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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1871.

GEN. TROCHU AND THE EMPEROR.

In his defense before the Legislative Assembly at Versailles, in which Gen. Trochu attempts to throw off the responsibility attaching to the overthrow of the Empire and the fall of Paris, we find that he imputes to the Empress Regent that for which the historian cannot but make him alone answerable, although the Empress was superior to him in the Government, so far as rank was concerned. Having accepted from the Emperor at a critical conjuncture a mission which might conflict with the views of the Regent, Gen. Trochu should have performed the duty he had undertaken or delivered back into the hands of the Emperor the trust which had been confided to him. It was no time for hesitation or weakness, but Gen. Trochu exhibited both vices, and as a military man they are unpardonable. The Empress was as incapable of realizing the situation as she was to devise and execute the measures which were called for by it. It was unreasonable to expect that the Empress could steer the ship of State at such a moment and bring her through the storm which was gathering when Trochu arrived at Paris from Chalons just prior to the decheance.

The Empress, it may be admitted, did not anticipate the sudden collapse of the Government, and, as it appears, she took a mistaken view of her husband's situation, yielding also to her apprehensions touching his personal safety but that was no reason why Trochu, who was entirely independent of any orders she might give him, should have recognized as Governor of Paris by the Minister of War and the Council of the Regency—should have suffered himself to have been influenced by the wishes of the Empress. True, the circumstances were very difficult, but it is on such occasions that greatness comes out if it be in the man. We do not like the blame which Gen. Trochu casts upon this the woman. It indicates a trait of chivalric sentiment towards the weaker sex not becoming to a soldier. Neither do we like Gen. Trochu's elaborate excuses and explanations for his course, and think he would have done better to be silent. He undertook a great enterprise and completely failed.

A military man must be successful or be content to be numbered among the incompetents. He should never make excuses for his actions or his failures to set and he who does so must be regarded as one who excuses himself. Gen. Trochu was not equal to the occasion. The hour and the man had not met. The fact is Trochu seems to have had no confidence either in himself or in the army. He anticipated defeat from the very beginning of the war and was consequently unfitted to direct any part of its operations, except perhaps as a subordinate. Gen. Trochu comes out of the war with no increase to his military reputation. Unimpeachable private character will not make up for incapacity. Gen. McClellan is a notable illustration of the fact that however thoroughly trained for military service a man may be, yet if he has not the genius of a commander his accomplishments do not make up for its absence. We should think Gen. Trochu's friends and admirers would have preferred that he had not spoken. They cannot but admit that it is unmanly to throw the blame which attaches to himself upon the Empress, whose opinions he had the right to disregard. It was natural the Empress should have been solicitous for her husband and son, and no one can censure her for her weakness in such a crisis. Trochu has no such title to sympathy, and we think less of him for not accepting all the blame which attaches to the overthrow of the Government he had sworn to support, and to his conduct in connection with the events he has sought to explain.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in this issue of the old and highly respectable house of A. Carriere & Co., importers of wines, brandies, etc., No. 21 Bienville street, in this city.

Messrs. Carriere & Co. announce that they keep constantly on hand claret in casks and boxes, for the trade and for family use, also port and sherry wines and olive oil. They also sell exchange on New York, London, Paris and Bordeaux, and make liberal cash advances on consignments to their friends in London, Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux.

THE ONLY THROUGH CARS TO LOUISVILLE.—The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company announce, through our advertising columns to-day, that by their route there is no change of cars between New Orleans and Louisville, and but one change to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York. No other route can offer this advantage. Mr. BeDell, Ticket Agent of the road, corner Camp and Common streets, will furnish travelers with further information and supply them with through tickets and berths in Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches.

THE LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.—The advantages of insurance on live stock are exemplified by a card in our advertising columns to-day, which has been addressed by Mr. Louis Ricks to Capt. T. S. Williams, President of the Live Stock Insurance Company of this city. Mr. Ricks acknowledges the prompt payment by the company of the value of a horse which had been insured by them. The animal died on the 2d of the present month.

Such promptitude must commend the company to the favor of the public, and we are pleased to learn that their business has increased beyond their anticipations. This success might have been expected in an institution, at whose head is man of the business, capacity for which our esteemed friend, Capt. Williams, is distinguished.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—The Morgan Line are now selling excursion tickets to all celebrated watering places of East Tennessee and Virginia, by the popular Blue Mountain Route. The comforts attending a trip on the splendid steamers running between New Orleans and Mobile, then taking Pullman palace sleeping cars, which run straight to Bristol, Tenn., without change are inducements offered to pleasure seekers.

We have received from Mr. G. L. Langhland a pamphlet entitled "*Report on the Practicability and Economy of Ammoniacal Gas as a Motive Power for Street Cars.*" The pamphlet contains an introduction and a treatise by Dr. Emile Lamm on the application of ammoniacal gas as a motive power: a testimonial from some leading citizens, who have taken an experimental trip, expressed themselves in very flattering terms in regard to its success; and a very favorable report from Gen. Beauregard, Dr. Crawcour and Captain May, who after a very thorough examination, recommend the invention highly for safety, reliability and economy in case of motive power.

Mr. G. B. Gemin's clothing store, at No. 14 Camp street, under the City Hotel, is a place of great attraction just now, on account of the elegantly made up suits of summer goods which he is disposing of at low prices. Among these are cashmere suits and linen duck, which are comfortable in this hot weather. He has also a full supply of men's light underwear and a full line of trunks, valises, hats, umbrellas, etc., etc.

☞ THE Ice-Kool, Exposition is admirably designed for preserving in a sound condition, meats and other eatables, which readily spoil when exposed to the atmosphere in warm weather. It is to be seen at No. 6 Carondelet street.

Miss Burdett-Coutts is said to have once been offered the hand and heart of the Duke of Wellington.

A Steamship Company for Leghorn.—The liberal percentage offered by Messrs. Barber, Chatfield & Co. to those engaged in the sale of tickets in the great Italian and Emigration Business, seems to be a sure inducement to the business to undertake the work or disposing of these tickets to their patrons, unless the Italian women the responsible charitable institutions and desire to raise funds for their support. No gentleman could refuse an appeal from such a quarter and for such a purpose. It may be safely assumed that such a company can be formed in the South, if anything of the nature can. We feel so sanguine that we shall be willing to take an active share in securing a fortune from the 100 passengers to be shipped in October next. Hence the hesitation should be eminently successful in the sale of tickets, and in securing the legitimate profits which attach thereto.

Legislative Emoluments.

COAST PACKET.—We copy this from the Thibodaux *South*:

We learn through the columns of the St. James *Sentinel* that the planters of the parishes of St. James, St. John and St. Charles have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of running a tri-weekly steamer for the accommodation of the people of those parishes in their business intercourse with New Orleans. This is an excellent move to rid themselves of the delays and expenses of such steamboatmen as they have heretofore been compelled to rely upon for means of transportation and travel.

We have often thought what a benefit it would be to the people of our town and parish if we had a fast running steamer plying between this point and New Orleans—making tri-weekly trips. Such an enterprise could not fail to be a paying one, and we suggest to our friend Capt. Junel, when he brings out the Bart Able next month, to make the experiment of running his boat in the trade. Again, it is a standing reproach to our coast shippers that they do not patronize exclusively our coast packets at all seasons of the year. It is simply an act of justice to steamboatmen who remain in the trade the year round—whether they make or lose money. As it is, the moment the cotton steamers from Vicksburg and Fort Adams come down light, and will answer anything—even for a pig or a coop of chickens—then our coast shippers begin to ship and travel on the very boats that declined their patronage when they had anything else to do that paid them better.

OUACHITA PARISH.—The Monroe *Intelligencer* of the 5th contains this notice of the death of the oldest inhabitant of Ouachita parish:

Death of an Old Citizen.—Mr. Drummond Filhiol, the oldest resident born in this section of Louisiana, died at his residence below Lastown at an early hour on Monday morning. He was buried at the family burying ground on his plantation attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

At the same time of his death, Mr. Filhiol was eighty-two years of age, and although not as old as Mr. Jack Faust, he was one of the resident, having been born in this section at the time of the Spanish dominion. He was born at Monroe, then called Fredericks Canon.

His parents moved here from Camden (then called Roure a Fabry) a couple of years previous, his elder brother, Jno. J. Filhiol, being born at that place. During the last few years Mr. Filhiol has but seldom visited Monroe, the last time being nearly two years ago. Mr. Filhiol at all times enjoyed the fullest respect of all whom he came in contact for the honest and upright character of his dealings.

Time, one by one are passing away the links that bind us to the early days of the Ouachita Valley. Mr. Filhiol, who is about eighty years of age, is the oldest person now alive in this section.

THIBODAUX PARISH.—The Iberia *Sugar Bowl*, of the 6th instant, contains these items:

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Per Acre.—Dr. C. A. Duval, residing on Bayou Black, Terrebonne parish, informs us that by planting the better portion of his farm in August, he has in January gathered and sent to market the highest kind of onions, obtaining very high prices, and has averaged as high as $1600 per acre. This item should be remembered by our planting friends.

The Chinese.—We invite especial attention to the communication of Mr. T. J. Shaffer, which this week appears on our first page, telling how he likes the Chinese as laborers.

Since his communication was written, we have informed us privately that his father, Mr. A. Shaffer, who is a large Bayou Black planter, had received a letter from Mr. Payne, who has engaged 1000 Chinamen, in the rural districts of their country, and when he wrote—in May—was only awaiting means of transportation, which seemed difficult to obtain.

FROM ST. MARY PARISH.—The Iberia *Sugar Bowl*, of the 6th inst., says:

The Crops.—During the past two weeks, we have traversed the entire lengths of Bayous Boeuf and Cocodrie, most of the Black, and a portion of Lerebonne Bayou, and everywhere found the cane crop farther advanced than in Attakapas, although in many places the planters were badly in the grass. Many planters in those localities have laid by their entire cane crops, while on Bayou Black, particularly, midway between Tigerville and Houma, the crops had been for three weeks suffering for rain. One feature particularly attracted our attention—the corn crop escaped uninjured by the storm, which was not nearly as severe on east of Berwick's Bay as it was here. However, it is thought that, taking it as a whole, in that section, not more than half, or two-thirds of a corn crop will be made on account of early rains.

While in Attakapas, some months ago, the cane promised better than in previous years at the same season, the five weeks' rain and grass checked its growth, so that at present it may be considered backward. The cotton crop has also been much injured by the rain, and we feel sure, from all we have seen and heard, that less than half a crop of corn will be made.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* speaks thus of the crops:

Our planting community have been diligently at work for the last two weeks on their crops. There has been some rain during the time, but still there is a prospect of abundant grass in cotton and cane. A great part of both corn and cotton is without the final working that it so much needed, and there is no question but what it is very seriously injured. Nothing but a late fall can possibly redeem the cotton crop; and the early corn crop is past redemption.

Trochu's Defence.

New York, June 29.—Foreign files by the steamer to-day contain a report of Trochu's defense before the National Assembly. After referring to the accomplishment by the Prussians of the turning movement, which he dreaded and anticipated, Gen. Trochu said the following day, August 19th, the Emperor summoned the Generals to a conference, which I attended. I will not mention a single fact for which I have not living evidences or written proof. There were present the Emperor, Prince Napoleon, Marshal McMahon, General Bertauld, General Schmitz and myself. I think that while the conference was in progress General DeCourcon and Prince Napoleon came into the room and remained. The Emperor asked this council what they thought of the state of affairs and what they thought was best to be done. Unanimously and through Prince Napoleon, and also through me, the council expressed itself in the following textual terms:

The Emperor has abandoned the Government by going to take the command of the army of such a distance. His Majesty has just abandoned the command of the army and given it up to Marshal Bazaine. He is almost at the camp of Chalons, without any army, de facto to command. He has abandoned both the army and the command. Unless his Majesty wishes to abdicate altogether, he is bound to transmit the Government or the command of the army. His Majesty acknowledged that this statement was in conformity with the facts.

The council added that it did not think it proper for the Emperor to resume the command of the army, and therefore that the only course was to resume, with a firm will, the reins of government. This view met with the Emperor's approbation. Prince Napoleon added that it seemed that the Emperor should resume the reigns of power as Lieutenant-General, but should be notified to the Parliament by a general officer who should precede him in the military and moral precautions to engage the public for his arrival. Turning towards me, the Emperor asked me would I undertake that mission? I replied: "Sire, you can not go to Paris to announce your arrival and place the command in chief. I will do all that, but I must have a general officer, I think of Marshal McMahon will succeed me in the command." The Emperor acquiesced. Marshal McMahon had previously declared that he was presently the duty his origin had fixed him.

The conference broke up at 11:30, after agreeing to a kind of convention, consisting of three terms: General Trochu, representing the Government of Paris and Commander in Chief, will immediately start for Paris. He will precede the Emperor by a few hours. Marshal McMahon will remain on Paris with his army.

The night of arrival at the Tuileries I had full of the idea of resuming the command of the army. Marshal Vaillant, General Dejean and others, who were present, thought it impossible. I yielded to their reasons to point out to the Emperor the impossibility of his resuming the command of the army. Nevertheless, I ought to have insisted more on this point. The Emperor, on the morrow, gave the command of the army to Marshal Bazaine, and I, the next morning, left for Paris. I have written to Marshal Bazaine, and I have written to the Emperor. I have not any other reproach to make myself than that I yielded to the opinion of others, and did not insist more on the impossibility of the Emperor resuming the command of the army.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.—Mr. Ogden introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senatorial contest in Ouachita parish, which was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

Mr. Ogden also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senatorial contest in Lafourche parish, which was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

Mr. Ogden also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senatorial contest in Terrebonne parish, which was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

Mr. Ogden also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senatorial contest in Assumption parish, which was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

Mr. Ogden also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senatorial contest in Iberville parish, which was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

Mr. Ogden also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senatorial contest in Ascension parish, which was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

Mr. Ogden also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Senatorial contest in Jefferson