The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1871.

THE SECRET OF MR. SLIDELL'S SUCCESS.

The majority of American politicians of the last generation achieved success in public life by their personal magnetism and nearness to the masses, and by their persuasive eloquence, publicly or privately employed. Mr. Clay and Mr. Douglas are notable illustrations of this. Both were men of inexhaustible powers of speech, and both had the faculty of fascinating their hearers and imparting to them the enthusiasm of their own natures. Most of the admirers and followers of those distinguished men had been attracted to them simply by their speeches, at the Bar and in political assemblies. Mr. Slidell was indebted for his success as a public man to qualities of a different description. He was a man of few words, undemonstrative and unemotional. He was not an attractive nor a voluble speaker, and was almost unknown to the people except by name. He was cold and reserved in his manners even to his personal friends. As still water runs deep, his outward appearance deceived many persons, who to this day do not understand his character. We have heard him spoken of as a political trickster and a man of deep cunning. But those who knew him best, tell us that his promotions were due to no such means as trickery or intrigue. Mr. Slidell was a man of indomitable energy, and whatever he undertook to do, he threw himself into the work heart and soul. He was also eminently a man of business and his extensive knowledge of men and things added to his native sagacity enabled him to adopt the means best calculated to the end he had in view. When he entered into public life he adopted politics as a profession, and abandoned the practice of the law. He studied politics and made it his business to practice them. We are told by his personal friends that he was the best informed man in Louisiana on that subject. He knew all the prominent men of the different parishes of the State, as well as those of other States, and through them kept himself thoroughly informed of the strength of parties. As a party leader he was unsurpassed, and as a judge of men few were his equals. He chose as his coadjutors those who were competent to aid him and had none of that weakness which some of his contemporaries have exhibited and which led them to surround themselves with mere flatterers and toadies. Mr. Slidell valued talent at its true worth, and therefore never manifested any jealousy of it. He is credited with another valuable and indispensable quality in a public man. He never broke a promise. If he recommended any one to office, it was almost equal to an appointment. But Mr. Slidell was very far from being a dictator, as many believe. We are told that he always manifested a respectful deference to those who held different opinions from his.

If the war had not taken place there was no reason why he might not have aspired to the Presidency of the Union. He was one of the very strongest men in the Democratic party, and had performed services to it of the highest value. The lesson of his life teaches what resoluteness of will, tenacity of purpose, good judgment and strict fidelity to men and principles are almost certain to accomplish in the affairs of life.

An Answer Wanted from the Republican.

The Republican does not furnish us with any reply to our inquiries of Sunday last, ascertaining the law upon which the Grand Jury of Jefferson parish acted in investigating the murder of Messrs. Lawes and Schondberg, in Ascension parish, and proceeding to the court in Jefferson the parties accused of the murder—Fisher and the two Olivers. We are very anxious to see the law, and now repeat our inquiry to the Republican. And while upon this subject we ask our cotemporary also to refer us to the law authorizing the Governor of Louisiana to issue an order to a Sheriff, commanding him to release prisoners held by him for trial under a criminal warrant. The Governor sets forth in the order addressed by him to Sheriff Kline of Ascension parish, directing him to release the two Olivers, that he does so because he has learned that the Attorney General intends to move the court to enter upon its records a nolle prosequi at its next regular session [illegible] months hence. But how does the Governor know that the court will grant the motion? It is discretionary with the court. And what right has the Attorney General to decide that the Olivers have been in jeopardy and cannot again be tried? This is also a question for the court and not for the Governor or the Attorney General. We hold that in the [illegible] and all the proceedings in Jefferson parish were illegal and the action of the court a nullity. Ray's Revised Statutes 1870 contains these articles which are now the law regulating change of venue:

Section 1028. No change of venue in a criminal case shall be awarded until the party accused shall be arraigned and shall have pleaded "not guilty."

Section 1031. No change of venue in a criminal case shall be awarded until the party accused shall have been arraigned and shall have pleaded "not guilty." But the accused may, before arraignment and plea of "not guilty" entered, make application to the Judge in Chambers for a change of venue; Provided, That such application shall be considered as a full answer to the indictment in the same manner as if said accused had pleaded "not guilty."

SUGAR PLANTERS.—The attention of sugar planters is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Mr. Nelson Fouché, of 159 Spain street, New Orleans, who offers his services in the putting up of [illegible] trains between now and grinding season.

A LARGE FIG.—Mr. John Lambias has submitted to us for inspection a specimen of figs grown in his garden in the [illegible] District of New Orleans. It is the largest fig we have ever seen, being about the size of a large lemon.

W. R. Bayley, Esq., has just been appointed Chief Engineer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad. He was formerly connected with the Opelousas road and has been Division Engineer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas.

THE WARMOTH-CASEY QUARREL.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette [illegible]: Washington, July 25.—Colonel Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and brother-in-law of General Grant leaves Washington to-night for New York, and thence to Louisiana to attend the State Republican Convention and assist in its organization.

He says Governor Warmoth has no general political organization, but wants to secure himself permanently in the State organization; that he, Warmoth, is not entirely secure in the support and co-operation of Senator West, and looks to an arrangement by which he will secure the [illegible] State Senators that he seeks the reputation and election for Governor; [illegible] does not care particularly whether [illegible] be accomplished by out-and-out [illegible] to Radical [illegible] or a return towards Conservative interests [illegible] of course, working for General Grant's advancement, and will seek exclusion of the Convention in favor of the Grant renomination.

MR. HENDRICKS FORMALLY NOMINATED.—Indianapolis, July 25.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana in this city to-day unanimously declared that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks the choice of the Democracy of Indiana as their candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

The London Athenaeum has this paragraph: Everybody, we suppose, has by this time read "The Battle of Dorking," so it is not out of place to tell those who have not [illegible] that the general commanding the army corps to which the [illegible] is supposed to be attached, who had served more than fifty years, and had been made a peer for services performed when quite an old man, is Lord [illegible], while the artillery general [illegible] killed by a round shot is Sir Harry [illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Jules Favre Resumes His Practice at the Bar.

Cholera in the South of France.

Negro Riots at Porto Rico.

HOME NEWS.

Washington Items.

Statements of Mr. Van Trump.

Further Details of the Late Explosion at New York.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The official journal announce as a result of the rigid inquiry into the explosion of the government powder works at Vincennes, that it is fully proved that the cause of that shocking event was purely accidental.

Several deputies to the Assembly have received urgent communications from large numbers of their constituents expressive of desire they cast their votes for the prolongation of the term of office of Thiers. French legations at Dresden, Darmstadt, Hamburg and Weimar have been suppressed.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Jules Favre appeared to-day in his barrister's robes at the palace of justice. He has resumed the active practice at the bar.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The cholera appeared in South France. Measures have been adopted to prevent its spread, if possible.

London, Aug. 1.—Duke of Buccleuch is ill and will not be able to procede at the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

Prince Arthur's pension of £15,000 per annum having passed both Houses, received the royal assent.

There has been but one cholera case at Hull. Steps have been taken to localise the disease.

Marshal Bazaine is in London.

Mortimer won the Brighton stakes; Stockburse second, and Gertrude third.

London, Aug. 30.—There is a growing uneasiness in the public mind over the fact that the cholera ravages in Russia is terrible. The scourge has not yet passed the frontier. A close watch has been instituted to prevent its progress. Apprehensions exist whether or not it has advanced into Germany as heretofore.

It may not now come by way of the sea, and the Government has prescribed regulations to be enforced upon all ships from the Baltic ports.

Halifax, Aug. 1.—The yacht race for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup takes place to-day. There are six entries.

Porto Rico, July 27.—A riot occurred in the capital on the 25th, during the performance of some music in the Public Square. Negroes threw stones at the soldiers, who then drew their sabres and charged on the negroes, killing two; two others were badly wounded. One negro, it is expected, will be shot next week. The Captain General proclaimed martial law, and the troops patrolled the streets and searched houses for arms.

These demonstrations are the result of the late election. Everything is again tranquil, but martial law is still continued.

Rumors are current of a disturbance in Mayaguez.

Sidney, New South Wales, July 1.—The new steamship Adelaide, the first of the mail ships, left with a full freight, including wool for California.

A rich tin mine has been discovered.

Three of the crew of the ship Storm Bird were killed by the natives of New Hebrides.

There have been several earthquakes within a month.

Heavy shipments of coal has been made for California.

Fresh pearl shell beds have been discovered in Australia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Felix K. Bunet has been appointed Indian Commissioner, vice Parker resigned.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members excepting Postmaster General Creswell, who was represented by one of the Assistant Postmaster's General.

Consultations took a wide range, and many important subjects were considered, besides which the large amount of routine business which had accumulated heavily since last session was disposed of.

The Pleasanton-Boutwell imbroglio was a topic of consideration, but the discussions were not characterized by any difference on the point of adjusting the difficulties by supporting the Secretary of the Treasury. It may therefore be considered certain that Commissioner Pleasanton will be removed, and it is more than probable that Deputy Commissioner Douglass will succeed him.

The question of appointing an arbitrator under the Washington treaty was a feature of to-day's consultation, and, without positive official endorsement, it can be stated in all probability Charles Francis Adams will be designated to that office by the Secretary of State.

The debt statement show a reduction of $8,300,000.

Coin balance in the Treasury, $85,000,000. Currency, $8,000,000.

During the month of July the amount of national bank currency was $1,780,000, and under the law for the same amount three per cent. must be retired.

Mr. Von Schloeser, the new German Minister, was presented to the President to-day, when the customary speeches were made. In accepting the credentials the President said: In addition to the ties arising from the extensive commercial intercourse, and from the mutual interest, which in common bind the United States to Germany, there is a further bond between them from the circumstance that many of our best citizens are natives of your country.

Mr. Westenberg from the King of the Netherlands, was also presented to the President.

The President appointed several Postmasters at unimportant stations to-day.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Miss Phoebe Carey, sister of Alice, is dead.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Patriot publishes an authorized report of the evidence taken by the Sub Ku-Klux Committee, furnished by Hon. P. Van Trump. The statement published in the Star is pronounced untrue in many essential particulars, and facts perverted in others, with the view of producing a false and partisan impression.

The testimony shows that there are four counties, viz: Laurens, Chester, York and Spartanburg where acts of violence have been committed on both sides.

The whites and blacks are nearly equally divided in population, and the carpet-bag rule by which the negro is forcibly put over the white man, has produced a bad, and even a dangerous state of feeling.

The poor whites are mostly aggrieved by an oppression which is intended to make them the inferior of recent slaves, steeped in ignorance and vice. Everything has been done to aggravate the laboring whites, and to outrage the social condition of their families.

It is in proof that the negroes disguised as Ku-Klux committed many outrages.

The testimony given by negroes was of the lowest kind and utterly unworthy of belief.

Many were attracted by the per diem of $2.

The statement concludes: "There is no political feeling of any kind in the unfortunate disturbances which have occurred in these few counties of South Carolina; they result from mal-administration, corruption, robbery, carpet-bagism, and especially among the poor laboring white men from a wicked purpose on the part of the authorities and the Legislature to assert black supremacy and degrade them with negro rule. That is serious difficulty. It is a question of race, which South Carolina is now administered and sustained by Federal power, threaten the gravest consequences.

The white mechanic and laborer when he finds the worst crime protected and pardoned, the law an engine of persecution, and political power abused, in order to oppress him with negro domination, and to outrage his wife and children, will resist, be the sacrifice what it may. He may be uneducated and plain, but he is still an American and proud of his race."

Washington, Aug. 1.—Further extracts from Van Trump's statement, on the eve of the last election, Governor Scott organized fourteen negro regiments and armed them with 7400 Winchester rifles and 100,000 rounds of fixed ammunition. These regiments were distributed in different parts of the State, and especially where their presence would be most likely to excite bad blood.

This proceeding was rendered more offensive by the fact that the whites, who had become enraged, were refused the same privilege to protect themselves. A company which had been in existence long before this time was disarmed and disbanded by the Governor. In the Radical statement it is broadly alleged that ten negroes were taken from the jail in Chester and murdered by an armed band, but the facts connected with this transaction are all intentionally suppressed for effect.

They were as follows: A company of some 25 armed negroes appeared in that neighborhood and openly announced their intention to shoot the first white man they should met. Soon after a poor drayman named Stevens, with one arm, who was universally regarded as a worthy and amiable man was driving along the road with a barrel of whisky in his cart. He was stopped by this band of ruffians and the whisky demanded. He told them it was not his property but gave them a flask of his own and started.

After going a short distance the negroes fired at his cart and struck it in several places. A man, who had joined Stevens on the road, fled for his life, and he himself, seeing the armed negroes in pursuit, abandoned the cart and sought refuge in a neighboring cabin. He was followed by the wretches, and, against the efforts of the negro woman whose humble shelter he had sought, and his own, he was taken out.

After drawing lots five of the gang took him into the woods and riddled his body with balls. The perpetrators of the outrage were arrested and put in Chester jail, but before being secured they killed the Deputy Sheriff, Smith, who served the process. Suddenly a negro came from Columbia, with what purported to be a writ of habeas corpus from the Radical Judge, Thomas, at Columbia, but attested in no proper form.

The sheriff called into council the leading lawyers, in order to determine what course he should pursue in regard to this informal and irregular requisition, which bore no evidence of genuineness, and came in on an envelope of Adam's Express Company. In the mean time the news spread, and a vigilance committee aroused into indignation, knowing how Governor Scott had pardoned the worst criminals by hundreds, and believing it to be a trick to carry off the murderers, determined to administer stern justice themselves by making an example to check this outlawry.

They took the prisoners out of jail by force and executed them summarily. One of the number was released by the declaration of a white man that he was believed to be innocent of the atrocious crime of which the others were guilty. While this act of vengeance is deprecated, the extraordinary provocation and the alarm created by the armed blacks, as their violence, must be considered in connection with it. The other statement might be expressed with equal effect, but this illustration is sufficient for the present.

One of the principal witnesses named Owen, in the cross examination, admitted himself to be a thief.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The President has recognized Theodore Wagner Consul from the Netherlands at Galveston.

Samuel Wakefield has been appointed Postmaster at New Iberia.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Olympics of this city beats the Eckfords of Brooklyn, to-day, by a score of 12 to 9.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer will probably continue in Iowa on Wednesday, and local storms are as for to-day from Missouri northwards. Similar storm of large dimensions are probably now extending from Virginia and Ohio northeastward. No important general change in the weather is indicated.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The barometer has varied but little at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations since Monday afternoon. It remains low from Lake Huron to Minnesota, and westward rainy or threatening weather has prevailed to-day on the coast of Texas, as well as from Missouri to Wisconsin. The barometer has risen from Pennsylvania northward and eastward. The temperature has risen slightly in the interior, but elsewhere has not materially changed, except at a few isolated points. Cloudy and threatening weather is reported this afternoon from Key West, and from North Carolina to New Jersey, as also in northern Ohio. Rain has been reported since Monday from Virginia to Massachusetts, and local rains from Michigan to Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Aug. 1.—United States Commissioners Belknap and Lowe, has been busily engaged all day making arrangements for a thorough investigation into the cause which led to the explosion of the Westfield. They are determined to make a full and searching enquiry, and elicit such facts as will disclose where negligence or culpability existed. For this purpose numerous witnesses have been summoned to testify in the case, and the probability is the investigation will commence before the Commissioners.

New York, Aug. 1.—Only two victims of the late explosion remain at the Centre Street Hospital—Patrick Buckley and a girl of seven years; the latter was identified this morning as a child of Jewish parents, named Leiderhoff, 151 Thompson street. The parents are among the wounded at the Bellevue Hospital. Her sisters, Anna and Lenore, were killed. Only slight hopes of recovery of Patrick Buckley.

Boston, Aug. 1.—During a storm at Haverhill four barns were struck by lightning, and one burned with several valuable horses.

The mail steamer Delta, from Bermuda, reports a fire at Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, nearly the whole town was burned and 30,000 people left without shelter. Sugar ready for shipping was destroyed.

The town was rebuilt entirely of wood after a destruction by an earthquake in 1843. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Memphis, Aug. 1.—John J. Worsham, formerly proprietor of the Worsham House, and 33d degree Mason, died last night of typhoid fever.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 1.—The eleventh session of the American Dental Association commenced here this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Dr. W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn., presiding. Forty-five members were present, and considerable accessions are expected by to-night's train.

The Association have agreed to a morning and evening session.

Without transacting any important business the association adjourned until half-past three o'clock.

In the morning session Dr. Judd read a paper on dental physiology, which was discussed at length by Drs. Atkinson, Taft, and others. It went over to the morning session.

The various standing committees were then appointed. At 6 o'clock the Association adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Association will be in session several days.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 1.—The corporation of Vermont University voted to admit women.

Long Branch, Aug. 1.—Vesuvius won the first race; Midday won the second. Time 1:43½. Salana won the second.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—A wife from Nevada, finding her husband and a woman together in a hotel at Stockton, shot the woman three times fatally. Wife and husband arrested.

Western Union Telegraph Superintendent Grant is very sick.

Amador mines quiet. America sailed for China with the largest freight ever taken by an outgoing steamer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 1. — Consols. 93⅜@93½. Bonds 93¼. Turpentine 42s.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Rentes 55f. 47c.

Liverpool, Aug. 1 — Evening.—Cotton closed quiet. There were sales of 8000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation.

Manchester market heavy. Turpentine declining, 38s 6d@40s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 1.—The day in Wall street was without any notable event. Gold was very dull and steady. Foreign exchange was firm. Government bonds were steady and stocks strong on small transaction. Some of the leading bears in the stock market who covered their shorts last week are assisting the bull cliques in getting up the prices with a view of putting out short time on higher figures. Prime discounts range from 5 to 7. Exchange closed on a basis of 10. [illegible] 1881, 11⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; 64s, 113⅜; 65s, 11[illegible]; new 112½; 7s, 113; 8s, 113⅛; 10-40s, 113¼.

New York, Aug. 1. — Cotton steady; sales of 2186 bales; uplands at 19¾c. Flour, Southern is dull and lower; common to fair extra, $5 65@6 50; good to choice $6 55@8. Freights firmer.

New York, Aug. 1.—Money 3@3. Sterling 10. Gold 12¼@12⅜. Governments steady—5-20s, of 1862, 114½. Tennessee bonds strong and active—Tennessee, 73; new 73; Virginia 64; new 72; Louisiana 65; new 61; Levees 69; 8s, 84; Alabamas 99½; 5s, 67; Georgia 81; new 96; North Carolina 42; new 26; South Carolina 72; new 55.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Aug. 1.—The vote of censure was defeated in the House of Lords.

The Government was defeated in the House on an amendment to the election bill.

The Aldermen met at Guildhall and granted six months' leave of absence to Recorder Gurney, to act as a Commissioner under the Washington treaty.

There is a growing uneasiness over the progress of the cholera. It has not passed the confines of Russia by the regular route, and all possible precautions have been taken. Regulations, to prevent its progress by sea, have been adopted, though some cases have appeared at Hull, where the route of emigration from North Germany is to America.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Counterfeit $20 bills of the United States National Bank of Washington are circulating.

R. B. McGee, [illegible] counterfeiting, [illegible] on a charge of [illegible] Memphis jail walls and escaped.

New York, Aug. 1.—The number of dead thus far by the ferry explosion is 79, wounded 132, of whom probably twenty-three will die.

The Sun says the Spanish under Policia were completely defeated by Quesada, a few days after landing, with a loss of 250 killed and 300 wounded.

The Turners of this city, 2000 strong, sent a request last night to the committee of the Italian Union, stating their wish to join the Italian National procession on the 26th inst. The request will be carefully considered next Monday night.

Dragging for bodies at the scene of the explosion was resumed at daylight, but up to noon with no result.

New York, Aug. 1.—BASE BALL.—The Savannah Club, of Savannah, Ga., and the Excelsiors, of Brooklyn, played on the Capitoline Grounds to-day, the Southerners winning by a score of 19 to 10.

New York, August 1.—Arrived out—Abyssinia. The steamer Manhattan reports: On 31st, near Absecom Light House, bearing northwest, three quarters west, in eleven fathoms, passed the wreck of a schooner with bow out of water and spars alongside—a very dangerous wreck, lying in the track of vessels going down and up.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The President has arrived. A full Cabinet is on the spot.

M. Schadlaer, Minister from the German Empire, has presented his credentials.

Versailles, Aug. 1.—The Assembly voted only on imports, to which there was no opposition.

The tax on raw materials, including cotton, has been postponed for future consideration.

Rome, Aug. 1.—The elections in the Roman States were apathetic, two-thirds of the voters abstaining from voting. The Moderate candidates generally have been successful.

Constantinople, Aug. 1.—The publication of a Turkish newspaper has been stopped by the Government in consequence of an attack upon the Pope in its columns.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8⅜d.; Orleans 9⅛d.; estimated sales 8000 bales. Corn 30s. 9d. Pork 49s. Beef 85s. Lard 48s.

London, Aug. 1—Noon.—Consols 93⅜@93¼. Bonds 93.

Frankfort, Aug. 1.—Bonds 96¼@96⅜.

New York, Aug. 1—Noon.—Stocks dull but strong. Gold steady at 112¼@112⅜. Governments dull and steady. State Bonds dull and steady—Tennessees very strong. Money easy at 3. Exchange, long, 10; short, 10¼.

The Prospective Annexation of England to Germany—The London Times on [illegible] Letter.

The Times comments as follows on the letter to the Algemeine Zeitung, which we have already laid before our readers:

The cleverness of the satire is that it is a cento of fragmentary facts; nevertheless so pieced together as not to betray their patchwork character. As such, it will amuse the most ardent English lover and admirer of his country quite as much as it can the German outsider, incapable of discerning how far it is true, how far it is false. But the German artist, though he can take us as we sit or as we stand, does not seem able to take us as we move and as we change. This is the very thing he wishes to do, and cannot. We are singularly mixed in our composition and our tendencies, and admit of being described as the very opposite of what the German makes us. There is a great deal of instinctive loyalty here to a sovereign who to nine out of ten must be a mere name, and to institutions that press heavily on whole classes. The mass, certainly the most laborious and industrious part of them, show little jealousy or envy of rank and power. They are proud to have a duke, a marquis, an earl, or a baronet for their master, their landlord, or the proprietor of the mine, the colliery or the docks. Upon the whole, the great fault of the English people is that they are not sufficiently desirous to better themselves, to save money and to rise in the world. They who do make money show generally too little power of spending it, even in a comfortable manner, while for luxury we must certainly go across the Channel. As to the degradation and debasement of the working classes, which the German lays at the door of our political men, he admits the antiquity of the crime; but be it new or old, we must bear in mind that all nations have their Saturnalia, some of a religious, some purely social, ours of a political character. But if there be truth in wine there may also be in beer; and our elections are not so frequent as to have much share in forming the habits of the people. The German credits the constituency, base as it is, with sufficient independence and power to have not only much positive voice in the choice of legislators and the making of laws, but an almost unlimited negative voice, in such that nothing can be done which it has pronounced against. As for the men it sends to Parliament, we are told that they are upstarts, men of money, few ideas, narrow prejudices, selfish views; but there is no country in the world where the said upstarts have sacrificed so much money, time and interest for the good of the people generally or those belonging to them. Philanthropy may almost be called the prevailing foible of the British people. Our satirical friend notices our numerous religious developments shared alike by dependent members of Parliament, statesmen and working classes, in order to sneer at them; but this only remains to the facts, and they may not be the impostures and hypocrisies he imagines.

In Parliament, the student of British history may miss the intrepidity of a Pitt, the pride and scorn of a Castlereagh, and the irony of a Canning, but it is some compensation for their absence that really there is no occasion for them, and that they would be misplaced. We are not at war with all Europe; we have not before us the work that Castlereagh did or attempted; and Canning's irony is a double-edged weapon not to be handed on all occasions. It is true that we have made great changes lately; and in a period of change proposals have been made, abandoned, replaced by other proposals; and, as it has invariably turned out, the ancestral [illegible] has been that most in the interest of the many, be they artisans or peasants. But this is the way in which we effect our revolutions and it will certainly compare with the events which bear that terrible name in other countries. Power is passing gradually and easily to a wider basis, and thus far that basis has not disappointed expectations by subsiding under the new burdens. Two reform acts have left the country very much what it was. But all these changes bring us to the last and most critical question—the patriotism of the people. The German writer cannot blink the fact that we show what no other nation can show, or ever did show—more than half a million volunteers under various descriptions of land and sea forces; for every British soldier or sailor is a volunteer. The line, he thinks, in an emergency will be ill-commanded and mismanaged, the militia thrown away, and the volunteers found without training and discipline, and incapable of concert; while the ships will only sail about, run one another down, and mislead the army. How it may fare at headquarters we will not now venture to predict. So far, however, as the soldiers is concerned, if our German critic can say nothing against him except that cotton-spinners are apt to be spoilt for fighting, and that men taken suddenly from desks and counters have to learn military duties, we need not take his censure too much to heart. About our agricultural recruits he says nothing at all.

England lets the people do what they please. They ask and have, if not at once yet by and by. We let our colonies hang to us as loose as they like, ready to drop off, indeed. We surrender our streets to processions, and our parks to mobs. There is nowhere the strong will, the rod of iron necessary to Empire. Germany may smile at the silken threads with which we hold fifty colonies and dependencies spread round the globe; but Germany, with no colony at all, would gladly accept the taunt with the same occupation for it. As we are the only nation which has colonies on any considerable scale and keeps them, it may be fairly urged that we understand our business better than those who have not. The proof of our colonial empire is that it exists, and shows no immediate signs of dissolution. We did once try the German recipe, and it failed. Then for our population, whatever London may be, it presents sufficient attraction to have become the home of some forty thousand Germans of all classes, who have not lost their native patriotism even while they still appreciate their adopted country. Our social organization has the merit of receiving into itself many foreign elements, and if the result is not an empire in either the French or the German sense, we presume it is not the less acceptable to many thousands of voluntary visitors and refugees, all of them, it must be supposed, most impartial judges. Ours is confessedly a loose formation. It has been so for we know not how many centuries, and it has the qualities which spring from this very source that it has been an object of envy and imitation to every nation of Europe in turn, not excluding Germany. It cannot be altered in a day. It does undergo a certain fermentation and development, we readily grant; but it shows no signs of that utter corruption which, according to this writer, is to qualify it for admission to German unity.

(Special Dispatch to the Republican.)

WHAT WE ARE TO EXPECT.—Washington, D. C., July 27.—It was telegraphed in these dispatches early this week that leading Radicals declared that if North Carolina called a State Convention, on Thursday next, the Administration would recognize no State government which might be provided under it. The full report of Attorney General Akerman's speech, made in North Carolina, gives this statement official endorsement. In the course of that speech he said:

"I will also remind you that the Supreme Court has pronounced that when a call is made on the President to protect a State against domestic violence growing out of such collision, it is his duty, under the law which Congress has made, to determine which party is the lawful government and which party is insurgent; and it is my opinion that the present national Executive, finding two such so-called governments in the field, would uphold that one of them which Congress had recognized, unless he found that it had been lawfully superseded by the other."

Sidney Smith once gave a lady twenty receipts against melancholy—one was a bright fire; another to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another to keep a box of sugar-plums on the chimney-piece, and a kettle simmering on the hob.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Tourné, Clerk of the Charity Hospital, has favored us with returns, from the institution, for July. The number of admissions was 522, discharges 481, deaths 39, deserted 23. Remaining in the institution, 498; in the Marine Hospital, 56.

Mr. Levi Stern or D. Stern had been sued in the Seventh District Court, by the Teutonia National Bank, for $1587, which, it is averred, was erroneously entered to his credit, as a customer of the bank; which was drawn by him and which he refused to return.

The United States Quartermaster being about to erect a shed upon and enclose the landing, situated between Gaiennie and Calliope streets, the City Attorney has taken proceedings in the Eighth District Court to enjoin him from doing anything that may injure the commerce of the city, by putting up either a fence or a building, or obstructing the wharf, batture or levee.

Policeman Smith is in no danger from the pistol shot wound inflicted by ex-detective Welch, on Monday night. Mr. Welch was arrested on Gravier street late that night.

A dairy man whose place is near the Base Ball Park, in the Sixth District, reports that on Sunday night last he extinguished a fire that had been set on the ladies' stand in the park, and found one of the rooms saturated with coal oil.

Wm. Bofin, colored, died on Sunday night from the effect of a wound inflicted on Sunday, near the Barracks, by a weight which was thrown at another person, but, missing that person, hit the deceased.

Lucien Prevalex has been arrested as the person who threw the missile.

Rosa Hall, of No. 204 Bienville street, who took laudanum, on Saturday last, to kill herself, has been discharged from the Charity Hospital, where she was cured of the effects of the drug.

The horse drawing a carriage, in which Mr. Brede, and Mr. Rady and their families, consisting of two ladies and two children, were riding on Jackson street, last evening, was frightened and running the vehicle against a Prytania street car, the whole party was thrown on the pavement, but all escaped serious injury, except Mr. Brede, who is reported to have been severely hurt.

Two bags of cigarettes and eight boxes of cigars, supposed to have been smuggled, were found by the police yesterday, under the head of the wharf at Erato street.

City Council.—At the meeting yesterday a full Board was present, Mayor Flanders presiding.

Mr. Remick introduced a resolution, which lies over, to remove the sugar landing and locate it at or near Thalia street.

Mr. Remick introduced another resolution, which also lies over, to inquire into the expense of shelling the batture, from Canal street to St. Joseph street.

A memorial remonstrating against the removal of the landing of the New York and Philadelphia steamships, was referred.

A resolution prohibiting the Surveyor from giving any lines or dimensions for the erection of additional sheds by the Sugar Shed Company, until the pending controversy with that company shall be decided, also lies over.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Remick, to instruct the City Attorney to take steps to restrain the U. S. Quartermaster from pulling up sheds, etc., on the landing, between Gaiennie and Calliope streets. Mr. Remick said the Quartermaster claimed the wharf by right of capture by the United States. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis to appropriate $500 to the artillery militia for firing a salute on the 4th July.

Mr. Walton moved to amend so that the resolution should read that $500 be made a present to the military.

Mr. Bonzano did not think they could entertain propositions to make presents of the public money.

The Chair said such propositions could be entertained, but it was for the Council to say whether they should be passed or not.

Mr. Bonzano moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was carried without a division.

An ordinance, submitted some time ago, authorizing Recorders to fine or imprison, or fine and imprison "vagrants" and "dangerous and suspicious characters," came up.

Mr. Shaw observed that the ordinance entirely ignored the fact that there was such an institution as a work house in the city, supported at the expense of the corporation and provided that the Recorders should send the parties to the Parish Prison, where the city would have to pay $18 a month board for prisoners sent there. "Workhouse" was substituted for "Parish Prison," and thus amended, the ordinance passed.

Mr. Shaw introduced an ordinance, which was adopted, providing that $10,831 be appropriated to indemnify the Bank of New Orleans for that amount, seized in possession of the Bank, as garnishee, in the suit of the N. Y. Mail Steamship Company against the city.

The ordinance to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection, thereon, of suitable buildings for an insane asylum, was passed.

The ordinance to use the McDonough fund to repair the public school houses and erect new ones, came up.

Mr. Shaw objected to the ordinance; because it was proposed in it to name every school a McDonough school, No. 1, No. 2 and so on; because the schools are not now in charge of the city, they are under the control of State authorities, and because the best way to use the money would be to pay what is due the teachers. There was a debt of $75,000 due to teachers for services in 1862. That had to be paid some day or other.

Messrs. Bonzano, Walton and Lewis advocated the passage of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Remick, that part of the ordinance providing that the names of all the schools be changed to "McDonough" schools was struck out.

Then the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The usual appropriations for the payment of monthly bills were passed, and some other routine business having been disposed of, the Board adjourned.

First District Court.—The following business was transacted in this court yesterday: Martin Crane pleaded guilty of carrying a concealed weapon. The case of Ephraim Brown, charged with mayhem, alleged to have been committed in shooting policeman Moore in the mouth, in the Sixth District, where the officer was trying to arrest him, was fixed to be tried yesterday, but was continued until tomorrow. The charge of vagrancy against Matt Hogan was continued indefinitely, the accused being at the North. Thomas Castello and J. S. Rutherford were tried for attempting to pick the pockets of a man named Backland, in Algiers. Castello was found guilty, and Rutherford was acquitted.

Comparison of Duties Collected at the Custom-house in July, 1870, and July, 1871.—We are indebted to Mr. Herwig, Special Deputy Collector, for the annexed comparative statement of duties collected, value of merchandise transported in bond, and cost of collection, for the months of July, 1870, and July, 1871, at this port:

	July 1870.	July 1871.
Value mdse transported in bond	$470,600	$536,161
Duties collected	387,914 51	494,490 14
Salaries and contingent expenses	37,005	36,763

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.—The passage money for crossing the Atlantic in the ten steamship lines sailing from New York varies from $65 to $140. Thus, the lowest rates for a passage in the first cabin in the French line to Brest is $140; in the Cunard line $130 to $80; in the Hamburg line $120; in the North German Lloyd's line $120; in the Baltic Lloyd's line $90; in the Williams and Guion line $80; in the White Star line $80; in the Inman line $75, and in the Anchor line and in the National line $65 to $75.

The beer brewers of Germany have adopted the plan of holding annual conventions, and the first one is to meet at Dresden July 26.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 1, 1871.

There is a moderately fair demand for accommodations, but as the banks accept all the approved paper offered very little if any, is left for negotiation on the street, excepting second class notes. Street rates are nominally unchanged and we repeat them as follows: 8@— per cent. per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, 8@10 for good do, and A1 short business without collaterals, 12@18 for good and second grade business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for A1 long do., and 8@— for A1 mortgage notes and 10@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 112¼@112⅜ (against 112¼ at New York) and closed at the opening rates (against 112⅜). The sales included $9000, $8500 and $5000 at 112¼; $1500 and $9000 at 112½, and $1000, $3500, $4000 and $5000 at 112⅜.

$500 in American Silver half dollars were reported at 103¼. We quote these at 107⅛@108¼, and Mexican dollars 3¾@3⅞ ₱ cent. premium in gold.

Very little was done in Foreign Exchange. The reported sales of Sterling embraced £3000, of which £1000 A1 clear at 122¾, £15,000 bank at 123¼, and £500 private bankers' sight at 124½.

A sum of 50,000 A1 commercial Francs changed hands at 4.65. We quote Sterling 121¾@123¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@123¾ for bank.

We have no alteration to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks still draw on New York at ¼ per cent. premium for remittance, and the sales include $9000 and $10,000 New York commercial sight and $25,000 bank at ¼ per cent. premium. A small amount of private bankers' ($2500) at 5-16 and $15,000 sight on Boston at ⅛.

Nothing of any moment was done in gold checks. Some of the banks drew trifling sums at par.

Louisiana Levee Stock was more active, and under a speculative demand sellers succeeded in putting up the price on time to $13 50. The closing figures though were about $13. The sales included—at $12 50; 100 at $12 75; 100, 100, 200 and 300 at $13; 100 and 100 at $13 25, and 100 at $13 50. No sales of other stocks were reported. Slaughter House was offered at $35 and $25 bid.

In Bonds $5000 Louisiana State Sixes were sold at 60.

Nothing appears to be doing in Warrants. Dealers quote State at $45@50 for large and $50@55 for small.

Some of the dealers offer for small amounts of City Treasury Notes 20@25 cent. discount and ask 25.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, August 1, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 700 bales at a slight improvement in low ordinary and ordinary, and full prices for good ordinary, without a decided advance. We adjust our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for choice:

	Average lots.	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 market opened with a fair enquiry and a more confidence on the part of factors who were unwilling to meet the demand unless at stronger prices than yesterday. Operations at the same time were restricted by light supplies, and holders of the ordinary grades realized fuller prices, especially for strict ordinary, which some brokers quoted at 15¼@15½, ordinary sold at 14¼c, good ordinary at 16¼, low middling at 17¼, and strict low middling at 17¾.

The sales for the past three days sum up 3900 bales. The receipts since Friday evening were 2655 bales, embracing 461 from other delivery ports, and 2194 proper against 1991 proper for the corresponding time last year. Receipts proper since August 31, [illegible] bales, against 1,138,367 last year. The exports comprise 5032 bales, embracing 1884 for Boston, 2864 to New York, and 84 to Providence.

The Exchange reports: "Good demand at quotations. The lower grades scarce. Its quotations for ordinary and good ordinary are raised ¼c."

COTTON STATEMENT.

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

To-day's exports were to Providence. Receipts proper since last evening 677 bales, against 648 on last Tuesday, and 218 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 2194 bales, against 1871 for the corresponding time last week, and 1991 last year, and since August 31 of [illegible] bales, against 1,138,367 last year.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand since our report of last Friday, the sales embracing 310 hhds, viz: 118 hhds at 4½c, 1 at 5½c, 2 at 7¾c, 5 at 8½c, 8, 10, 69, 84, 2, 61, 70, 18 and 11 on private terms. Prices are firm.

FREIGHTS — Scarcely anything doing either foreign or coastwise. Liverpool sail and steam rate still ¼d; Havre 1c; New York steam ¾c.

SUGAR—There is a fair local demand. 14 hhds sold from first hands at 11¾c ₱ lb for good fair. Yesterday, (not reported) 35 hhds sold on private terms. Yellow clarified is quoted at 12¼@12¾c ₱ lb. A cargo of Porto Rico is being landed, and will be offered for sale to-morrow. Receipts to-day 25 hhds.

MOLASSES—There is very little doing to-day. Plantation, reboiled is quoted at 30@40c, city refinery do. at 30@35c., and golden syrup at 90c@$1 ₱ gallon. Receipts 3 bbls.

FLOUR—Receipts per Bee and barges have not been tallied yet, so that the stock on sale continues very light. There are no double extra or low trebles to be had. Sales to-day 1200 bbls, viz: 300 choice at $6 75, 110 do at $6 50 at $8 75, 200 treble extra at $7 50, 150 do. at $7 25 and 200 do. at $7 and 100 on its merits at $7 37½ ₱ bbl. Double extra is quoted at $6 75 nominally and superfine at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

PORK—Continues depressed. 350 bbls winter cured mess sold at $15, and 50 in two lots, at $15 50 ₱ bbl. It is retailing at $15 50@16 ₱ bbl.

CORN—The supply is fair, but the demand is only moderate. About 3000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1500 mixed at 70c; 350 do. in poor order, at 70; 150 yellow mixed at 72c; 300 white mixed at 75c; 100 and 150 white at 76c ₱ bushel.

OATS—The supply is good, the demand is slack and prices ruling in favor of buyers. Some 1900 sacks were sold, of which 500 sacks now on private terms, 100 do. at 45c; 200 do. at 50c; 150 do. at 49c; 100 do. at 48c; 100 do. at 65c ₱ bushel, and 650 new, late evening, at 49 ₱ bushel.

BRAN—The supply is light and the market is firm with a fair demand. Some 700 sacks were sold, of which 200 in poor order at 95c, 300 and 200 sacks at $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues scarce and firm. None on the landing. Prime to choice is selling in warehouse at $30@40 ₱ ton. The sales of choice hay made yesterday at $29 ₱ ton were regardless of inspection.

BACON—The market is very quiet and quotations are unchanged. 10 casks clear sides sold at 9¾c, 7 casks clear at 9¾c, and 10 casks shoulders at 7½c ₱ lb. Sugar cured hams are jobbing at 16¼@18c ₱ lb.

LARD—Only small lots are selling at 10½c ₱ lb for tierce and 11¼c for keg. Round lots could be had at 10¼@10¾c for steam and kettle in tierces and 10¾c for refined.

DRY SALT MEAT—Are neglected, and the stock small. Shoulders are quoted at 6¾c; clear rib sides at 7¾c, and clear sides at 8¼c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 10@10¾c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—The supply is again becoming light and prices are firmer; 50 bbls sold on the landing at $4, and 50 from store at $3 90.

RICE—There is only a jobbing business doing at 9¼@9½c for prime Louisiana, 8¾c for ordinary and 8c for common. Receipts of new are expected soon.

SALT—Is quiet. Dealers sell new Liverpool coarse at $1 30 and fine at $1 80 per sack. When large lots are taken at warehouse, a deduction is made for drayage.

ROSIN—Is scarce and holders are now asking $5@6 ₱ bbl for virgin and pale, $3@3 50 for No. 1, and $2 50@3 25 for No. 2. Spirits Turpentine in very light supply and now quoted at 65c ₱ gallon. Tar 12¾c ₱ gallon. Pitch $3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The demand for all descriptions is small and stocks are ample. Good to choice Western is quoted at 18@22c, and choice Goshen 30@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Is in fair supply and moderate demand at 12@12c ₱ lb for reserve and 11c for factory.

WHISKY—Is dull. Good Cincinnati is quoted at $1 01@$1 02½ and Indiana at 93@95c ₱ gallon.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the levee at $3 50@4 ₱ bbl for Ohio and $3@3 50 for St. Louis; Onions at $3 50@4, and Apples $3@3 50 ₱ bbl. Cabbages $10@20 ₱ 100.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the levee at $7@8 ₱ dozen for grown and $3 24 for young; and Turkeys at $15 ₱ dozen. Eggs 10@20c ₱ dozen.

We extract the following from the circular of Messrs Burke, Trepagnier & Co., brokers:

New Orleans, August 1, 1871.

STOCK THIS DAY.

	Total.
Pork—Mess, [illegible], other kinds, [illegible]	[illegible] bbls.
Lard	[illegible] tcs.
Lard	[illegible] kegs.
Bacon—(Clear sides, [illegible]), Sides, [illegible], (Ribbed Sides, [illegible]) (Shoulders, [illegible])	[illegible] casks.
Hams—(Sugar Cured, [illegible] tierces) (Plain, [illegible] tierces) Plain, [illegible] casks	[illegible] casks.
Dry Salted Meat—(In bulk and packed, all kinds) equal to	[illegible] casks.
Bagging—(India, [illegible]) (Dundee, [illegible])	[illegible] rolls.
Domestic Jute Bagging	[illegible] rolls.
Hemp and Flax Bagging	[illegible] pieces.
Gunny Bags	[illegible] bales.

[illegible] casks of bacon clear sides, included in above stock, are held out of the market.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, August 2, 1871.

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

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

Stock on hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, choice, ₱ head	[illegible]
Tex. Beeves, corn-fed, 1st quality, ₱ B net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, [illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Hogs ₱ B gross	[illegible]
Stock Hogs ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, [illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Goats, ₱ head	[illegible]

To Sugar Planters.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Sugar Planters that he is, and still will be, between now and the grinding season, [illegible] services [illegible].
NELSON FOUCHE, 159 Spain street.
References—L. Millaudon, 161 Common street; M. Mouton, [illegible] street; E. Villere, 101 Rampart street; Olivier Blanvieu, New Orleans; Adolphe Reggio, parish of Plaquemines. aug1 1m

To Lease.

THE BUILDING to be erected by "La Variete" Association on Bourbon street, for a Bar or Restaurant. Plans can be seen at the office of the undersigned until August 15th.
[illegible], Architect, [illegible] Commercial Alley. aug1 3t

Removal.

DR. O. AMPOUX has removed his office and residence to No. 217 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, 10 to 11 and 5 to 6, P. M.

Notice.

THE public is [illegible] notified that the [illegible].

For Sale.

THE fixtures of the oldest established HAIR STORE in the State of Alabama, and the only one in Mobile. [illegible]
MRS. F. QUINN, Post Office Box [illegible], Mobile, Ala.

Taxes.—Notice to Tax-Payers.

Office of the Administrator of Assessments, City Hall, Room 10, August 1st, 1871.

IN accordance with section seven, City Ordinance number seventy-one, administration series, notice is hereby given, that the assessment of real and personal property, within the city, for the year 1871, is now complete and will be open for inspection and correction, at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 10, City Hall, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 3 o'clock, P. M. (Sunday 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. aug1 1m

Office of United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 1st, 1871.

THIS is to give notice that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Daniel Fraser, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, at the office No. 138 Exchange Place, before [illegible], Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock, M.
S. B. PACKARD, U. S. Marshal Messenger. aug1 1t

A Card to the Public.

HAVING established our GAS WORKS at Milneburg, Lake End, and it having been declared a success by all who have witnessed the lighting of that town, we now offer, for the first time, 1000 SHARES OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK in the Rights for the eleven Southern States, of T. G. SPRINGER'S several Patents for Manufacturing Gas from Petroleum, the first works of which are now in practical operation at the Lake End.

This Preferred Stock will be sold on most reasonable terms, viz: Ten per cent. at time of subscription, and ten per cent. each thirty days thereafter until fifty per cent. shall have been paid, when the stock will be declared fully paid up, and no more assessment ever to be called for.

We call the special attention of the enterprising and business portion of our citizens to the above stock proposition as a GOOD INVESTMENT.

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

OFFICE CONSOLIDATED EUREKA GASLIGHT COMPANY, No. 3 Magazine street, New Orleans. jy27 4t

SEGAR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the honor to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a RETAIL SEGAR BRANCH at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, where the best brands of imported HAVANA SEGARS will always be found, and, as heretofore at the lowest market prices. All Segars fully guaranteed.
GONZALEZ BROS. New Orleans, July 29th, 1871. jy30 4t

Wanted,

A PARTNER with Two Thousand Dollars, to carry on the business of a manufacture already established in this city. Apply by letter to L. H. M., at the office of the Bee. jy30 1m

Pelican Gas Light Company.

OFFICE, CORNER CARONDELET AND CANAL STREETS.

FACTORY 158 DRYADES STREET.

THIS company is now prepared to take orders for PORTABLE GAS MACHINES, adapted to DWELLINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, SUGAR HOUSES, HALLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC., combining all the advantages of other Gas Machines, and at rates lower than any. The inspection of the public is invited both at the Office and the Factory.
WM. McCULLOCH, (Formerly Superintendent N. O. Gas Works), Superintendent. jy16 6m

St. Louis University.

THIS institution, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, will reopen on September 4, 1871. It offers to students every facility for obtaining a thorough Classical and Commercial Education.

TERMS. For Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., (per session of 10 months) [illegible]. For further details see Prospectus, to be had at Von Phul Bros., E. Conery & Son, J. T. Moore & Co., M. Rogers & Co., A. Miltenberger & Bullock, New Orleans.
[illegible], S. J., President, St. Louis, Mo. jy16 3m

Dr. J. B. Perez.

Office and consultation Rooms 131 Carondelet street, corner Lafayette.

HAVING an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of DISEASES of a PRIVATE NATURE by a new and effective mode of treatment, without the use of Mercury or Balsam Copaiba, a perfect cure is guaranteed in a limited number of days. Medicines supplied and consultations strictly private.

ANTOINE CARRIERE. OLIVIER CARRIERE. EMILE L. CARRIERE.

A. CARRIERE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC. No. 31 Bienville Street.

CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and in cases, for the trade and family use. [illegible]

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

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

Special Notice to Engineers and Machinists Generally.

WEST VIRGINIA, OR WHITE OAK LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a supply of the above justly celebrated LUBRICATOR, [illegible]. For sale by MORAN, NOBLE & WOODS, Wholesale Grocers, 9 and 11 Tchoupitoulas [illegible] streets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1871.

I am using the West Virginia Lubricating Oil on the machinery of the steamer James Howard, and find it superior to any article of the kind I have ever used. [illegible], Engineer steamer James Howard.

Money—Money.

$55,000 TO LOAN.

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

All business with this Association strictly private.

Pledges can be renewed for any length of time desired by keeping the interest paid.

Private entrance for Ladies on Perdido street.

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets.

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

Particular attention paid to sawing Cart-shafts, Fellows, Hounds, Tongues, and all kind of Scroll and Circular Sawing.

Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and House Lumber of all descriptions to suit.

Plantation orders promptly filled.

For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Bienville and Peters streets, one square below the Customhouse.

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.

DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., J. Hassinger, Dr. J. [illegible], W. H. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. D. [illegible], Thos. Isabelle.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and [illegible] brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Families. A. THOMSON & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas street.

GEO. MERZ,

OLD BASIN BREWERY, Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets.

THE demand for my BEER and ALE having [illegible] the increase, I have placed, for the accommodation of dealers and families, an Order [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] C. E. Girardey & Co. Orders [illegible] attended to at all hours of the day.

C. S. HUNT & Co.,

MACHINERY DEPOT, 166 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS' Agents for F. CARVER & CO.'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS [illegible] Boston Machine Company's Engines [illegible] Portable and Stationary Boilers [illegible] Water and Gas Valves [illegible] Manufacturers' Prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 535 Broadway, New York.

OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

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

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

Office Louisiana Branch

MOUND CITY Mutual Life Insurance Company OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

LOUISIANA BRANCH: Agency 36 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS: F. H. HATCH, President. E. T. MERRICK, Vice President. R. B. SIMMES, Secty and State Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: J. F. FOLWELL, M. D. J. B. RITCHIE, M. D.

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

All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, 106 CANAL STREET.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of the previous year: On Fire Risks [illegible]; On Marine Risks [illegible]; On River Risks [illegible]. Total Premiums [illegible]. Less Unearned Premiums [illegible]. Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1871 [illegible]. Losses paid: On Fire Risks [illegible]; On Marine Risks [illegible]; On River Risks [illegible]. Taxes [illegible]. Reinsurances and return Premiums [illegible]. Deduct interest, less expenses [illegible]. Profit [illegible].

The Company have the following assets: Real Estate; City Bonds; Bank and Railroad Stocks; Notes secured by Mortgage; Notes secured by Pledge; Bills Receivable; Premiums in Course of Collection; State Bonds; Scrip of other Companies; Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company; Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press; Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company; Harbor Protection Company; Mortgage Bonds Grand Lodge of Louisiana; Mortgage Bonds Turner's Association; Mortgage Bonds Odd Fellows' Hall; Stock Opera House Association; Cash on hand [amounts illegible]. Total Assets [illegible].

Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable July next, on all outstanding Scrip of the Company [illegible]. Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1871 [illegible].

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. PAUL FOURCHY, President. G. W. [illegible], Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of June, 1871. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st day of June, 1871, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS: P. Fourchy, D. McConnel, R. K. Hall, D. A. Chaffraix, J. J. Fernandez, [illegible].

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

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1871: Fire Premiums for the year [illegible]; Marine [illegible]; River [illegible]. Earned Premiums, less Reinsurance and Return Premiums [illegible]. Losses paid and estimated as follows: On Fire Risks [illegible]; On Marine [illegible]; On River [illegible]. Taxes paid and estimated [illegible]. Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest account, etc., less discount, etc. [illegible]. Leaving net profits [illegible].

The Company have the following assets: Bills receivable; Loans on bond and mortgage; Loans on pledge of stock at call; Cash on hand; Real estate; City bonds, bank and other stocks; Premiums in course of collection [amounts illegible].

The company have also suspended: Notes, Stocks and Bonds; Forfeited scrip; Less interest on scrip [illegible].

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

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

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at Six Per Cent. in cash on all outstanding certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash FIFTY PER CENT. of the issue of 1868, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President. SAM'L B. NEWMAN, Vice President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: C. T. Buddecke, J. J. Garrard, Sam'l B. Newman, Jno. Phelps, S. H. Kennedy, P. H. Foley, Victor Meyer, Jos. Bowling, A. Thompson, [illegible].

M. ELIE,

10 ROYAL STREET 10.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best Manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments [illegible]. PIANOS tuned.

DR. C. DELERY

HAVING established himself permanently at St. Louis, offers his professional services to the families visiting the watering places.

$75 EVERY WEEK MADE EASY BY LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every Household!

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by [illegible], and are a GREAT FAVORITE with them. Every Family will Purchase One or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, [illegible].

SMALL FORTUNES to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same time doing good to their companions in life. Samples $5. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS, VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., 17 PARK [illegible], York.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile —AND— TEXAS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows: [illegible] A. M. Express arriving at Mobile at [illegible] P. M., connecting with Through Trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile, without change to Louisville, via Humboldt and from Tunnel (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 6 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at [illegible] 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.

5:30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:55 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, for all points North and East. This Train runs DAILY.

Through Freight Trains each way daily, and freight received at the foot of Julia street levee [illegible] delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through bills of Lading signed for all points on Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery Roads and their connection. Rates as low as by any other route.

For Through Tickets or information in regard to rates apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets (Story Building) opposite City Hotel.

J. M. KENDRICK, General Superintendent. WM. [illegible], Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON AND AFTER JULY 30th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows: FROM THE LAKE. FROM THE CITY. [timetable illegible]

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

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

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train. Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.

O. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

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

[illegible] will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN [illegible]. All freight must be prepaid. [illegible]

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

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

Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, and but one change to New York and intermediate points. The 7:30 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5:30 P. M. mail train makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—NORTH, EAST AND WEST. Carries the Great Northern Mail! Time to New York—52 hours! New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

Express Train South arrives at N. O. ... 10:25 A. M. Mail Train [illegible].

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

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

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

E. D. FROST, Gen. Superintendent. E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Ticket Agent. D. B. MOREY, [illegible]. R. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

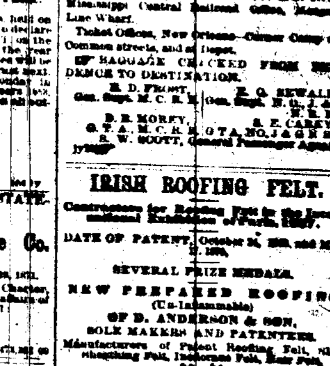
[illegible]

DATE OF PATENT, October 26, 1858, and May 17, 1870.

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING (Un-inflammable) OF D. ANDERSON & SON, SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES. Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, ship sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c., &c. LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 32 [illegible] Billiter street, London.

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



OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

FOR SALE, ALSO, Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Guano, Hay, etc., by COBB, [illegible] & CO., 90 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

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

W. J. B. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER,

—MANUFACTURER OF— STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Flues and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, [illegible] Columns and Fronts of Buildings, [illegible] Tanks and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency.

FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit. E. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE, CELEBRATED ROSE. Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by DEVAN, MASON & CO., [illegible] Agents for [illegible].

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers.

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

For Galveston and Indianola. The steamer WM. G. HEWES, N. S. BOURNE, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on FRIDAY, August 4th, at 8 A. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Brashear, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad. The steamer J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. F. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, THURSDAY, August 10th, at — One-half Wharfage of Bayou to be paid by Consignees.

For Rockport, Fulton, St. Mary's and Corpus Christi. The steamship J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. F. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, THURSDAY, August 3d, at — St. Mary's and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

FOR GALVESTON.—[illegible] FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. [illegible] St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M. [illegible] Capt. I. N. Lewis. SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS. Tickets and staterooms secured until [illegible] daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES. Daily [illegible] Morgan Line. The Splendid Iron Steamers LAURA, Capt. JOS. WALKER. FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE. Will leave Lake End as follows:

FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, 8 A. M. train, ON MONDAYS, 8 M. train, going to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only.

FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS on 8 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs.

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

LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 6 P. M. train, through to Pascagoula.

RETURNING. FRANCES leaves Pass Christian SUNDAY and MONDAY evenings. FRANCES leaves Pascagoula THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs. LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY afternoons, and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings. [illegible] Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. [illegible] C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE. MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE. Cabin passage $4, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $2.

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 5:30 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad. Tickets and staterooms secured at office of the Company. Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and all leading points in Alabama and Georgia. [illegible] LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION. All goods must be marked in full to destination. The Morgan Line is not responsible for merchandise beyond Mobile. [illegible] Mobile Boats leaving on Saturday will stop at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first-class Steamships CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. B. CROWELL; SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD; GEN. MEADE, [illegible]; UNITED STATES, [illegible]; MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. HENRY; WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. [illegible]; EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. [illegible] BURDICK. Sailing from New York and New Orleans weekly.

The steamship MISSISSIPPI, W. P. HENRY, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, August 5, at 3 P. M. [illegible] CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ... $20 00. [illegible] Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage passengers to Liverpool and the Continent, [illegible] Guion's Line of Steamers sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY. For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 150 Common street.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving SATURDAY, August 12, at 3 P. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following [illegible]: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS. The steamship CORTES, [illegible], Commander, will leave [illegible] wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, August 6, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through bills of lading given [illegible]. ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, August 19, at 4 P. M. The fine A1 Steamship JUNIATA, [illegible] Hoxie, commander. For freight or passage apply to [illegible], Agent, corner Carondelet and Gravier sts.

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, No. 130 CANAL STREET, Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public, that being desirous that all rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, [illegible] Vulcanite and Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20. All Dental and Mechanical Operations performed on moderate terms. [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible] street, [illegible]. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

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

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Gripping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price, 35 Cents. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Price, 35 Cents. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. Price, 35 Cents.

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

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

No. 61 Camp street. W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier. [illegible] Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Safes rented, and valuables received. Persons living in the country will find the Company [illegible].

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 26 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood to all parts of the city at the following prices: ASH AND OAK, [illegible]. MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD [illegible]. PINE MEASURE [illegible]. [illegible], Agent.