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No. 93 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,139

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The performances at the Varieties Theatre for the benefit of the wounded of the French army and widows and orphans of the killed, have been postponed till the 25th inst.

The little son, 10 years old, of Mr. White, of Barome street, was drowned, it appears, while bathing in the New Canal, having been taken out of his depth by another boy swimming with him on his back. Parents should caution their children against such ventures.

Another attempt was made Monday night to burn the Crescent City Slaughter House in Algiers—this time by spreading coal oil along the floors and over the posts of the cattle pens, which were limited over an area of about 15 feet square of the floors. No arrests were effected.

Pierre Bertin, whom the police consider one of the most dangerous burglars in the city, has been pounced through the gratuitous of Gov. Warmoth.

A number of parties plead guilty yesterday to respective minor charges pending against them in the First District Court.

The mercury in the thermometer yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., stood at 92 degrees in the shade.

The laborers engaged in constructing the Chattanooga Railroad, between this city and Mobile, have generally stopped work, on account of sickness. Working in hot and water this hot weather produces fever and ague.

Obituary—Mr. John Moulton, aged 62 years, and a native of England, but for the last 42 years a resident of this city, died Monday at his residence, No. 227 St. Charles street, and was buried last evening. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mr. Emanuel Blessey and was one of our most worthy citizens.

We are pained also to notice the death of Mrs. Walter L. Jewell, wife of one of the proprietors of the *Bulletin*. Deceased was a most excellent lady, and was the daughter of Mr. E. J. Hart of this city. She died in Canada, whither she had gone in the hope of improving her health.

The City Council—Regular meeting of the Board of Administrators last evening, Mayor Flanders in the chair, and Messrs. Bouscaud, Delaunay, Pearce, Shaw, West Easley and Walton present.

The Mayor presented his report upon the subject of the Mayor's Office Clerks, who he said, had just written him a letter withdrawing her offer of compromise. The report and communication, including an opinion from J. McCormick, Esq., on the subject, were read and ordered to be printed.

The Mayor and Administrators of Finance reported adversely to the petition of the citizens of Pointe Coupée, asking for an appropriation to assist in removing the Tunica Indians from the Parish of Pointe Coupée, St. Julian Dubuclet, from that parish to this city, on account of the danger of the Tunicans and sustenance being lost by the raising of the river. The report, which is adverse "on account," it is stated, "of the condition of the city finances," was received.

Several bills of Coroners, amounting to about $1,000, which the Mayor denounced as "scandalous and exorbitant," because the coroners were for holding inquests upon persons that died of natural causes, were referred for examination.

The ordinance fixing the oneness of beer saloons, restricting their privileges and establishing music and performances in them after midnight, under penalty of forfeiture of licenses, was taken up and adopted on the passage of a few sections, was adopted.

An ordinance providing $30,000 annually for payment of the interest on the bonds of Jefferson City was adopted.

The resolution to extend the Fire Alarm and Police telegraph to the Charity Hospital and City Workhouse, was adopted.

An ordinance leasing for two years to the Slaughter House Co. ferry privileges, including the use of 200 feet of the wharf of the foot of Esplanade street on payment of the city $100 per month, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. West to pay ordinary street laborers $2 25 per day and others $2 per day, passed.

The Board adjourned.

The Jenny Homicide—The case of James White, charged with murder in the number of the killing of Geo. E. Jenny, on the night of the night of July last, in the house of Kate Townsend, No. 80 Baronne street, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Houghton.

The testimony was very similar to only a little milder, than that elicited before the Coroner.

Kate Townsend, the proprietress of the house, testified that Jenny called on White, and they had a row and he had not money enough; that White said he would pay for it, whereupon the two had some words, and that Jenny said White was taking $10 from him, and White replying he would give him $20 for every five dollars that he would lose. Tabry called White a "d—d rascally thief," and at this which White drew a knife; that she ran out on the banquette, and that Jenny followed her, and White came out of the parlor with blood on his pants while White was going to the back door, Jenny called out to White, asking him to come back and take a drink with him.

The officers, as before, testified that deceased was found in the entry, no carving, sealed weapon and was very dangerous when under the influence of liquor, which was shown by witnesses to be of a quiet nature, not quarrelsome. The parties had gone into Kate's house in a friendly manner. The officers found no weapon on Tabry after the killing, but it seems a revolver was picked up in the parlor next day, reported to be Tabry's. They had seen deceased with weapons of various kinds—sometimes a bowie or a gambler knife, sometimes a pistol or sealed cane, and one slungshot.

Belle Woods testified that White said: "If you have not money enough I will pay for the wines;" that Jenny said he would allow none to pay for wine for him, using some fearful remarks, and putting his hand behind his back as if to draw a pistol. This caused her to run out. Deponent Merritt testified that when Tabry went to pay for the wine, and remarked that he had the money when he was in the stages, White said he (Tabry) could lick any one of us—that didn't want no pay for it. White drew a weapon, and he ran out of the house.

Louis Barra, a street musician, who was in the hall, testified that when he saw the woman run out of the parlor, he heard a noise, and went in, and White said, "Boys, I will shoot you; he didn't see who was his man."

George Hayes, a colored bed black, testified that deceased ordered him to black his boots; that he said, "You seem mad, Mr. Gasper;" that Jenny said, "Yes, I am as mad as hell, and I am going to kill some one before day;" he was under the influence of liquor.

Recorder Houghton sent the accused before the First District Court for trial on a charge of murder.

H. T. Castellanos, Esq., is counsel for the accused.

What the English and Americans in Paris Say About the War.

The Paris correspondent of the Mobile *Register* thus writes to that journal:

The English and American colonists in Paris number about six and four thousand respectively. They have been almost unanimous in condemning the principle appeal to arms, *but now the pub-lication of the Ems dispatch in Bismarck's dispatch, they are of second that nothing was left to France but to throw down the glove.* The Duke consulting and clearly charges Bismarck and the Prussian Secretary for Foreign Affairs with more than a dictation with the Spanish throne, "to protect March, 1868, but as they plotted their diplomatic faith and honor, no marriage was intended. France "decline" the Prince, and was only awakened to the contrary on the publication of the hams. Bismarck's reply is not of that frank and straightforward character that serious men demand. "Ralph, thou dost prevaricate," is the judgment passed on the explanation, or rather evasion, of the Emperor's proclamation has been a success, and shows there has been no falling off in the old Roman humor, that is proverbial for striking the right notes in emergencies. It is modest, dignified and pointed. There is Roman and no bravado. It is a fierce mind in it; there is a dash of regret, a shade of melancholy over the firm resolution that necessitates an appeal to arms the better to consolidate peace. He does not make war for war, but war for peace. There is nothing in it to tickle the ears of the Gamins, nothing which distinguished such documents issued by the mob. Up to the present the other powers are busy organizing their neutrality.

The New French Cabinet.

The Baltimore *Gazette* thus speaks of the members of the new Cabinet of Napoleon:

The new French Cabinet is not merely a strong one, in point of ability, but is composed entirely of supporters of the Imperial dynasty. Count Palikao is a man of great energy and determination of character. He has seen much service in Algeria, was at the head of the expedition to China, and in command of Paris during the time of the plebiscite. He is well known to be one of the warmest friends of the Emperor. There is every reason to believe that any attempt to overthrow the Government by a popular insurrection in Paris would be suppressed at once by an all hazards. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who is placed at the head of the Navy Department, is also a steadfast Imperialist. The army and navy are thus represented in the Cabinet by two of the firmest supporters of the Imperial dynasty. M. Magne, as Minister of Finances, is simply restored to a position which he has twice before filled with marked ability. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has long been in the diplomatic service of France. Baron Jerome David, the new Minister of Public Works, is one of the stanchest friends of the Emperor; whilst M. Duvernois, formerly a Paris editor, owes much of his success in life to Imperial favor. Baron Billault, who also held office before, and Grandperret, Minister of Justice, is one of the ablest of French judges. Of Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction, we know but little except that he is a Savoyard, and highly esteemed as a man of talent. Henri Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, like Brame, has never held office before. He is reported to be of great capacity and untiring energy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Further Particulars of the Fight Before Metz.

Reported Battle Between Verdun and Metz.

Prussians Completely Defeated.

Prussian Loss 40,000.

Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort in a State of Siege.

Reported Capture of Marsal by the Bavarians.

Laws Voted for the Prosecution of the War by the Corps Legislatif.

Cause of the Riot at Lyons.

The Press and People of France Determinedly Warlike.

French and Prussian Accounts.

HOME NEWS.

Politics at the Capital.

A North Carolina Republican Delegation Visit Washington.

Cubans Confident of Final Success.

Accident to the Panama and West India Cable.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The Prefect of Meuse telegraphs the Minister of the Interior that the Prussians were in force in the neighborhood of Commercy, marching towards Bar Le Duc. The Prefect cut the railways in that direction to impede the progress of the enemy.

The French journals complain of the brevity of the dispatches from the seat of war. Even the *Constitutionnel*, semi-official, says the information is not precise regarding the position of either army.

Paris, Aug. 16—7 P.M.—Official confirmation of the great victory reported at Frouard is impatiently awaited by large crowds who have collected.

Advices from Strasbourg represent that the Prussians seem inclined to retire. Some shots had been exchanged, and the people are preparing to defend the place to the last extremity.

During the proceedings in the Corps Legislatif to-day Deputy Keller said the people had been frightened three days, and there was no news as to what had been accomplished; the Corps could not think of adjourning under such a state of affairs; France could not continue in this condition and ridiculous Parliament.

France needs a strong monarchy, and we doubt not will continue to have it; but how Prussia or the outside world can comprehend the personal factions in favor of any body in particular, is a serious problem. When Napoleon made his grand coup d'état it was universally hailed as a deliverance from all the evils which had befallen France and every intelligent lover of that country, it seems to us, will regard the downfall of his government as a blessed event, instead of the loss of his health and mental capacity.

The Austrian Premier on the War.

Count Von Beust has just issued a circular to the representatives of Austria abroad in which he states that his Government in the present crisis. He says that the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern first assumed a menacing aspect for the tranquility of Europe. Austria, he says, in fort was to maintain peace. She did not attempt to pass any judgment on the motives of the Spanish Government in proposing the withdrawal of the Prince's candidature. The same course was taken, without previous concert, by most of the other Cabinets. Now that war has been declared, it has become the wish of Austria to moderate its hostility, and in consequence, she has decided to maintain a passive and, consequently, neutral attitude. This attitude does not, however, exclude the duty of the Government "to watch over the safety of the monarchy and protect its interests by placing itself in a position to defend it against all possible dangers." The Count then points to the example of Belgium, whose position is guaranteed by international stipulations, and which he does not shrink from considerable sacrifices so as to be enabled to protect himself in all eventualities. "Self-conceit," he adds, "should not be left unnoticed; they prove how general is the conviction that it is not sufficient to wish to remain neutral, but that a nation must be alive to the necessity of making its neutrality respected. Weakness, as well as passion, may be dangerous to a country in such critical times as these, and Austria cannot permit herself to be diverted, either by pleasure or by unreasonable impulse, from the course marked out by her interests. "It is the most eager wish of the Government," he concludes, "to protect Austria from the accidents to which the greater part of Europe must be exposed. We will not cease to direct our attention to this object, and all the measures we shall take will be dictated solely by the wish to secure both the tranquillity and the interests of the nations of Europe."

M. OLLIVIER ON THE WAR.—A correspondent of the London *News*, under date of Paris, July 8, says: "I have the best of authority for knowing that M. Ollivier expresses himself exceedingly hurt by the attitude which the English press has assumed with regard to the dispute between France and Prussia. M. Ollivier says that the English press has not understood that his most earnest desire is to maintain peace at all cost except that of national dishonor. He declares that the war is entirely owing to the fact that the King of Prussia repented that he had made a concession at all at first, and therefore contrived by published to the world that he had insulted France to order to set himself right with the war party in his kingdom. M. Ollivier says that he regrets as much as any one that 100,000 men have broken out; but he expresses himself with the utmost confidence with regard to the result. All France, he declares, is united as one man in the contest upon which the two countries have entered.

AMERICAN BISHOPS OPPOSED TO PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—The *Gazette*, of Augsburg, Bavaria, publishes a list of the prelates in the Council at Rome who voted against the dogma of infallibility, eighty-eight of whom voted against it unconditionally, and sixty-one conditionally. The American bishops voting unconditionally were Bishop Dominec, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark.; Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., and Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis; also Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax; Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, and Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, British America. Voting against the dogma conditionally were Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon; Archbishop McCloskey, of New York; Bishop Amat, of Monterey; and also Bishop Demers, of Vancouver.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is now in Europe, writes that this is the way about the war: "Both nations wanted war long ago. It is necessary to know which is the pre-eminent military power. The military systems of France and Prussia are about to be tested in the contest. It is a duel of giants, and the talk of the peaceful inquiring Napoleon or of Bismarck are all twaddle."

The Prussian Field Marshal Von Moltke, in the presence of several American gentlemen, once paid the great Confederate chieftain a compliment which, from such lips, was indeed worth having. "I consider Gen. Lee," said the old veteran, "as a soldier not inferior to Wellington."

Bismarck's Announcement of the French Declaration of War.

The following is the text of the circular addressed by the Federal Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, announcing that France declared war to Prussia:

BERLIN, July 19, 1870.

The Imperial Government of France has sent to us, through its Chargé d'Affaires, the enclosed document, which contains the declaration of war. It is the first official document we have received from the French Government relative to the grave affair which has occupied the world for a fortnight. In that document the French Government gives the following reasons for the war it makes against us: Firstly, the refusal by the King to pledge himself that the assent of a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain should not take place with his consent; secondly, the alleged notification to the Cabinets of the refusal by the King to receive the Ambassador of France and to continue negotiations with him. We unanimously answer to those allegations that Majesty the King, having, from respect for the independence and the autonomy of the Spanish nation, quit for the freedom of the resolutions of the Princes of the Hohenzollern House, never thought of putting Prince Leopold on that throne, the demands to which his Majesty has been subjected to obtain assurances for the future were both unjustifiable and arrogant.

To have a suspicion that he entertained an afterthought of an intention hostile to France was but a gratuitous invention. The alleged notifications to the Cabinets never took place, and the King never refused to treat with the French Ambassador. On the contrary, the French representative never expressed the wish to enter into official negotiation with the King's government. It was personally and in a private conversation with the King at Ems, that he spoke about the questions referred to. At home and abroad the German nation has recognized that the efforts of the French Government had for our aim—a humiliation, which the nation cannot bear. It has recognized that war, which Prussia could never have thought of, was imposed by France. The whole civilized world will admit that the motives put forward by France do not exist, that they are merely pretexts invented for the purpose. The German Confederation and the allied governments of South Germany protest against an aggression which never was called, and they will rejoice with us with all the means that has given them. You will leave a copy of the present dispatch with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the government to which you are accredited. BISMARCK.

The Secret Treaty. M. Ollivier's Official Statement.

The following is the letter of M. Emile Ollivier to a friend in England on the publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia, which has been referred to in our table dispatches:

Paris, July 26, 1870.—MY DEAR FRIEND.—How could you believe there was any truth in the treaty the *Times* has published? I assure you that the Cabinet of the 2d of January never negotiated or concluded anything of the kind with Prussia.

I will even tell you that it has negotiated nothing at all with her. The only negotiation that has been carried on here was unofficial, confidential, and had Lord Clarendon for their intermediary. Since Mr. Gladstone—slightly misled by the rumor of his speech—has may allow ourselves to say that the object of those negotiations so honorable to Lord Clarendon, was to secure the peace of Europe by a reciprocal disarmament. You will admit that this does not much resemble the conduct of ministers who seek a pretext for war.

You know the value I set upon the confidence and friendship of the great English statesman. The sincerity of his motives has always seemed to me the most essential condition of the world's progress. And for that reason I earnestly beg you to contradict all those reports reported by persons who have an interest in dividing us.

We have no secret policy hidden behind our avowed policy. Our policy is single, public, loyal, without affter-thought or double meaning. The Emperor's proclamation has been a success, and shows there has been no falling off in the old Roman humor, that is proverbial for striking the right notes in emergencies. It is modest, dignified and pointed. There is Roman and no bravado. It is a fierce mind in it; there is a dash of regret, a shade of melancholy over the firm resolution that necessitates an appeal to arms the better to consolidate peace. He does not make war for war, but war for peace. There is nothing in it to tickle the ears of the Gamins, nothing which distinguished such documents issued by the mob. Up to the present the other powers are busy organizing their neutrality.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1870.

The Money market was without any new feature to-day. The demand for discounts at the banks is strong, and the offerings of business paper upon the streets have not decreased. We still quote Al paper with unquestionable endorsers at 10@12 ⅌ cent. Second class paper on a heavy beam and receiving such injuries that be clad in a few hours.

At Liverpool, Lord Clarendon, in response to a request to 10@12 and 12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month.

Gold opened at 116¼@116¾ (against 116¼ at New York) and closed at 116¾@117 closed at the opening rate against 116¾ at New York. Sterling 109½@110 for good to prime bankers' bills, and 109¼@109¾ for long sight. Cotton 11¾@11¾d. Corn 5s 3d@5s 6d. Flour 25s@30s. Wheat 9s@9s 3d. Pork 90s@95s. Lard 64s@65s. Bacon—shoulders 34s@35s. Cheese 60s@65s. Tallow 41s 6d@42s. Rosin 5s 6d@5s 9d. Spirits Turpentine 30s@31s. Petroleum 1s 6d@1s 7d. Sugar 34s@35s. Coffee 90s@95s. Rice 30s@32s. Tobacco, Virginia, 10@18d. Cotton, middlings 16c. Flour steady, extra family $5@5.75. Wheat $1 20@1 30. Corn $1 20@1 22. Oats 65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork $30. Bacon, shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear 17¾c. Lard 17¾c. Sugar-cured hams 20c. Whisky, raw 94@95c. Tobacco, sales to-day 125 tierces at $6 90; 300 hhds extra at $7 25; 50 and 100 do at $8 25, and 600 choice extra on private terms.

CORN.—The supplies are in excess of the demand, and prices are drooping. About 600 sacks were sold to-day, of which 330 prime mixed and 200 yellow mixed at 56c; 30 mixed, 300 white mixed, 100 mixed and 1300 white at $1; 400 white at $1 01; 300 white and 200 yellow at $1 02½; 150 white at $1 03½; 200 and 100 white at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are also dull and drooping; 2500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 75 sold 300 ordinary St. Louis at 53c; 100 prime do at 55c; 900 do at 54c; 600 at 55c, and 150 at 56c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—100 sacks sold at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—350 bales choice Western sold at $27 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Is very dull and prices are lower. Mess is quoted at wholesale at $31 25@$32 50 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $33 75@$35 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—Is without any noticeable variation. Tierces are quoted at 17¼@17½c; kegs 19c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Only a retail business doing at 14c ⅌ lb for shoulders; 18½c for clear sides; 19½c for clear sides, and 20½c ⅌ lb for Hams.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull at 18@19c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Choice is in fair demand and moderate supply, but inferior grades are slow of sale. We quote choice Goshen at 32c, common Northern at 27@28c, choice Western at 26@27c, and inferior to fine at 20@25c.

CHEESE.—Choice is scarce, but there is not much demand. Factory commands 14@15c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW.—Texas rendered is in fair supply and in good demand, and holders are firm at 9c ⅌ lb.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is in fair demand at previous prices, with a good supply. Country is very ragged. Dealers still come in for 50@55 for coarse, and at 70 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse, a deduction is made for drayage. Sacked Salt, 5 lbs, 1½ lbs. 2c.

LOUISIANA ROCK SALT.—Turk's Island trade is selling at $13 ⅌ ton; Liverpool trade, coarse, $1 60; fine $1 60 ⅌ sack. Delivered at the levee to Texas steamers $2 ⅌ ton less than New Orleans prices.

BEDDING.—The retail demand is becoming brisker the dealers selling India at 22c ⅌ lb; Cotton Batting, 18c; Wool, Hemp and Flax at 31@38c, and domestic jute at 22c ⅌ yard.

EGGPLANTS.—Ohio Potatoes are selling at $2 50@3 ⅌ bbl; Sweet do at $2 50@3 ⅌ bbl; Onions are selling at $2 50@2 ⅌ bbl; Apples $2@4 ⅌ bbl, $1@1 75 ⅌ box; Beet Knots $1@2c ⅌ bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the landing at $6 ⅌ dozen for grown and $4@5 for young, and Turkeys at $1@1 ⅌ ⅌ dozen. Eastern Eggs are neglected and are offered on the levee at 16@18c ⅌ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair supply and demand at $4 50@4 75 ⅌ bbl for kiln dried on the landing and $4 75@5 from store.

NAVAL STORES.—Pale Rosin is selling freely from $2 ⅌ bbl for common to $2 50 for grade extremely dull. Spirits Turpentine nearer and steady at 42½c ⅌ gallon.

LOUISIANA RICE—There is scarcely anything doing in the mill, and the few lots not coming in to any extent yet. Quotations are entirely nominal.

COFFEE.—The stock in first hand is confined to a few lots of Rio, which, however, the first cargo for some time past. No sales have been made as yet, and quotations are nominal.

COTTON MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1870.

Arrived yesterday.....149 Texas Beeves, 24 Calves and 1 Yearling to Hogs, 1 sheep and 1 Milch Cow.

Sold yesterday.....227 Texas Beeves, 50 Calves and 1 Yearling, 300 Hogs, 1 Milch Cow.

Left over.....22 Texas Beeves, 47 Calves and 1 Yearling, to Hogs, 300 sheep and 1 Milch Cow.

Top Beeves, corn-fed ⅌ lb.....@ 6 @ 6
Texas Beeves, corn-fed ⅌ lb.....@ 5 @ 6
Texas Beeves, corn-fed ⅌ lb.....@ 5 @ 6
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....@ 60 @ 65
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....@ 50 @ 55
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head.....@ 40 @ 45
Calves, ⅌ head.....@ 15 @ 25
Stock Hogs ⅌ lb gross.....7 @ 7 @ 8
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....@ 2 50 @ 3 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....@ 2 00 @ 2 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head.....@ 1 50 @ 2 00
Milch Cows (choice) ⅌ head.....@ 50 @ 60
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.....@ 40 @ 50
Milch Cows (common) ⅌ head.....@ 30 @ 35
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head.....@ 35 @ 40
Yearlings, ⅌ head.....@ 20 @ 25
Oxen, ⅌ head.....@ 40 @ 50

Notice.

Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of the American ship WILD HUNTER will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

The American ship WILD HUNTER, Captain Kelly, Jr., from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo at the Levee, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Decatur street. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the receipt of their goods at the above place, otherwise they will be stored at their risk and expense.

C. CAVAROC,
No. 3 Exchange Place.

Recess Democratic Parish Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1870.

A REGULAR meeting of the committee will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, precisely, at J. Rey's Restaurant, corner of Bienville and Common streets. Punctuality is requested.

P. GEO. CUVELLIER, Chairman.
JT. L. DUPRIEZ, Secretary. aug17 1t

City Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT of Assessments,
City Hall, Room No. 16,
NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 16, 1870.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section Seven, City Ordinance No. Seventy-one, Administration hereby gives notice that the assessment roll 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 Assessor of Taxes, on Camp st. in City Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), during thirty days, from the date hereof, when all persons who shall complain of excessive or inadequate assessments will be considered, and the same adjusted if just.

JOHN A. SEGUIZNAO,
aug16 and 23d Administrator of Assessments.

City Taxes.

THE attention of delinquent Tax Payers is particularly called to the notice at the head of this, published in the Bee, yesterday.

JOHN K. WALTON,
aug16 2t Administrator of Finance.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
No. 86 Gravier street,
Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.
CAST IRON CHANDELIER BRACKETS, &c
Nos. 126 Chartres Street.
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.
aug 16 1m

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS
USE
Stearn's Raw Bone Super Phosphate
—AND—
FINE GROUND BONE,
THE GREAT FERTILIZERS.
LOUIS STEARNS & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Office No. 10 St. Charles Street, New Orleans. I
BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CON STANTLY ON HAND. aug7 1y

MARGARET HAUGHERY.

MARGARET'S
Mechanical Steam Bakery,
78, 80 AND 82 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge. 20 1y

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. aug17 4t

Office New Orleans Gas Light Company, No. 126 COMMON STREET.
New Orleans, August 12, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Thomas Fordyce was unanimously elected General Superintendent of the Company.

J. M. B. SEWELL,
Treasurer.

Wanted,

A GOOD WASHERWOMAN, at No. 84 Esplanade street. aug14 1t

F. GONTHIER,

Has removed his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—to—
84.....St. Charles Street.....84
OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.
Orders both of regular customers and strangers in their orders at reduced prices. aug17 1p

To Rent.

THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at the northwest corner of Bourbon and Burgundy streets, with gas fixtures, bath room, etc., the whole in perfect order. Apply to C. Dufour, No. 70 Bienville street. 3aug7

TO THE
EAST!
VIA
LOUISVILLE
AND
Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road affords the best equipment for passenger travel ever offered by any route.

THE
BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
AND
All Points East and North East,
3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
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 at Louisville at the office of the Co., corner 4th and Main sts., also at Gait House and Louisville and Nashville Depots.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East, via this route are good on Mail Line steamers and Mail Line Packets are now on this Ohio River.

CHAS. E. FOLKERT, J. L. CRAWFORD,
G'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't. Gen'l Superintendent.
THOS. DORWIN,
Gen'l Southern Agt. Louisville.
aug9 3t

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SYRUP.

Cures Colic and Wind Colic. Price, 25 Cents.
Cures Diarrhœa, Price, 25 Cents.
Relieves Constipation. Price, 25 Cents.
Cures Dysentery and Summer Complaint in all Cases of Children of all ages. Price, 25 Cents.

It is the great Infant's and Children's Soothing Medicine, and all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause.

Prepared only by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., No. 7 Cortlandt street, New York.

Large size and Dealers in Medicine put up in 1 dozen and upwards, $9 ⅌ dozen.

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

OWING to the great want experienced in the metropolis of a family garden for recreation, the undersigned has, through the agency of a competent landscape gardener, opened a beautiful place, as a Public Resort for families, with the accompanying attractions, to make it the most popular and respectable in the south. A band of accomplished musicians has been secured from Kappelmann's celebrated band of Manchester, England.

Ice Cream, Lemonade, etc., will be served by the Association, who will make the enjoyment of the place for a day, or a few hours, the most Elegant Resort in the south.

GEO. MEEK, Proprietor.

ART LARRIERE. EMILE LARRIERE.

A. CARRIERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers of Wines, Brandies, &c.
No. 23.....NEVILLE STREET.....No. 21.
(NOT ON THE LEVEE.)
ALWAYS ON hand Clarets, Sauternes, PORTO and SHERRY, OLIVE OIL, etc.

Exchange on sight and on time to suit purchasers, on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in silver principal cities of France, always on hand.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in Liverpool, London, Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles. aug7 1y

M. ELIE,
16.....ROYAL STREET.....16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS, of the best French manufactures, sold at manufacturers' prices. Also, every kind and of musical instruments, strings, etc., at Bordeaux prices. PIANOS tuned. aug14 1y

$1000 REWARD

For any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES* that DR. BINGS PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured many of the worst cases. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease in life. It will heal all irritations.

Laboratory, 162 Franklin street, New York. aug6 1y

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE,
Wagons, Carts, Baskets, Cradles, Work Boxes, Chairs, Clothes Baskets.
Depot of Fancy and French Fancy Baskets, etc., 194 and 196 Chartres street, New Orleans. aug16 1m

Grand Isle Hotel.

GRAND ISLE, LOUISIANA.

THE above popular Hotel will be opened by the undersigned on the 1st of June.

No pains or expense have been spared to make it the most desirable Summer Resort. Old and surrounding gulf breeze, with pure atmosphere, and almost unbroken calm, the Proprietors have no fear but that visitors will come in large and safe, and supplied with the best table appointments, Sloops and Schooners will be at the Hotel for the accommodation of parties.

The best of gulf swift steamboat, Col. D. S. Chase, will run on Tuesdays and Saturdays, leaving Harrison's Landing at 3 o'clock, and returning the next morning at eight hours. Mails must be directed to Grand Isle, Jefferson Parish, La.

Pigeon Shooting, $1 per week, $60 per month. Children and servants half price.

Terms, $3 per day, $18 per week, $60 per month.

For further particulars address

CHAS. FED. DEICLOUX,
77 Carondelet street, second floor.
may 24 3m

To Sugar Planters.

New Orleans Manufacturing Company.

MR. NELSON FOUCHE informs Planters that he can attend to three or four more of the finest quality of seed cane, Ribbon Cane, Cold Blooded Kelly, recommended by his patent plant. Also, Bourbon Cane, Cuba Cane, and very fine sugar is made by Bettles settled according to his patent process, so superior to any other process, positively charified can always be had. Four years' experience in the business in the Republic. The repairs only cost $200.

—REFERENCES—

Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., the Mazarine street, where I have the Bettles, L. Millandon, 102 Common street; E. Villere, 104 Rampart street, A. Barthet, 48 Carondelet street, E. Villere, Plantation of H. John Baptist; A. Walker, Parish of St. Bernard; Nelson Foucher, New Orleans; A. Marrera, Parish of St. Bernard; V. Barbonia.

For further particulars address

NELSON FOUCHE,
169 Napoleon street, New Orleans.

P. & R. De Verges,
—DEALERS IN—
ANTHRACITE, CANNEL
AND PITTSBURG COAL.
No. 19 Gravier, and 30 Daughdrill Streets.
Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses, supplied at the lowest market prices. 2d 6m

Notice to Coal Dealers.

THE public is hereby notified that I have REMOVED my COAL YARD to the corner of Dauphine street to No. 8 Canal, Carondelet and Dauphine streets, where all orders will be taken as usual and promptly attended to, and at a lower No. 104 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

J. M. PETERSON.

The Imperishable Perfume!

As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after wheel, they cease to be true of perfume left. How different is the result with the use of

Murray's & Lanman's Florida Water!

Days after the application the handkerchief retains its most delightful, delicious, and refreshing fragrance. may 17 1y

Trusses and Braces.

THE subscriber has the premiums awarded to him at SPILLMAN'S, manufacturer and Elastic Hose, Broadway, New Orleans, at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, 1870.

Diplomas for best and most comfortable Truss for weak back.

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

Best Shoulder Brace.

Best Suspensory of good Trusses.

Also, diplomas for best display of Orthopedic Appliances.

Gentlemen, inventor and patentee of Truss without SPRINGS, BACK PADS, or the TEES. Bona fide Elastic Hose.

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

may 17 1y

200,000 Railroad Cross-Ties Wanted!!

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEVENTY-FIVE cents is offered for Red Cypress Ties, seven inches thick, nine inches wide, and less than eight inches heart face, and six feet in length; and for the ties, and ten feet long, with square edge, of sound durable timber, at any point on the line between Barrancas Cane and Bayou Gentle.

The Ties will be taken require at No. 7 Gallatin street, or at P. O. Box 1081.

SCHUYLER VAN VLECK,
Chief Engineer.

Notice.

SUCCESSION OF SEBASTIAN TUSAQUE.

ALL the creditors and debtors of the above named succession are hereby requested to come forward and settle.

A. CLEAZ,
Attorney.
Office—30 Exchange Alley.

Office Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,

30 CARP STREET.

New Orleans July 5th, 1870.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish their Fourth Annual statement.

Amount of prem