sheep Skins, Serges, English Lastings, French Kid, Terry and Silk Elastics, Galloons, Boot and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, &c.

Also, standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

Particular attention paid to country orders.

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Mutual Life Insurance Company

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All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

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185 .... GRAVIER STREET 185

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MANUFACTURERS' Agents for E. CARVER CO.'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS, BLAKE'S STEAM PUMPS, of all kinds. [illegible] Machine Company's Engines, Portable and Stationary Boilers; the Baxter Portable Engine; Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges; Collin's Steam Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Meters; Sturtevant's Pressure and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Dryer Fans; Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm; Drake's, Everts' and Low's Automatic and Hand Feed Steam Whistles; Clark's Lawn Mowers, Hose Pipes, Couplings, etc.; New York Tap and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Reamers, etc.; U. S. Standard Nut Company's Finished and Unfinished Nuts and Bolts; J. W. Mixter & Co.'s Saw Gums, Upsets and Mill Picks; Gamm's Steam Packing; Plymouth Mills Rivets, the Eagle Vise, [illegible] 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.

Dr. J. B. Perez.

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HAVING an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of Diseases of a Private Nature, guarantees now, by a new mode of treatment without the use of Mercury or Copaiba, perfect cure in a limited number of days. Medicines supplied and consultations strictly private.

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OLD BASIN BREWERY,

Corner Villeré 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, an Order Box at the entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, next to the office of Messrs. C. K. Girardey & Co. Orders left there will be attended to at all hours of the day.

St. Louis University.

THIS institution, ample 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:

For Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., (per session of 10 months) ....

For details see Prospectus, to be had at Von Phul Bros. & Co.; J. T. Moore & Co.; J. C. Rogers & Co.; A. Miltenberger & Pollock, New Orleans.

F. X. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President, St. Louis Mo.

St. Louis Hotel Association.

IN conformity with the Charter—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders that a call and instalment of Five dollars per share will be due on the twenty-sixth of September next, 1871.

New Orleans, Aug. 28, 1871.

E. F. MIOTON, President.

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. Thermometers, Barometers, Globes, Electric Machines, Models of Valves, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c., &c.

The following Manuals sent on receipt of ten cents for each part:

Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 152 pages.
" 2. Optical " [illegible]
" 3. Magic Lanterns, [illegible]
" 4. Philosophical Instruments, [illegible]

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

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

S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA,

WHITE WHEAT, CHAS. KELLS, CELEBRATED ROSE.

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

DEVAN, MASON & CO., 151 and 153 Poydras street, Agents for the Distillers.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 25 Exchange Alley.

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

ASH AND OAK, not sawed, delivered per cord .... $6 00 to $6 50
Sawed and split, delivered per cord ....
MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, do. $5 00
Not sawed and split $5 00
FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.

C. M. DUNN, Agent.

Louisiana Savings Bank.

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

No. 51 .... Camp street .... No. 51

W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

R. W. Thomas,	David Wallace,
H. J. Mullen,	Dr. W. H. Holcombe

Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Safes rented, and valuables received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find the Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, &c., at a small expense.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER BRATO and PETERS STREETS, (Late New Levee Street)

W. & A. ARMSTRONG, MANAGERS.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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

Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate 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, 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.
R. L. BROWN, Cashier.

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J. Hassinger,	Dr. J. Weis,
W. H. Pemberton,	Dr. W. H. Hire,
L. T. Delassize,	Dr. O. Abbott,
	Theo. Isabelle.

Bank of America.

New Orleans, August 24th, 1871.

AT a special meeting of the Board held this day, it was unanimously resolved that from and after this date the rate of interest will be six per cent. per annum (6 ℘ c) on all notes having not over sixty days to run.

J. B. [illegible], Cashier.

Preserve Your Teeth!

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

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 120 CANAL STREET,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most skillful and superior manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, silver and vulcanite. He speaks English, French, Spanish and English.

Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all persons should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gutta-Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20.

All Surgical and Mechanical Operations are fully made on economical terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 1 Improvement, No. 94 Baronne street, corner Union.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 16 Baronne Street, [illegible] Canal street.

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

MEDICAL.

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 Diarrhoea, 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—Crushed, Powdered and Granulated.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior article of Crescent City Refinery.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Calumet, Louisiana, and Baltimore.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades, White and Yellow.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Families.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

Corner of Delord and Fourchon streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public that we are prepared, as formerly, to execute all orders for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Clarifiers, [illegible] Works and every description of Machinery.

LEEDS & CO.