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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,172.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1870.

The St. Louis Hotel.

The destitution of the Second District of the city was [illegible] by us solely to the want of hotels. We cited that only as one of the causes, or rather one of the consequences of the transfer [illegible], to which our contemporary, the Picayune, alludes. To [illegible] of the operation of the laws which [illegible] the movement of population and trade would argue a degree of blindness in us to what is passing immediately under our observation, which we are not ready to admit. But that admission by no means weakens the strength of the argument we addressed to our readers of the Second District. Certainly, our part of the city ought to be able to keep open a first class hotel. We have in existence a building exceedingly well-arranged for hotel purposes, and entirely ready for occupancy. This building is quite near the centre of business. A visitor [illegible] St. Louis, can walk to Canal street in almost as short a space of time as he could walk from the St. [illegible] or Poydras street. It does seem to us that we who have our dwellings and are interested in property in the Second District, should be able to offer our country friends suitable hotel accommodation, without sending them beyond our District, especially those of them who come from the Creole parishes and speak the French language only.

Those who think as we do should call upon Charles Kerr, Esq., Cashier of the People's Bank, on Jackson Square, who will point out to them the [illegible] advantages to be derived from their patronage of the [illegible]. This will not [illegible] of the claims of our fellow-citizens up-town, or check the upward tendency of business and population, to which the Picayune attributes the decay of our part of the city.

[illegible]

The September number of Blackwood's Magazine contains several readable and instructive articles on the war, besides other interesting matter. "Cornelius O'Dowd" discourses with his usual kindness of [illegible] between France and Prussia, [illegible] declaration of war, and [illegible] "how they got into it." "Major-Corkhardt," a supposed War Correspondent of Blackwood, with much pungent sarcasm, tells us of the experience of that ill-used character in attempting to follow the French army. A third article, "the European Hurricane," presents us with a succinct and well-written history of the campaign up to the 23d of August.

In calling attention to this number, the publishers of the Magazine request us to make on their behalf the following proposal to our readers. In doing so we cannot too strongly commend to the public the [illegible] reprints. It is well known that the ablest writers of Great Britain habitually employ them as mediums for the expression of their best thoughts, and in them is rarely found the chaff which invariably adheres to the hasty utterances contained in more pretentious publications:

September 15, 1870.

All new subscribers for one or more of our periodicals for the year 1871, remitting [illegible] the yearly subscription price before the first of January, will be supplied [illegible] whatever they may subscribe for from the first of October of the present year [illegible] without charge.

We publish the Edinburgh Review, the Westminster Review, the London Quarterly Review, the North British Review, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

TERMS PER ANNUM:

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10 00
For all four of the Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Fulton street, New York.

THE MARKSVILLE VILLAGER.—We have received the first number of the Marksville "Villager," published at Marksville, Avoyelles parish. Mr. J. O. Besnas is the editor. In his salutatory, he [illegible] that the Villager, in politics, will belong to that great school [illegible] by Mr. Jefferson and his illustrious [illegible].

We welcome [illegible] the ranks of journalism [illegible] new advocate of Democratic principles and wish it abundant success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Theatre-goers, especially the little ones, should bear in mind that there will be a matinee to-day, noon, at the Academy of Music, besides the regular performance at night. The entertainments, "Two can Play at One Game," the amusing afterpiece, "The Mischievous Footman" and Mr. Bray in his great specialty, [illegible], in which he is very funny, are the features in the changes of the programme for both occasions. The spirited songs of Miss Engle, Miss Wesner's peculiar representations, Miss Elise Scott, the pretty and [illegible] dancer, Carter and Gardner's [illegible] and musical [illegible], and the grace of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold and Mr. Gibbons in their wonderful aerial accomplishments, make up a very interesting programme. Altogether, the Academy troupe is a very fine variety combination, as the applause of appreciative audiences every night attest.

Messrs. S. B. Churchill & Bro., 22 Tchoupitoulas street, offer great bargains in guns, hardware and cutlery. They have double barrel guns at $8, $10, $15, $20 and $25; rifles at $15 and $20; revolvers at $6 [illegible] $10; hand-saws at $10 and $15 per [illegible]; tenon saws at $[illegible] and $[illegible] per [illegible]; knives and forks at $1, $[illegible] and $[illegible] per dozen; pocket knives at $[illegible] and $[illegible] per dozen; assorted plows at $[illegible] and $[illegible]; McClellan saddles at $[illegible] each. They [illegible] new and well-selected stock, [illegible] for cash at the lowest market rates, and those who wish to buy at reasonable prices should give them a call. [illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will [illegible] a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, [illegible] soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—[illegible] no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Louisiana Intelligence.

AVOYELLES PARISH.—The Marksville Villager of the 17th says:

We regret to [illegible] the startling rumor [illegible] that the yellow fever has declared itself in the town of Moreauville, in this parish. Moreauville is situated [illegible] miles from this town, and in view of this fact, we hope that our authorities will be active in adopting such measures as will guarantee our people from that plague. Not a moment should be lost. [illegible] intense excitement prevails, and [illegible] Mayor, the ever active and efficient officer, will doubtless move equal to the emergency.

We have spoken with planters from all parts of the parish, and have received the most encouraging reports about the crops. [illegible] the cotton [illegible] have made their appearance, but not in sufficient force to do any material damage. It is considered too late in the season to injure the cotton. On the high lands no worms [illegible]. Everything considered, more cotton will be made than can be well picked.

ST. MARY PARISH.—The Banner of Franklin of the 21st says:

The cotton worm has made its appearance [illegible] many places along the Teche and [illegible] the prairie, but not yet very numerous, and as they will have to get up and generate a new army of invasion, the [illegible] destroyed.

THE SEDAN CATASTROPHE.—The final official figures of [illegible] announced at Berlin on Sept. [illegible] are as follows:

Thirty-nine generals, 230 staff officers, 2095 line officers, [illegible] officers of various grades [illegible] 84,433 privates [illegible] were [illegible] into Germany [illegible] prisoners during [illegible] Belgium [illegible] wounded [illegible].

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 30 deaths in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening, September 22d, resulting from the following causes: Apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer of womb, 1; consumption, 5; infantile convulsions, 2; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 4; fevers, bilious, 1; congestive, 1; pernicious, 1; gastric, 1; typhoid, 2; yellow, 9; inflamation of the womb, 1; insanity, 1; lockjaw, 1; pneumonia, 1; stricture of urethra, 1; suicide, (Isidore Ignace) 1. Total: 30 deaths.

The following are the names of those who died of yellow fever:

Galveston Banazo, aged 32 years, native of Italy—died at 307 Old Levee street.

Nicoline Nenviordo, 60 years old, native of Italy—died at 230 Chartres street.

J. Peuojan, 33 years old, native of France, died at — St. Philip street.

Edward Abadie, 20 years old, native of France—died in the French Asylum, on St. Ann street.

Elizabeth Hill, 15 years old, native of Philadelphia—died at — St. Philip street.

Pierre David, 34 years old, native of France—died in the Charity Hospital.

John Friden, 32 years old, native of Germany—died in the Charity Hospital.

John Shelt, 29 years old, native of Germany—died in the Charity Hospital.

Robert Warren, 41 years old, native of England—died in the Charity Hospital.

The above report of deaths caused by yellow fever—nine, against the same number the 24 hours previous—rather indicates the change of its fatality. Dr. Albers, Health Officer of the Second District, (to a comparatively limited portion of which the disease has so far been almost exclusively confined,) reports that it is certainly on the decrease, as to the number of cases, not only in the Second District but throughout the city.

The fatality of the disease in the Charity Hospital is probably owing to the fact that the patients are principally sailors, who are hard to control, so as to be properly nursed when sick—some of them even getting up before they are convalescent and going back to their ships, from which they are returned in consequence of their imprudence, fatally worsted by relapse.

Dr. Dell'Orto, whose practice is extensive among the Italian population, especially in the Second District, reports to the Board of Health that at No. 230 Chartres street, in this district, there are twelve cases of yellow fever up stairs—one of the patients being in a dying condition yesterday, and four others unwilling to take medicine, the rest improving. There are three cases, down stairs, in the same premises—one convalescent and the others probably null cases. This neighborhood is a very densely populated quarter of the city.

Dr. Lurton reports a case of yellow fever at the corner of Common and Franklin streets, First District. It is a Kentuckian, 28 years of age, who has resided here but two years. The report does not state the condition of the case.

Our people should studiously avoid the sun and night air, and drinking cold drinks too freely when overheated, as well as circumstances will admit. They should also carefully avoid bad fruits and vegetables, and all irregular habits. It may be advisable too for them to wear light flannels.

Broke his Arm.—A young man, whose name we have not learned, broke his arm while playing ball the other evening. It will be remembered that Mr. Dayo, of the Republican office, some time ago dislocated his arm at the shoulder, by throwing a ball overhanded rather violently. Be a little more careful, young gentlemen.

Fire.—About half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on board the Canal street ferry boat, Little Jerry, caused by the heat of her furnace. It was extinguished before much damage was occasioned.

Accident.—About 4 o'clock Thursday evening, a little boy, named Henry Decker, while playing with a number of other boys a game of base ball on the vacant square at the corner of Baronne and First streets, was accidentally struck on the head with a bat and seriously injured. He was taken to his residence on Howard street, near Josephine, and a physician called in. It is believed his skull is fractured.

First District Court.—Sentences.—Cornelius Thomas, convicted of larceny, having stolen on the 3d March, some clothing from Frances M. Bower—six months Parish Prison.

James Taylor, convicted of larceny, having stolen, on the 17th August, some pieces cloth from the store of Mr. G. Ehrhorn, on Gravier street—one year Penitentiary.

John Henry, colored, convicted of larceny, having stolen on the 12th August, some money from Antoinette Basin — three months Parish Prison.

O. Delasse and E. Thomas, convicted of assault and battery on Marius Bergamine on the 25th July, in the gambling house No. 9 Bourbon street, $50, or one month Parish Prison.

John Henry, convicted of burglary and larceny, having broken in the dwelling of Mr. Chas. H. Fox, on the 18th August, and stolen therefrom some valuable goods, five years hard labor.

In the case of Joseph Lewis, alias Old Man, the motion for a new trial was argued by Mr. Planchard as counsel. The court took the matter into consideration and reserved its decision.

Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.—Jean Lafont, 159 Orleans street, is charged by Pierre Houreuse, Gentilly Road, near the Bienvenue [illegible], with embezzlement and breach of trust, he having entrusted to Lafont, on September 5th or 6th, in the coffee-house No. 169 Orleans street, sixty dollars to pay claim and costs in a case which he [illegible] Seguin vs. Houreuse, but Lafont having spent the money entrusted to him for his own benefit.

Republican Nominations.—The following additional nominations were made yesterday by the Republican Convention:

For Administrator of Assessments—H. Bonzano, present incumbent.

For Administrator of Commerce—S. C. Emley, present incumbent.

For Sheriff of Civil Courts—C. S. Sauvinet.

For Sheriff of Criminal Court—J. A. [illegible].

The Convention adjourned till Saturday noon.

WAR ITEMS.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

London, Sept. 17.—The *Herald* special correspondent at Rouen sends word of a sharp engagement yesterday on the line of the Orleans Railway, near Corbeil, between the advance of the Prussian left wing and a body of Garde Mobiles and Franc-tireurs, supported by a detachment of the army of Paris.

The Prussian cavalry were defeated on Thursday afternoon at Guignes, and driven back on Melun, on the Paris and Lyons railway, which town had been occupied in force on Wednesday by infantry and artillery.

Yesterday morning a column of three [illegible] advanced from Melun upon Corbeil, fourteen miles from Paris, with the object of destroying the flour mills and seizing the granaries at that point, and to throw forward a party to cut the direct line of the Orleans railway, two miles further north, at Juvisy. The second object was attained, but the Prussians having pushed on three miles further to Ablon, were attacked by a superior force, and, after a severe contest, were routed and compelled to retreat upon the entrenchments which they had thrown up on a hill at Juvisy, commanding the passage of the Orge, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French.

At the same time the Prussians at Castell, who had established themselves in the hamlets of Bla, were attacked by a French force advancing from Langpre[illegible] and Etampes. They succeeded in maintaining their positions, and during the action the extensive mills and granaries on the Essonne were set on fire and burned to the ground, with all of their contents that had not been previously transported to Paris.

In the action at Ablon many villas and private residences were set on fire, and the Ancient Protestant Church, one of the few exempted by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was seriously damaged. When your special left Chartres, a column of troops was moving out to renew the attack upon the Prussians at Juvisy.

Skirmish Near Amiens.

The city of Calais and the whole Pas de Calais were this morning declared to be in a state of siege and put under martial law. Communication by rail and telegraph between Paris and Calais were yesterday cut between Amiens and Paris. A detachment of Prussian cavalry attacked the station at Longueau, three miles from Amiens, captured a train coming in from Boissels, and burned the buildings at the station. Communication between Amiens and Rouen still, however, remains open.

The Canal Locks Blown Up.

The *Herald* correspondent at Ostend confirms the statement that the French engineers had blown up the locks of the canal of the Marne, and let out the water, so that the Prussian siege guns which were transporting for the siege of Paris have been stuck in the mud, and cannot be brought up for some time.

Attack on the Prussian Right Wing.

The rumor from Paris to-day was to the effect that a large force has been sent out from the city to attack the Prussian right wing to the northeast of Paris, at Compiègne. The city remained tranquil.

WHEREABOUTS OF CANROBERT.—The New York *Herald* publishes the following London dispatch, which, if true, will account for Marshal Canrobert and the movements of his command:

London, Sept. 17.—We have a rumor from Mons, by way of Ostend, that the [illegible] under Marshal Canrobert on Wednesday [illegible] and defeated the Prussians near St. Quentin, and that an action was going on Thursday near Cambrai. It is believed that Canrobert had formed a junction with troops from Lille, Valenciennes and Arras, and that he is threatening the right wing of the Prussians before Paris at Compiègne.

The London and [illegible] Railway Company's dividend for the half year will be at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum.

A canal boat, called the Rushing [illegible], [illegible] the latest [illegible] in the [illegible] on the [illegible] Canal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Plan of the Prussian Advance on Paris.

Spanish Guerillas to Assist in Defending France.

Egress from Paris Prohibited.

The French Troops Behind the Fortifications.

The Siege of Metz a Mere Blockade.

Prussian Requisition on Fontainebleau for 150,000 Francs.

Reported Destruction of the Strasburg Theatre by Shells.

Tone of the "Red" Journals.

Their Opposition to Peace on Any Terms.

Rome Occupied by the Italian Troops.

War Between Russia and Turkey Imminent.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Sept. 23.—*La France*, claiming that its authority is unerring, gives the following as the Prussian plan of advance Parisward: It was regulated so as to bring several corps before Paris on the 14th of September, then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting communication with Tours from Versailles, as the Prussian general headquarters were to barrass Paris until surrendered.

Metz, Strasburg and Toul would hold out and present at least a fortnight's task, meanwhile the Prussians will detach two corps to Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg, and send flying columns throughout the country for forage. 75,000 cavalry for this service are expected from Germany.

A portion of the programme has already been realized.

The writer reaffirms that Steinmetz was disgraced because of the heavy loss inflicted by Bazaine.

The *Journal* of this city states that M. Magne, formerly Minister of Finance, writes privately that shortly before the change of government he paid, on receipts, for a million Chassepots, and three hundred thousand other guns which were never delivered.

Tours, Sept. 23.—Effective measures have been taken for the protection of Orleans and Tours. No news from Paris. The Prussians withdrawing their forces from other points to concentrate around Paris. Their cavalry is incessantly in motion, patroling the country for miles around the capital. The object is to prevent communication with any point.

Paris will scarcely hold out and proceed with the elections.

A corps of Spanish guerillas is forming at Toulouse to assist in the defense of France.

Gambetta has sent a new Prefect to take charge of Haut-Rhin. The recently appointed Prefect of Bas-Rhin, M. Valentine, succeeded in entering Strasburg.

Sougez, Sept. 23.—The Prussians entered Fontainebleau to-day and made a requisition for 150,000 francs.

The Prussians are marching on Nemours and a detachment is moving on Orleans.

Rambouillet, Sept. 23.—The enemy has disappeared from Dourdan.

London, Sept. 23—6 P. M.—A telegram from Berlin has been received, which has to be read with caution, as it contains intelligence of startling nature, in which some allowance should be made. The following is the telegram: "Russia is in motion. Her intention is to seize the Black sea and probably the Dardanelles. War between the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey is imminent."

London, Sept. 23.—Lunette No. 52, at Strasburg, became the object of a terrible fire in the recent assault.

The Prussians lost many men, including their commander, Quitzon.

London, Sept. 23.—The *Times* says neither the Democratic nor the Republican party is sacrificing the German vote through sympathy for the French Republic.

London, Sept. 23.—Nothwithstanding the blockade, forty-four ships have entered Swinemund since September 2.

Count de Pallikao is with the Emperor. Princess Mathilde and Count Benedetti are at Brussels.

During the session of the British Scientific Association, Major Saunders presented a paper on the physical geography of American emigration and the increase of the production of cotton. The paper is highly appreciated, especially its recommendation to establish branches of the supply association in the Southern States. The newspapers strongly oppose this scheme.

Reports from Paris via Berlin state that all discipline is vanishing from the troops in Paris. The soldiers are mutinous, and in some cases have shot their officers.

The Manchester *Examiner* says that Gen. Ulrich is inclined to surrender Strasburg, but the wounded soldiers and the citizens of the city strongly oppose the surrender.

The Germans have placed mortars in the lunettes 52 and 53, which they have captured. From these lunettes the mortars can easily shell the city.

London, Sept. 23.—Telegrams have been posted in the News from that the Strasburg Theatre, with two hundred refugees, mostly women, was burned by shells. These telegrams have not been confirmed.

The inhabitants of Sevres sent a deputation to demand protection from the approaching Prussians. The deputation was partly from the reds, and partly from the imperial functionaries.

A panic occurred at Beauvais on the approach of the Prussians.

London, Sept. 23.—The announcement of Morton's appointment is unfavorably received here, as the present conjecture requires a man thoroughly acquainted with European affairs and diplomatic training. The United States can exercise important influence in favor of republican France in the present crisis. A man like General Dix is required to meet the occasion.

The continuance of negotiations between Bismarck and Favre inspire confidence of a successful termination of their efforts. Were their views irreconcilable it is argued there would have been a rupture between them before this.

Madrid, Sept. 23.—Intense excitement prevails along the Mediterranean sea regarding the vomito, which is spreading in all directions. A thousand cases are reported in Barcelona alone. There have been four hundred deaths in that city. Seventy thousand people have fled from the city to avoid the pestilence. The disease was brought from Cuba in the steamship Mariapia.

Florence, Sept. 23.—Rome is completely occupied by the Italian troops.

The Pope is allowed to retain a guard of his own troops, but is restricted regarding their birth; they must be Italians. The rest of his army has been dismissed.

It is thought the plebicitum will occur on Sunday next.

There were 9800 prisoners captured by the Italians upon occupying Rome, of which 4500 were foreigners.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 23.—Special to the *Tribune*:

Paris, Tuesday evening, Sept. 20.—Egress from Paris is positively prohibited. The Prussians refuse to give passports to or from [illegible]. The French [illegible] are near Malmaison, between St. Germain and Paris, and no French troops in sight.

All the French troops have retired behind the Paris fortifications. The defenders of the country around Paris have been [illegible], and only the Prussians now occupy the surrounding country.

The Prussians have thrown pontoon bridges across the Seine below St. Germain, where the army of the Crown Prince is stationed.

The siege of Metz has become a mere blockade.

New York, Sept. 23.—The *Telegram* has the following from Paris:

"The *Rappel* abuses England for refusing to participate in the negotiations transferring Rome to Italy."

New York, Sept. 23.—Special to the *Tribune*:

Paris, Sept. 22.—The attacks on the Government continue more bitter than ever now that we are shut up.

Trochu's forces that were sent to the front having failed to check the enemy falls back upon the original idea of defending Paris by itself.

New York, Sept. 23.—Special to the *Tribune*:

Paris, Sept. 22.—Some of the "Red" organs, the *Reveil*, for instance, insists that there shall be no peace on any terms, that the war must go on at all hazards until the victory is won. These same people insist on a clean sweep being made in the public offices, so that the whole administrative body employed under the Empire, rank and file, as well as heads of departments, shall give place to new men.

How is a government possible under such condition? It is of vast important that the government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach the Ministers bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and embarrass the government with disturbances. If anything goes wrong, these are the people to be feared.

The Government officials are doing their very best, but the Red men are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction. They threaten seriously to hamper the Government, and it may be that, before long, Paris will regard the incoming of the Prussians as the lesser evil than their supremacy.

We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. The Government fixes the prices of meat, which is cheaper, I dare say, than in New York. It is not yet more than twenty cents per pound. There is no scarcity of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited.

For wine, the Prussians outside may envy us.

The city seems unusually healthy. Even smallpox has disappeared—we hear nothing of it. The people forget to be ill in the midst of war.

We are waiting, in no little excitement, the return of Favre from the Prussian headquarters, but those who are well informed, have slight hopes of his success.

Another correspondent writes, under date of Sept. 20: The fight of yesterday at Chatillon was anything but satisfactory. It appears that originally, General Trochu, having reviewed his forces, determined to defend Paris without the help of an army outside. He had made up his mind to give up all strong places beyond the line of the forts, when suddenly came Ducrat from Sedan in the guise of a peasant. Here was a general fit to be trusted with the command outside of Paris. Ducrat should have an army of 50,000 men to defend certain heights.

They came to trial yesterday, and the most important incident of the day was the flight of the Zouaves without firing a shot! They ran into Paris amidst execrations and hooting. They have been arrested in great numbers, and it is proposed to shoot them, or at least to make a good example of them in the Champ de Mars. The young Mobiles did better. They stand their ground, but the result of all is that the army of Ducrat has returned behind the forts, and General Trochu falls back upon his original idea of defending Paris by itself.

Provo City, Utah, Sept. 23.—Forty U. S. troops made a raid on this town, demolishing several houses and arresting several city officials. They bayoneted and beat several citizens.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Sept. 23.—Capt. Nitee, with 60 soldiers attacked the Insurgents in Escondito hills, killing five, including Carlos Roelff. There has been several skirmishes near Santa Spirito and Sancti Cruz, without important results.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Attorney General Ackerman has returned.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The Government has ordered the cases of forgery now pending against Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, in the Pension Office, suspended until after the election, he having been renominated for Congress. The cases have been ordered transferred from the Pension Bureau to the Bureau of Justice.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Sept. 23.—A drunken blind man set his bed on fire with his pipe, burning himself and wife to death.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—The Oregon Senate refuses to pass the House resolution inviting Gen. Sherman and staff to the capitol on the ground that the civil service is under no obligation to the military.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—This afternoon, while some boys were playing base ball in a lot between Twelfth and Morgan streets, a lad named John E. Grady, aged 13 years, was struck in the pit of the stomach by a ball and almost instantly killed. He neither spoke, and scarcely breathed after he was hit.

New York, Sept. 23.—Five hundred Chinese will be at work in a few days grading a new railroad in New Jersey.

Boston, Sept. 23.—The Russian Minister, now visiting the Eastern States, says the Russian Prince Imperial contemplates visiting the United States next spring.

New York, Sept. 23.—Thirty clergymen from abroad to attend the Evangelical Alliance, which has been postponed on account of the war, were entertained to-day by the Young Men's Christian Association.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed dull. Uplands 9¼; Orleans 9½. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

London, Sept. 23—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¼. Bonds 90¼.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—Cotton afloat: 322,000 bales, of which 25,000 is American. Beef declining.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23—Evening.—Gold declined in sympathy with weakness of Exchange; closed heavy at 113⅝.

Governments closed heavy. 62s, 112½; 64s, 111½; 65s, 111½; new, 110⅛; 67s, 110⅛; 68s, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛.

Southern securities generally unchanged. Tennessees, 62½; new, 60¾. Virginias, 65; new, 64. Louisianas 71; new, 60. Levees, 78; 8s, 86¾. Alabama 8s, 100; 5s, 69. Georgias, 82; 7s, 70. North Carolinas, 50¾; new, 28. South Carolinas, 80; new, 68.

New York, Sept. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed heavy; sales to-day 2000 bales; middling uplands 18c. Flour—State and Western in fair demand; superfine $4 90@$5 15; Southern unchanged. Wheat firm, with fair export and milling demand; winter red and amber Western $1 34@$1 35¼. Corn unchanged. Beef steady. Pork dull and lower, $25. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull, 89¼@90c. Groceries dull and steady. Turpentine steady. Rosin weak. Tallow 9@9¼.

Memphis, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 16¼c. Receipts 166 bales; exports 340. Week's receipts 1102; exports 2280; stock 1630.

Charleston, Sept. 23.—Cotton easier; middlings 16c. Sales to-day 300 bales; sales of the week 2650; receipts 909; stock on hand 5838.

City Point, Sept. 23.—Cotton receipts for the week 53 bales.

Mobile, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 16c. Sales to-day [illegible] bales; sales of the week 2175; receipts to-day 943; of the week 3237; stock on hand 11,681.

Wilmington, Sept. 23.—Cotton receipts of the week 1335; exports coastwise 495; sales of the week 527; stock on hand 1191 bales.

Norfolk, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull and lower; low middlings 16¼@16½; receipts 478; exports coastwise 150; stock 1387; receipts of the week 2330; exports coastwise 1456; sales of the week 76 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 23.—Cotton easier, with large offerings and good demand; middling 16⅜@16½c. Sales to-day 100 bales; net receipts 2095; exports 2270; stock 9198; receipts of the week 12,094; exports coastwise 8156; sales of the week 3500.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull but not lower; middlings 18¼; sales 320 bales; receipts 377; stock 1575; receipts of the week 1084; exports coastwise 70; sales of the week 675.

Galveston, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull and lower; good ordinary 14c; receipts 263; exports coastwise 756; stock 5009; receipts of the week 1249; exports coastwise 590; sales of the week 460 bales.

Boston, Sept. 23.—Cotton very dull and depressed—accurate quotations cannot be given—middlings 18¾c. Sales 250 bales; net receipts coastwise 179; exports to Great Britain 250; stock 3000; receipts of the week 1981; sales of the week 1300 bales.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—Bagging active and firm at 29¼@30c. Bale Rope scarce and firm, 9@10c for hand machine made. Cotton in good demand; middlings 17¼c. Flour, in good demand; extra family $5 25. Grain quiet. Corn declined to 85c. Wheat, $1 10@1 25. Oats, 45c. Rye 90c. Provisions in fair demand, prices steady. Mess Pork $26. Bacon—shoulders 14½; clear rib 17c; clear sides 18c. Lard 18c for prime. Sugar-cured Hams 24@25c. Raw Whisky steady, 87@88c. Tobacco active and firm; sales to-day 142 hhds at $5@6 50 for frosted trash to good sound lugs; $6 75@21 50 for low leaf to mahogany wrappers.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat opened dull and closed active; No. 2 red winter $1 10. [illegible] steady with moderate demand. [illegible] Oats [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Provisions quiet. Pork $[illegible]. Bacon—shoulders [illegible]; clear rib 16½c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard 15½c.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring $1 05¼@1 05½. Corn steady and firm at 64@64½c. Rye 70c. Barley $1 03. Highwines 84¼@85c for wood, and 85@86c for iron bound. Pork $[illegible] 50. Lard 15@15¼c. Dry salted Shoulders 13¼c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull; [illegible] declined [illegible]; middling 17¼c. Flour dull and drooping; family $5 75@6. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red winter $1 15. Corn is in good demand at full prices; No. 2 mixed 67@71c. Oats 36@44c. Pork $25. Lard 15½@15¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides 17¼c. Bacon dull and unchanged; sales to-day [illegible].

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 23.—The Wannita, for Cincinnati, and the Continental, for St. Louis, passed up at ten o'clock last night. The Southwestern, from St. Louis, passed down at two o'clock this morning, and the Iberia, a new boat, from the Ohio river, passed down at one o'clock this afternoon. The local packet City of Cairo departed for St. Louis at seven o'clock, and the Robt. E. Lee, for New Orleans, at eight o'clock this evening. The river is rising. The weather is clear and warm.

Memphis, Sept. 23.—Arrived—Eckert and Lidingburg from Island No. 40. Departed—Julia, for Vicksburg, and Olive Branch, for St. Louis. River stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 80.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—The river is falling slowly, with 17 inches in the chute and 4 feet scant on Portland bar. Weather clear and pleasant. Business on the wharf is active. Several boats are loading for New Orleans.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 23—8 P. M.—Barometer 29.55. Wind N. N. O.

Arrived—Steamship St. Mary, at 8 P. M., Lewis, master, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Liverpool, Sept. 23—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales; uplands 9⅛d., Orleans 9½d. Receipts of the week 53,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were American; sales for the week 58,000 bales; for export 4000, for speculation 3000; stock on hand 487,000 bales, of which 161,000 are American.

London, Sept. 23.—Noon.—Consols 92¼. 5-20s of 1862 90¼.

New York, Sept. 23, Noon.—Cotton market dull; sales 700 bales; good ordinary 16c, low middling 17¼c, middling uplands 18¾c, Mobile 18¾c, Orleans 18⅞c. Future delivery quiet, middling uplands for September 17⅛, October 16¾. November and December 16¾.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 23—Noon.—Barometer 29.60. Wind north northeast, strong.

Arrived: Steamship Liberty, at 10-40 last night, Reed, master, from Baltimore, to Witherspoon, Moss & Co.

Ship Austria, Delta, master, 23 days from Boston, with general cargo, to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co.

Ship Frank N. Thayer, Keyser, master, 23 days from New York, with railroad iron to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co.

Bark Oswingo, Roberts, master, 64 days from Liverpool, with general cargo, to Lovell & Bailey.

Sailed—Steamship St. Marys.

London, Sept. 23.—The official journal at Berlin contains two notes from Bismarck addressed to the Ambassadors of the neutral powers at the North German Confederation.

The first note, dated Sept. 13, urges better and more material guarantees against a new attack from France, especially upon the South German States; hence the necessity for the possession by Prussia of those fortresses, which are a perpetual menace.

In the second note, Bismarck disavows any intention on the part of Prussia of intervention for the reorganization of the government of France, but states that the cession of Strasburg and Metz will alone give material guarantees.

While France obtains these places any cessation of hostilities will be a mere truce, leaving France to choose her own time for the renewal of hostilities. Germany only asks the passive strength to resist such attacks.

Tours, Sept. 23.—Paris mails are spasmodic.

Great numbers of French prisoners, who escaped while en route to Germany, have reached Lyons, and many more have reached Toul.

Balloons successfully watch the movements of the Prussians from Paris.

Another balloon from Metz fell into proper hands. It brought 137 letters. The garrison and citizens are eating horse-breadstuffs are plentiful.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted all day Thursday.

Bismarck insists on a convention of the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty.

Favre conceded indemnity for the cost of the war, a surrender of part of the French fleet, and the dismantling of Strasburg, Metz, and possibly other fortifications.

London, Sept. 23.—The Prussians are preparing to move on Orleans.

Florence, Sept. 23.—The Italian General Cadorna sent troops to protect the Pope.

Madrid, Sept. 23.—Vomito is spreading rapidly in the sea coast towns.

New York, Sept. 23—Noon.—Stocks very quiet. Gold 113⅝. Money 5@6. Sterling, long, 9¼; short, 10¼. 5-20s of '62, 113¼.

New York, Sept. 23—Noon.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn dull and heavy. Pork quiet at $25 25. Lard steady. Turpentine steady—39½c. Rosin weak—$1 80 a $[illegible]. Freights quiet.

The *Express*, of last evening, publishes these special dispatches:

New York, Sept. 23.—It is rumored that England has recognized the Provisional Government of France.

The Prussians have occupied Melun.

A dreadful famine is reported to prevail in Alsace and Lorraine. The German Commissioners of these provinces, it is further stated, announce, in view of probable annexation to Prussia, that all import duties are abolished.

The Russian armories are working constantly. Troops are concentrating in Bessarabia.

The French General Post-office has been removed to Pau.

The French Government will be removed to Toulouse if Tours is menaced.

Uhlans are reported between Orleans and Blois.

New York, Sept. 23.—Some particulars of the interview between Bismarck and Favre have been received. According to one account, Favre assured Bismarck that the Provisional Government of France would give Prussia such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by any efforts, after peace, to disturb the arrangement, even should the Constituent Assembly reject the treaty. Favre also declared that the commanders at Metz and Strasburg would obey any orders from the Provisional Government.

Another account reports that Bismarck demanded, as a preliminary basis of negotiation, the capitulation of Paris. The account also states that King William is opposed to any terms which do not include the unqualified cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia.

Noon advices from Liverpool report cotton dull and nominal, with sales of 10,000 bales.

New York, Sept. 23.—Cotton is dull. September are quoted at 17⅛.

Sterling has declined. Brown's rules at 9¼.

Gold has declined to 13¾, with heavy "bear" sales.

New York, Sept. 23.—Gold sold at 112⅝. Sellers ask 12 30-100, but the market is flat, and more is offered at that price without buyers. Cash price 12 30-100@13⅜.

The *Times*, of last evening, publishes the following special telegrams:

New York, Sept. 23.—The purported terms of the treaty agreed on between Bismarck and Favre are extensively published in this morning's paper here, but are generally regarded as mere inventions—nothing being definite but the assembling of a constituent assembly in France at an early date.

A special reports a war imminent between Russia and Turkey.

The Red Republican agitations are giving the French authorities great trouble.

The Alsatians resident in New York subscribed $[illegible] last night to buy Gen. Ulrich a sword of honor for his defense of Strasburg.

This morning's *Tribune* announces Senator Morton as the new Minister to England.

Radicalism in Missouri Read.

The split between the Radicals and the Liberal Republicans about the disfranchisement of "rebels" has been complete, the Liberal Republicans nominating B. Gratz Brown for Governor, because he was "in the past a warm foremost and in advance in the advocacy of just and progressive ideas, to-day he is the leader of his party in the State, unfurling its banner on which is inscribed 'Equal Rights to all Men.' The party has decreed that its pledges oft-repeated shall be redeemed—that the clauses of our Constitution disfranchising persons engaged in the rebellion shall be annulled."

The St. Louis *Democrat*, a Liberal Republican paper of great weight, says the Radical party of Missouri is dead. "The days of its usefulness, as a party of proscription and disfranchisement, were really over when U. S. Grant was elected. Since that time, it has only been a question whether the party should kill its principles, or its principles should kill the party. We deem it fortunate that the principles soared away to a purer and better sphere, before they had been altogether destroyed, by that fresh air mind to the head. So painful were its latter days, that even its best friends longed for the agony to be over; longed for a day when a pure gentleman and brilliant statesman could utter a noble thought in a canvass of his friends without having hurled at him the epithets of 'rebel,' 'drunkard,' and 'infidel,' when a scoundrel should cease to be idolized by loyal men because he raved and blasphemed at rebels." Now, the question is, whether the Republican party can survive this capitulation of its most serviceable limb? Will not this sloughing off of the Radical arm be fatal to the Republican trunk? The death of one of these political Chinese twins must put an end, sooner or later, to the other, and then it will be the melancholy pleasure of the Democracy to write a truthful an obituary of the Republican party as the latter has of the Radical. These signs of the gradual dissolution of Radicalism, with all its attendant gnfol [illegible] that the days of the Republican party are numbered, are full of [illegible].

The late election in Maine may be set down as another gain and a great one for the Democratic party. In 1868, Grant's majority in that State was 28,000; in 1869 this majority for Radicalism was reduced to 12,000, and this year (1870) it has been reduced to a gain of 1900 for the Democracy of the [illegible], and of [illegible] since 1869. This outlook to be encouraging to the friends of Constitutional government.

The Prospect in France.

[From the New York Sun.]

The demands of Prussia, though no where formally expressed as yet, are pretty clearly understood. They are the surrender of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, so that France shall hereafter not touch the river Rhine, the payment in addition of a liberal money indemnity for the expenses of the war, and the occupation of the fortress of Metz by a Prussian force for some stipulated length of time, even if—a point at yet variously stated—that fortress should not be included in the territory to be handed over to the conquerors.

The nature of these demands excludes all idea of peace at present. No French Government would agree to them—a republican Government least of all, much as all the pretenders to the throne would like to see the Republicans make an odious peace. The French people appear willing to pay any reasonable sum of money to stipulate for the reduction of their army and navy to a certain fixed limit, and to surrender their great northern fortresses temporarily as a guarantee for the faithful performance of their agreement. But they are not willing to yield any part of their territory; and it is to bring them to such a state of willingness that the German armies are now gathering around Paris and will soon commence the siege of that great capital.

How long this siege may last it is, of course, impossible to say. As yet the strength of the Parisian fortifications has not been tested. They were built thirty years ago, before the invention of rifled artillery and smooth-bores of fifteen and twenty inches diameter. Unless they have been strengthened by heavy earthworks — of which we have not heard — their walls of masonry cannot for any considerable period be proof against the attacks of these great guns. Besides, it is well known to engineers that these fortifications are not every where of equal strength. Their weak point is on the southeast, in the Direction of St. Denis, and it is from that direction that the Prussians seem about to make their first onset. Still it is not probable that the defenses of Paris can be reduced in less than forty or sixty days, and in this time military operations on the Prussian side must be substantially suspended elsewhere. The French, however, will all the while be active in organizing new armies, in threatening the Prussian lines of communication, and in harrassing the enemy in every possible manner. In this way the siege of Paris, if it can be sufficiently protracted, will greatly exhaust the Germans, and contribute immensely to prepare the French for undertaking offensive operations afterwards against them.

The whole campaign henceforth must depend partly upon the length of time which Paris can hold out, but still more upon the real spirit of the French people. If they are sternly determined upon fighting to the bitter end for their national integrity, no matter what the sacrifices or how great the cost, they can win. It all lies in their own spirit and resolution. If they are heroes ready to cover France with ruin rather than diminish her boundaries and sacrifice the last relic of her prestige, the contest will be terrible, but the victory will be theirs at last. Seventy-five years ago they were capable of such a struggle; but are they capable of it now?

ALSACE AND LORRAINE—PRUSSIA PREPARED BEFOREHAND TO ABSORB THE CONQUERED TERRITORY.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

London, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Paris telegraphs: "Alsace and Lorraine are treated as integral parts of Prussia. The official seals and public acts relating to their administration were all ready when Prussia commenced governing those provinces, having been prepared before-hand at Berlin."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1870.

We have still to report the absence of any change in the Money market. On the street A1 notes secured by first class collaterals are quoted at 1@1½ ₩ cent. ₩ month, and A1 business paper without collaterals at 1½@1¾. Mortgage paper rules at about 10@12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum for A1, and 12@15 for second.

Gold opened at 113⅛@113⅜, (against 113¼, at New York), and closed at 113⅛@112⅞, (against 113⅜). The sales included $5000 at 113¼@113, $5000 at 112⅞, $25,000 and $15,000 at 113, $5000 at 113⅛@113¼, $[illegible] and $[illegible] at 113⅜, $15,000 at 113⅛@113⅝, and $10,000 at 113¼. Nothing reported in Silver.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was quite active, the sales reaching about £28,000, of which £[illegible] bill of lading at 12½; £12,000 at 12⅛, 12½ and 13; £2000 at 12⅞@12½; £12,000 at 12½, and £1000, £3000 and £2000 at 12¼, and £4000 bank at 12½. Sterling may now be quoted at 12¼@12½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 13¼— (nominal) for bank.

We have no material change to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks drew on New York at ¼ ₩ cent. premium, and the sales included $10,000 commercial sight on New York at ¼ ₩ cent. premium; $10,000 at ¼, $10,000, $10,000, $30,000 and $20,000 private bankers' at 9-16, and $30,000 bank at 5-16.

The sales of Stocks included 73 shares New Orleans City Railroad at (62 and 33) at $1 09; 26 Sugar Shed at $25 25; 50 do at $25 50; 40 Mississippi Valley Levee Company at $6; 200 Mississippi Valley Navigation Company at — and 40 do at $3.

In Bonds $12,000 Louisiana State 6's of 1866 sold at 65.

The only sale of City Certificates reported is a small amount of city 7-30's at 75¼. Dealers bought, these at 74@74½, and the Fiscal Agency at 84@85½ (according to date) and sold the former at 75@75¾, and the latter at 85@86¼.

$3600 Metropolitan Police Warrants changed hands at 85c; $850 and $750 do at 95, and $1000 and $2000 new State at 73. Dealers bought the former at 74 and the latter at 94@94¾, and sold the former at 75 and the latter at 95@95.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury notes are 19@20 ₩ cent discount buying, and 19¼@18 selling.

We quote:

Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech's' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Importers' Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter-house Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Valley Navigation Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Valley Levee Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Lottery Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loan and Pledge Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne St. R R	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Sixes (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Sixes of 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Penitentiary Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Levee Sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Levee Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Five Per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Ten Per Cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Plank Agency Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 7 3-10 Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad second Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATER.—A lot of 5000 Mexican dollars, not included in our report above, sold at 3 ₩ cent. premium in gold.

The only transaction at the Board of Brokers this evening is $3000 gold at 112⅞. The following were the offerings and bids during the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter-house	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne St. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Nation Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Police Warrants (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 7.30 cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Ten per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbaria Gas Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Lottery Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Silver Halves	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 4100 bales at irregular and still easier prices. We now quote low ordinary at 10@10¼c, ordinary at 11¾@12½, good ordinary at 14¼@15¼, low middling at 16@16½, middling at 16¾@17¼c, strict middling at —@17¾, and good middling at —@18c.

The demand was less active, as well as not so general as yesterday, and with very little competition among buyers, factors were compelled, in order to effect sales, to make further concessions. Prices, nevertheless, showed increased irregularity, and spinners' styles of middling were held with more firmness than other descriptions. The medium and poorer grades, on the contrary, sold in exceptional lots at a decline of more than the quotable figure.

The sales for the past three days sum up [illegible] bales, against [illegible] for the week of [illegible] and the receipts proper [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year, embracing [illegible] from other delivery ports, and [illegible] bales against 5740 receipts last year. Week's exports [illegible] against 25,357 last year, embracing 2184 to Liverpool and 2595 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared today	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

To-day's export embraced 2184 bales to Liverpool and 2595 to New York. Receipts proper 1987 bales, against 3786 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening 8416 bales, against 3840 last week and 18,054 last year, and since August 31st 14,648 bales, against 25,207 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We note considerable activity in Sugar in a job way at previous prices. 5 hhds Louisiana yellow clarified Sugar sold in the shed at 13@13¼c, and 15 hhds Porto Rico, in store, at 12¼c ₩ ₶. Common Louisiana plantation Molasses is quoted at 25@35c ₩ gallon; reboiled 45@50c, choice 70c ₩ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Nick Longworth, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The quarantine of our neighboring gulf ports and the lack of steam freight room for Cuba, have placed the market at a stand still. Superfine is quoted $4 75@5, double extra $5 50, treble do. $5 90@6 50 ₩ bbl. 5 bbls superfine sold to-day at $4 80, and 2600 bbls treble extra on private terms.

BRAN—Is quiet but firm. 100 ordinary sacks sold to-day at $1 ₩ 100 lbs.

CORN—Is dull, but the market is rather firmer. 2000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 250 white, in burlaps at 81c, 500 white mixed, 50 do. and 200 mixed at 80c, 150 and 150 yellow mixed at 82¼c, 50 white mixed at 85, 349 choice white at 87c, 200 yellow at 83c ₩ bushel.

OATS—We note a brisk demand and firmer market. 3500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 350 St. Louis and 450 Ohio river at 51c, 1500 and 2000 St. Louis at 53c, 150 choice do. at 55c, 100 do. at 53c, and 250 choice old at 56c ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is in light supply and firm at $28 ₩ ton for prime. 50 bales choice Western sold at $30 ₩ ton.

PORK—200 bbls Mess sold yesterday on private terms. Mess is quoted to-day at $26 50@27 ₩ bbl. It is retailing at $27 50 @28 50 ₩ bbl. The market is dull.

BACON—Is also dull. Shoulders are quoted at 14¾@15c, clear rib sides 17¾@18c, clear sides 18¾c, sugar-cured Hams 22@25c ₩ ₶, as in quality.

LARD — Tierces are dull and are quoted at 16¼@16½c ₩ ₶. Kegs are quoted at 19¼@20c ₩ ₶, as in quality.

STAR CANDLES—Are in light supply, but not much in demand, owing to the Texas quarantine. Sales of 11 oz. are being made at 13¼c; 12 oz. 14¼c; 14 oz. 16¼c; full weight 18¼@19c ₩ ₶.

BREAKFAST BACON—The market is bare. It would command 21¼@21¾c ₩ ₶.

POULTRY—Young Chickens are selling on the landing at $5@6, old $8@8 50 ₩ dozen.

EGGS—Command 28@30c ₩ dozen.

CHEESE—The market is bare of all kinds. Choice factory would fetch 16@17c ₩ ₶ readily.

BUTTER—Is in fair supply and moderate demand at 25@28c ₩ ₶ for choice Western. Goshen commands 40@42c. Inferior is plenty and dull and prices are nominal.

LARD OIL—Is firmer and commands $1 25 ₩ gallon.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and is quoted at $4 @4 25 ₩ ₶.

BEANS—There are no new Beans in market.

DRIED APPLES—Are in light supply and good demand at 9@10c ₩ ₶. A lot of choice bought 11c.

ESCULENTS—Is well supplied and is very dull owing to the Texas quarantine. St. Louis Potatoes are quoted at $2 75@3; Ohio river $3 75@3 85. Apples $2 50@3 50. Onions $2 50 ₩ bbl. Cabbages $15 @20 per crate. Sour Krout $12@14 ₩ bbl. Beets $2@2 50. Carrots $2@3. Horse Radish $10@12 ₩ bbl.

RICE—The demand is good and the receipts are sold readily. No. 2 (white) commanding 2¾@3c, No. 2 (broken) 5¼@6c, in superior 6¾@7½c, ordinary to good ordinary 8¼@8¾c, prime to good prime 9 @9¾c, Choice 10c ₩ ₶.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24, 1870.

Arrived during the past week—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, extra first quality ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs ₩ ₶	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, Wool, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce
HON. EDWIN L. JEWELL
as a CANDIDATE for CONGRESS from the First Congressional District, by the long term.

In compliance with the solicitation of friends, I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of CRIMINAL SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans. Election 7th Nov. 1870.
JAMES E. DUNHAM.

To Democratic Voters.

CITIZENS OF FOREIGN BIRTH, who obtained naturalization papers during the months of July, August, September and October, in the year 1868, are informed that they will not be allowed to register on the naturalization papers obtained in those months. In view of this fact, they are respectfully requested to apply at once for new papers, and thus qualify themselves for registering and voting at the November election. And voters generally are informed that the law requires a NEW REGISTRATION for 1870; none will be allowed to vote on the registration papers obtained in 1868. In view of this fact, let every Democrat be prompt and register. Below will be found a list of the

Offices of Registration:

FIRST WARD—405 Magazine street, between Terpsichore and Melpomene.
SECOND WARD—301 Magazine, between Calliope and Gaiennie streets.
THIRD WARD—129 Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras streets.
FOURTH WARD—Corner Tréme and Conti streets, up stairs.
FIFTH WARD—141 Dauphine, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.
SIXTH WARD—Corner of Villeré street and Bayou Road.
SEVENTH WARD—14 Frenchmen, corner of Victory street.
EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Port and Craps streets.
NINTH WARD—84 Louisa, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.
TENTH WARD—176 St. Mary, near Magazine street.
ELEVENTH WARD—[illegible] Magazine street, near Washington street.
TWELFTH WARD—Magazine street, between Napoleon Avenue and Berlin.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Magazine, between Cadiz and Valence streets.
FOURTEENTH WARD—Magazine street, near the corner of Chestnut, in Greenville.
ST. L. DUPEIRE,
Sec'y Democratic Parish Committee.

Headquarters Democratic Parish Committee.
No. 201 CANAL STREET,
Above Blackmar's Temple of Music.

ALL foreigners favorable to the Democratic Party, who have not yet been naturalized and who are willing to become citizens of the United States, are invited to call at these Headquarters, where they will be furnished with the means of being naturalized free of charge.
P. O. PEYROUX,
Chairman Naturalization Committee.

Democratic State Central Committee.
New Orleans, September 24, 1870.

THERE will be a meeting held of this committee THIS SATURDAY EVENING, September 24th, at 7 o'clock, at Riddle's Building, 201 Canal street, on business of importance.
By order of the President.
THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

THE ORLEANS INFIRMARY,
149 .... Canal Street 149
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
DRS. CHOPPIN, BRICKELL, BEARD AND BRUNS.

IS open for the admission of YELLOW FEVER and other patients, at all hours, day and night. Accommodations first class, good nursing.
J. DICKSON BRUNS, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness, sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Peabody Normal Seminary.

GRADUATES of High Schools, Colleges, or Institutes, Alumni of the late Normal School, and ladies over 18 years of age, of a liberal English education, who desire a course of professional training in this seminary, for the exercise of their function, are requested to present, without delay, their credentials, showing their full names, place of education and present residence, age, and their application, addressed to the Secretary of the New Orleans *Bee*, or *Picayune*, or *Times*, [illegible] (prepaid) in the Post Office, directed to Office Box 67.
ROBT. M. LUSHER,
On behalf of Board of Trustees.

For the Benefit of the French and German Wounded Soldiers!

A GRAND DRESS BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT will be given at Lesassier's Pavilion, Lake End, Pontchartrain Railroad, On Saturday Evening, October 1st, 1870, for the benefit of the French and German wounded soldiers.
(Proceeds to be equally divided between the French and German Consuls in this city.)
TICKETS .... $2 00.

MANAGERS:
[illegible]

INVITATION COMMITTEE:
Theo. Taquino, J. A. Rieder, Levi, Wm. Ladd, J. Tujaque.

Tickets can be had at all the music and book stores and the above managers.
Arrangements have been made with the Company to have the cars running all night.
All those wishing ladies' invitations are requested to apply to the gentlemen composing the Invitation Committee.

Lusitanian Portuguese Benevolent Association.

Celebration of the Twenty-Second Anniversary.

THE Officers and Members of this Association are respectfully requested to meet at their Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tréme streets, on SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the Association. The Society, after being reunited, will form in line of march under the direction of the Grand Marshal, [illegible], M. P. de Magalhaes, G. Parcovich, P. Moreau, F. P. Flores, P. Picado and after promenading the principal streets of the city, will return to the Hall, where a Lunch will be prepared in honor of the day.
By order of the President.
CHAS. SIROVICH, Secretary.

Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association.

THE regular meeting of this association will be held on the first WEDNESDAY (5th) of October, at the office of Messrs. Dymond & Edwards, No. 49 Camp street, at 12 o'clock, M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be submitted to the association.
By order of the President.
JOHN DYMOND, Secretary.

Office Barbarie Gaslighting Co. of La.,
New Orleans, September 17, 1870.
THE Bank of New Orleans and the New Orleans Insurance Association are now illuminated by the Gas Apparatus of this Company, and the public is respectfully invited to call and examine the light every evening until 10 o'clock.
C. OZANNE, President.

Cooperage—Cooperage.

TO PLANTERS and MERCHANTS—I am prepared to contract for 5000 to 10,000 more Sugar Hogsheads. I have a large stock of material and plenty of hands to supply the same. Also, good shaved up second hand Sugar Hogsheads, for sale by
J. I. BERKERY, Cooperage,
38 Front street, Sugar Landing, N. O.

Wanted,

TO go to Columbus, Ga., Margista and Vicksburg, [illegible] wages paid. Apply to HULL & BRIGGS, 23 Carondelet street.

Country Merchants and Planters.
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
NO. 22 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
(Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.)

ARE prepared to offer to Merchants and Planters great inducements in HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a stock that will [illegible] give perfect satisfaction.
[illegible]
Also McClellan SADDLES [illegible] each.
All our Goods are as low as can be purchased for Cash. The stock is new and well selected. [illegible]
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
22 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette.

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO. of this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1870.
S. HERRMANN,
[illegible] LEVY,
JOS. ISRAEL.

Removal.

THE firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO. [illegible] removed from [illegible] street to 20 Old Levee.

Notice.

WE have this day entered into Copartnership, [illegible] Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, under the name and firm of HERRMANN, VIGNES & ISRAEL for the transaction of a General Commission Business; also as Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Wines and Liquors.
S. HERRMANN,
[illegible] VIGNES,
JOS. ISRAEL.
New Orleans, September 1, 1870.

Armstrong's
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS,
(Late New Levee Street.)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.
Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Tanks, Chimneys and Vessels of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. A. D'HAMECOURT. P. DEBOULIER.
J. A. D'HAMECOURT & CO.
THE undersigned have, this day, formed a copartnership, and will continue the business heretofore conducted under the firm of J. A. D'HAMECOURT & CO. at their new store, No. [illegible] Canal street, where the public and their [illegible] enlarged their store and [illegible] Having [illegible] are enabled to offer EXTRA LOW PRICES to their friends [illegible].
J. A. D'HAMECOURT,
P. DEBOULIER.
New Orleans, Sept. [illegible], 1870.

Educational Card.

PASS CHRISTIAN ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.
PROF. ALEX. DIMITRY begs to acquaint parents and guardians that he will on MONDAY, the 3d of October next, open an institution [illegible] in the building of [illegible] scientific and literary education.
[illegible]
Particulars [illegible] Prospectus, for which [illegible] ROBT. M. LUSHER, ESQ.,
21 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

BOYD, WILMOT & CO., [illegible] Poydras street, are prepared to furnish the best [illegible] ANTHRACITE and PITTSBURG NUT COAL to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Steamboats at lowest market prices.
Also, can now deliver, from Baton Rouge to any point on the coast, best Pittsburg Coal by the boat load.

SPENCER FIELD, JR. WALTER O. BALL.

Field & Ball,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pittsburg, Anthracite, English CANNEL COAL
Also, ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD, Steamships, Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 281 Magazine street, near Perry.

P. & R. De Vergès,
—DEALERS IN—
ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL,
No. 170 Gravier, and 20 Dauphine Streets.
Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses, supplied at the lowest market prices.

SONIAT RICE MILLS,
PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.

THESE MILLS, having been considerably improved, are now ready to receive Rice and hull the same.
The MILLS are under the superintendence of an experienced foreman engaged for that purpose at Charleston.
The STORES are immense, and the contents of one hundred and twenty barrels per day can be hulled.
No delay, therefore, will be experienced by planters in their work.
Each lot is taken up according to the date on which it was received.
TERMS—Nos. 1 and 2, — ₩ cent per pound; No. 3, — cent.
For further particulars, apply to
SONIAT BROS.,
Kenner Station, on the Jackson Railroad, or to DUPRÉ, REINE & CO.,
No. 24 Peters street.

For Rent.

FROM the 1st of October, houses Nos. 27½ and 29 Barracks street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, each suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 14 Esplanade street.

For Rent.

FROM the first of October, the HOUSE situated on the south-east corner of Kerlerec and Derbigny streets, one square from the line of the Rampart and Esplanade Railroad. Apply to F. DUFOUR, No. 72 Bienville street.

To Rent.

THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at the north-west corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets, with six Entresols, bath room, etc., the whole in perfect order. Apply to G. Dufour, No. 72 Bienville street.

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
(BAYOU BRIDGE.)
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars.

OWING to the great want experienced in the city for a fashionable Family Garden, the undersigned has, through the influence of numerous friends, consented to [illegible] a Public Resort for families and young men, with the [illegible] the place which [illegible] to make it the most popular and respectable in the suburbs. A band of accomplished musicians, [illegible] Europe, will discourse the music of Music every afternoon.
For Pic-Nics, or any Associations who wish the use of the place for a day or a few days, the most liberal arrangements will be made.
GEO. MERZ, Proprietor.

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE,
Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work-Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets, Fancy Baskets, etc.
[illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans.

The Imperishable Perfume!

As a rule, the perfume now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of them. How different is the result following the use of
Murray's & Lanman's Florida Water!
Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

Office Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,
30 CAMP STREET.

New Orleans July 5th, 1870.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish their Fourth Annual Statement.

Amount of premiums from July 1st, 1869, to June 30th, 1870, viz:		
Fire Premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine Premiums	[illegible]	
River Premiums	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Unterminated premiums, July 1st, 1869		[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Reserved for Premiums unterminated July 1st, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$[illegible]
LOSSES PAID DURING THE SAME PERIOD, VIZ:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Rebate	[illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	[illegible]	
Reinsurance and Expenses, less Discount, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]
ASSETS:		
Stock Notes	$[illegible]	
Loaned on Mortgage	[illegible]	
Loaned on Pledge	[illegible]	
Bills Receivable	[illegible]	
Bank and other Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]	
Office Furniture, &c	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]	
Cash	[illegible]	
Total Assets		$[illegible]

The above is a true transcript from the Books of the Company.
E. RIGNEY, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Vice President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Fifth day of July, 1870.
EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty Dollars per Share to be credited to the unpaid stock account.
E. RIGNEY, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Vice President, Acting Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
E. Rigney, T. Prudhomme, H. H. Stanley, C. M. Soria, Geo. W. Manson, E. I. Mann, William Von Phul, Alexander Marks, John Patton, S. M. Boyd, T. M. [illegible], H. Newman, James Byrnes, Thomas Simms, H. J. West, A. D. Grieff, H. P. Janvier, John Kern, C. E. Slayback.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Stencil brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.
Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.

FOR SALE, ALSO,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.
Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, Hides, Wax and Kentucky Bagging, Rope, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
[illegible] MAGAZINE, New-Orleans, La.

GREGORY & DAVIS,
No. 1 1-2 Carondelet Street,
(Second door from Canal,)
GENERAL SEWING MACHINE AGENTS
And Dealers in
Machine Attachments, Needles, Cotton and Silk Threads.
Every Variety of Staple and Fancy Knit Goods. Have just received from New York a fine assortment of
COLORED SILKS, THREADS, BRAIDS AND BINDINGS,
Which they offer at reduced rates. The Ladies would do well to give them a call.
Will be prepared to repair all descriptions of SEWING MACHINES with dispatch.

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. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.
It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

JOSEPH GRAFF,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
No. 27 Royal Street,
Between Chartres and Old Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

City Taxes.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Assessments,
City Hall, Room No. 12,
August 16, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE with Section Seven, City Ordinance No. seventy one, Administration series, notice is hereby given that the assessment of real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1870 is now complete, and will be open for inspection and correction at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 12, City Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), during thirty days, from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of either excessive or inadequate assessments will be considered.
H. BONZANO,
Administrator of Assessments.

M. ELIE,
16 .... ROYAL STREET 16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

G. L. FEVRE,
148 .... ROYAL STREET 148
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Receives by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf Skins, Morocco, Kid and Sheep Skins, English Goatskins, Toe Satin, Terry Gaiter, Galloons, Boot Webs, Shoe Trimmings.
Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

J. Boutemps,
DYER AND SCOURER,
[illegible] Burgundy Street [illegible]
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE
Medical Adviser,
BY DR. REBIN THOMPSON,
OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
Author of "Thompson on Fevers," etc.
A FULL and Plain Treatise on the Laws of Health and Disease, and the theory and practice of Medicine, especially adapted to the Family use. As a household medical work it has no rival. It is endorsed by the most eminent physicians in the country, North, South, East and West. Its merits and reliability are fully attested by every testimonial.
This work is needed in every household. It is the [illegible] for every [illegible] family. No book offers greater inducements to agents. Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials, to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 and 276 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. GEO. E. NORTON
SHERMAN .... Capt. M. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. H. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS ... Capt. H. S. QUICK
[illegible] .... Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
MISSISSIPPI,
W. P. HENRY, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, Sailing from New-York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.
The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow, leaving SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.
The Steamship
SHERMAN,
H. S. QUICK, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Wednesday, September 28, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
Bills of Lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. Through tickets for first-class and steerage passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every Wednesday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.

For New York.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
GAGER, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 8 P. 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,
6 Carondelet street.

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, without change. The 7 A. M. train makes close connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4:25 P. M. train makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—70 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run through to Humboldt, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.
Express Trains leave at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M.
Ticket Offices, Galveston—Iron Building. 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.
T. A. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, G. T. A., M. C. R. R.
J. B. MORRY, G. T. A., N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
Freight for the road or landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the Algiers depot.
On Sundays a steamer train will leave the New Depot at [illegible] o'clock, A. M.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, on the Canal, and for [illegible] will be transported at [illegible].
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
Freight received after 5 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE.
On and after May 1st, 1870, the trains will leave either end of the road every hour. First train from the Lake at 5 o'clock A. M., and from the city at 6 o'clock A. M. Last train from the Lake at 9 o'clock P. M.; from the city at 10 o'clock P. M.; [illegible] going only to Old Depot.
A steam train will leave the New Depot on SUNDAYS, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning at 4 o'clock A. M. and the Lake at [illegible].
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor on leaving the depot.
Fare to Gentilly, [illegible].
GEORGE PANDELY,
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