The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1870.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND MEXICAN GULF SHIP-CANAL.

Appleton's Journal, for Sept. 17, contains an article which furnishes some interesting particulars concerning the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship-Canal, a work now in course of construction ten miles below the city. Accompanying the article there are three pictorial illustrations which serve to elucidate the text. One of these is a bird's-eye view of the city of New Orleans and the adjacent land below the city, showing the course of the river to the Balize, with partial view of Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain and the location of the canal. Another of these pictures furnishes a very good idea of the appearance of the river end of the canal, and the third is a view of the lake entrance of the canal. We gather these facts from the article to which we refer. The canal when completed will be seven miles long, one hundred and twenty feet wide, with a depth of ten feet at ordinary low tide in Lake Borgne. This would admit, at high tide, vessels drawing about twelve feet of water. The lock will be 350 feet long, 80 feet wide and 25 feet deep—that is, about 100 feet longer and 25 feet wider than the famous lock at Sault Ste. Marie between Lakes Huron and Superior, and only 30 feet narrower than the largest docks of Liverpool and Havre. The lock will rest on a foundation of three thousand piles, and requires for its construction two and a half million feet of timber. The work, involving the removal of seventy thousand cubic feet of earth, is done entirely by dredges and derricks.

At the present rate of progress, a canal about 50 feet wide, and 12 feet deep will be completed up to the bank of the river and opened for navigation in November of the present year. The completion of the lock, the widening of the first cut, and the opening of the canal into the river—the cost of which can be done only when the lock is finished—will require in addition but three months.

By an act of the Louisiana Legislature, approved in March, 1869, the State aids the canal to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars in bonds, to be issued at various stages of the work. This will be the most important public improvement connected with the State under the new régime; the press and the people, not only of Louisiana, but of the Mississippi Valley, have taken a deep interest in the canal. It is becoming very popular, and an immense business awaits its completion. The companies have been notified by the owners of the principal steamer lines running to the Florida and West India ports that they will avail themselves of the canal as soon as it is completed.

We thank Dr. Noyes, President of the Company, for a map of the Gulf and the country surrounding New Orleans showing the course of the Chattanooga Railroad hence to Mobile, and the canal, whose advantages are stated by the company to be these:

Shortening the distance from New Orleans and the Florida ports about 15 miles.

Obviating the necessity for transhipment at New Orleans, adding 7000 miles of river navigation to the Mississippi and connecting the West directly with Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Shortening the distance from New Orleans to the deep water of the Gulf about 70 miles.

Enabling sea going vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet water to sail within 5 miles of New Orleans, thereby saving 75 miles of towage up and down the Mississippi.

Affording the shortest, deepest, safest and cheapest canal communication possible between the Mississippi and deep water of the Gulf of Mexico.

Making New Orleans one of the cheapest sea ports in the world, instead of the dearest.

Enabling Western shippers, in case of wharfage and port charges at New Orleans, to be enabled to lay their steamboats and barges directly alongside ships drawing 23 feet of water in Ship Island, only 70 miles from New Orleans, and to reload with merchandise and freights, or with pine-lumber at the Pascagoula mills at $10 or $12 per thousand feet.

The Handsboro, Miss., Democrat.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of our mercantile readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. P. K. Mayers, editor and proprietor of the Handsboro, Miss., Democrat. Now that the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad is in completion, and the whole Gulf shore between the two cities will be open to trade and rapid communication, it stands to business men in hand to make themselves acquainted with the people who live on the line.

For this purpose the Democrat, an old and popular journal with an extended circulation, is an excellent medium.

Foundry and Boiler Manufactory.—The attention of those requiring the services of Founders and Boiler Manufacturers is directed to the advertisement in another column of Mr. W. J. J. Armstrong, Manager of the establishment formerly conducted by his esteemed father the late Mr. John Armstrong, at the corner of Canal and Peters streets. All descriptions of Founders and Boiler maker work is executed by Mr. Armstrong in the most thorough and substantial manner. He manufactures Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mill, fixed and cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and fronts of buildings. Grate bars and castings.

We have received the third number of the Southern Standard, a new Democratic paper established at Vernon, Jackson Parish, of which Mr. Ed. E. Kidd, is the Editor, and Newton M. Smith, the Business Manager. Mr. Kidd is well known in North Louisiana as a gentleman of talents and of principle. We are safe in predicting the success of his enterprise.

We thank Mr. B. Toledano for a Calcutta Price Current and Market Report of the 15th of July last.

Passengers per steamship Cortes, from New York:

A. Weed, Mr and Mrs J W Jordan, Mrs Jourd, Miss, Power, Mr Shephard, Mr and Mrs O W Bugel, Mrs Henri and daughter, and Mrs J Orillo, Ino F Quin, Jas Kidder, E A Paroz, Mr and Mrs Petro-Roche, Orleans, Mariano Fabritane, D D Schroeder, J Ivy, John Perkins, Charles Tracy, Charles Tooker, and others in second cabin.

The St. Landry Tragedy.

The Opelousas Times of the 9th contains the following communication touching the killing of Mr. James G. Hayes. Says the Times:

We are permitted by a friend of ours, residing in this place, to make the following important extract from a private letter. The party writing is entirely reliable:

Opelousas, Sept. 4th, 1870.

The yellow fever is still in Washington; there were four deaths last night, and about twenty cases in town; there has been, in all, nine deaths from it.

Our town has been in a great state of excitement for the last two days. Captain James G. Hayes was assassinated in jail last Friday night, while asleep. His assassin was arrested, and the proof was so strong against him, that he confessed his guilt. The excitement was so strong that it was feared that he would be taken out of jail, but he is in jail yet. The name of the assassin is F. W. Evans, and he was one of the guard at the jail. His confession will be published in the next papers. Since the above was in type, we have been informed, by the stage driver from Opelousas, that the man Evans was taken from the jail on Monday or Monday night by an armed mob and hanged.

This is indeed a deplorable state of affairs. Fearful indeed has been the consequences of one misguided act.

The Third Regiment of Zouaves at Worth went into action after a march of over forty miles in the rain. They fought from eleven until four. Then they retreated to Saverne by a march of twenty-four hours. Five hundred and fifty men only were left of the regiment. Forty-five out of sixty-seven officers were killed or dangerously wounded. All that had been wounded, with the exception of Colonel Bocher, who did not receive a scratch.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Democratic State Convention—Second Day—Sept. 13th, 1870.—The Convention was called to order at noon by the President, Judge Voorhies.

On motion, the majority rule was adopted for the selection of nominees of the Convention.

Mr. Robert, of Orleans offered resolutions recommending that the Convention act upon the four Constitutional amendments proposed by legislative enactment to be submitted to the people at the November election.

One of these amendments relates to the eligibility and disqualification of voters and office-holders under Art. 99 of the Constitution. Another relates to the disqualification from office of all such persons as have not obtained a discharge for the amount of public money with which they may have been entrusted.

The resolutions also declares that the Democratic party is opposed to the ratification of the amendment proposing to allow a second term in the office of Governor; and that it is also opposed to the amendment limiting the increase of the State debt, so that it should never exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

The resolutions were lost.

Judge Brice, chairman of the Committee on Platform, presented a report to the effect that the limited time allowed the committee prevented them from preparing a suitable address, and recommended that the subject be referred to the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The committee, however, presented a series of resolutions for adoption as a platform for the party, recommending that the amendments to the Constitution be accepted in good faith; that the State government should be more faithfully and economically administered, and laws passed governing the powers and expenditures of officers; that general amnesty should be granted; that useless offices should be abolished, and all laws granting monopolies repealed; that our citizens of foreign birth are entitled to the same rights and privileges as those born on our soil, and all laws discriminating against them and requiring from them extraordinary oaths and other evidences of citizenship, are odious, insulting and oppressive, and ought to be repealed, and that the party pledge its best efforts to secure a fair and peaceable election.

On motion of Col. Beatty, of Lafourche, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The same committee reported in favor of voting "yes" on the amendments referred to in Mr. Robert's resolutions, except the last, relative to the increase of the State debt (now said to amount to about twenty millions) upon which the committee reported unfavorably, as it would allow but little for the expenses of the government.

Colonel Hatch stated that the legality of the State debt had been questioned, and he therefore moved that the question be referred back to the committee for further consideration. The motion was adopted.

A resolution that no candidate be nominated who is subject to political disabilities, and who is not qualified to take the test oath, was reported back without action by the committee for the action of the Convention itself.

After considerable animated discussion the resolution was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of candidates for State Treasurer and State Auditor.

Messrs. Adam Giffen, W. B. Brockett, J. Pinckney Smith and James D. Blair were nominated for State Treasurer.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

For Adam Giffin	36 votes.
" W. B. Brockett	42 "
" J. Pinkney Smith	52½ "
" James D. Blair	124½ "

Necessary to a choice 128—no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

For Adam Giffin	35 votes.
" W. B. Brockett	23 "
" J. Pinckney Smith	46 "
" James D. Blair	146 "

Col. Blair was declared elected and the nomination made unanimous.

Messrs. Allen Jumel, J. J. Thompson, H. Peralta, J. O. Nixon and Richard Gaines were nominated for State Auditor.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

For Allen Jumel	81½ votes.
" J. J. Thompson	51½ "
" J. O. Nixon	63 "
" H. Peralta	45 "
" Richard Gaines	57 "

Necessary to a choice 132—no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

For Allen Jumel	122 votes.
" J. J. Thompson	80 "
" J. O. Nixon	25 "
" H. Peralta	23 "
" Richard Gaines	18 "

Necessary to a choice 128—no election.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

For Allen Jumel	158½ votes.
" J. J. Thompson	103½ "

Mr. Perry, of St. Martins, presented a protest against the action of the Convention in admitting the colored delegates to seats in the Convention, which, after some discussion, was received and allowed to go upon the minutes.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a State Executive Committee. Also one referring to the Committee for their action to be made known through the Press all resolutions not otherwise disposed of by the Convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

The First and Second Congressional Delegations have postponed nominations for Congress from those Districts till next month.

The New Orleans Delegation make their nominations to-day.

The City Council.—Regular meeting of the Board of Administrators last evening, Mayor Flanders in the chair.

A resolution was adopted releasing from taxes certain property of the Milne Asylum in the Jefferson District.

A communication from the commander of the United States fleet of vessels below Slaughter-House Point complaining of the offal thrown into the river by the Slaughter-House Company was referred.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati requesting this city to nominate 19 delegates to the Commercial Convention, to be held there in October, was referred.

The Administrator of Improvements reported adversely to the petition of the Chattanooga Railroad Company relative to square No. 27. The report was received.

Administrator Shaw reported that the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt had directed the Fiscal Agent to take up the second year bonds about $200,000, and as many of the first year's bonds as possible in October. The amount to be redeemed is $470,000 back debt and interest. Report received.

Mr. Shaw presented a memorial and other documents from Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines relative to her claim against the city, all which were referred to the City Attorney.

After some minor business the Board adjourned.

The Counterfeit Coupons Case.—The examination of this case was resumed yesterday before Recorder Staes.

A. S. Badger, Chief of Police, was recalled—Mr. Chassaignac said he came over the lake sick, and when he got out of bed he said he was weak, and from his previous language I thought he was sick. Mr. Chassaignac said he had passed some sleepless nights. I went to Mr. Chassaignac's house and said to him: I am sent by Mr. Boehler and Mr. Isaacs. I was refused on account of Mr. Chassaignac being sick. I went to Mr. Chassaignac's bedside. I told him that Mr. Boehler and Isaacs were arrested. He said that he knew Mr. Boehler, because we worked together, but that he did not know Mr. Isaacs or Mr. Falk. Mr. Chassaignac said if he could do anything for Mr. Boehler he would go to see him to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, as he intended to go out in the morning to give some music lessons. He said he did not feel able to go out that night. As Mr. Johnson, and not as Chief of Police, I told him that he had better come to-night. Mr. Chassaignac said I can't possibly go to-night. He asked me if I knew what Boehler and Isaacs were arrested for. I answered, don't you know about those counterfeit State coupons. He said coupons—State coupons—how—which—Wickliffe's coupons—and stated something else that I don't remember. I tried to induce him to come, and when I found he did not want to come, I said it was not necessary to carry on this thing any farther. I am the Chief of Police, and I want you to come to my office. Mr. Chassaignac then got up and commenced to dress himself, and said he felt rather weak; when nearly finished dressing he asked me if I had a warrant to arrest him; he asked me if I would have to remain long. Before he asked me if I had no confidence in him, to place an officer in my house; I will pledge my word that I will be there in the morning. I don't recollect whether he said so or not. I said to him, I am very sorry, but I must take you there to-night. As soon as I showed him the warrant for his arrest, for counterfeiting, he said, "oh, for counterfeiting. I only saw apparent surprise in his manner at being charged with it. I told him not to alarm his wife unnecessarily; that if he was detained all night, Sergeant Malone would inform his wife as he lived in the neighborhood. He said, "I do not want my pupils to see me." I said, "my cab is at the corner and I will take you to my office." He appeared weak from recent sickness; that was very evident. He said he arrived in the morning of the day on which he was arrested. We got into the cab, and on my way up town I questioned him. I asked him if he knew a man by the name of Hecker. He said "Yes." I then asked him where he got acquainted with him. He said, "Because he was in the Auditor's office with me." Also, that "Hecker had been giving me lessons in German." He also said that he met Isaacs, Boehler and Hecker in a grocery store on Triton Walk. He acknowledged to me in our ride from his house to the station that he had tried to negotiate that $7000 warrant. He also said that he met those three parties, and that Hecker had dined with him. It was understood that he was to make a small commission on the $700 warrant, but that he did not sell it.

Col. Badger testified further at some length, but his testimony was not material.

James Campbell, bookkeeper in the Treasurer's office, testified that the warrant for $7280 had been drawn to the order of Isaacks and paid by the State Treasury on 2d or 3d August.

Edgar Canonge sworn—I reside at No. 92 Burgundy street; I am a broker; I sold a warrant for Mr. Isaac for $7280 on the 1st of August, 1870; I sold it at ninety-three cents on the dollar at the office of Joe Hernandez; I paid the money to Mr. Boehler, and took out my commission and handed it to Mr. Boehler.

Judge Atocha—Did you pay the money to Mr. Boehler?

Yes, I paid him at the Bank of Orleans.

Judge Atocha—How came you to pay him so much money without knowing him before?

Because he gave me the warrant.

Judge Atocha—Did you ever know him before?

Yes, but not by name. He and I cashed the check together. Mr. Chassaignac handed the warrant on Saturday, but I could not get the money for him before Monday, so I returned the warrant. On Monday Mr. Boehler brought me the check, and after selling it I paid Mr. Boehler the money. Mr. Chassaignac told me to get the money before 3 o'clock, but it was impossible, as the man who wanted to buy the warrant had not money enough. The warrant came back to me in the same envelope that I had given to Mr. Chassaignac. I did not know Mr. Boehler in the transaction.

Some genuine bonds and coupons and the alleged counterfeit coupons were offered in evidence and experts examined to test them. The witnesses could not determine any difference.

Another witness, whose testimony was immaterial, was examined, and the case was sent before the First District Court—Boehler and Isaacks under $10,000 each, and Falk and Chassaignac under bonds of $5000 each.

Infants.—The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds, are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose, by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

Young Heads on Aged Shoulders.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hair. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, affects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a 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. tf

WAR ITEMS.

(From the Western Papers.)

Important Interview.

London, Sept. 10.—In an interview yesterday, held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Jules Favre assured Lord Lyons that the republic did not inherit the wars of the empire, and that the provisional government would very gladly conclude peace as soon as possible on any terms not absolutely dangerous and dishonorable to France.

Favre then asked his lordship if the English Cabinet would interfere and suggest terms of peace to be offered by Prussia, such as he could be assured that France would accept.

Lord Lyons replied: "that though England would be delighted to help to bring the war to an end, he had no authority to say that she would undertake to suggest terms of peace to either combattant."

Favre then said "it would be impossible for France to make any such suggestions," and the interview was brought to a close.

Conditions of Peace.

It is the impression here in high official circles that France will accept any terms short of dismemberment of her territory, in refusing which she is supported by Russia.

It is believed the republican government will consent to pay a large indemnity, to dismantle the frontier fortresses, and largely to reduce the standing army. More than this, I am assured in the highest quarters, will not for a moment be conceded. If Prussia should insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, or even Metz and Strasburg, the war will assume a new and most terrible character.

Opinion in London.

The general feeling in London is that Germany has a military right to demand the expenses of the war, with reasonable guarantees for her future security, but that she has no right to degrade and humiliate France. It is quite certain that if she attempts to do this, she will be met by one of the most formidable European coalitions ever formed, and that no man can predict the issue of the conflict.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.)

Loud Talk.

Paris, Sept. 10.—An excited crowd was called together in front of the Hotel de Ville by the publication of a statement that King William has determined not to treat with the republic, and in response to repeated calls it was addressed by Jules Favre. He said that no such definite announcement had been officially received. If, however, such action is taken, all France will fly to arms, and what is a fight for national existence will grow into a war of extermination. Not a Prussian shall return home to tell of this last outrage. Favre was tremendously applauded.

Gambetta, in a few eloquent remarks, declared the unalterable intention of France to fight to the last. In a few days we will have allies, not in sympathy alone, but in men and armies. The King of Prussia will do well to look to the safety of his own throne. The God of liberty and freedom is on our side, and no hand under heaven can destroy our young republic.

The Convention Question.

The night session of the Government lasted until six in the morning. A proposition was offered to call a constitutional convention, so as to impart authority to the Government. The Ministry divided on the question, five voting for the convention, and five against it. According to French parliamentary law, a tie vote decides the question in the affirmative. The members opposed to the convention were Simon, Gambetta, Pelletan, Ferry and Rochefort. It is believed that the Ministry will control the elections in their own favor. Having the army machinery in their own hands, it is impossible to obtain a fair election.

Democratic Socialists

Meet nightly and are endeavoring to organize. They are forming committees in Paris and throughout the country. Their object is to obtain power enough to carry out their extreme views. The effect of these meetings is already manifest by the indication of the determination of the Ministry to place no restrictions upon the liberty of opinion. Secret police are tracking these meetings and some parties who attend them, have been warned, under pretence of political intrigues, that they are calculated to impair the national defense.

Strasburg.

Strasburg, Sept. 8—via London, Sept. 10.—The siege of Strasburg continues with great vigor, and the Prussians are making the greatest efforts to secure its reduction. Four thousand Baden troops are working day and night in the third line of trenches quite near the city and under constant fire from the defenses. Over 3000 citizens have been killed. The scream of the shells can be heard five miles. The beautiful cathedral is partly destroyed. There are now over 500 cannon bearing upon the citadel, and 40,000 Baden troops are ready to enter as soon as the walls are broken. Over 20,000 refugees are within the walls, suffering all the terrors of the bombardment. Fort Defiance is slowly burning. The Germans who are captured have their heads cut off and stuck on poles. One hundred Germans who were expelled have been killed between the fires of the two parties. The city is in flames in twenty different places, and the rabble is pillaging houses and making destruction of everything they can lay hands on. There are daily thunder-storms, and the Rhine has risen, driving the inhabitants from the cellars. The people are fighting for places in the sewers to escape destruction from the shells poured by hundreds into the streets. Six hundred citizens have been buried by falling buildings. Every night the horizon is starred for miles, like a mimic sunset, with the blaze of the Baden batteries. Horse flesh is the only meat to be obtained and the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. Awful scenes are witnessed. Many citizens have been killed in bed, and the commander shoots at once all who talk of surrender. The mob is rioting nightly and demanding the surrender. The city has not fired a gun since the 6th. It is under fire from three directions. The sluices which furnish the city with water are destroyed, thereby adding to the suffering of the people. It is known that 20,000 chassepots are stored in Strasburg. Immediate surrender is predicted. There are now only 7000 regular troops in the city.

Courage of Napoleon—He Courts Death.

Berlin, Midnight—Sept. 8.—The Staats-anzeiger newspaper is informed by eye-witnesses of the late battles around Sedan, that the Emperor Napoleon was continually exposed to the heaviest fire, manifesting the most undaunted bravery and heroism, and utterly disregarding the repeated entreaties of his officers and soldiers to seek a less dangerous position.

These exhibitions of recklessness on the part of the Emperor led to the belief that he courted death rather than survive the overwhelming defeat which he foresaw awaited him.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

Napoleon Emperor.

London, Sept. 10.—Information is received at the Prussian embassy in London which makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary at Paris as destitute of all shadow of authority. In event of the occupation of Paris he will treat only with officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

Sally from Metz.

Nancy, Sept. 9, via London, Sept. 10.—Bazaine in a recent sally inflicted heavy loss on the Saxon Landwehr at Pont-a-Mousson.

Canal and Sea Gunboats on the Rhine.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Light draft French gunboats are descending the Rhine.

Exaggerated.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The peace conditions as printed by the Gazette de France are grossly exaggerated. Prussia demands no $1,000,000,000 as indemnity or the surrender of any portion of the iron-clad fleet.

Olozaga.

London, Sept. 10.—Olozaga is attempting vainly to mediate, as he insists on the integrity of French soil.

The Loss at Vionville.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—An official account of the loss at Vionville, August 16th, shows on the Prussian side 636 officers, 15,922 men and 1983 horses. This account does not include returns from several of the cavalry regiments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Bismarck's Letter to King William

His Interview With the Emperor.

A New Position Near Paris Being Fortified.

Portugal Recognizes the Republic of France.

Diplomats Will Remain in Paris.

Arrival of M. Thiers in England.

French Soldiers in the Papal Service Sent After.

Reported Mediation by the United States Unfounded.

Recall of the French Ambassador to Italy.

French Squadrons to Rendezvous at Langeland for Instructions.

Demonstration in Honor of the United States.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 13.—It is said the main body of the Prussians reached a point within 28 miles of Paris yesterday afternoon.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The enemy are at Meux, at Lagny and Melun.

The Journal des Debats has a long editorial exulting the patriotism of M. Thiers.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Minister of the Interior's Staff have reached Tours.

Passes countersigned by a member of the Ministry is requisite to depart or enter Paris.

A position which has just been discovered at Sevres, commanding the Seine and a portion of Paris, is being rapidly fortified.

Count de Chambord exhorts adherance to resist invasion as the duty of Frenchmen.

Noisountry's cavalry, whom escaped marvelously from Sedan, have arrived at Paris.

Portugal has recognized the French Republic.

The American suburban residents have been advised to remain in their houses and raise the national flag.

Russian opposition to dismemberment is decided, and will propose a congress to settle terms of peace.

Tours, Sept. 13.—The arrangements to receive the diplomats have been discontinued, the Minister of Foreign Affairs deciding to remain in Paris. The diplomats will also remain.

The people here are much impressed in favor of the American Government, and anxious to testify their gratitude through Mr. Washburne for the prompt recognition of the Republic.

There was an imposing demonstration at Marseilles yesterday in honor of the United States. 20,000 people assembled before the American Consulate. Esquiros presented an address; speeches were made and the bands played national French and American airs.

London, Sept. 13.—Count Beernstorff, Prussian Ambassador, has been in consultation with Earl Granville at Walmar Castle since Saturday. Both came to London to-day.

Thiers and Granville are now (3:30 P. M.) consulting at the French Embassy.

It is rumored on the streets that Metz has surrendered unconditionally. The Prussian Embassy credits the rumor, but has no official advices.

Owing to the unsatisfactory mail arrangements bills from America are constantly protested; letters of advice coming by slower vessels arrive too late.

The Times says, if the terms proposed by M. Thiers are at all reasonable, England will back them.

Advices from China through Russia are unfavorable. The Chinese are preparing for war, and further outrages have been committed on Missionaries.

The ship wrecked on Goodwin Sands is still unidentified. The letter O. can be seen on the stern; and tobacco casks marked with the letter H. underneath have been picked up. The ship was evidently from an American port.

London, Sept. 13.—Communication between Brussels and Paris open, via Donai and Quierrain.

The Prussians were at Provins, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, on Monday at noon, and also at Laval, Tracy and Carlepont, in the department of Oise.

The chances for a successful defense of Paris are, it is thought, increasing hourly.

The Independence Belge says: "The policy of the American Government occasions no surprise considering the intimacy of Bancroft and Bismarck. It is denied however at Berlin that Bancroft made any representations in favor of mediation.

The Journal de St. Petersburg discussing Thiers mission hopes he will carry home the conviction of a favorable peace. He must sacrifice many prejudices and absolute ideas; he will then set France a great example and make his influence more powerful than ever.

The American Consul at Havre has been saluted enthusiastically.

Paris is greatly excited over American mediation.

London, Sept. 13.—Count Von Bismarck's official report to the King; dated 2d inst., describes an interview with Napoleon, in which the latter wanted better of capitulation than the Germans offered. Bismarck refused to discuss the subject as it was a military question, but he was willing to discuss terms of peace. The Emperor replied, as a prisoner, such a discussion was impossible, and referred Bismarck to the Government at Paris. Bismarck replied that the situation at Paris offered no entering point for peace overtures. The Emperor proposed that the French army be allowed to pass into Belgium and there surrender, which was refused. The Emperor stated he deplored the horrors of war, but had yielded to the public opinion in declaring war.

The Emperor was not allowed to see the King until the capitulation was completed.

London, Sept. 13.—General Williams, the gallant defender of Kars, has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

The bark Volante, from St. Johns for a British port, went ashore off the north coast of Ireland, and is a total loss.

Munich, Sept. 13.—Prussia has formally notified Bavaria of her intention to annex a portion of France as a military frontier.

Marseilles, Sept. 13.—Bands of Spanish volunteers for the French service are marching through this city, carrying French and Spanish flags.

Florence, Sept. 13.—The Pope has ordered a cessation of the resistance which is offered to Italian occupation.

Florence, Sept. 13.—De Mallaret, French Ambassador to Italy, has been recalled.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 13.—Special to the Times: Paris, Sept. 13.—The idea started in Berlin, of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent republic, is regarded with much favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both belligerents can agree.

A letter from Dr. Marion Sims, doing hospital duty with the French army, states that the American ambulances have been more useful than others, but adds: We want everything, and have sent to England for necessaries; what a pity our splendid stock is locked up in the Rue de la Paix.

[Special to the Herald.]

London, Sept. 13.—M. Thiers arrived in England to-day. He looks careworn and ill; shows a disinclination to conversation. In a few words interchanged with old acquaintances at Dover, who inquired whether he came as an accredited envoy of the French Republic; he intimated that he knew no Republic, only a government for the defense of Paris.

There is good authority for believing that a definite proposition for peace will be offered in behalf of the provincial government at Paris, and that Thiers is authorized to lay them before the British Government, whose intervention is solicited.

The terms are as follows: The payment to Prussia of war expenses; the destruction of all forts in Alsace and Lorraine; the temporary occupation of Metz and Strasburg by the German troops until an election is authorized by the Government for France; and a ratification of the treaty by the proper authority.

Paris, Sept. 13.—A large steamer has left Marseilles for Civita Vecchi to bring back the Pontifical Zouaves and other French soldiers in the Papal service.

New York, Sept. 13.—Special to the Tribune:

Florence, Sept. 13.—Cordohana commands the troops on the Roman frontier. He proclaims to the Roman people that he brings peace, not war; that the independence of the Holy See is inviolate.

The troops marching towards Rome have been received enthusiastically.

The garrison at Montefiascone withdrew before the Italian advance without offering any resistance.

London, Sept. 13.—The Morning Post, speaking semi-officially, says: Neutrals have abandoned all hope of suspending hostilities. Mr. Bancroft is making no further efforts towards mediation.

New York, Sept. 13.—Special to the Tribune:

London, Sept. 13.—A special correspondent at Berlin, Tuesday, telegraphs, by authority, that the report that Bancroft has made representations to the Government at Washington on the subject of mediation is utterly unfounded. The United States have not offered their good offices, but will act if the belligerents request her to do so.

A correspondent at Hamburg writes under date of Sept. 11: There are many indications that the French shortly intend to raise the blockade in both the Baltic and the North Seas.

When Fourchon heard that the Republic had been proclaimed and himself appointed Naval Minister, he assembled the officers of the squadron on his flag-ship and consulted them as to the expediency of recognizing the Republic. Nearly all of the officers were willing, and Fourchon started for Cherbourg.

The greater part of the Baltic fleet is concentrated at Kiouge Bay, and the remainder is anchored off Maen Island, both in Danish waters, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Danish King. The heaviest ships will be ordered soon to return to France. The blockade is continually evaded, as the ships are unfit for such service.

Yesterday the Lubeck Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the German Consul at Copenhagen, asking whether the French fleet was still in the Baltic, as it had not been seen for more than a week.

News to-day from Alsen Sound warn vessels against entering Roatstead, all communications having just been closed by a triple row of torpedoes.

Hamburg has been notified to receive 1800 French prisoners who will be placed on American steamers in the harbor.

The Tribune's correspondent who is with the Baltic fleet, writes, Copenhagen, Sept. 7th:

"There have been no serious demonstrations by the fleet since the affair at Colberg where the Prussians hoisted the Hospital flag and many ladies crowded the pier, hence the Admiral refused to fire.

"The news of the capitulation and the inauguration of the Republic caused some disturbances.

"Fourchon's appointment as Naval Minister was well received, and it imparts a fresh hope. The squadron will now receive practicable orders or be recalled.

"Dispatches have been forwarded ordering all squadrons to rendezvous at Langeland, to arrive on Saturday, the tenth, and await instructions."

Since the above was written, it is believed that one division of the fleet has been ordered home, and that it has passed the straits of Dover.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Paris, Tuesday, writes: "The ramparts are divided into nine sections, each under a separate commander. The guns there and in the forts are manned by sailors from Cherbourg and Toulon.

"The National Guards are camped on the glacis.

"The forts are being garrisoned by the National and Mobile Guards, who are under stringent military discipline.

"The line troops are stationed between the exterior forts and the ramparts, supported by volunteers and provincial Mobiles.

"There is little confidence among the officers that the city can resist. The Government is daily more anxious for peace."

A correspondent before Strasburg writes on September 9: "In the sorties on Thursday and Friday, the French report the German loss to be from 8000 to 10,000 men. The actual loss was under fifty! The total loss during the last fortnight will not exceed 150 men!

"Efforts to divert the river Ill, which fills the moat, resulted in complete success.

"New mortars have been placed in position for throwing shell of two hundred pounds weight.

"The fire on the face of the Citadel is exceedingly effective. A breach has already been made in the walls, and the assault will be ready a week hence. Capitulation is expected before the final attempt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 13.—There is still considerable anxiety in Radical circles regarding the result in Maine. There has been no news since morning.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 13.—The steamship Bienville from Havana has been quarantined. The Board of Health report fellow fever aboard seven weeks, all from Cuban infected ports, at quarantine.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 13.—General P. M. B. Young was unanimously nominated for the Forty-first and Forty-second Congress in the Cartersville Democratic Convention to-day. The Convention recommends the nomination of none but those who are eligible.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The St. Paul Press, of yesterday morning, says: Gentlemen who have just arrived from Fort Garry inform them that fierce exasperation prevails among the French population there at the perfidious violation of the pledges made by the Canadian Government and by Minister Thornton to Secretary Fish, whereby this unopposed entrance of the Canadian troops was secured.

Those gentlemen were told by Red Dog, before the troops arrived, that all had been satisfactorily arranged, and that he was awaiting the arrival of the newly appointed Governor, Archibald, with his troops to turn over the government to him.

Until the arrival of the troops within a few miles of Fort Garry, he was confident that the arrangement would be carried out in good faith, that the troops had no other than pacific intentions which their commander, and that Governor Archibald professed, and that Governor Archibald was to come up before them and receive the government at his hands. These assurances had been given him by Bishop Lache on behalf of Governor Archibald and the Canadian Government, but at daylight on the morning of the 23d of August, word was brought to him that the troops were advancing up Red River, from Stonefort and were making prisoners of every one passing through their line, that they were in fighting array, capturing horses and mounting them with riflemen, and barnessing them to their artillery.

Riel saw at once that he had been deceived, and that these warlike demonstrations in a country with no enemy in front had a hostile purpose, that it was treacherous, an ambuscade, a surprise under a flag of truce, and he and his colleagues of the provincial Government were to be the victims.

Riel, Donohoe and Lehine, with a few friends, at once took horses and fled, Riel going to American territory.

As the troops entered Fort Garry, they loudly demanded of every one where Riel was, declaring they would shoot him on sight. Everybody was arrested who was pointed out as having any connection with Riel's movements.

On the day of arrival the troops were paid off and let loose in the settlement, which they turned into pandemonium.

Gov. Archibald had not arrived.

The French half-breed population were intensely excited by these events. The elements of rebellion are far more formidable than ever, and are ready to burst into a flame at any moment.

There is a story, which is vouched for by good authority, that Riel and his colleagues left Fort Garry and the country upon the advice of Bishop Lache, upon the assurance that after Governor Archibald arrived all would be well.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The California Building and Loan Society suspended today. The total deficiency is $200,000.

The German ladies' sanitary festival today remitted $25,000 to Europe for distribution to the families of the Landwehr and the North and South German soldiers.

A letter from Wm. H. Seward, dated at sea on September 6, says his health is much improved.

The bark Joachim brings from Yokohama a cargo of tea to be re-shipped in bond to New York overland.

New York, Sept. 13.—Arrived—steamers Terry, Benefactor and Champion. Arrived out—City of Paris and Paraguay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 13—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¼. Bonds 90.

Liverpool, Sept. 13—Evening.—Cotton firm; Uplands 9⅛d; Orleans 9¼d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for speculation and export. Turpentine 35s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 13.—Dullness continues, the markets devoid of interesting features. Prime discounts 7@9. Rumors that all hopes of peace had been abandoned stiffened gold; 113⅝@114, and closed very dull.

5-20s of 1862, 112⅝; 64s, 111¼; 65s, 111⅜; new, 110⅜; 67s, 110⅜; 68s, 110½; 10-40s, 106⅜. Tennessee's 63, new 60¼; Louisiana's 71, new 64; Levee 6s, 73; 8s, 85; Alabama's 101, 5s, 70; Georgia's 83, 7s, 90; North Carolina's 50½, new 29; South Carolina's 80, new 68.

New York, Sept. 13.—Cotton weak; sales to-day 1400 bales; Uplands 19¾c.

Money easy at 4@5. Sterling very dull, Gold very dull at 113⅝@113¾. Governments steady and dull.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Sept. 13.—The Telegraph's Paris correspondent says American recognition is really little valued. It is regarded as a mere expression of good will, without material weight in the European system.

On Sunday a Prussian reconnoitering party encountered the French at Chateau Thierry. The Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss.

The city of Soissons refuses to surrender. Mr. Thiers is here.

London is communicating with the Foreign Office at Paris.

Fonville, the celebrated aeronaut, is constantly on the watch in a balloon for the approach of the Prussians. Other balloons have been prepared and properly anchored to watch the entire field.

Rome, Sept. 12.—There are immense posters on the dead walls proclaiming a universal Italian Republic. It is signed by the Republican Revolutionary Committee.

London, Sept. 12.—The steamship Napoleon is transferring French refugees to England.

Inquiry is now progressing at Paris regarding the distribution of the immense secret service fund under the Emperor.

Queen Isabella and Prince Asturias are in Belgium.

Washington, Sept 12.—The State Department was officially advised that the Prussians yesterday were within 25 miles of Paris.

Portland, Sept. 12.—One hundred and fifteen towns give Perham (Rep) 5963 majority—a Republican gain of 168. Lynch, whose district was the only doubtful one is certainly elected.

The towns to hear from gave 1291 Republican majority last year.

Bangor, Sept. 12.—The Democrats are rejoicing over their first majority in this city.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The Oregon Legislature has been organized. The Democrats fill all the offices.

New York, Sept. 12—Noon.—Stocks very dull; Money 4@5. Gold 113⅝. Sterling, long, 9⅛, short, 10⅛. 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝.

New York, Sept. 13—Noon.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Mess Pork $27. Lard steady. Cotton quiet and firm; uplands 19¾c, Orleans 20¼c. Sales 550 bales. Turpentine firmer. Rosin $1 95@1 97½. Freights firm.

Liverpool, Sept. 13—Afternoon.—Cotton market firm. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, to the 12th instant, 400 bales. Red Western Wheat 8s. 9d. Corn 29s. 9d. Lard quiet.

Liverpool, Sept. 13—Noon.—Cotton market steady; upland 9⅛@9¼d; Orleans 9⅛@9¼d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

London, Sept. 13—Noon.—Consols 92⅛. 5-20s of 1862, 90. Tallow firm at 44s 9d.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 13—12 M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind N. W. and light. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Clinton.

Quarantine Station, Sept. 13—12 M.—The steamship Grange was released at 12 o'clock last night and left for the city. No vessel now in quarantine.

The Times publishes the following special telegrams in its evening edition of yesterday:

New York, Sept. 13—12:25 P. M.—The situation, which to-day's dispatches leave unchanged, is substantially that the United States and England decline any interference with the belligerents, and Russia and Austria, while not interfering in any question of indemnity, will refuse to permit Prussia to receive territorial aggrandizement.

Espionage of the telegraph has been re-established in Paris.

It is a current belief in business circles here that the French Republic cannot last.

Wall street is still dull.

The Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.

The Bay St. Louis Gazette of Saturday last says:

The railroad is now completely finished from the bridge over the Bay of St. Louis westward as far as Grand Plains. In another week it will probably be at Pearl river. We hear that the contractors expect to finish the whole line by the 1st of October, and from present appearances we see nothing to prevent it. We saw a few days ago a large force at work under the direction of the brothers Putnam, who were getting along with their track-laying at the rate of a mile a day. Their work was divided systematically among the graders, who took the lead, leveling the embankment as smoothly as possible; next the cross-tie gang; then the rail gang, who laid down the iron, and last of all the levelers.

It will, of course, be several months before the line is as solid, level and substantial as it is intended to be; but we can vouch for it that everything is done by the company that human ingenuity, perseverance and abundant means can accomplish, to make this a first class road.

So anxious are the officers of the railroad company to push the work forward with energy and dispatch that they work their laboring gangs both day and night. By doing so, they are enabled to finish a full mile every day. By the 1st of October the whole line will be ready for traffic, with, perhaps, the exception of a few miles between the Rigolets and Chef Menteur.

The Picayune of Monday evening says, respecting the New Orleans end of this road: The New Orleans division of the Chattanooga Railroad is now in running order to within a mile and a half of Fort Macomb, which place will be reached in the course of this week.

We are enabled to state to-day positively that railroad communication with Mobile will be opened on the 1st of November.

From Iberia Parish.—The Iberia Times of the 9th says:

The Weather and Crops.—Planters never had a better season than this for cropping. True, in some localities they had too little rain, and in others too much; but of late the weather has been more favorable for all, the showers being less frequent here, and yet it has rained where the cane needed it. We hear no more complaints about injury done cotton by the rain, for the fields are rapidly growing white from the opening cotton, and all find they have as much left as they can attend to. Nothing is said about the worm. Cane is growing with unusual vigor, even when it was backward from drouth. All planters seem to think that cane generally will ripen fully and yield largely. Surely, we have everything to be thankful for.

The Empress Eugenie.—The position of Empress Eugenie, since the departure of Napoleon from Paris and her appointment as Regent, has been one of extreme delicacy and difficulty. The first disasters to the French army, being attributed directly to the incapacity and bad generalship of Napoleon, took away his popularity, even with the adherents of the Empire, and made her position as Regent still more trying. But through it all she has borne herself with dignity and ability. Had success crowned the French arms and Napoleon returned in triumph to Paris, all France would have rung with the praises of Eugenie for her skillful conduct of affairs in his absence. Because it has turned out otherwise is no reason why this country should neglect to recognize and speak in praise of her who as wife and woman has graced and honored the throne of France.—New York Star.

The cost of running a steamer a round trip between this country and Europe is said to be about $40,000 in greenbacks.

A girl employed in a barrel and stave factory, in Kansas, recently packed 125 bundles of staves in four and a half hours.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 13, 1870.

The Money market proper is without any material change. We still quote as street rates 1¼@1½ ₩ cent. ₩ month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1½@2¼ for first class business paper without collaterals, and for mortgage paper 10@12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum for A1, and 15@18 for second grade.

Gold opened at 113⅝@113¾ (against 113¾ at New York), and after touching 113⅞, closed at 113¾@113⅞, (against 113¾). The sales included $2000, $10,000, $11,000 and $25,000 at 113⅝; $10,000 at 113⅝@113¾, $3000, $10,000 and $12,000 at 113⅝; $5000 and $2000 at 113⅝, and $15,000 at 113¾. In Silver, a small amount of American half-dollars sold at 110. It is quoted at 110½@111 for American half-dollars, and Mexican dollars 1¾@2 ₩ cent. premium in gold.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was more active, the sales embracing £21,000, of which £5000 at 124¾@124⅞, £1000 bank at 125, several smaller amounts at 125¾, £2000 at 110⅝@110⅞ gold, and £12,000 sight at 110⅞. Sterling is quoted at 123¾@124½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 125¼@125¾ for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued steady. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ₩ cent. premium, and the sales included $20,000 and $50,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅛ premium, $6000 private bankers' and $36,000 commercial at ⅛, $5000 private bankers' and $17,000 commercial (equal to private bankers') at 9-32, and $30,000 bank at 3-16.

In Stocks 250 shares Ship Island Canal (old stock,) were reported at 24½c, 500 and 800 do. at 30c, 20 Union Bank at $20 50, and 10 New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company at $25. We heard also of 100 Mechanics' & Traders' Bank at $69 50, 50 Mississippi Valley Navigation Company at $9 75, and 50 Mississippi Valley Levee Company at the same. The sale of 300 shares Mississippi Valley Navigation Company reported yesterday on private terms was at $1 50.

The sales of Bonds included $6000 new City Seven per cents (yesterday not reported) at 71¾, $600 do. (to-day) at 71¾, $1100 City Ten per cents at 97, and $1100 (resale) at 97¼. We understand 90 was offered for $60,000 City Ten per cents and refused.

$600 City 7-30 Certificates were reported at 75¾, $1780 Fiscal Agency (interest from August 30th) at 84¾, and $500 (interest from July) at 85¼. Dealers bought the former at 72@72½ and the latter at 84@85, (according to date of interest), and sold the former at 74@75 and the latter at 84@85.

We notice sales of $800 new State Warrants at 73, $6000 (in several lots, late yesterday and to-day,) at 73, 73½ and 73¾, and $5000 to-day at 73¾. Dealers bought new State Warrants at 73 and Metropolitan Police at 63@65, and sold the former at 74 and the latter at 65@65½.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 20 ₩ cent. discount buying, and 16¾ @19 selling.

$1000 Bank of Louisiana notes changed hands at 19¼c ₩ dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 13, 1870. }

Cotton—The sales to-day embraced 1675 bales at still easier prices for the better qualities. We now quote: Low ordinary at 10@11c, ordinary at 12@12½c, good ordinary at 15@15½c, low middling at 16½@17c, middling at 17½@—c, strict middling at 17¾@18c, and good middling at —@18½c.

Although the business was to a fair extent, we find it unusually difficult to adjust quotations in accordance with actual sales. A description of ordinary, variously classed as good style and strict, sold at 13½c; very strict good ordinary as high as 15¾c; low middling, good style, at 17c; strict low middling at 16¾ and 17½; middling at 17⅞ and 18c, and strict middling at 17⅞ and 17¾. We heard of of no sale of good middling, the quotation for which is nominal. Factors showed an increased desire to realize, most of the present receipts coming forward under instructions to sell without delay at the ruling rates.

The sale, for the past three days sum up 3100 bales, and the receipts 2005 bales, embracing 60 from other delivery ports and 2016 proper, against 1123 proper last week and 3090 last year. Receipts proper since August 31, 4707 bales, against 5814 last year. The exports have been confined to 4838 bales to New York on Saturday.

COTTON STATEMENT

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		20,650
Arrived since last statement	1,543	
Arrived previously	3,570—	5,095
		25,745
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	10,990—	10,990
Stock on hand and on shipboard		15,755

Receipts proper since last statement 1548 bales, against 1695 last year; since Friday evening 2216 bales, against 1128 for the corresponding time last week, and 3090 last year; and since August 31, 4707 bales, against 5814 last year, showing a decrease this year of 1107 bales.

Sugar and Molasses—The market is dull, with only a job business doing, and we quote, as the dealers' rates, 10½@10¾c ₩ lb for common Louisiana Sugar, 11¼@11¾c for fair, 12¼c for fully fair, 13c for prime, 13¼@13½c for choice, 13¾@13⅞c for yellow clarified, and 14@14¼c for white. Cuba Sugars are quoted at 10¾@11c ₩ lb, for Nos. 12 to 20. Plantation Molasses is quoted at 35@35c ₩ gallon, city refinery reboiled 50@70c, and Syrup at $1.

Arrivals from the West.—The Mary E. Forsythe and Cornelia, from St. Louis, and Jennie Howell, from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

Flour—Continues in demand for Cuba, but pretty much all the receipts landed to-day were sold at full prices. 4000 bbls were disposed of, of which 100 fine at $5; 100 superfine at $5 50; 100 double extra at $6 25; 400 treble extra at $6 75; 50, 80 and 100 do. at $7; 50 choice extra at $7 10; 150 do. at $7 12½; 200 do. at $7 25; 170 do. at $7 70; 50 and 100 choice extra at $8; 400 do. on private terms.

Corn—Is in light supply, but the demand is limited and prices are weak. 3000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 663 sacks white mixed burlaps at 88c; 500 yellow mixed at 88c; 100 white at 87½c; 120 do. at 90c; 150 white at 90c; 300 choice white at 90c; 250 do. at 97½c ₩ bushel.

Oats—Are in light supply but not much in demand. 75 sacks St. Louis, in poor order, sold at 50c, and 350 sacks St. Louis and Galena at 60c ₩ bushel.

Bran—360 sacks sold at $1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hay—50 bales prime Western sold at $27; 100 choice at $28, and 44 do. at $28 ₩ ton.

Pork—Is dull and lower. 80 bbls mess sold at $30 50 ₩ bbl. It is retailing at $30 @31 50 ₩ bbl.

Bacon—Is dull and prices have declined. Shoulders are jobbing at 15¼c; clear rib sides 19@19¼c; clear sides 19¼@19¾c ₩ lb. 11 and 16 casks shoulders sold at 15¾c, and 10 tierces fine hams at 25c ₩ lb.

Lard—25 tierces steam-rendered sold at 17¼c; 100 kegs kettle-rendered on the landing at 20c, and 100 do. in store at 20c ₩ lb.

Breakfast Bacon—Western is selling at 19@20c ₩ lb.

Dry Salt Meat—Shoulders command 14¼@15¼c ₩ lb.

Tallow—40 tierces fair Texas sold at 9c ₩ lb.

Whisky—The market is well supplied and very dull. Rectified is quoted at 90@92c ₩ gallon for Indiana and $1@1 05 for choice.

Butter—Choice is in fair demand and firm, but inferior grades are dull. We quote choice Goshen 38c, common Northern 28@32c, choice Western 28@30c, inferior 18@20c ₩ lb.

Bagging—The retail demand is improving, and prices are firm. The dealers sell India at 21½c ₩ lb and in sale. Ties in light supply at 10@10½c; domestic jute at 24c ₩ yard.

Iron Cotton Ties—Are retailing at 6c ₩ lb.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, September 13, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—76 Texas Beeves, 271 Calves and Yearlings and 55 Hogs.

Sold—51 Texas Beeves, 291 Calves and Yearlings, 15 Hogs, 25 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

Left on hand—16 Texas Beeves, 97 Calves and Yearlings and 60 Hogs.

Top Beeves, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Hogs ₩ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows (choice), ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, with Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₩ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]

Coroner.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce that I am a candidate for CORONER of the Second and Third Districts of New Orleans, subject to the approval of the Democratic State Convention. C. DELERY.

The friends of Col. J. O. NIXON announce him as a candidate for State Auditor, subject to the approval of the Democratic State Convention.

For Criminal Sheriff—Parish of Orleans. JOHN C. SINNOTT, is a candidate, subject to nomination by the Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce Colonel CHARLES W. SQUIRES as a candidate for the position of Administrator of Police, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

CORONER.

DR. A. CHASTANT

Is announced by his friends as a candidate for the office of Coroner of the Second and Third District, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

To the Democracy OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS (FOR THE CIVIL COURTS), subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. THOS. L. MAXWELL.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce HON. EDWIN L. JEWELL as a CANDIDATE for CONGRESS from the First Congressional District, for the long term, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

J. PINCKNEY SMITH is announced by his friends as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Democratic State Convention.

For State Treasurer,

(Subject to the Democratic Nomination:)

JAMES D. BLAIR,

Formerly of Debate and Natchitoches Parishes, NOW OF ORLEANS.

We are authorized to announce Major RICHARD HARNES, of this city, as a candidate for State Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

JOS. LLADO is a Candidate for Coroner of the Second and Third Districts, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. MANY VOTERS.

For Criminal Sheriff—Parish of Orleans. E. S. WURZBURGER, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election, subject to nomination by the Democratic Party.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO. of this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1870. S. HERRMANN, L. LEVY, JOS. ISRAEL.

Removal.

THE firm of HERRMANN, LEVY & CO. is this day dissolved, and removed from 35 Chartres street to 36 Old Levee.

Notice.

WE have this day entered into Copartnership, at No. 48 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville streets, under the name and style of HERRMANN, VIGNES & ISRAEL, for the transaction of a General Commission Business, also as Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Wines and Liquors. S. HERRMANN, JOS. VIGNES, JOS. ISRAEL. New Orleans, September 1, 1870.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD,

133 .... Canal Street 133

Between Dauphine and Burgundy Streets.

THE next annual session of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, 5th September, when the students are expected to attend punctually. Parents who wish to place their sons here are advised to send them early in the season. Prospectuses can be had at the establishment.

SONIAT RICE MILLS

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.

THESE MILLS, having been considerably improved, are now ready to receive Rice and hull the same.

The STORES are immense, and the content of a hundred and twenty barrels per day can be hulled.

No delay, therefore, will be experienced by planters in their work.

Rice will be taken up according to the date on which it was received.

TERMS—No. 1 and 2 ¼ cent. No. 3 ¼ cent.

For further particulars, apply to SONIAT BROS., Bonnet Station, on the Jackson Railroad, or to DUPRE, REINE & CO., No. 21 Peter street.

State Conservative Press Convention.

IN compliance with the provisions of a Resolution passed at the session of the State Conservative Press Convention, held on the 24th of April last, I hereby announce that an adjourned meeting of the Association will be held in the city of New Orleans, on TUESDAY the 20th day of September, 1870.

It is important that every Conservative journal in the State should be represented.

Conservative newspapers throughout the State are respectfully invited to publish this notice.

P. E. WARD, President Press Convention.

J. B. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX, Secretary.

Special Notice.

N. O. J. and Great Northern Railroad.

CONSIGNEES THROUGH AND N. O. J. FREIGHT are hereby notified that delivery by the TRANSFER COMPANY HAS BEEN ABOLISHED.

Freight delivered at the DEPOT ONLY, AND NOT BILL PAID FOR in order to FACILITATE THE DELIVERY AND ACCOMMODATE CONSIGNEES.

NOTIFICATIONS stating amount of freight due will be served, WHICH upon presentation with check for amount, to the CASHIER, at the main office, on Camp street, they will receive orders for delivery.

All damages, deductions and overcharges settled at the Depot, before delivery.

By order of the President.

SIMEON TOBY, New Orleans Freight Agent.

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. All 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 promptly registered. Below will be found a list of the

Offices of Registration:

FIRST WARD—85 Magazine street, between Tchoupitoulas and Melpomene.

SECOND WARD—301 Magazine, between Calliope and Gaienne streets.

THIRD WARD—129 Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras streets.

FOURTH WARD—Corner Treme and Conti streets, up stairs.

FIFTH WARD—141 Dauphine, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

SIXTH WARD—Corner of Villere street and Bayou Road.

SEVENTH WARD—14 Frenchmen, corner of Victory street.

EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Peet and Craps streets.

NINTH WARD—84 Louisa, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.

TENTH WARD—176 St. Mary, near Magazine street.

ELEVENTH WARD—738 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.

ADVERTISERS

Of the City of New Orleans, seeking patronage from the people of the state of Mississippi, especially along the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, will advance their interest by advertising in the

"HANDSBORO DEMOCRAT,"

A paper of fourteen years standing, having an immense circulation throughout South Mississippi. It does the legal printing of six counties.

Terms—Very reasonable.

P. K. MAYERS, Editor and Proprietor. Handsboro, Miss., Sept. —, 1870.

Office of Board of Health, }
New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1870. }

For the benefit of business men and others who contemplate visiting New Orleans, I would say that from present appearances there is no reason why they cannot come now with as much security as at any time during the year.

The mortality in this city since July 1 has been less than that of any other city of the United States in proportion to population. There is no occasion for the alarming and exaggerated reports which have been circulated concerning the health of our city. S. C. RUSSELL, M. D., Secretary of Board of Health.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

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

W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Fixed and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Lost or Mislaid.

A MORTGAGE NOTE for the sum of $650, subscribed by J. Elizabeth Bodin, to her own order, dated July 16th, 1868, payable six months from date, signed "Ne Varietur" by Octave de Armas, Notary Public. The public is hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped. New Orleans, September 13, 1870. ELIZABETH BODIN.

Headquarters Democratic Parish Committee, No. 204 CANAL STREET, Above Mechanics' 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.

City Taxes.

Department of Finance, }
City Hall, New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1870. }

WHILE this Department is preparing the Tax bills for delivery to the Collectors, the Payers are invited to pay their bills without further cost. The public are earnestly recommended all delinquents to avail themselves of this last opportunity. JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

Country Merchants and Planters.

S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,

NO. 81 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, (Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.)

ARE prepared to offer to Merchants and Planters such inducements in HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and at such prices as will not fail to give general satisfaction.

200 Double Barrel Guns, at $18, 20, 25 each; 300 Double Barrel Guns, at $5 to $10 each; 200 Rifles, at $5 to $8 each; 300 Revolvers, at $3 to $10 each; 100 dozen Hand Saws at $12 to 15 per dozen; 100 dozen Tenant saws, at $4 to 8 per dozen; 100 dozen Knives and Forks, at $2, 3, 4; 1000 dozen Pocket Knives, at $3, 4, 5, 6; 1000 Plows Assorted, $4 to $15. Locks, Butts, Hinges, Hatchets, Files, Scales, Spades, Shovels, Spades, Fish Hooks and Lines, and every article in the Hardware line.

—Also—

1000 McClellan SADDLES at $5 each.

All our Goods are as low as can be purchased for Cash. The stock is new and well assorted. If you favor us with your orders they will be attended to, and will endeavor to give satisfaction. S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., 81 Tchoupitoulas street, Between Poydras and Lafayette.

G. L. FEVRE,

145 .... ROYAL STREET 145

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 Serges, French Lasts, Tory Cloths, Galloons, Boot Webs, Shoe Trimmings.

Best Standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

J. A. D'HAMECOURT. P. DEGUILHEM.

J. A. D'HAMECOURT & CO.

THE undersigned have, this day, formed a copartnership, and will continue the retail Dry Goods business under the firm of J. A. D'HAMECOURT & CO., at their new store No. 293 Canal street, corner Rampart. Having enlarged their store and greatly increased their stock, they are prepared to offer EXTRA LOW PRICES to their friends and customers. J. A. D'HAMECOURT, P. DEGUILHEM. New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1870.

To Rent.

THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at the northwest corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets, with gas fixtures, bath room, etc., the whole in perfect order. Apply to C. Dufour, No. 70 Bienville street.

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.

P. GONTHIER

Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —TO— 24 .... St. Charles Street 24

OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.

Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

Trusses and Braces.

THE following highest premiums awarded to T. E. SPILLMAN, manufacturer and fitter, 76 Baronne street, New Orleans, at the Fourth Grand State Fair, 1870:

Diploma for best and most comfortable Truss for both sexes.

Best child's Truss; best Truss-pad; best Umbilical Truss.

Best Shoulder Brace.

Best assortment of good Trusses.

Also, diploma for the best display of Orthopedic apparatus.

T. E. Spillman, inventor and patentee of Trusses without SPRINGS, BACK PADS, or the TERROR OF LEG STRAPS.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Ladies will receive prompt attention.

J. Bontemps,

DYER AND SCOURER,

Dauphine Street ....

Between Hospital and Barracks street, formerly in Barracks street, New Orleans.

Registration.

Office State Registrar of Voters, }
New Orleans, September 6, 1870. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration, for the various wards of the city of New Orleans, are now open at the places designated below, and will remain open until FRIDAY, October 28, 1870, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office hours from seven o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M., and from two o'clock P. M. to seven o'clock P. M. each day.

In conformity with the provisions of paragraph five of section forty-three of the "Act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State," etc., approved March 16, 1870, the registration of voters for the parish of Orleans will be complete (new).

"ALL QUALIFIED ELECTORS of the parish of Orleans, whether previously registered or not, who desire to vote at the general election, November, 1870, must make application for registry to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration of the ward in which they reside.

Offices:

FIRST WARD—No. 205 Magazine street, between Terpsichore and Melpomene street.

SECOND WARD—No. 301 Magazine street, between Calliope and Gaienne streets.

THIRD WARD—No. 129 Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras streets.

FOURTH WARD—Corner Treme and Conti streets, up stairs.

FIFTH WARD—No. 141 Dauphine street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

SIXTH WARD—Corner Villere street and Bayou Road.

SEVENTH WARD—No. 14 Frenchmen street, corner Victory street.

EIGHTH WARD—Corner Peet and Craps streets.

NINTH WARD—No. 84 Louisa street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets.

TENTH WARD—No. 176 St. Mary street, near Magazine street.

ELEVENTH WARD—No. 738 Magazine street, near Washington street.

TWELFTH WARD—Magazine street, opposite Market House.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Magazine street, between Cadiz and Valence streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Corner Walnut and Water streets.

FIFTH DISTRICT (Algiers)—At Old Parish Hall.

R. F. BLANCHARD, State Registrar of Voters and Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS, OLD BOURBON CO. KY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, 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, Grain, Hay, etc., by

CORB, DOLMONDS & CO., 90 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

TO THE

EAST!

VIA LOUISVILLE AND Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment for passenger travel make this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,

—AND— All Points East and North East.

3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main sts., also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East, via this Line are good on Mail Line steamers and Mail Line Railways as good on the other lines.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, J. A. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't. Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis.

THOS. DORWIN, Gen'l Southern Ag't, Louisville.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. — Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. — Price, 25 Cents.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. — Subdues Convulsions, and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. — Price, 25 Cents.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. — Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. — Price, 25 Cents.

It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

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.

—And—

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.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

BOYD, WILMOT & CO., 155 Poydras street, are prepared to furnish the best screened PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and PITTSBURG NUT COAL, to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries, Steamships 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.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

Francisco Lladó & Co.,

IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK WOOD, 192 and 194 Mulden Lane, corner of Water street, New York.

All kinds of Champagne Corks always on hand at moderate prices.

Houses in Catalonia and Andalucia, Spain. Parties can be supplied direct from Spain, through us if desired.

City Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Assessments, }
City Hall, Room No. 18, }
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 18 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. MONZANO, Administrator of Assessments.

Notice.

100 boxes Pennsylvania TOBACCO, best choice.

1,000 pieces GRENADE RIBBONS.

50,000 CIGARS of various brands.

For sale by GEO. ALCES, 163 Rampart street.

The Imperishable Perfume!

As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of

Murray's & Lanman's Florida Water!

Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE

Medical Adviser.

BY DR. REZIN THOMPSON, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

Author of "Thompson on Fever," etc.

A FULL and Plain Treatise on the Laws of Health and Disease, and the theory and practice of Medicine, especially adapted for 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 thus placed beyond question.

This work is needed in every household. It is sound economy for even the poorest family to buy it. No book offers greater inducements to agents. Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials, to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 364 and 366 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. F. NORTON

SHERMAN .... Capt. M. B. CROWELL

GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

UNITED STATES .... Capt. H. BLANCHARD

WESTERN METROPOLIS .... Capt. H. S. QUICK

EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. ——

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The Steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, Minor B. Crowell, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 8 P. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.

STEERAGE PASSAGE .... $5 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. 100 Common street.

The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 8 P. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship CORTES, Horatio Hilson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Sept. 17, 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, 41 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

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 4:15 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 Train South arrives at N. O. ...... 2 40 A. M.

Mail Train ...... 11 05 A. M.

Ticket Office, 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. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.

J. B. MOREY, G. T. A. M. C. R. R.

J. B. MOREY, G. T. A. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.

S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans and 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 all points on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or Martinsville, received daily, Saturdays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

On Sundays a steam train will leave the New Depot at 7 o'clock A. M.

Freight for all points—Bayou Lafourche, between Lafourche and Lockport, for Brashear, received from 7 a. m. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann.

No freight received after 5 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, same day Events.

On and after May 1st, 1870, the trains will leave either end of the road every hour. First train from the Lake at 6 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., and from the city at 10 o'clock P. M.

No ticket P. M. trains leave from the Lake going only to the depot.

A steam train will leave the New Depot on SUNDAYS, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

A Horse car will leave the Old Depot every quarter of an hour, and the Lake one hour after the last steam train.

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

Fare on Gentilly, 25 cents each way.

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous to enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanite Plates for $20. All Surgical and Mechanical operations performed only on moderate terms. He can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. at his temporary office, No. 88 Bienville street, corner Royal.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Preserve Your Teeth!

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

HE 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.

Dr. C. Blancke,

416 & 418 ...... Chartres St. ...... 416 & 418

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth set in this newly discovered metal, exceeding the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium plates are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being tarnished by acids.

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,

No. 46 ...... Baronne Street ...... No. 46

NEAR CANAL STREET.

HAVING been more than twenty years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans, he assures his patients and the public his professional attention will attest his merits as an operator.

Premium Dentistry.

DR. MALONEY, 308 St. Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting durable sets of Teeth at $25. The Doctor's manner of all the decayed teeth will convert a decayed tooth into a sound one, and warranted to be serviceable for years. The greatest attention and care in regulating children's teeth. Dr. MALONEY was AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE—a gold medal—for the best set of Teeth made in this State. All Operations of Teeth warranted and a sure at guarantee.

DR. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

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

MAGNOLIA GARDEN, (BAYOU BRIDGE,)

Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade street Cars.

OWING to the great want experienced in the city for a respectable Family Garden for recreation, the undersigned has, through the inducement of numerous solicitations, concluded to open this beautiful place as a Public Resort for Families and promises, with the accommodation and regularities in the south. A band of accomplished Musicians, lately arrived from Europe, will discourse the best of Music every afternoon.

For Pic Nics, or any Associations who wish the exclusive use of the place for a day, or a few days, the most liberal inducements will be offered. GEO. MERZ, Proprietor.

V. BIRI,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WILLOWWARE,

Wagons, Cradles, Market-Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets.

Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. 251 and 253 Chartres street, New Orleans.

$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.

JOSEPH GRAFF, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

No. 27 Hospital Street, Between Chartres and Old Levee Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

P. & R. De Vergès,

—DEALERS IN

ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL,

No. 199 Gravier, and 98 Dauphine Streets.

Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses supplied at the lowest market prices.

LUMBER! .... LUMBER!

GEORGE MERTZ,

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD

Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts. (Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.