The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185............Rampart Street............185

THE SCOPE OF THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE ACT.

THE REVENUES OF THE COMPANY.

The discussions upon the act of the Legislature incorporating the Slaughter-house Company and granting them certain exclusive privileges, must have astounded those who have been attentive to the proceedings going on before Judges Cooley and Collens for the last two weeks. The act has had a very thorough sifting, at the hands especially of Judge Campbell, the leading counsel of the Butchers' Benevolent Association, whose elaborate and what we consider unanswered and unanswerable argument, has been published in one of the daily journals of the city. We now await with some curiosity the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh District Courts upon the question submitted to them as to whether the butchers and stock-dealers of the cities of New Orleans and Jefferson have any cause of action against the Slaughter-house Company.

While the law of the case has been very thoroughly expounded in the course of these discussions, we do not think sufficient prominence has been given to two features of the charter. We do not think the public, or even the members of the legal profession (with the exception the counsel engaged) are sufficiently aware of the monstrous character of the privileges of this company. There is no doubt a general idea, in the minds of those to whom we allude, as to the extent and magnificence of the grant, but we imagine few persons have ever gone into a calculation of the figures which show how great are the revenues with which this company has been endowed. And probably not many of our readers know that the charter *actually prohibits any citizen of these parishes from keeping on his own premises a horse, mule, or other animal.*

Now, we have heard a great deal about the injury to the health of the city from the existence of the slaughter houses within its limits, and admitting, for the sake of the argument, that they are offensive and should be removed, is that a reason why no horse, mule, cow, or other animal, should be kept in the city, is it a reason why we should all be compelled to keep the animals we own, for work or pleasure, only in the buildings of this company? No reasonable person can deny that such a regulation is a flagrant interference with the personal rights of the citizen.

These are the two features of the charter which we are about to bring to the notice of our readers. We are aware that the counsel of the Slaughter-house Company have denied that the charter goes to the extent we have stated, and have made light of the fees the company is authorized to charge, but this shall not prevent us from bringing them to the test of the book.

The first section of the act reads thus:

"That from and after the first day of June, 1869, it shall not be lawful to LAND, KEEP, or slaughter any cattle, beeves, calves, sheep, swine, or OTHER ANIMALS ... at any point or place within the city of New Orleans, or the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, ... except that the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company may establish themselves at any point or place as hereinafter provided ...

Any person or persons doing any act in contravention of this Act, or landing, slaughtering or keeping any animal or animals in violation of this Act shall be liable to a fine of $250 for each and every violation."

No one will deny the comprehensiveness—the sweeping character of this section. It includes not only all animals intended for consumption by the inhabitants of these parishes but also ALL CARRIAGE, BUGGY, SADDLE, AND DRAY HORSES AND MULES AND ALL MILCH COWS. NO HORSE OR MULE OR COW OR OTHER ANIMAL shall be landed or kept in the parishes named except at the wharves and in the buildings of the Crescent City Company. That this is the meaning, the intention, the scope of the law, is shown by the language of the third section.

"Sec. 3. That said company is authorized to establish and erect ... wharves, stables, sheds, yards, and buildings necessary to land, stable, shelter, protect and preserve ALL KINDS OF HORSES, MULES, cattle AND OTHER ANIMALS ...

And said Company shall have the sole and exclusive privilege of conducting and carrying on the live-stock landing and slaughter-house business within the limits and privileges granted by the provisions of this act, and cattle and OTHER ANIMALS DESTINED FOR SALE OR slaughter in the city of New Orleans, or its environs, shall be landed at the live stock landings and yards of said Company and shall be yarded, sheltered, and protected, if necessary by said Company ...

And for each HORSE, MULE, BULL, OX or COW landed at their wharves, for each and every day kept, ten (10) cents ...

Any person or persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, or interfering with the privileges herein granted, or landing, yarding, or keeping ANY ANIMALS in violation of the provisions of this act, or to the injury of said company, shall be liable to a fine or penalty of $250, to be recovered with costs of suit."

These quotations are made from an official copy of the act of incorporation published in the volume lately issued by the State Printer. The act is badly drawn up it is true, but the language used and the intent are unmistakable and admit of no controversy.

It is not only then the Butchers who are interested in the defeat of the Slaughterhouse Company, but every citizen of the three parishes who owns a horse, mule, cow or other animal. It is possible the company might not enforce the privileges with which the act invests them, to the extent of requiring horses, mules and milch cows to be landed at their landingplaces and sheltered in their stables and sheds, but they have the right to do it if they choose and our citizens will be very childish if they rely upon the liberality of the company in stopping short of their powers. The public should not be at the mercy of the company.

One of the features of this charter, the counsel for the Slaughterhouse Company dwelt upon in their arguments before the courts, as particularly commendable and essential for the well being of the community, was that which provides for an inspection of all animals to be slaughtered. Unquestionably there should be an inspection of all meat destined for sale in our markets, but it was not necessary that the officer appointed to this duty should derive so princely an income as the act of the Legislature allows. This officer is selected and appointed by the Governor. Let us see what he is entitled to charge the butchers for his services that we may have an idea as to the amount of his revenue. It has been stated heretofore that the average number of animals butchered in this city and Jefferson is one thousand per day. The fee for inspection fixed by the act is ten cents per head. This amounts to $100 per day or thirty six thousand five hundred dollars per year ($36,500). Half of the fees go to the Inspector. Say that he receives $18,250, and we can well believe that this officer earnestly desire the defeat of the butchers in the litigation now pending. There are others, perhaps, who are interested in these inspection fees who are equally solicitous as to the result of the controversy. No one supposes the inspector would be suffered to pocket so large a salary without having a partner.

The revenues of the company are not less princely. They have the right to charge every steamship ten dollars ($10) and every steamboat or other water craft five dollars ($5) for landing at their wharves, *even if one animal only be landed.* They have the right, as we have shown, to charge ten cents (10c) per day for each horse, mule, bull, ox or cow landed at their wharves and kept in their sheds: for every hog, calf, sheep or goat, for each and every day kept five cents (5c.), all without including the feed. We have on a former occasion made an exhibit of these fees in comparison with the prices now paid by the butchers. We also made an estimate of the revenue which in all probability would be derived from their collection. What we then said will bear republishing. It is as follows:

A stable holding 100 cattle or 300 sheep can be rented at present for $1 50 per day, but according to the tariff of this new Company butchers will have to pay $10 per day for 100 cattle, and $15 per day for 300 sheep. The profit derived from butchering is in addition to this. At present the prices paid for butchering, the butcher selling the meat, cutting it in quarters and delivering it to the butchers in the market, are as follows: Beeves, $1 50; hogs and calves 25 cents; sheep and goats, 25 cents. The new law does not oblige the company to quarter the meat nor to deliver it in the market nor to salt it. *Explicit on the privileges, it is silent as to the obligations.* It is then probable that the company will content themselves with killing the animal, taking off the skin, head, feet and entrails, which the law gives them, and leave the rest to the butcher. But in adding the value of the portions of the animal the company are authorized in appropriating to their own uses, to the tax the law allows them to charge: $1 for beef; 50 cents for hog or veal, and 30 cents for sheep, we can establish a comparative table—showing the actual price which this new law imposes on the butcher with the price at present paid by him—thus:

	Present prices.	Prices under new Law
Beef	$1 50.	$4 05.
Veal	50.	2 90.
Sheep	30.	1 00.

Thus the Company besides the benefit of the present rate of butchering will realize $2 55 per head of beef, $2 40 per head of veal, and 70 cents per head of sheep. The city consuming per day about 150 beeves, 300 calves, 250 sheep and 200 hogs, this unjust profit will amount to about $1345 per day not including the revenue derived from the landing and keeping the animals which will not be small. A butcher often buys 100 sheep at a time to kill three per day, but he will have to pay 5 cents per day per head until all are killed, which will augment the price until the last of the hundred pays at the rate of $1 65 per head.

It results from these figures that butchers' meat will be burdened with useless additional expense, and that the price of meat will be enhanced from 4 to 6 cents per pound, which will represent a sum of $6000 to $7000 per day; or two millions of dollars per year. These figures speak louder of the iniquity of this law than any comments we can make. The Legislature did not content itself with quadrupling our direct taxes and with adding special and extraordinary to ordinary taxes; we are also burdened with a monstrous monopoly, which will augment the expenses of the population more than two millions of dollars per year for an article of first necessity.

Judge Campbell, in his argument before Judge Cooley said that "the first section of the act was the supposed sanitary clause and that if the act had stopped there, it would have filled every body with amazement—that the wit which belongs to the judiciary of the State, would have been employed to give it some shape or form, and to give it something like a rational interpretation. It would be simply shutting out three parishes from the use of all animals suitable for food or work, and from all buildings or landing-places suitable for their reception. People would stand amazed at the spectacle of such an act, and judges would be invoked to determine upon it, as an example of the rare and extraordinary case which the law writers some times put, of an act being contrary to reason, and to decide whether the courts should allow it any enforcement, or should set it aside as being contrary to the common sense."

EXCURSION TRIPS TO PASCAGOULA.—The fine steamer Creole, commanded by that clever and popular officer in the Lake trade, Captain Charley Walker, will make excursion trips every Wednesday and Saturday to Pascagoula, touching at intermediate points, and leaving the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train of the cars, the train which starts from the depot, head of Girod street, at that hour. The fare for the round trip is but $8, including meals and berths. Capt Peter Marcy, 175 Common street, is the agent for the Creole. 2t

Senator Wade's Views, Regarding the Chinese.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 23.)

During an interview with ex-Senator Wade, yesterday, we learned that himself, lady and party had visited several of the most famous localities around San Francisco, and a number of our local factories. They expressed themselves as particularly impressed with the novelty of Chinese labor exhibited at the Mission Woolen Mills. Mr. Wade stated that he had visited many factories in various parts of the world, but had never seen any class of men so well adapted for the manufacture of woolen fabrics as the Chinese. They are patient, ingenious and reliable, and have their minds so little attracted by outside matters that they appear to be as mechanical in their movements as the machinery they attend. Both the Senator and his party thought the people of California were standing in their own light by rejecting this very needful labor. He thought other States in the Union, as soon as they understand the character of this intelligent, patient and industrious race, would expend millions of dollars in obtaining them. He suggested that before ten years would pass the people of California would be framing laws to prevent the deportation of the Chinese, with far more zeal than they now sought to prevent them coming here. He stated that he did not consider the subject of their immigration to this State as of a local character—such as its Legislature could control. It was a national question, which—since the emancipation of the negroes and the growing desire to extend home manufactures—was of more importance than almost any other subject, because these men came here to perform labor almost exclusively, while the immigrants from other countries continued as laborers only long enough to obtain means to procure land or set up in business for themselves. He stated that he had appointed to meet the heads of the six Chinese companies in this city on Friday next, when he would endeavor to obtain certain information from them direct. He thought if California would adopt the national currency, and treat the Chinese liberally, in a few years it might become the greatest manufacturing State in the Union. Eastern capitalists, manufacturers and artisans preferred the currency of the Union to the cumbersome money of California. He thought California committed a great error in not accepting the national currency when first introduced—an opinion which was indorsed by all the company present, several of whom were prominent citizens of San Francisco. He informed us that he leaves by the San José cars, at 7 o'clock this morning, for a short visit to Santa Clara Valley, the New Almaden mines, and other famous places easy of access in two days' travel, as he would have to be in this city by Friday to meet the Chinese delegation. Both the Senator and his lady expressed themselves surprised and delighted at the extent and beauty of the City of San Francisco and its surroundings.

The Late Parliamentary Crisis in England.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

During the recent debate in the British House of Lords on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and until the vote was taken by which the bill passed to a second reading, the Peers had plenty of advice offered them as to the course they should pursue. It was showered upon them from every quarter. The English journals were filled with discussions of the momentous subject, to the exclusion even of the Alabama claims, Charles Sumner and Mr. Minister Motley. Some of the advice given wore the garb of hardly-veiled menace, as in the case of Mr Bright's letter to the associate of Birmingham liberals, as to the possible consequences which might ensue to the Lords themselves should they persist in putting themselves in the way of the execution of the popular will as interpreted by the Commons. Upon this point a writer in the London *Saturday Review* makes use of a comparison equally forcible and homely, to illustrate and define the relative position of Lords and Commons, practically considered, in that venerable political fabric, the British Constitution. Admitting the absolute theoretical equality of the two houses of Parliament as independent and co-ordinate branches of the legislature, he compares their equality to that anciently typified by the device of two knights riding one horse, borne upon the seal and banner of the Knights Templar, in the early and legendary days of their history, when perfect equality was supposed to exist among the brotherhood, extending even to community of goods. In theory it was all very fine, but as one must needs ride behind, in case of a difference of opinion between the two riders whether the left or the right hand road should be taken, the man in the saddle and holding the bridle had decidedly the advantage of his brother on the crupper. The House of Lords is in the position of the man on the cropper.

The Constitution of the United States, as framed by the wisdom of our forefathers, was probably the most perfect system of political checks and balances ever contrived. It was as nearly perfect as any human institution could be, the successful operation of which is dependent upon the virtue and intelligence of the human agents entrusted with its administration. Every care was taken to secure the independence and preserve the equality of the different branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial. Each House of Congress was to act as a check upon the other. The President, by his veto power, was to be a check upon both. The Senate, by its participation in the treaty-making power and in the power of appointing to office, was a check upon the President. The Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and subject to impeachment and removal by Congress for misbehavior in office, were clothed with the delicate and responsible duty of passing upon the constitutionality of the acts of the other departments of the Government. Yet, in a great crisis of our country's history, we have seen the perfect balance of this admirable machinery rudely disturbed—the Executive at one time exercising powers of more than questionable legality, at another shorn of its undoubted constitutional prerogatives, the independence of the judiciary threatened, and the two houses of Congress almost upon the verge of collision. Now, that the abnormal and extraordinary state of things which was made the excuse and occasion for these departures from strict constitutional right has passed away, it is to be hoped that like an angry flood which has overleaped its banks, the waves of faction will subside within the limits of their proper channel, which they ought never to have been suffered to overpass. But happen that as it may, one fact is certain, confirmed by the teachings of all history and the experience of other nations, that when a struggle for political supremacy takes place between the co-ordinate branches of a constitutional government, the revolution inaugurated never stops short of the destruction of every check and limitation originally imposed upon the exercise of arbitrary and irresponsible power. Should Congress, for example, ever succeed in reducing the President to a puppet and making the judiciary its tool, the question will still have to be settled which of the two houses of Congress shall ride behind. The only alternative to constitutional government is despotism, and the essence of despotism is the concentration of all power in the hands of one man or of a single body of men. Only by a scrupulous regard on the part of each branch of the government of the limitations imposed upon its own powers, and of the rights belonging to the other branches, can such a result be averted.

The wisdom, moderation and patriotism of the House of Lords have prevented such a crisis in the politics of England. Let us hope that in like difficulties the same spirit may guide and dignify the councils of our own rulers. Only by cherishing such a spirit, and by adhering strictly to the original principles of the constitution, can we expect to regain the old paths of peace and quietness from which we have wandered, or, having regained, be enabled to keep them.

Hon. Sancho Brown, of the South Carolina Legislature, rose to a question of privilege recently, and said: "Sah, I ax dis house ef dey gwine to 'low de man who jis tuk his seat to stan on de flo' ob dis body and talk to de Gineral Assemblage of Souf Carlina wid dat tan de crank ob de univarse manner dat am so superfishent an ondignantible." Mr. Brown used to be worth $1200 before the war.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The magnificent steamer Robt. E. Lee, Capt. Cannon, will be in port to-day and leave to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, on her return to Louisville. Messrs. Sinnott & Adams, Commercial Place, are the agents for the Lee.

Col. James T. Tucker, General Southern Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaves this city to-morrow evening as one of the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce and for a tour through the West.

The work of weighing and invoicing the seized sugar still goes on at the Customhouse.

Gov. Warmoth and Col. Deane have gone on a rusticating tour to Grand Isle.

Mr. Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent of the Public Schools, has been granted leave of absence till October, and will leave shortly for the West and North.

The Slaughter-house Monopoly — One-Seventeenth of the Stock Claimed.—From the following writ, which has been instituted, it will be seen that there is a lively squabble for stock among the corporators of the Slaughter-house monopoly:

To the Honorable Charles Leaumont, Judge of the Fifth District Court of the parish of Orleans:

The petition of J. G. Clark, who resides in this parish, and of the State of Louisiana, upon the relation of said J. G. Clark, respectively shows: That by an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 8th March, 1869, entitled "An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the Stock Landing and Slaughter-houses, and to incorporate the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company," petitioner became one of the incorporators of the said company, although his name is misstated through error in said act as "F. G. Clark," and by said act and by agreement between all of the incorporators of said company, petitioner became entitled to one-seventeenth part of the whole stock of said company, amounting, in the aggregate, to two millions of dollars, making petitioner's said share amount to one hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and forty seven dollars, being 11 647 100 shares of said stock, of the par value of $100 each; and it was further agreed by all of said corporators, that petitioner's said share of said stock should be issued to petitioner as fully paid up, and that certificates of the same should accordingly issue to petitioner.

Now petitioner further shows that notwithstanding all the foregoing premises; said company, which is domiciled in New Orleans, and its officers, F. J. Pratt, President, and J. H. McKee, Secretary, refuse to issue such certificates of stock to said petitioner; as they are bound in law to do, and that they are incited to such refusal by S. P. Griffin, R. T. Packwood, J. H. Crippen, J. Viosca, Jr., Wm. Durbridge, purchaser of the interest of N. J. Oliver, and F. J. Pratt, all of New Orleans, stockholders in said company, who do jointly and illegally claim a large portion of petitioner's said stock as belonging to them, notwithstanding their positive agreements to the contrary.

Petitioner further shows that a writ of mandamus is necessary to enforce the said officers of said company to issue said stock certificates to petitioner as the law has assigned him no relief by the ordinary means, and that petitioner fears that said officers will issue certificates of shares of stock belonging to him to said Griffin et als., to the irreparable injury of petitioner, and that a writ of injunction is necessary to protect petitioner's rights in the premises. Wherefore he prays in due form that said writs issue against the parties above named.

ORDER OF COURT.

Let a writ of mandamus issue herein and within prayed for, or let the defendants show cause to the contrary on Wednesday, the 14th of July, 1869, and let a writ of injunction issue as prayed for, upon petitioner giving good and solvent security in the sum of $500, conditioned as the law directs.

The Slaughter-house Argument.—Hon. Randell Hunt resumed but did not conclude his argument yesterday in the Sixth District Court in the side of the Slaughter-house Company. He speaks again to-day. So far his argument is the strongest that has been made on that side of the question.

The whole controversy, it seems to us, may be summed up in a nutshell, thus: Admitting for the sake of argument that the Slaughter-house act has been fairly procured, and that it is competent for the Legislature to pass an act relative to slaughtering, for the police and health of the State, can it go beyond what is necessary to subserve such purposes—say, the enforcement of a prohibition against the Jefferson city butchers—and especially so far beyond anything that is necessary to preserve the health and police of the city or State as to create a monopoly and discriminate in favor of 17 men the Slaughter-house Company, and against several hundred butchers thus virtually robbing the latter to enrich the former. We think not.

Lost Young Lady.—There was a young lady at police headquarters yesterday who, it seems, had gotten lost the evening before on account of having forgotten the street and number there on where her friends resided, she being a stranger comparatively in this city. Of course she is handsome. Handsome young ladies are very often unfortunate and her friends had better look after her.

Accident on Shipboard.—About 9 o'clock Thursday morning a sailor named Rufus Blase, while scraping a mast on board the schooner Mary, in the Basin, missed his footing and falling to the deck was so seriously injured that it is probable that the accident will prove fatal. He was at once carried to a drug store and Dr. Hall called to attend him. His head was badly confused and a dangerous fracture of the skull occasioned, besides serious internal injuries. The man is a native of Baltimore, and has a family residing across the Lake.

Duties on Sugar.—The following are the rates of Government duties on various qualities of sugar. Dutch standard of color, governing the classification:

All not above 12, Dutch standard, in color, three cents per pound.

All above 12, D. S., and not above 15, D. S., in color three and a half cents per pound.

All above 15, not above dried, and not above 20, D. S., in color, four cents per pound.

All refined, in form of loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, pulverized, or granulated, five cents per pound.

All above dried, or other sugars above No. 20, D. S., in color, five cents per pound.

Forgery.—A patrolman of the sixth precinct is charged with forgery of Metropolitan warrants by Mr. M. Samuels, the broker.

Dead.—The young German girl, Frederika Wetsdorf, who was severely burnt by the explosion of a coal oil can Wednesday morning, died from the effects six hours after the sad accident. Dr. Espinola held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Attempted Suicide.—A negro woman attempted to commit suicide last night by taking poison at No. 49 Baird street. She was not expected to live at last accounts.

The Council Question.—Decision was rendered last evening by Judge Leaumont, in favor of the appointees of Gov. Warmoth to seats in the City Council.

Caning Affair.—There was some excitement about 2 o'clock yesterday on St. Charles street, in the neighborhood of the Washington Exchange, caused by Mr. Zuntz caning Mr. J. B. Richardson, all growing out of the recent publication by Mr Richardson touching the alleged corruption in reference to the Water Works appraisement in which Mr. Zuntz's name was used. Friends interfered and separated the combatants. Mr. Zuntz is the same party who recently caned Mr. Lockwood in reference to the same matter. *Quid Nunc.*

The Yerger Trial—A Righteous Protest.

The Montgomery *Mail*, in noticing the trial of Col. Yerger, in Mississippi, by a military commission, for the killing of Col. Crane, of the United States Army, trusts, that if guilty of murder in the eye of the law, the defendant will be punished, but at the same time gives the following unanswerable reasons why, in justice and fairness, he should not be tried by officers of the army:

It seems that Col. Crane was a young officer of promise, and much beloved by his comrades. The scenes and trials of a four years war naturally tie men to each other—friendships born of such association rarely ever die. There is a bond between soldiers, which exists, perhaps, in no other profession. Col. Crane, the deceased, was thrown in daily social contact with those who now sit in judgment upon his slayer. It is natural, under the circumstances, that Crane's fellow officers should feel deeply for his death. They were members of the same army, engaged in the same duty, united by the same prejudices, and responsive to the same ambitions, as the dead man. Then again, soldiers are always antagonistic to the citizen. This feeling comes with the first months of Cadet life—it grows in the service—a month of semi-civil command in the South develops in the mind of the officer a matured contempt for civil law, and an earnest hatred for the citizen. "Cit" is a term of reproach with which the soldier speaks of the masses of the people. This is why our forefathers dreaded standing armies—this is why civil law is silent midst arms—this is why freemen dread military rule and resist it to the last. If there are any occasions of a man's life when he should be unbiased it is when he sits in judgment upon the life of a fellow man. The responsibility of taking human life is too solemn and too high and too grave to be determined by prejudice—too awful to be assumed, when the verdict turns upon the love the judge has for the dead. The civil law, the guardian of both the life and the honor of the citizen, brings to the judgment seat only those whom neither "fear, favor, affection," relationship nor envy can move. It takes those who are unbiased, either by ties to the living or dead. Then its verdicts are just, and the punishment the voice of the law. Otherwise, tribunals in taking life but register the verdict of passions, which relationship, party or power may dictate. Their punishments become the instruments of private revenge, and its criminals martyrs in the eyes of the world.

In the case of Yerger, of Mississippi, the comrades of the dead man sit in judgment on his slayer! Whatever may be the purity of the military commission, human nature is too weak to be put to this test!

POST OFFICE GENERAL DELIVERY.—Judging from our own experience, Macon is now having what may indeed be well termed a system of general post office delivery. Day before yesterday a gentleman brought us two-thirds of our newspaper mail which had strayed into his box. Yesterday nearly one half of our letters came in the shape of voluntary contributions by outsiders who had undesignedly been placed in possession of them. These are times in which the people must be neighborly. Pass around the letters and documents until they get into the right hands.

Since the foregoing we have received the following, which demands the immediate attention of the party concerned. We do not know him. Some of our readers may:

Mr. Charles H. Freeman will receive a valuable letter by calling at T. W. Freeman's, Cherry street.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Central Labor Union of New Jersey will tender a public reception to Senator Sprague on his arrival in Newark.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Iron-Clads for Cuban Waters.

Excitement Over the Virginia Elections.

Speech of the Governor Elect.

Gen. Canby Pleased at the Result.

Heavy Seizures of Goods at St. Louis for Custom Frauds.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 8.—It is ascertained from the best authority that the dispatch announcing that Admiral Poor succeeds Hoff is premature. Hoff will only be relieved at his own request. The authorities find no fault with Hoff's official conduct.

The iron-clad Centaur has gone to Santiago de Cuba to investigate the circumstances of Speakman's death, and, if necessary, to demand prompt reparation.

Several of the heaviest iron-clads will be dispatched to Cuban waters. The Seminole sails to-morrow, and the Dictator in six or eight days.

Within two weeks twenty vessels will be available for public service wherever the emergencies may require.

Major Wofford, of Mississippi received a dispatch from Jackson, signed by the Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of State, Judge of the Criminal Court of Vicksburg, U. S. District Attorney, J. C. Murphy, and other prominent citizens, saying that the National Union Republican party, backed by the popular sentiment of Mississippi, will support Judge Louis Dent for Governor, if he will accept. Major Wofford was to-day authorized by Judge Dent to say that he would accept the nomination.

The female employés of the Patent Office are required to take the iron-clad oath.

The President will make no present change in the Liberian Mission.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, July 8.—Gilbert C. Walker arrived at one o'clock this morning from Norfolk. The day was made a holiday for his reception, and when the cars arrived about 5000 people had congregated at the depot. A committee, composed about equally of the most prominent white and colored citizens, was at the cars to receive him, but the populace rushed in and seizing Walker bore him on their shoulders to a coach ornamented with the National and State flags. The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched through the principal streets. Many of the coaches, of which there were 100 in line, were covered with national flags, and on the band wagon was a transparency with a painting of a white and colored man shaking hands.

The streets were blocked with people following the procession, and at least 20,000 people were out.

On reaching the house of Col. James R. Branch, the Conservative candidate killed by the calamity on Friday last, the procession passed in silence and with uncovered heads.

Upon reaching the hotel, Walker appeared between the national and State flags, held by the representatives of the two races, and after a few minutes of deafening cheers, made a brief speech. After congratulating the audience on their complete victory, he went on to say that in this moment of triumph they must not forget charity for the defeated, they must remember that the votes cast against the ticket were given by deluded and ignorant men of a race that had not yet had time to be educated sufficiently to know the wrong of disfranchising others. We must remember that we have succeeded on a platform of universal suffrage and equal right, and we must see that those who opposed us as well as those who supported us have all their rights and are protected fully by the law. (Loud cheers.) They must be educated and taught the value of the great boon of franchise that has been conferred upon them, and the true value of being a citizen. We must not forget that the opportunity of winning this victory was given us through the liberality of President Grant, (loud and continued cheers,) and we must see that the fruits are for the benefit of all.

After a jocular allusion to the grief of the present State office holders of the Wells persuasion, the speaker concluded by a cheerful picture of the future prosperity of the State. Three cheers were given for Grant at the close.

Walker was followed by Isaac Hunter, colored, and several white speakers.

The election returns to-day continue to be more and more favorable to Walker. The returns this morning show that the Walker men will have a majority of 60 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

New York, July 8.—There is much excitement over the fact that a large number of brokers are before the Grand Jury for violation of the usury laws.

Wm. H. Stafford, cashier of a National Bank has decamped a defaulter for $100,000. Cause, unfortunate gold speculations. He leaves a destitute wife and children. His character for years has been unimpeachable. The bank states that their business will proceed as usual.

Goicouria was discharged to-day. Cuban recruits present cheered lustily. The spy, French, has disappeared.

Fortress Monroe, July 8.—The yellow fever on the French ship Cariens is unabated. One of the crew died yesterday.

Memphis, July 8.—The Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Chancery Court, enjoining Bongbuer, recently appointed Registrar, from exercising the functions of the office. This gives Senter power to remove any Registrar inimical to his party, and it is thought will insure his election.

Savannah, July 8.—The Governor has commuted the sentence of the negro murderers of Buckman and Broadbacker, two German gardeners near this city, sentenced to be hung on the 16th of June, to one year's imprisonment. The people are very indignant at this gross outrage.

The report of the Customhouse shows the total value of exports from this port for the year ending June 30th, nearly forty-nine millions.

St. Louis, July 8.—Information has been filed by the United States District Attorney against $60,000 worth of coffee, pepper, sugar and cigars, in the hands of thirty-six merchants in this city, alleged to have been fraudulently removed from bond in New Orleans last March. The parties here are entirely innocent of complicity in the frauds, having received the articles in regular course of trade.

Richmond, July 8.—Additional returns received to-night show that Walker's majority will probably be 50,000. In many of the white counties west of the mountains, where Walker gets 300 or 400, Wells only gets 3 or 4 votes.

Gen. Canby, in conversation to-day with a Republican member elect of the Legislature, said he was much pleased at the good order of the election, and thought, from the reports of his officers, that it had been, as far as heard from, as fair as could be held in any State in the Union.

Gov. Walker left for New York to night and Gov. Wells leaves for the same place to-morrow to visit a son there.

The excitement of the election is not yet subsided and the city is bright with fire-works to-night.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Brest, July 8.—All well on board the Great Eastern. Signals continue good.

London, July 8.—Senor Rances has been appointed Spanish Minister to Great Britain.

Paris, July 8.—The *Pays* to-day says the Emperor wrote a letter, quoting the following in regard to the Corps Legislatif: "I committed a great fault by acting without previous concert with the majority. I caused it to regard with suspicion my sentiments towards it. All my efforts should tend to regain its confidence."

The *Pays* gives neither date nor address.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 8—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; quotations unchanged; sales 12,000 bales. No. 2 red Western Wheat 9s 4d. Lard 71s.

London, July 8—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 81⅝. Sugar closed quiet both on the spot and afloat. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £30,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 8—Evening.—Cotton unchanged; middling uplands 34¼c; sales 1700 bales. Flour active; State $5 10 to $6 35. Western $5 10 to $7 25; common to fair extra Southern $5 50 to $6 90. Wheat active at noon's advance. Corn active and 2 to 3c better; white Western 93c. Lard—kettle 19½ to 19¾c. Other provisions unchanged. Groceries dull. Freights firmer.

New York, July 8—Evening.—Southern securities heavy; Louisianas 70 bid; Levees 67. Money easier at 7 with exceptions at 6, but discounts are still out of the question, and merchants continue to suffer. Sterling steady at 109⅝ to 109¾. Gold firmer—136⅝ to 137. Stocks strong at an advance. Governments closed firm—5 20s of '62, 121¾; of '64, 117⅞; of '65, 118⅝; do, new, 116⅞; of '67 and '68 same; 10 40s 108.

Much indignation was caused on Wall street by premature intimation of the proposed purchase of three millions of bonds, official notice of which was given this morning.

Mobile, July 8.—Cotton market nominal; low middlings 31c; sales 75 bales; receipts 58; exports 197.

Louisville, July 8.—Flour $4 25. Corn 68c. Oats 70c. Prime Sugar 14⅛c. Prime Molasses 75c. Tobacco—sales 308 hhds at $4 85 to $12 75. Pork $33. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18¼c. Highwines 94c.

Chicago, July 8.—Flour $5 to $6 50. Wheat $1 35. Corn 79c to 79½c. Oats 68 to 70c. Rye $1 07. Barley $1 45. Highwines 95c. Pork $32 25 to $33. Lard 18 to 18¼c. Bulk shoulders 12¼c.

Cincinnati, July 8.—Family Flour $5 75 to $6. Corn 75 to 76c. Oats 70 to 72c. Rye $1 10 to $1 15. Whisky 95c. Pork $32 50. Shoulders in bulk 12¾c; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18c. Lard 19c.

St. Louis, July 8.—Tobacco—medium and bright wrappers 10½ to 20c; sound lugs 6 to 7¼c. Flour $5 to $5 75. Wheat $1 10 to $1 15. Corn 82 to 98c. Oats 68 to 80c. Rye $1.10. Whisky 95. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $33 to $33 50. Shoulders in bulk 13c. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear sides 18¼c. Hams 21c. Lard 19 to 19½c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, July 8.—River falling, with 7 feet 9 inches of water in the canal.

St. Louis, July 8.—River falling.

Memphis, July 8.—Weather warm and showery. River stationary. The Arkansas is still rising; now within a foot of high water mark. Passed up—Thompson Dean. Down—Leonidas and Bismarck.

Vicksburg, July 8.—Passed up—Great Republic, at 9 A. M.; Pargoud, at 3 P. M. Down—Bee and barges, at 6 A. M.; R. E. Lee, at 10 A. M.; Peytona and barges, at 5 P. M. River rising fast.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Savannah, July 8—6 P. M.—Barometer 39.60. Weather calm. No arrivals or departures. Outside waiting wind—Ship Uhland, bark Dorette and brig Three Sisters.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Memphis, July 8.—Passed down—Star, Sam Brown, and A. J. Baker. River stationary.

Southwest Pass, July 8—Noon.—The Lady Blessington drew nineteen feet of water, and was put to sea by three boats without difficulty.

High water yesterday morning at 5 A. M.

The soundings yesterday at 11:30 A. M., taken by Capt Burdecke, of the tug Perry, were as follows:

West channel 18, 17, 17½, 17½, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 15½, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15½, 15, 15, 14½, 15 17, 19, 30.

East channel 21, 18, 17, 18, 17, 17, 18, 17½, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 17, 18, 18, 18, 17, 18, 18, 17, 17½.

Columbus, O., July 8.—The Democrats have nominated Rosecrans for Governor.

Washington, July 8.—Commodore Poor succeeds Hoff in command of the West India squadron.

It is understood that his instructions indicate prompt protection to American citizens and shipping.

Paris, July 8.—The rumor that Spain requested France to advise the United States to preserve strict neutrality regarding Cuba is unfounded.

It is regarded certain that Rouher, representing the theory of personal government, will give place to Emile Olivier, representing Parliamentary government.

It is stated the Emperor is willing to abandon arbitrary power and share the burthen of government with the country and the Legislature.

The Senate will soon assemble, when organic changes will be consummated.

London, July 8—Noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 81¾. Sugar afloat easier, but not lower.

London, July 8—Afternoon.—Sugar on the spot easier, but not lower.

Liverpool, July 8—Noon.—Cotton a shade firmer; quotations unchanged; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, July 8—Afternoon.—Cotton sales will reach 12,000 bales. Red Wheat 9s 3d to 9s 4d. Flour, 24s. Lard firm but not higher. Tallow, 45s.

Havre, July 8.—Cotton opened flat.

New York, July 8—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money active at 7 per cent. with ¼ commission. Sterling 109⅝. Gold 135⅝. 5 20s of '62, 121⅝. Louisianas, old, 69. Levees 67½.

Washington, July 8.—The *Chronicle,* in a bitter article on the Virginia election, says:

But all is not lost in Virginia. Congress holds the key of the citadel.

"The rebel Democrats may boast that they have elected their candidates, but there is an ultimate remedy."

There are indications of cross purposes between the Administration and Boutwell since the Virginia election.

Prisoners at the Stake.

(From the New York World.)

There is one revelation in particular made by Spangler in his hideous story of cruelty and torture at the Dry Tortugas, which calls for prompt and thorough investigation by the Government. Spangler gives us, quite incidentally, and only by way of illustrating the general administration of the military prison in which he passed nearly four years of misery, this harrowing tale of the sufferings and death of one of his fellow captives:

Colonel St. George Leger Grenfel, aged 65 years, was taken sick and went to the doctor to get excused from work. The doctor declined to excuse him. He then applied to the Provost Marshal, who said that he could not excuse him if the doctor couldn't. Grenfel then tried to work and failed. They then took him to the guard house, tied him up for half a day, and then took him to the wharf, tied his hands behind him, tied his legs together, and put a rope round his waist. There were three officers, heavily armed, who drove spectators from the wharf; I could see and hear from my window. The Colonel asked them if they were going to throw him into the water, and they answered "Yes." He then jumped in, and, because he could not sink, they drew him out and tied about forty pounds of iron to his legs, and threw him into the water again, and after he was twice pulled him out again, and then compelled him to go to work. The officers who had him in hand were Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Pike, and Captain George W. Crabb, assisted by Sergeant Michael Gleason, and assistant military storekeeper C. T. Jackson, who tied the iron on his legs. Captain Samuel Peoples tied up Grenfel for saying that "he was capable of doing anything." Colonel Grenfel was forced to scrub and do other menial work when he proved he was so ill as to have refused to eat his rations for a week. All of the officers hated Grenfel on account of a letter which appeared in a New York paper, which they say Grenfel wrote, about tying up the prisoner Dunn—which letter was truthful, as others and myself were witnesses to the details it related. One very stormy night Grenfel, with four others, escaped in a small boat and was evidently drowned near the fort. His escape was discovered, but the storm was so severe that it was deemed too dangerous to pursue them, although a steamer was at the wharf. Grenfel frequently declared his intention of running any risk to escape, rather than, to use his own words, "be tortured to death at the fort."

Colonel George St. Leger Grenfel, of whose wretched fate this simple but heart-rending narrative gives us the first public intimation, was a British officer of acknowledged gallantry and spirit. The high, indomitable courage of the man indeed appears plainly in these sickening details of the worse than Indian tortures to which he was subjected by his cowardly persecutors. He came of a good English stock, his father being the once celebrated Pascoe Grenfel, of Buckinghamshire, and his mother a daughter of Lord Doneraile, the head of the ancient Norman family of the St Legers. He had served with distinction in the wars of Hindostan and of Spain, and as the chief of cavalry under Rosas in South America. Drawn to this country purely as a soldier by the love of his profession, and enlisting with the Confederates "because they were the weaker side," he served as second in command under John Morgan. After the war was over he was dragged, on some pretext of being concerned in one of Stanton's five-and-forty "plots" for burning up Northern towns, before one of Stanton's infamous "military commissions," condemned, of course; and sent as a felon to the Fernando Po of the great republic at the Dry Tortugas.

The British Minister at Washington endeavored to save our flag and uniform from the disgrace inflicted upon both by this treatment of an open and gallant enemy after the smoke of the battle had blown away. The British Minister had to deal, however, not with the American people, but with a Stanton and his tools; and his appeal was made in vain. The hideous sequel is before us now. No rhetoric can enhance the power of the story itself, to stir the blood of brave and honest men to anger. It is a thing to make a nation sick that such villanies as are here narrated should be possible to be perpetrated upon a veteran soldier, a prisoner in their hands, by men calling themselves soldiers of the Union. One reads of them, with chills of horror and a heat of rage, as of the death-scenes of captives bound to the Apache stake.

But others than ourselves will read of them. This hideous story will go forth all over the world. Brave men will read it in the camps of great and chivalric armies. While it shocks men of common humanity everywhere into doubts of our civilization, it will move men of honor everywhere to scorn. It is due to our instincts as a Christian people that the government should clear itself of complicity in such abominations by an open and thorough and satisfactory overhauling of all concerned in them. To see this duty done belongs to the press. It is due, too, our repute as a brave people that the miscreants who made themselves the instruments of such abominations should be stripped of the right to parade their own shame as ours in parading themselves as officers of our army. To see this duty done belongs to the actual War Department and to the actual head of the army. It cannot be evaded or shirked. The story will travel the world round; and precisely because the creatures who set these villanies on foot did their work lawlessly, outside of the pale of all recognized tribunals, secretly, and in the dark corners of military commissions, it is certain that the restorative balance of justice in the hearts of men will incline all candid persons everywhere to believe the worst of them and of their works.

Gen. Cluseret, the American lately expelled from France, has arrived in this country, without having suffered any perceptible injury in his expulsion. The law under which he was peremptorily ordered to quit the French soil dates from the republic of 1848, and confers upon the government the power to banish any foreigner residing in France, without giving any reason for the act except that such is the good pleasure of the authorities. Though the motive of Gen. Cluseret's expulsion was political, yet if Louis Napoleon would notify every one of the fifty thousand Americans in France to leave instantly, it is thought it would be a profitable thing for this country, saving much money that will otherwise be spent abroad.

NEW ENGLAND SPECULATION.—Several wealthy New Englanders are about purchasing large tracts of land in the South, and stocking the same with Chinese laborers, with a view to raising Southern produce cheaper than ever before. They say Chinese labor is so much cheaper than any other, and they can make their servants work harder and more hours a day than the negroes will. What will become of the black man who has no money to purchase lands, and who cannot live on rats and mice, is more than we can tell.—*New York Democrat.*

Affairs in England.

[From the Correspondence of the New York Times.]

London, June 19.—For the present the House of Lords is safe. Mr. Bright and his followers will allow it to live yet a little longer. The Irish Church bill has not been thrown out, and, therefore, there will be no chance of getting up that popular agitation which some "friends of the people" were earnestly hoping for. Mr. Bright did his best to stir up a quarrel all round by writing a letter full of ugly sneers and menace toward the Lords. Naturally great resentment was excited, but after Mr. Gladstone had apologized for the letter in one House, and Lord Granville had explained it away in the other, the Lords quietly passed the bill through a second reading. The debate, as all acknowledge, has been one of the best which has taken place in either House for some years. The Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee, an Irishman,) greatly distinguished himself by a speech of remarkable eloquence and brilliancy against the bill. Every one who was present at its delivery declared that no more magnificent display of oratory has been heard in Parliament during the present generation. On the other hand, the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Thirwall,) and the Archbishop of Canterbury, made impressive speeches in favor of the second reading. One of the ablest speeches on this side of the question was that delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury, whom many of your readers will recollect better as Lord Cranborne. He advised the Lords not to reject the bill without first trying to amend it. "I believe," he said, "that by refusing the second reading of this bill you are accepting the battle-ground offered to you by your adversaries; instead of taking that which you might have accepted for yourselves." This consideration had great weight in influencing the judgment of many Conservative Peers. Last night Lord Russell made a long, discursive, useless sort of speech, of Lord Cairns wasted a good deal of time in reply. The Duke of Argyle having succeeded in making the most pretentious and empty speech of the whole debate—the part he invariably plays—the bill was read a second time by a majority of 33. The Lords will now try to amend it in committee, but a man of Mr. Gladstone's temperament, having a majority of 114 at his back, is not likely to accept the suggestions which come to him from the Upper House.

I need not tell you that most people here will be heartily glad when this bill is finally out of the way. It puts a stop to all other business, excites passion and prejudices in many different classes of the community, and provokes discussions which at once weary and irritate the public mind. The process of getting such a measure as this through Parliament is necessarily slow and tedious. When it is safely through the House of Commons, it has to be dragged by gradual stages through the House of Lords. Then it has to go back to the Commons, who may not concur in the amendments made by the Lords. It will then have to be reported back to the House of Lords, and so it will be bandied about until its own fathers—or fathers, for Mr Miall and Mr. Bright had a good deal more to do with originating it than Mr. Gladstone—will be sick at the sight of it. The opponents of the measure have lately been getting up public meetings in all parts of the country against it, but they have not convinced any rational man of the reality of that "reaction" of which they boast so loudly. The verdict of the nation has been pronounced, and there is not the faintest reason for supposing that it would be reversed if it were to be challenged afresh to-morrow. The Dissenters have not changed their opinions; the Roman Catholics have not; the opponents of "Church and State" have not. Where, then, could the reaction come from? The House of Lords did well not to put their trust in the fallacies which ultra-Conservatives put before them. If there were enough Protestants in the country to overwhelm the peculiar combinations which have been formed in favor of the Irish Church bill, they would have done it long ago.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1869.

We have no change to report in the money market proper. On the street, all notes with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals are done at 10 to 11 per cent per annum, and good add second class at 1 to 1½ per cent per month. Mortgage paper is quoted at 9½ to 10 per cent per annum for A1 and 10 to 12, for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 136¾ to 136⅞ (against 135¾ at New York) and closed at 136½ to 136⅝. The sales included $3000 and $10,000 at 136½; $2500 Customhouse (gold) and $20,000 large at 136⅝; $5000 at 136¾; $2500 at 136⅝, and $1000 at 136⅝. In Silver we note sales of 20,000 Mexican dollars at 3 to 3½ per cent premium in gold. We quote American half dollars nominal at 128 to 130.

There was rather more animation in Foreign Exchange, and with a better demand and an improvement in gold at New York, rates were higher. The sales of Sterling summed up £10,700, embracing £1200 A1 clear at 148, £2000 at 148¼, £1000 at 148½, £1100 and £1200 bank at 149¼, £1000 bank at 150, £1200 do at 150¼, £1000 do at 109⅝ gold, and £1000 at 151. We did not learn of any sales of Francs. Sterling may be quoted at 148 to 148¾ for bill of lading and clear, and 149½ to 150 for bank; and 3 80 to 3 78¾ for the former, and 3 77½ to 3 75 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but steady. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent premium, and the sales included $15,000 and $20,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅛ per cent premium, $10,000 at 5/16, $15,000 at ⅜, $10,000 thirty days' sight at ⅞ discount, and $10,000 sight on St. Louis at ⅛ premium.

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds excepting 60 shares Carrollton Railroad at $90.

Some $2000 State Warrants changed hands at 78.

We heard of no sales of City Treasury notes. The dealers bought small sums at 27 discount and sold at 26½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 369 bales at easier, but not quotably lower prices, and we repeat our previous figures as follows: Low ordinary 25½ to 26¼c, ordinary 27½ to 28c, good ordinary 29½ to 30c, low middling 31 to 31¼c, and middling 32½ to —c.

The market continued extremely dull throughout the day; in fact there was very little enquiry, and although the business was of comparatively fair extent, it was all done by two parties. Prices were accepted which had been previously refused, and in the absence of demand, factors, who wished to realize, were unable to effect sales unless by some concessions. A good style of low middling sold at 31c. The bulk of the stock, however, is held at outside figures.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3 044
Arrived since last statement	289	
Arrived previously	823,468	
Additional bales from year's samples, waste, etc.	9,112	832,869
		835,913
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	824,343	824,343
Stock on hand and on shipboard		11,570

Receipts proper since Friday evening 809 bales, against 775 bales corresponding time last week.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is a good demand for Sugar, and fresh lots are taken on arrival at full prices, and the stock in second hands is being disposed of more freely than for some time past. Only a small quantity is left on plantations, and the prospects are that there will be a steady advance in prices.

The sales from first hands to-day embrace 59 hhds at 11¾c per lb for fair, 13c for fully fair and 14¼c for yellow clarified. A lot of some 110 bbls Molasses came in, but was not disposed of. We hear of no movement in Cuba sugar and molasses. The supply of the latter is light. It is held at 47½ to 55c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday, and the landing is very poorly supplied with produce.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet but firm, with a fair demand, especially for double extra, which is scarce. The principal sales to-day embraced 3000 barrels, of which 38 and 100 superfine at $5 62½; 35 do at $5 75; 60 on its merits at $5 75; 400 bbls in lots at $5 75 for single extra, and $6 35 for double extra, 50 single extra at $5 80, 100 on its merits at $6 20, 300 double extra and 200 do at $6 25, 100 and 150 treble extra at $6 25, 100 do at $6 75, 75 choice extra at $8, 100 superfine, 300 choice extra, 100 on its merits, and 300 treble extra on private terms. Some choice extra sold at $9 25 per bbl. Descriptions desirable for baker's use average about $8 25 to $8 50 per bbl.

CORN.—Continues scarce and in request, with an upward tendency in prices. Owing to scarcity, the sales are confined to 1000 sacks, of which 75 mixed at $1, 100 white mixed at $1 05, 75 and 700 choice white at $1 07½ per bushel.

OATS.—There are very few on the landing, but the stock in store is fair. Sales to-day 598 bags, of which 100 at 73c, 138 and 300 at 74c per bushel.

BRAN.—There are now some supplies on the landing, but the market is dull and prices are lower. 320 sacks sold at $1 12½ per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply, with a fair demand, and firm prices. 120 bales prime sold at $26, and 140 choice Western at $29 per ton.

PORK.—Is very dull. Mess is quoted at wholesale nominally at $34 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 75 to $35 25 per bbl.

BACON.—Hams appear to be in little demand, and there were sales to-day of 10 and 20 tierces sugar-cured hams at 21¼c, and 5 at 22c per lb. They are quoted at 20½ to 21c per lb.

In shoulders and sides only a retail business is doing at 14¾ to 15c per lb for shoulders; 18¼c for clear rib sides, and 18¾c for clear sides.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are jobbing at 14¾c, and are retailing at 15c per lb. The market is nearly bare.

LARD.—Only a jobbing business is doing at 19¾ to 20¼c per lb for tierces, and 21¼ to 22c for kegs.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is in good demand at 20 to 21c per lb for Western, and 21c for Northern.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is in good demand and prices are firm. We note sales of 2000 sacks course, from warehouse of Shreveport, at $2 15 per sack, and 500 fine for Nashville, at $2 25 per sack. The dealers rates are $2 30 to $2 35 per sack for coarse, and $2 35 to $2 40 for fine; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Turk's Island Salt is in good demand and there is none in first hands. It is quoted at 50 to 60c per bushel.

TALLOW.—The market is quiet but firm at 10¼c per lb for No. 1 Texas rendered. City rendered is held at 11c per lb. 30 tierces city rendered sold at 10¾c.

WHISKY.—There was an active demand to-day, and sales were reported of 150 bbls Western Rectified at 97½c, 50 at $1 per gallon, and 100 on private terms. But we heard of sales subsequently, the particulars of which did not transpire. Western is quoted at $1 02½c per gallon. 10 and 5 bbls Spirits brought $1 05, and 50 $1 04 per proof gallon. The supply of both Louisiana and Western Whisky is light.

ESCULENTS.—Green Apples are coming in to a fair extent, and sell on the landing at $1 50 to $2 per box, and $3 50 to $4 per bbl. New Potatoes $2 25 to $2 50; Onions $4 25 to $4 50 per bbl.

EGGS—Are dull. Those in good condition sell on the landing at 15 to 18c per dozen.

CORN MEAL—The market is quiet and steady. 10 bbls kiln dried sold from stores at $4 50 per bbl.

INDIA BAGGING—The retail demand is fair at 25 to 25½c per yard in bales, and 23 to 23½c in rolls. We hear of no movement at wholesale.

CHEESE—The stock is not large, but the sales were confined to lots of from 3 to 10 boxes. We quote 15 to 16c per lb for Western Reserve, 16 to 17c for factory, 18c for fancy do; Northern cream and English dairy 16 to 17c per lb. Inferior descriptions almost unsaleable. 50 boxes fancy factory sold at 17c per lb.

BUTTER—There is only a light consumption demand for the city trade, and the supply is ample. We quote 25 to 30c per lb for good to choice Western, and 18 to 23c for inferior; 36 to 38c for choice Goshen, and 30 to 33c for common to good.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand is fair for this season of the year, but the sales are principally small lots at 7¼ to 8c per lb for ordinary, 8¼ to 8¾c for prime, and 9 to 9½c for choice. Stock light.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—42 Texas Beeves, 32 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—29 Texas Beeves, 93 Calves and Yearlings, 52 Hogs, 102 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—123 Texas Beeves, 764 Calves and Yearlings, 108 Hogs, 209 Sheep and 12 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed choice, per lb net	—	@ — 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, per head	—	@ — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per head	35 00	@ 45 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head	25 00	@ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, per head	10 00	@ 20 00
Hogs per lb gross	—	@ 12c
Stock Hogs, per lb gross	7 50	@ 9 25
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	4 00	@ 5 00
Sheep, 2d quality, per head	3 00	@ 3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, per head	—	@ —
Milch Cows, choice per head	50 00	@ 100 00
Milch Cows, per head	30 00	@ 80 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, per head	—	@ 00 00
Yearlings, per head	8 00	@ 12 00
Calves, per head	8 00	@ 12 00
Goats per head	1 50	@ 4 00

Notice.
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OPERA ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, who have not yet subscribed for Boxes for the coming Theatrical Season of 1869 and 1870, are hereby notified that from and after the first of August next, their exclusive privilege for the selection of Boxes shall cease, and that applications of parties not Stockholders will be received at a reduction of 12½ per cent on the amount of their subscription, under the same general rules and regulations governing subscription by stockholders.
By order of the Board.
jy9 15t EMILE WILTZ, Secretary.

Notice
IS hereby given to the public that I will not be responsible hereafter for any debts my wife, SARAH PIERCE, may contract.
FLORENTIN DELUZ.
New Orleans, July 7, 1869. jy9 1t

Notice.
DOCTOR CASTELLANOS having temporarily left the city on account of ill health, informs his clients that Doctor MOREAU is authorized to represent him during his absence.
Doctor Moreau may be seen daily (Sundays excepted) at his office, No. 176 Royal street, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. or at Dr Castellanos's office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. jy9 6t

Notice.
FREIGHTS ON IRON TIES and all other Freight will be taken by the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, via New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad and connections, as low as by any other route.
Through bills of lading given and insurance saved to shippers.
No detentions or delays by this route. Through cars without break of bulk to all Southeastern cities.
Indorsed dray tickets via Selma.
J. S. PECK, General Agent.
GEO. J. DECKER, Freight Agent. jy8 6t

Office of the Howard Association, No. 58 Camp street, New Orleans, July 6, 1869.—At the semi-annual meeting, held on the 5th inst., the following officers were unanimously elected:
E. W. SCHMIDT, President.
ALFRED BELANGER, Vice President.
JNO. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.
R. L. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.
Board of Directors—Wm. H. Fike, J. M. Vandegrift, Julius Weis, W. H. Hewitt, Braxton Bragg.
Finance Committee—W. W. Urquhart, J. O. Pierson, H. M. Reynolds.
jy7 3t JOHN F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

100 CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS WANTED to dispose of a good article. Sample sent for 25 cents, post paid free. An energetic man can make $20 per day before November. Little capital required. Call on or address DAILEY & CO., 10 Fulton street, New York. jy6 1w

Notice.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1st, 1869.
THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of F. AVET & CAMBON is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
P. p. Mrs. Widow F. AVET, for self and as tutrix,
J. AVET,
S. CAMBON.
jy6 10t

Notice.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1st, 1869.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in commendam under the firm of S. CAMBON, for the continuation of the Grocery business as heretofore conducted by F. AVET & CAMBON, as per act before Selim Magner, a Notary Public in this city.
S. CAMBON,
P. p. Widow F. AVET, in commendam.
J. AVET.
jy6 10t

To Rent.
THE extensive four story building, with a fire-proof warehouse in the yard, situated at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, and now used as a Crockery Store. Possession to be given on the 1st of October next.
Apply at C. Dufour's office, No. 81 Bienville street. jy6 tf

Notice.
MR. JACOB A. OTTO this day retires from our firm, and Mr. H. O. BOUCHER becomes a partner.
W. H. LETCHFORD & CO.
New Orleans, July 1, 1869. jy3 1m

FISCAL AGENCY, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Southern Bank, New Orleans, July 1, 1869.
THE Interest Coupons of the New Orleans Consolidated Debt, due this day, will be paid, on presentation at the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, New York.
THOS. LAYTON, President.
jy30 1w

Southern Bank, New Orleans, June 30, 1869.
AT a meeting of the Board, this day, the Directors declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, free of tax payable 15th July, 1869.
jy1 1w JNO. G. DEVEREUX, Cashier.

Removal.
G. LAVIE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will remove his large and assorted stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., to 122 Canal street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, by the 12th instant. jy1 1m

Removal. Removal.
G. N. MORRISON
Has removed his Drugstore from his Old Stand, No. 12 MAGAZINE STREET, to No. 5, NEAR CANAL STREET, opposite side, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers. jy1 1m

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.
R. G. DUN & CO.,
70......Canal street, up stairs......70
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
D. WEBSTER, Manager.
We beg leave to say that this Agency continues to attend promptly and faithfully to making collections upon all kinds of claims throughout the United States and Territories and British North America.
During an existence of twenty-eight years in New York, and nearly twenty years in this city, millions of dollars have been collected by us and passed through our hands, and so far we have not lost in a single instance through the fault of this Agency. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
je30 1m R. G. DUN & CO.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, 28th June, 1869.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on the first Monday of July next. The United States Internal Revenue tax will be paid by the Bank.
je29 1t CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Notice.
ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS
We have temporarily removed from
49, 51, 53 and 55 NEW LEVEE STREET,
—TO—
85, 87, 89 and 91 NEW LEVEE,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.
SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
jun27 1m Wholesale Grocers.

Daniel & James D. Edwards,
Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta St.,
—AND—
Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAINS FOR MAKING SUGAR,
and of every description of
COPPER, BRASS, IRON, and SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES STEAM WHISTLES, etc.
COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Grain and other Distilling.
—Dealers in—
IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes.
STEAM and HAND PUMPS,
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, Made and Repaired.
BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING.
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
je22 1y

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.
THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof-coating, forms a strong elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or coals. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids.
It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as tin roof.
H. W. Johns' Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood-work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
ZABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana,
145 Poydras street.
The celebrated Times Cooking Stove can be found at the above depot. je17 1y—3tw

OLD INFALLIBLE.
OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
No Mother's Nursery should be without it.
Are your children ailing now?
Have they a continual itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
is no dangerous sugar candy.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
None genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROS.
Sold all over the world.

Improved Mercantile Agency.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
Proprietors—Established, A. D., 1849.
W. C. DAY,
Superintendent, New Orleans,
Office 22 Natchez street, corner of Magazine, Morgan's Building,
Principal Office 247 Broadway, New York City.
Branch Offices in Nineteen of the principal cities in the United States and Canada.
On the 1st July prox., we shall issue the Twenty-Fifth Volume of our COMMERCIAL REPORTS, containing the name, address business and grade of credit, of nearly every person doing business in the United States and Canada—revised and corrected to date of publication.
The fact alone that, for twenty years, the leading Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers in every city on this continent (and in many European cities) have had these reports in constant use, is sufficient evidence of their great value and reliability.
We desire at this time to call the attention of business men to the fact that no expense or labor has been spared in thoroughly revising our present, and procuring a very large number of additional reports, which for copiousness and reliability have never been equalled by us.
je25 J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

Branch of Dr. Vergnes'
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
ARTHUR FORTIER.
No. 237 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph.
CELEBRATED for the cure of persons who have been drugged by Mercury in all its forms, as Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, or by the absorption of any deleterious or metallic substance in the system; and especially in cases of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Hydrocele, Nervous Affections, Debility.
CHRONIC DISEASES,
and all maladies peculiar to Ladies, for whom a special department is provided. my2 tf

HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
BORNIO & BROTHER,
je27 2m 77 Gravier street.

To Families
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
BIZOT & SISSAC,
Old Basin Bakery, No. 7 Carondelet Walk,
ARE offering superior BREAD at 6 cents a pound, to suit all purchasers. The articles sold by the owners of the Bakery, at the rate of 20 loaves to the dollar, the same weight as 6 cents.
Also, superior and all kinds of Biscuits, at the lowest market prices.
je25 1m BIZOT & SISSAC.

T. S. Waterman,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURER,
—AND DEALER IN—
SODA WATER APPARATUS AND MATERIALS,
56, 58 & 60......Basin street......56, 58 & 60
(NEAR COMMON.)
AGENT for Andrew J. Morse & Son's "Triumph" Soda Water Apparatus, THE BEST IN USE, and for which he was awarded ALL THE PREMIUMS at the three Mechanical and Agricultural State Fairs of 1866, 1868, 1869.
Having enlarged and improved premises, will keep constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Soda Tumblers, Tumbler Holders, Ice Planes, Pure Fruit Juices, Extracts for Syrups. Also, a large stock of Sulphuric Acid, Marble Dust, Block Tin Pipe, all sizes, for the trade. may18 2m

N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Office Company, 66 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, June 24th, 1869.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, on MONDAY the 12th of July next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the affairs of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
je11 1m CHARLES KERR.

Notice to Sugar Planters.
THE CRESCENT CITY MOLASSES BARREL MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 59, 61, 63, 67 and 69 St. Joseph St.,
NEW ORLEANS.
HAVING purchased a full set of the latest improved machinery for making barrels, we are prepared to turn out from two hundred and fifty to three hundred Molasses Barrels per day, made much stronger and better than the best made by hand and at greatly reduced prices. Barrels made with iron hoops, or wooden, to suit purchasers. We request all interested to call and examine our stock and facilities for manufacturing before giving out their orders. All orders left at the Carriage Warehouse of E. Marsh Deuman & Co., corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, will be promptly attended to.
E. F. WALLICHE & CO.
E. F. WALLICHE. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.
je18 6m

E. DECHAMPS,
20......St. Louis Street......20
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SWISS ABSINTH, KIRSCHWASSER, FRUITS IN BRANDY, FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC.
Sole Importer of the Wines Pouget, fils, of Bordeaux
lan3 1y

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE—
ICE! ICE! ICE!
146......GRAVIER STREET......146
Packed and shipped to all points.
In hogsheads or sacks to suit purchasers,
Prompt attention to all orders.
IMPORTERS' CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED. je3 3m

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!
First Premium at the Fair of 1869.
F. SUAREZ,
13......Columbus street......13
Between Rampart and St. Claude.
CONSTANTLY on hand, a full and complete assortment of CIGARS, manufactured with the best Havana TOBACCO; also, mixed and domestic CIGARS—at the lowest market prices. my14 3m

Erring But Noble.
SELF-HELP FOR YOUNG MEN, who having Erred, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Box P., PHILADELPHIA, PA. my25 3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERZ,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets,
(Old Basin.)
SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.
Shipments particularly attended to. ju31 1y

Premium Cooperage.
TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.
THE undersigned calls the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large stock of Molasses Barrels and Half Barrels, Sugar Hogsheads; also has constantly on hand a large stock of Hogshead and Barrel Hoop-poles, which he is prepared to offer at moderate prices and free of delivery.
B. J. SERKERY,
31, 32 and 33 Front str., between Conti and Bienville (Sugar Landing.) Office No. 33
nov 22 1y

Copartnership.
MR. FRANK H. HOOKER becomes a partner in my house from December 1st, 1868. The firm will be under the name and style of J. A. LUM & CO.
J. A. LUM.
The CARRIAGE BUSINESS will be continued at the new stand, No. 162 Gravier, and 13 Union street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where may be found a large stock of the latest styles of CARRIAGES suited to the market.
J. A. LUM.
dec18 ly FRANK H. HOOKER.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MANUFACTURER of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing; Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings; Furnace Mouths; Grate Bars; Bone Black; Revivifiers; Gas Retorts; Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low-Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds; Pans, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. au15 eod 6m

Saddles. Saddles. Saddles.
AT FOUR DOLLARS EACH.
1000 McClellan SADDLES, at $4 each.
500 RIFLES, at $12 and $15.
50 Fine Double-Barrel SHOT-GUNS, at $15 and $25.
And also a large assortment of Table and Pocket CUTLERY and other HARDWARE, at low prices.
For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BROTHER,
Successors to Taylor & Churchill,
ja24 1m No. 41 Magazine street.

OLD RELIABLE.
OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.
Delighted millions sing their praise.
No family or person should be without them.
ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW?
Have you a Headache or Backache?
Have you Constipation of the Bowels?
Have you a Sour Stomach?
Have you a Bad Breath?
Have you Cold Hands or Feet?
Have you Chills or Fever?
Have you Palpitation of the Heart?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Sickness and Vomiting?
Have you Irregularities or Weakness?
Have you Rush of Blood to the Head?
Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you a Colic or Diarrhea?
Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach?
Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite?
Have you Billious Symptoms of any kind
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROTHERS.
Sold all over the world.

JACOB OTT, Builder,
184......DELORD STREET......184
TIVOLI CIRCLE.
JOBBING DONE WITH DISPATCH.
PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GENERAL REPAIRS OF STORES AND DWELLINGS.
CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED.
ESTIMATES MADE FOR NEW BUILDINGS.
Orders left at shop or box 22 Mechanics' Exchange, opposite St. Charles Theatre, promptly attended to.
je19 1m ep

CRESCENT HOTEL,
Bay St. Louis.
THIS well known Hotel lately thoroughly replenished, is now open for the reception of guests.
The proprietors will do all in their power to make it a pleasant Summer resort. Land at the "Crescent Wharf," during the Hour.
TOULMÉ & SAUCIER, Proprietors.
je22 2m

The Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, La.,
IS ENTIRELY DISTINCT from the Star Insurance Company by its organization since 1866, and is now prepared to insure against Fire, Marine and River risks at Tariff rates.
Office, No. 14 Carondelet street.
je2 tf LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.

CH. FACIOT,
BOOK-BINDER FROM PARIS.
UNDERTAKES ALL KINDS OF
Bookbinding, Pasteboard Varnishing Cards, Edge Gilding, Marbling and deliver his work in the best and neatest French style. Also Fancy Paste-board Boxes of every description.
PRICES MODERATE.
77 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal.
je11 1y

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
CARTE D'OR .... LAC D'OR
THE undersigned has on hand and is constantly supplied with fresh WINES of the above brands, direct from the Proprietors, Messrs Binet, Fouchet & Co., Mareuil Sur Ay, Champagne—France.
JOHN M. BURROWS,
je3 1m 74 Gravier Street.

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.
je16 6m

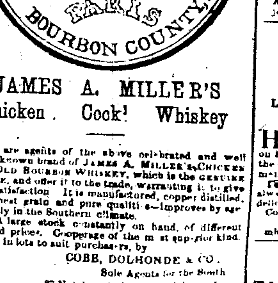
A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.
F. GIEFERS,
24......St. Charles Street......24
Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Maker Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality.
jan7 1y Prices Moderate.

Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases; Syphilis in all its forms; the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with suppression of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved. The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other thereby securing perfect secrecy in all cases where desired. 156 Bienville street. apl4 ly

To the Ladies.
DR. URBAN, an old and experienced Physician of thirty-five years practice, respectfully informs the ladies of the city that he devotes his time exclusively to female complaints. Let the nature of the disease be what it may when undertaken by the Doctor ... Fistula, Piles, Nervous Debility, all Diseases of the Womb, etc., cured in the shortest possible time. Ladies afflicted with the Suppression of the Menstrues (or monthly discharge) will be safely and speedily relieved. Everything strictly confidential.
Office—Northeast corner of Rampart and Customhouse streets. Entrance No. 135 Customhouse street.
my27 6m

Arrow Tie Agency.
43......Carondelet Street......43
NEW ORLEANS.
THE ARROW TIE.
THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS POPular Fastening for Baling Cotton has induced the proprietor to provide a largely increased stock for the coming season, and we are now prepared to fill orders from the Trade, in any quantity of the
ARROW TIE,
And also the Swett & S H Fastening BUCKLE TIE, with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron.
H. T. BARTLETT,
R. W. LAYNE,
General Agents,
my23m 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse.
ELKIN & CO.,
168......Canal Street......168
(Opposite Christ Church.)
ARE receiving New Canton MATTINGS of best quality, WHITE, RED CHECK AND NEW FANCY PATTERNS.
Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide.
Manilla and Cocoa MATTINGS.
Window SHADES in every variety.
CORNICES, CURTAIN GOODS,
HAIR CLOTH, TASSELS,
mh30 6m CORD, ETC.



JAMES A. MILLER'S
Chicken Cock! Whiskey
WE are agents of the above celebrated and well known brand of JAMES A. MILLER'S CHICKEN COCK OLD BOURBON WHISKEY, which is the GENUINE ARTICLE, and offer it to the trade, warranting it to give entire satisfaction. It is manufactured, copper distilled, of the best grain and pure quality—improves by age especially in the Southern climate.
A large stock constantly on hand, of different ages and prices. Cooperage of the most superior kind. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.
Sole Agents for the South
je1 tf 37 Natchez Street New Orleans, La.

E. HEATH,
DEALER IN
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 99......Camp Street......No. 99
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, TERRIES, PLUSHES, CHINTZ, DIMITY and STRIPES for Slip Covers, HOLLANDS, ENAMELLED and HAIR CLOTH, CANE SEATING, BURLAPS, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, CURLED HAIR, TICKINGS, MATTRESS and SPRIG TWINE, SOFA, CHAIR and MATTRESS SPRINGS, WIRE GAUZE, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR PLATES and FRAMES, &c., &c., &c.
ap23 1y 15

Old Clothes.
PERSONS having OLD CLOTHES FOR BOTH SEXES, and wishing to dispose of the same, can do so profitably by applying to
ROQUET GIRARD, Tailor,
Nos. 140 St. Philip street, and
je22 1m 227 Rampart street.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Cass. Loeffler.)
—GAS FITTER—
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc.,
NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.
aug21 1y

STEAMSHIPS, &c.
Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE............Duchesne...Saturday, 17th July
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie......Saturday, 24th July
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont...Saturday, 7th August
LAFAYETTE.........Rousseau......Saturday, 21st Aug
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets furnished on board.)
First Cabin......$145
Second Cabin......
Third Cabin......
Do. including railway tickets......$7
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage apply to
L. GRAND & CO., Agents
ao28 eod 15 ... street.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT......Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
SHERMAN......Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
A. W. Sampson, Commander
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 10, at 5 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE......$60 00
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 19 Common street.
The UNITED STATES will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, July 17, at 5 P. M.

For New York.
The Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON. CORTES.
GEO. CROMWELL. MARIPOSA.
The steamship
CORTES,
Horatio Nelson, Commander
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE......$60
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,
46 Carondelet street.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES
UNDER the management of Mme. E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DEBON.
No. 75......Dauphin Street......No. 75
BETWEEN CHARTRES AND ROYAL.
ja2

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, ... St. Andrew near Magazine ... District, ... respectfully ... his friends and the public ... inserting durable sets of Teeth at ... warranted to be serviceable for years. The greatest attention ... Dr. MALONEY was AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE ... for the best set of teeth made ...
Old sets of Teeth remodeled ...

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, ... from Canal street, near Iberville.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT:
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, silver and vulcanite, at moderate prices. Consultations ...
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas.
French, Spanish and English spoken.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions,
PROMPTLY attended to ... and alteration of buildings, ... Apply to J. H. EGAN ... or Glass Box 265 New Orleans Post Office, ... 245 Canal street, near Franklin.

BOYS' CLOTHING
—And—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
B. T. WALSHE
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