The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,440.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $8 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the size of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.
A transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ... $3.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1871.

ENTERPRISE NOT CONFINED TO THE AMERICAN POPULATION.

The last issue of the *Price Current* of this city contains an article in which an attempt is made to reply to certain accusations made on the French side of the [illegible] against the speculators of the present [illegible] party, in connection with their proposition to remove the sugar landing from its present location in the Second District to the upper portion of the First. Our respected cotemporary sees in our assertions an injustice towards the real estate owners and business men above Canal street. Such was not the thought of our colleague, and the editor of the *Price Current* ought to have remarked that the reproach was not addressed to property owners or merchants in the American quarter of New Orleans, but to legislative speculators. The growth of that portion of New Orleans is due to diverse causes, one of them natural in their character. We do not know that our American population are more enterprising and progressive than the French and Creole element; conceding that they may be, they have been aided by influences which were set in motion by them. They have taken what fell into their lap. If the Second District remained stationary in some degree, it was because its location was not as favorable for attracting trade as that of the First District. Against the natural causes which have contributed to the prosperity of the First District we have nothing to say. Our complaint was of the illicit manœuvres of speculators, which tend to influence the legislative and executive departments of the Government. We had in view measures which are not only contrary to the interest of a particular portion of the city, but also to the general interest. Against such measures we claim the right to raise our voice, and each time that we have done so, it has been against the proposition to transfer the sugar landing to a distant portion of the city, where there are no warehouses, or some hundred measures which seemed to have for its chief effect the striking of a blow at the Second District, and that without any good reason. The First and Second Districts, on either side of Canal street, possess all the warehouses and other appliances needful for commerce, and a large capital is invested in them. Violently to change the steamboat landings from this portion of the river front would be a serious injury to the proprietors of these warehouses, and we think the general interest of the inhabitants of the city would also suffer from the transfer of the cotton or sugar landing to either extremity of New Orleans, where there are no warehouses suitable for the accommodation of these branches of our commerce. Such a scheme has no other object than to enrich some speculators who have bought land in these newer portions of the city. It will be time enough when the accommodations for commerce in the First and Second Districts are found to be insufficient to look around for additional facilities.

Our confrère of the *Price Current* will permit us to question an assertion he has made touching the nationality of our merchants and brokers. He alleges that the principal dealers in cotton, tobacco and Western produce are of the English-speaking population. If he will take a promenade through the principal business streets of New Orleans he will find that the French and Creole houses are by no means an insignificant portion of the commercial population. To support this assertion it is unnecessary to cite the names we have in mind. The local formation of manufacture is certainly not in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons of our community. The houses of Delpit, Moulor [illegible] Sarrazin are those of our side of the [illegible].

As to Western produce, admitting that large quantities change hands among American dealers in Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, there are also no inconsiderable transactions among our French, Spanish and native creole merchants. We are far from denying the energy and spirit of enterprise displayed by our fellow citizens of Anglo-Saxon origin and we recognize willingly the important part they have played in the development of New Orleans, but if our confrère will examine the past history of our municipal affairs he will there find numerous evidences of that spirit of exclusivism against which he protests. This spirit has too often prevailed in the decisions of our City Council. At the present time the [illegible] portion of the city has not a single representative of its interests in the city [illegible]. It belongs to us to defend [illegible] interests and in doing it we hold [illegible] we defend the interests of the whole community, for it is evident that the First District would have as much to suffer as the Second in the proposed change of steamboat-landings, and re-arrangement of the levee front. We ask neither for privileges nor favors, but for simple justice. We only wish to retain what we already have. The editor of the *Price Current* seizes the occasion to add a sermon to the Creole population in which he recommends their imitation of Anglo-Saxon progress. We propose to benefit by the counsel thus gratuitously offered by our confrère, although it is possible that his field is sufficient to occupy his time and attention. Undoubtedly the Mexican and South American trade is very important, and we presume that it has not been overlooked by our business men. Only the coffee trade has taken an importance which it had before the war. We could name a Creole and a [illegible] house which have contributed not [illegible] to this result.

We think the estimates of the *Price Current* of the different nationalities of our population is not correct. The whole sets down at two hundred thousand, of which he thus divides:

Creoles and French	40,000
Americans	40,000
[illegible]	120,000
	200,000

We do not believe there are more than [illegible] 15,000 Germans in New Orleans [illegible] to the war there were between [illegible] and 15,000 Frenchmen. To-day the number about 12,000. The Creole population of French origin number, we estimate from 40,000 to 50,000. The process of Americanization or absorption of the Latin element by the Anglo-Saxon race is not yet near its completion, and we do not see that it is to be desired from all its points of view. The [illegible] is as good a citizen as those of Anglo-Saxon origin or any other. His [illegible] his mother country, her manners, her language, ought not to be a matter of reproach, because it does not in any way interfere with his usefulness as a citizen of this progressive republic but on the contrary adds to his value as a man of science.

NEW ORLEANS PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.—The following passengers, hailing from New Orleans, sailed from New York for France on Saturday last by the steamship Ville de Paris: Mr. and Mrs. Piaggio and children, Mr. and Mrs. Dugue, Mr. [illegible] Jr., Mr. Paul Boissonneau, Mr. [illegible] Maignan, Mr. P. Bouree.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, which will meet in Springfield September 14, will probably nominate John Quincy Adams for Governor. No other name is mentioned in that connection, and we doubt whether any other candidate could command as many votes as Mr. Adams. He is popular with all [illegible], a fine speaker, and will make a [illegible] canvass of the State. The friends of General Butler oppose the change of [illegible] for holding the Radical State Convention to an earlier day than September. They think that General Butler's [illegible] for the nomination increases with [illegible]. The Loring men want the [illegible] changed. The opposition to General Butler seems to be concentrating upon Loring, and many confidently predict his nomination on the first ballot. Gen. Butler is striving to rake a good many [illegible] in the coming race. He has [illegible] the Soldier, Labor, Temperance [illegible] Moral Reform nags, and is putting [illegible] in training for the contest.

The Late Dr. C. J. Young.

The numerous friends in North Louisiana of the late Dr. C. G. Young, who at one time resided in Ouachita Parish and held the position of President of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad for a number of years, will have regretted to learn of his untimely and cruel death, on the 9th instant. This event was announced by telegraph a few days ago, as having occurred on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, of which road he was the President. Dr. Young, at the time of his death, was engaged in inspecting the road, and was proceeding, in company with other officer of the road, on a construction train, about 15 miles above Houston. The train came in collision with a heavy log, which had been placed across the track by some unknown person. The car upon which Dr. Young and his colleagues were was thrown off the track, inflicting upon him and others severe injuries, and instantly killing Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Civil Engineer of the company. Dr. Young died a few hours after the collision.

The Houston *Telegraph* pays the following tribute to the memory of Dr. Young:

Dr. Young was President of the road, and indeed the father of it. For many years engaged in great railroad enterprises, this was the child of his middle age, upon the success of which all his great energies were concentrated. With a large and far-seeing judgment, he had projected it, and wisely had the company placed him at its head, for he had managed it with consummate ability.

His life was as pure as his ability was great, and many thousands mourn the death of an able, a good and a pure man.

The news of the death of Dr. Young and his companions in the late fatal disaster was received in the city yesterday morning with general regret, mingled with indignation and threats of lynching against the inhuman fiend who placed the obstructions on the track, if he can be found. A general gloom pervaded the entire community. Seldom has a good man passed away with a more general expression of popular regret. Seldom has a community been more deeply moved at the act of the vile, malicious and abandoned wretch which caused the accident. The city was struck with horror at the crime, and sorrow at the result: whilst the regret for the latter was equal only to the indignation for the former.

The Galveston *News* in its notice of the occurrence alludes to the death of Dr. Young in these words:

Beside being a heavy blow to the community, it will be learned with sorrow by all; whilst to his friends and acquaintances, to whom he had endeared himself by his ready kindness and many virtues, it will be a loss, indeed.

Is the Democratic Party of Louisiana Asleep?

The Shreveport *Southwestern* makes these comments touching the lethargic condition of the Democratic party in Louisiana. If the Democrats of Louisiana expect to overthrow their Republican adversaries, the sooner they organize themselves and prepare for the contest, the better. Their opponents are thoroughly organized.

PARTY ORGANIZATION—BOURBONISM.—The power of the party in possession, to organize its forces, is always greater than the party out of office, not only because of the cohesion of the spoils, but because the legitimacy of leadership is less questionable and the following more obedient, as the hope of reward is so much the nearer; the bird in hand against the birds in the bush. The Democratic party in this State, we fear, is slightly afflicted with that *morbus democraticus* called *Bourbonism*, a disease which has the chief characteristic of paralysis. Now this lethargy is the more unaccountable when we remember that in every other State the party is fully aroused to a sense of its duty, and is in better position to do effective work than at any time since the war. Here we have no recognized organization, and one is very much needed to scatter broadcast the political documents now being used in other States. While the general prospect is so encouraging let us not sleep on our post. Let us, at least, here in the parish of Caddo and in the neighboring parishes, revive our organization at once, and after consultation with the Democrats of other sections, proceed to arrange for the canvass next year. Are we to gather no useful lessons from the mistakes of the last campaign? when we waited to the eleventh hour before making our nominations, for fear of interfering with cotton picking and demoralizing labor? This advice of Bourbonism lost us that campaign, for we waited until the Radicals, through their secret clubs, had recruited the floating vote. Let us not repeat that error.

We find the following dispatch published in the New York *Herald* of Sunday last:

The Louisiana Republican Gen. Longstreet Denounces the Interference of the Military at the Republican Convention—The Removal of the Federal Officers in New Orleans Demanded.

New Orleans, August 12, 1871.—General James Longstreet, Surveyor of this Port, appointed by President Grant, and a warm supporter of his administration, declared that there was no excuse for the presence of the military and Deputy Marshals in the recent Convention of the Republicans, and that the State military, of which he is himself the Adjutant General, was sufficient to preserve peace if by chance there had been violence.

Since the facts as to the presence of United States troops have been known this indignation is more general, and it is the general belief that President Grant will remove all the Federal officers here, otherwise he will greatly injure himself.

Superintendent Sypher, in charge of repairs on the Custom-house, says he, too, was prevented entrance on Convention day unless he was possessed of a pass from the Custom-house officers favorable to them.

TEXAS COTTON GOING TO ST. LOUIS.—The Galveston *News* says: Nearly all our interior exchanges notice the fact that the cotton and other products of Northern Texas are now finding a market in St. Louis, partly by wagon and partly by railroad transportation. This gives an additional incentive to the M. K. & T. Railroad Company to push forward the road into Texas with all possible speed.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO CARDINAL PATRIZZI.

All Revolutionists and Free Thinkers Anathematized—The Reading of Certain Irreligious Journals Prohibited.

The Pope has addressed the following letter to Cardinal Patrizzi, Bishop of Rome:—

MONSIGNOR—When God in His impenetrable designs permitted that the capital of Christianity should be wrongfully occupied, the usurpers proclaimed that Rome is necessary to the integrity of Italy and to the perfect unity of all her parties, as if there were not in Italy to this day two small provinces which continue under their former government, and which, I hope, will ever remain so; but the purpose of these great workmen of the revolution was not only to usurp a city like Rome; their purpose was and is still to destroy the centre of Catholicism and even Catholicism itself. In order to accomplish the ruin of an indestructible edifice all the ungodly, all the free thinkers, all the sectarians of the world have lent their aid by sending each their contingent to this metropolis. All these little battalions have united into one body, and their intention is to insult and break the usages of the Holy Virgin Mary and of the saints. Their aim is to vilify and hunt down the ministers of the sanctuary, to desecrate the churches, to multiply the houses of prostitution, to assail the ears of the godly by their sacreligious clamors, and to infuse into the hearts and minds—chiefly so among the young—the venom of impiety by the reading of certain journals known to be impudent, lying, hypocritical and irreligious.

This infernal phalanx has got it into its head to extirpate in Rome what it calls religious fanaticism," as was said by an Italian philosopher of unpleasant memory, who died a sudden death a few years ago. After having taken root in Rome it designs to transform the centre of Christianity into a city of infidels, or rather to make Rome the mistress of a religion of tolerance, such as those desire to make her who have not the thought of any other but the present existence before their eyes, and who imagine that God allows all things to pass without occupying himself with our acts.

And does the Government which tolerates these acts belong to that phalanx also? We should hope not for the affirmation would be a lamentable proclamation of the downfall of the throne. For the purpose of applying, however, some remedy to the fullness of so many evils, you will please, Monsignor, to issue a circular to the curates in order that the reading of certain journals, especially those printed here in Rome, is prohibited to them; and let this prohibition be made in such a manner that those who break it may understand that they have committed not a venial sin, but a deadly sin.

And, to conclude, let us raise our hands toward God, and let us hope that the many crimes against Him, against His religion and against society itself should draw to an end, and that we should one day come out of this labyrinth of evils to breathe freely under the protecting wings of faith, of morals and of order.

I bless you with all by heart.

On June 30. Feast of the Commemoration of St. Paul.

Let all inward themselves, and let them live that they may be able to say to our Lord Jesus Christ, "Lord," what wilt thou that I should do?

PIUS IX., Pope.

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION.—The Agates of the Charleston (S. C.) election show that only 400 whites voted for the Radical ticket, while 1,437 colored men voted for the Citizens' Conservative ticket, although it was almost as much as their lives were worth. This shows that the most respectable colored men of the city no longer feel themselves under obligation to support the Radical party.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Consideration of Prolonging M. Thiers' Term.

The Election Committee Oppose the Measure 9 to 6.

Maltreatment of the Inhabitants by the Remaining German Troops.

HOME NEWS.

Arrest of Parties to the Westfield Disaster.

They are Admitted to Bail.

Escape of Convicts from Sing-Sing Prison.

Senator Morton's Address at St. Louis.

Negro Outrage at Holly Springs.

Heavy Rain Storm in Virginia.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The sword subscribed by the Alsatian residents of New York for General Ulrich, the defender of Strasbourg, was presented to the General to-day. In accepting the gift of his countrymen of America, General Ulrich said he would only draw the sword when an attempt was made to reconquer the provinces which had been torn from France by the results of the war.

The *Times* says the German troops who occupy the Eastern Departments still treat the inhabitants in the most exasperating manner.

Versailles, Aug. 17.—It has been positively ascertained that a majority of the Assembly will support in a slightly modified form the proposition by M. Revel on behalf of the Left Centre, on Saturday last, conferring the presidency for three years on M. Thiers.

Versailles, Aug. 17.—Pouyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance, has gone to Germany for an interview with Prince Bismarck relative to the evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

The Assembly yesterday refused to consider the motion submitted some time since by M. Baze, providing for the prolongation of the powers of both the Assembly and President Thiers for two years, and also for the election of a committee to draw up a bill constituting the future government in France.

Florence, Aug. 17.—The Arno River, swelled by a flood caused by the melting of the snow in the Appenines, has overflown its banks in many places, causing great destruction to the crops.

Versailles, Aug. 17.—The Election Committee, to whom was referred the prolongation of M. Thiers' term for three years, oppose the proposition—9 to 6.

London, Aug. 17.—In the House of Lords to-day the Queen's assent to the army regulation bill was announced.

In the House of Commons Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said that a searching investigation had been ordered into the facts of the recent murder of six Englishmen in Peru.

Gladstone spoke at length in defence of the action of the police at the Dublin meeting on the 12th instant, in reply to the remarks of McGuire, member for Cork, and others.

A dispatch from Suwalki, Poland, says that cases of cholera are decreasing in that town, whose population does not exceed 6000, about one-half of whom are Jews. There have been 443 cases of the disease, 83 of which proved fatal.

Rome, Aug. 17.—The Italian Government has appointed Gen. Menenabora Arbitrator at Geneva, under the Washington treaty.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 17.—The following crews are entered for the great international race on the 30th of August: Renforth, England; Prior, Halifax; Barton, Halifax; Biglin, New York; Roche, Halifax; Paris Crew, St. John; Taylor Winship Crew, England—seven in all.

Renforth, Sadler and Bagnall, England; Brown, Halifax, and Coulter, New York, for the champion scull race.

Preparations are making to accommodate a large number of strangers expected to witness the race.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The light boat on Rattle Snake schoals, off Charleston, has been temporarily removed on account of a leak.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The area of high barometer, which was Wednesday P. M. advancing over Wisconsin, is now over Southern Lake Michigan, but the pressure is lower than yesterday, and a very rapid fall on Lake Superior has commenced to-day. The low pressure in New York State has advanced eastward beyond our stations, and rising barometer prevails north and south of Pennsylvania. The area of low barometer, with indications of a severe storm, as reported on Wednesday morning, is probably now centred in Southern Florida, but no reports have been received from that region since yesterday morning. Light local rains prevailed Wednesday night from Alabama to Arkansas and throughout the Ohio Valley, and later in the night on the Middle and East Atlantic coast, and clear weather have been generally reported to-day from those regions, and northward to Lake Superior. Heavy fires are reported from the coasts of Saginaw Bay, with smoke and haze southward and eastward.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The President has recognized Emelia Brille, Nacaraguan Consulate at New Orleans.

Mr. Brunatt declines the Indian Commissionership.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly wind with local storms is probable for Friday north and west of Illinois. Clear weather for the interior of New York and New England to-night followed by cloudy weather Friday noon or afternoon. A severe storm is probably advancing northwestward over Florida which will bring strong easterly winds and rain to the south Atlantic coast, and northerly winds to Alabama and Louisiana.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Aug. 17.—The feud, so long existing among the Cuban exiles, has ceased. A meeting was held last night at the house of a prominent Cuban exile, at which the Cubans of all parties were present.

The resignation of Aldama and Mestre were accepted by the new representatives of the Cuban Republic, and to-day Aq. Cespedes was installed Agent and Diplomatic Commissioner of the Republic.

This evening a tug boat ran into Sing-Sing and carried off a large number of convicts, and is steaming down the river. [illegible]

New York, Aug. 17.—[illegible] President of the States [illegible] Company, Wm. Braisted, Superintendent, and Henry Robinson, engineer, against whom the Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of criminal negligence in connection with the Westfield disaster, were brought up before the Coroner this morning and committed to the Tombs prison, the Coroner refusing to accept bail. The action of the Coroner has caused surprise, as bail to any amount was offered and could have been given.

LATER.—Judge Southerland admitted the indicted parties to bail: Vanderbilt, President, in $20,000; Braisted, Superintendent, and Robinson, engineer, in $10,000 each.

Geo. Law is their bondsman.

Sing-Sing, N. Y., Aug. 17.—An extraordinary affair occurred at Sing-Sing Prison to-day. At a quarter before twelve to-day a tug boat having a canal boat in tow and going north, was observed making in toward the prison dock [illegible] engine room. The engineer was dislodged and one of the convicts dashed into the pilot house and took charge of the wheel.

Immediately the tug headed for the west shore. The alarm was given as quickly as possible, and many of the regular prison guards rushed toward the pier. They aimed their pieces at the convict pilot and shouted for him to stop, but he crouched down out of sight, and the vessel still kept moving.

Quickly as possible word was sent to Sparta, a mile south, where a sailing vessel was procured and sent in chase. Mr. Childs, of prison, also started up the track to Sing-Sing dock, and got a sloop under way filled with armed men.

At this time the greatest excitement prevailed as the news of the break became noised about Sing-Sing village, and hundreds of people hurried to the river. One vessel went out to capture the convicts, overhauled the tug near Rockland, where the convicts took to small boats in the vicinity which some boys had and rowed quickly to the shore and escaped to the mountains. One convict, who got into a boat with a boy, was pressed so close that he seized the boy and placed him before him so the guard would not fire. The guard did fire, not at the escaping convict, however, but with the intention to intimidate him and cause him to surrender. He kept on pulling instead and reached the shore, where he joined his associates.

Mr. Laffer, the Inspector, states the convicts are now in the woods near Rockland, and says they will be recaptured, as they are surrounded. It is believed this affair was planned two weeks ago by persons in New York city. The tug boat was the Dean Richmond, and the captain a Mr. Norton and the engineer a Mr. Farrell. The captain says two men hired him to come to Sing-Sing to convey a load of provisions.

Ogdensburg, Aug. 17.—A mob again prevented Baron de Camin, the anti-Catholic lecturer, from lecturing. DeCamin was taken to the station house. The excitement is high.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Mayor has an organized force. Several of the ringleaders have been arrested. The friends of free speech are determined that DeCamin shall lecture.

New York, Aug. 17.—Eleven of the convicts taken off by the tug escaped to the mountains, where, it is expected, the planners of the scheme have arms. Fighting is expected before a capture can be made.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 17.—Bullion from Pioche Mines arrives freely.

Transactions in mining property during the last two days amounted to over $1,000,000.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 17.—The premium list of the State Fair has been issued and is filled with liberal premiums in all departments of agriculture and commerce. Several thousand dollars in premiums are offered on cotton and other products, and liberal premiums for blooded horses, and the Jockey Club Association have liberal prizes offering for stock. The fair commences on the 23d of October and continues one week.

A few nights past an armed mob of negroes, to the number of forty or fifty, at Holly Springs, took a negro named Horace Washington from his dwelling and murdered him. The jury of the inquest charge one Geo. Jackson as being the leader of the mob. Most of the parties have been arrested.

Glenns Falls, Aug. 17.—The paper mills have been partially burned.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Senator Morton addressed an immense audience. He thought General Grant's chance a little the best at present. He opposed State sovereignty as taught by Democrats, and says there was no safety for the people without centralization.

The greatest idea of the Republican party was national unity; if we abandon that we are not a nation, but simply an aggregation of independent States, which at some time or other will go to pieces.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 17.—The heaviest rain storm of the season occurred here this afternoon, accompanied by considerable hail. The thermometer, which had been ranging all day in the nineties, fell 21 degrees in 15 minutes.

Atlanta, Aug. 17.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day by C. H. Strong, from Wm. Rivers, Henry County, classed middling, and was sold for 20 cents.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The Tax-Payers' Convention nominated a full municipal ticket headed by Wm. Alvord for Mayor. The Democrats already have a full ticket, and some dissatisfied Republicans propose to nominate a full ticket.

The Montana, for Panama, comes with half a million treasure for Peru. The trade with Peru is growing rapidly.

Saratoga, Aug. 17.—Tammany won the steeple chase. Time: 6:15. Richards the Lilly won the Kentucky stakes. Time: 1:27¾. Climax won the selling race in 3:11¾.

New York, Aug. 17.—Arrived out—Emerald Isle.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17.—J. S. Johnson's paper mill burned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Evening.—Cotton closed strong; uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 9⅛d. Red Western wheat 10s. 10d. Lard 44s. 6d.

London, Aug. 17.—Evening.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 93¾.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Rentes 55f. 9c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 17.—Evening.—Money unchanged. Sterling 9@9¾. Gold 112⅞@113⅛. Governments—5-20's advanced ⅛; 81's ¼; 5-20's of 1868, 114⅝. State bonds—Tennessees, 73¼; Virginias, 69; new, 72; Louisianas, 65; new, 60; Levee 6s, 69; 8s, 82; Alabamas, 102; 5s, 67; Georgias, 83; 7s, 91; North Carolinas, 45; new, 26; South Carolinas, 70; new, 53.

New York, Aug. 17.—Specie payments to-day were a quarter of a million. [illegible]

New York, Aug. 17.—Cotton in fair demand, chiefly for export; sales of 2250 bales uplands at 18¼c. Flour—Southern dull and drooping; common to fair extra $6 30@6 50; good to choice $6 55@8 00. Whisky 95@96c. Wheat irregular, $1 39@1 40, old $1 44@1 45. Corn heavy, 69@67. Rice 8¾@9¼c. Pork dull, $13 25@13 37½. Lard—kettle 9⅝c. Freights firm.

New York, Aug. 17.—Coffee firmer and quiet; Rio quoted at 14@16½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining quoted at 9⅛@9¾c. Cuba 9@9⅜c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Freights—per sail, Wheat 8@8½c; Corn 7¾@8c; per steam, Corn 8½c.

Memphis, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm; middling 17c; receipts 110; exports 250 bales.

Charleston, Aug. 17.—Cotton firmer; middlings 16¾@17c. Net receipts 31; exports coastwise 335; sales 100; stock 2750 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 17.—Cotton irregular; good ordinary 15⅛c. Net receipts 108; exports to Great Britain 970; stock 9740 bales.

Norfolk, Aug. 17.—Cotton dull; middling 16⅝c. Net receipts 30 bales; exports coastwise 85 bales; stock 427 bales.

Mobile, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 17¼c. Net receipts 27 bales; sales 200 bales; stock 4711 bales.

Boston, Aug. 17.—Cotton strong; middling 19¼c; net receipts 56; gross 250; sales 350; stock 7000 bales.

Baltimore, Aug. 17.—Cotton opened heavy, closed firmer; middling 18¾c; net receipts 63; exports coastwise 35; sales 63; stock 1182 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 17.—Cotton steady—middling 18¼@18⅜c.

Wilmington, Aug. 17.—Cotton unsettled—middling nominally 18c. Stock 629 bales.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 17, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.00. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—steamship Morgan, at 4 P. M., Lockwood, master, from Indianola, via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Bangor, Me., Aug. 17.—The Coroner's verdict in the case of the Maine Central Railroad disaster condemns the Railroad Commissioners and employees for the imperfect inspection of structures.

Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Scales and Mr. Ford, convicted of murdering Mr. Scales, and who were sentenced to be hanged to-day, have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Judge and Jury refused to sign the petition for commutation. The Governor's action causes much surprise, as the convicts confessed the crime, and there were no extenuating circumstances.

New York, Aug. 17.—The young Japanese [illegible], who has been here several months [illegible] education, is dying of consumption.

A youth, in attempting to shoot an uncle who was chastising him, shot his mother fatally.

London, Aug. 16.—A deputation of French citizens, appointed to visit Ireland to thank the people for the aid given for the relief of the wounded during the war with Prussia, has arrived.

The people of Dublin were wild with excitement and the roads leading to the stopping places of the Frenchmen became impassable because of the crowds.

On Wednesday night the city bands' [illegible]

Versailles, Aug. 16.—The Assembly to-day re-elected Grévy as President. [illegible] In the court-martial to-day M. Lullier denied that he had anything to do with the assassination of prisoners and incendiary acts of the Commune, or that he had attempted to make himself dictator. The prisoners appear much depressed.

Florence, Aug. 17.—Garibaldi is very ill.

London, Aug. 17.—Noon.—Weather continues favorable. Bullion increased in the Bank of England £409,000. Consols 93⅛. Bonds 93⅛.

Frankfort, Aug. 17.—Bonds 96⅛.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Noon.—Rentes 55.60.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Noon.—Cotton opened firm; uplands 8⅝@8¾d; Orleans 9@9⅛d.

LATER.—Cotton active and firmer, and advanced; uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9⅛d. Sales to-day 18,000 bales, of which 4000 were for export and speculation. Sales shipped from New Orleans, 9⅛d. Lard 44s. Pork declining.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Julia Raymond, infant daughter of Mrs. Henrietta Raymond, residing on Broadway, in the Sixth District, was so badly burned in a bed which was set on fire, on Tuesday afternoon, through the carelessness of another child, that she died the following morning.

The dwelling of Mr. Houston, No. 598 Annunciation street, was entered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and a gold watch and chain, a vest and $90 in money were stolen therefrom.

Mr. Wm. Baker, who has been appointed Metropolitan Police Commissioner in place of Mr. Whittaker, was formerly Street Commissioner of the city and was lately removed from a place in the Custom-house, because, it is supposed, he was a partisan of Governor Warmoth.

The residence of Mr. G. C. Lathrop, No. 566 Dryades street, was entered, between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday night, during a short absence of the inmates, and was robbed of jewels estimated to be worth a thousand dollars. The house was entered through a front window. It is not known by whom the theft was committed.

Captain Whaley, the inventor of the pneumatic propelling machine, reports that late on Wednesday night he was knocked down and robbed of all the money he had on his person, about thirty dollars, by two unknown men, on Ninth street, between Camp and Chestnut streets.

By a resolution of the Board of School Directors, passed at a meeting held on Wednesday night, the schools are not to be opened until the 11th of next month.

The School Directors have elected the following youths beneficiary cadets from this parish, in the State Military Academy: John G. Alexander, Louis J. Loewenstein, George Cranmer, Joseph T. McKnight, Frank G. Henderson, Henry Montamat, Lewis W. Bartlett, James R. Hanlon, Charles Schumacher, Marcellus Vallas, Charles W. Stuart.

A girl five years of age, daughter of Mr. Henry Chandler, who resides on Elysian Fields street, near Craps street, fell from the gallery of the second story yesterday, and was so badly injured that her recovery is thought to be very uncertain.

Fifth District Court. Jannetty vs. Jannetty. The writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Theodule Jannetty, colored, to obtain possession of his daughter, Edna Jannetty, 14 years of age, was tried before Judge Leaumont, in the Fifth District Court, yesterday. The relator alleged that Edna, who is a legitimate daughter, was kept from him by an illegitimate daughter, Clara Jannetty. The evidence having been heard, the court said that after the death of the relator's wife he had neglected his children and took no care of them; that he is openly living with a concubine, and that the girl is well cared for where she is, and is satisfied to remain there; the writ was dismissed, the judge expressing his surprise that, under the circumstances, the relator should seek to take her from her present home.

The Case of the Spurious Juror.—Hussy, the jury broker, through whose instrumentality Henry Jones was put upon the jury of the First District Court as Mr. Herrmann, will be brought before Judge Abell this morning for sentence. Mr. Herrmann has been discharged, the court being convinced that, although he gave Hussey five dollars for a substitute, he paid the money in the belief that it was lawful for him to be represented on the jury by substitute. Jones, the [illegible] of the money. Hussy having so arranged matters that he kept the five dollars paid by Mr. Herrmann and was likewise to receive from Jones, for getting that individual on the jury, a part of the per diem he was to be paid. It appears that Hussy was a deputy sheriff during the war, after the city was captured, and it is probable that that was the time he acquired the knowledge of which he makes such profitable use.

First District Court—Thursday, Aug. 17.—The District Attorney entered *nolle prosequi* in the following cases: Geo. Johnson, alias John Francis, charged with stealing a carpet-bag and some other articles, the property of one Gilmore.

Annie Mitchell, charged with the larceny of $47, the property of C. J. Seymour.

Anatole Lecour, charged with stealing four hams from Hyman Smith.

John Lee, charged with cutting George Sarsfield.

J. E. Johnson, charged with stealing a quantity of goods from the dry goods store of Messrs. Lion & Pinard, No. 151 Canal street, was tried and convicted.

William Lucas, bill poster for the Academy of Music, was tried for shooting at and wounding Alexander Blackie, bill poster for the St. Charles Theatre, on the night of the 11th April last, in Commercial Alley, and was acquitted, the evidence showing that Mr. Lucas had nothing to do with the affair, and that the shot was fired by a man who [illegible] and who has not been discovered.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, July 29, 1871.

Dear Sir: In your recent letter you ask me if I was the author of the numbers in the Albany *Argus*, signed "A Republican from the Start," which you read as they came out. I was, and they express my settled convictions; and I am glad that you in the main concur in them. You ask, "What of the future?" and tell me that you agree with Mr. Greeley about Grant and one term. So do I. Greeley is right; and he himself would run better than General Grant, especially in the South, where the Republican party is liable to go all to pieces if Grant is renominated. Nevertheless, I think he will be. What then? A large body of Republicans will refuse to support him if the Democracy act wisely. What will you and I then do, we who have acted together for nearly twenty-five years? I shall not regret the success of a Democrat next year, provided he is sound, firm, and trustworthy on the new departure; and for these reasons, in brief:

1. I supported General Grant [illegible]

2. I want the South to acquiesce in the Constitution as it is, and be at peace. This we shall not see until we escape and are rid of an administration which accepts and will enforce the three amendments. Then the Southern malcontents will give up their fight and submit to the situation.

3. You and I were Democrats of the Benton and Wright school. During the rebellion the Administration went outside of the Constitution to suppress it. In the reconstruction era Congress kept outside about half the time. There is no excuse for remaining outside now. But, having tasted of unlicensed power, the appetite of the Republican leaders grows by what it feeds on. Right there lies the danger. [illegible]

Very truly yours, H. B. S[illegible]

CAUSE OF SUN-STROKE.—According to a late writer, sun-stroke is due to the action of light upon the brain [illegible]

A Bankrupt Capital.

THE COMMERCIAL RUIN AT PARIS.

[From the Gaulois.]

The National Assembly, by continuing to sit at Versailles, and refusing to constitute a government either by an appeal to the country or by declaring itself constituent, and by instituting an electoral municipal power in Paris, has opened Pandora's box. It is a mere lottery as to what will happen until the day when some stable authority shall arise out of the events. The revolution is, in reality, commencing. To what will it lead? I cannot say and shall not attempt to guess. But what I am sure of is, that whatever may be the government, the form of government, or the power, that shall first issue from the chaos, the proletarians will swallow it up at one mouthful. This [illegible] founded on observation during the siege of the rapid progress of moral disorganization among the laboring classes. The pay of the National Guard has destroyed all confidence in labor among the workmen; the decrees on commercial bills and on the payment of house rent has put an end to all belief in the obligation of paying one's debts among small traders; and now that the artisan is no longer obliged to work, of the debtor to pay, they are ready to listen to the counsels of those who, under the pretext of political instinct, actuate them not to do it. The whole question is there, and if, instead of resisting the fatality of the moment with an obstinacy worthy of maniacs, the landlords had formed an association to relieve the temporary difficulties of their tenants, they would have attenuated one of the great embarrassments of the moment. The same with the law on commercial bills, which shows on its very face that it was made by lawyers and bill discounters, and not the debtors. We ought to learn to do without the intervention of the State. That is the best kind of decentralization. We must learn to do our business ourselves. I am convinced that what must cause more anxiety to the new Prefect of the Seine than the rebuilding of the Hotel de Ville must be the situation of the merchants or manufacturers who have had their factories, plants, premises and merchandise destroyed by the first or second siege. This must evidently torment him, like the questions of bills and house rent, for if care is not taken a general bankruptcy in Paris is inevitable. Paris and its environs, which a year ago was the most splendid commercial and manufacturing city—although smaller than London—in the world, is now menaced with ruin. Could not a great company be formed while yet it is time? Is it not more important than all the idle discussions? Labor and trade can alone avert the evil. M. Leon Say is at once a great administrator, a financier and an economist, and is therefore capable of understanding the situation of the trade of Paris, which is suffering from the two sieges. I do not ask him to assist it by an appeal to the state, but to encourage the individual initiative capitalists to assist trade in recovering itself.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with no change in the street rates, which are still 8@10 per cent. per annum for notes with unquestionable collaterals, 1¼@1½ for good do. and A1 short business paper without collaterals, 12@18 for good and second grade business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for A1 mortgage notes and 10@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 111⅞@112⅛, against 112⅛ at New York, and closed at 112½@112⅝, against 112⅛. The sales included $200 at 112, $4000 at 112⅛@112¼, $3000 and $12,000 at 112⅛, and some smaller amounts at 112⅛.

Nothing appeared to be doing in Silver. It is quoted at 2½@3 per cent. for American half dollars, and 3@4 per cent. premium (nominal) for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was inactive, but prices unchanged throughout most of the day, the reported sales being at about yesterday's figures. At the close rates stiffened under an advance of ⅛ [illegible] in gold, but it was too late to admit of much movement. The sales of Sterling were confined to £5000, of which £1000 clear at 123¾, £1000 clean and £1000 bills of lading at 123⅛, 100,000 At commercial Francs sold at 4.67½, and 40,000 private bankers at 4.65. We quote Sterling at 123⅛@123¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clean, and 12[illegible] for bank.

Domestic Exchange was a shade firmer. The banks still continued [illegible] sight checks on New York for remittance at ⅛ [illegible] premium, and the sales included $4000 commercial New York sight at par; $60,000 at 1-16 [illegible] premium; $10,000 and $30,000 bank at ⅛ [illegible], and $20,000 at 3-16.

In Stocks 100 shares Pneumatic Propelling Co. sold at $2 75, 92, 135, 160 and 100 same at $4, 10 days [illegible] 20 days buyer's option, thirty days at $4 25, and 100 Louisiana Levee at 25.

Nothing reported in Bonds or Warrants. City Treasury Notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 450 bales mostly at previous rates, but the market closing at stiffer rates for ordinary and good ordinary. We adjust our [illegible] accordingly, and give also the [illegible] figures, which are for even-running [illegible] of types, while others are for average [illegible] with the outside rates for strict:

[illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 110 bales, against 41 on last Thursday and 176 last year, making a total since Friday evening of 281 bales, against 285 for the corresponding time last week and 858 last year, and since August 31, of 1,460,906 bales, against 1,140,250 last year.

Under the favorable tenor of the Liverpool dispatches, and the accounts from the country being discouraging, many factors covered up their samples, or asked an advance of ¼c, but most of the buyers were unwilling to go on at any higher figure than yesterday, and many of the [illegible] indicated but little improvement. Good ordinary sold at 15¼, 16 and 16¼c, the last for good style, not strict, and low middling at 17c. Ordinary sold at 14c. Barely good ordinary would have been had at 15⅛c.

The Exchange reports: "Fair demand at an advance of ¼c in ordinary and good ordinary."

FREIGHT.—There is little offering for Liverpool, and the rate remains at 7/16d. No steam room. For the continent there is scarcely anything doing, and the nominal quotations per sail is 1c. Coastwise is also very dull and the steamers to New York are taking Cotton at ⅛c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR.—There were no receipts to-day, and we have not heard of a sale. Common is quoted at 9@9½c, fully fair 10c, yellow clarified 12¾@13⅛c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—There were no receipts to-day. A lot of 84 bbls dark, plantation fermenting, received yesterday, sold on private terms. Poor plantation fermenting is quoted at 15@25c, good fermenting 30@35c, fair refinery reboiled 25@30c, prime [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is light. There is some demand for double extra, but otherwise the market is dull. Superfine [illegible] at $4 75; double extra $5 25@5 45; treble extra $5 50; good and choice treble extra $5 62½@7 87½ ⅌ bbl. 1200 bbls were sold to-day, of which 800 good treble extra at $5 62½, 100 choice extra at $7 87½, 200 choice extra at $7 50, 100 do at $7 60, 50 and 300 choice extra at $6 50 bbl.

CORN.—Is in fair supply and demand. 7000 sacks were sold, of which 800 mixed at 65c, 300 and 460 do at 67c, 300 yellow at 68c, 100, 800 and 4000 white at 70c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in fair supply and demand. 2000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 400 at 58c; 400 prime new at 48c; 150 and 400 do at 50, and 150 choice at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in light supply and firm. 150 sacks sold at $1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Continues scarce and in demand. 150 bales choice Western sold at $35 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—The market is dull with mess held at $14 25@14 50 ⅌ bbl, and buyers offering $14 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $14 50@15 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—15 casks shoulders sold [illegible]; they are now held at 6c ⅌ lb. [illegible]

BACON.—There is very little doing. Shoulders are held at 7¾c, clear rib sides [illegible] clear sides 8¾c, sugar-cured hams [illegible] for ordinary and 15@16c for [illegible]

LARD.—Is without movement to-day. Tierces are quoted at 10¼@10¾c, kegs at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is dull at 16@16½c.

RICE.—65 bbls new Louisiana Rice, received in rough and cleaned by city mill, offered at 9c ⅌ lb for low prime. No sales to report. [illegible] Carolina, [illegible] good, sold at 9½c ⅌ lb. Interior is held at 8c ⅌ lb. The supply of all descriptions is very light.

CORN MEAL.—Continues in good supply and moderate demand. 300, 350 and 400 bbls, kiln dried, sold on the levee at $3 50 [illegible] bbl. It is retailing from store at $3 60 [illegible]

BUTTER.—Market dull, prices unchanged; [illegible]

POTATOES.—Potatoes are selling on the levee at $2 50@3 [illegible] Onions at $2 50@[illegible] Cabbages $15@20 ⅌ crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the levee at $3 50 ⅌ dozen for grown and $3 50 for young. Eggs are steady at 18@20c ⅌ dozen on the levee.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
[illegible]
G. E. LORD.
THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, September 4th, when the scholars are expected to take their classes with as little delay as possible. Parents who intend to send their sons are invited to enter them early on the session.

JUST PUBLISHED.
The following Lectures for Gentlemen, bound in one volume (Thirtieth edition), entitled MANHOOD. Corrected and revised by the author, E. de F. Curtis, [illegible]
1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
2. PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN.
3. NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.
4. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.
5. SPERMATORRHŒA.
6. [illegible] OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
7. TREATMENT AND CURE.
Sent free by mail. Address the author, Dr. Curtis, 9 Tremont Place, Boston.

Orleans Institute.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
Directed by MRS. FARNET.
Toulouse Street.
THIS school will re-open on the Fourth September. The English and French courses are under the control of teachers of known ability. The greatest attention is paid to Music and [illegible] Having a large and commodious dwelling with well ventilated dormitories, Mrs. Farnet is desirous of taking a number of boarding pupils.

Notice to Tax-Payers of the Second District.
State Tax Collector's Office, Second District, August 14, 1871.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-Payers of the Second District, that on and after the 1st day of September suit will be instituted in the Fourth District Court against all unpaid taxes of 1870, and Licenses of 1871.
L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector 2d District.

Boarding.
CHEAP board at Mandeville, on lake shore, near steamboat Wharf. A private family can accommodate two families with rooms and board. For particulars apply at No. 16 Carondelet street.

Removal.
DR. O. ANFOUX has removed his office and residence to No. 207 Canal street. Office hours, 12 to 3 and 6 P. M.

Washington and Lee University,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.
THE next session of this Institution will commence on the third Thursday (21st) of September, 1871, and continue without intermission until the fourth Thursday in June, 1872. [illegible]
WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty.

City Taxes.—Notice to Tax-Payers.
Department of Assessment, City Hall, Room 15, August 1st, 1871.
[illegible]
E. MONTANO, Administrator of Assessment.

J. E. MERILH & Co.,
179 POYDRAS STREET 179
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Leather and Shoe Findings.
ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, [illegible]

Pelican Gas Light Company.
OFFICE, CORNER CARONDELET AND CANAL STREETS.
FACTORY 123 DRYADES STREET.
THIS company is now prepared to take orders for PORTABLE GAS MACHINES, adapted for DWELLINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, SUGAR HOUSES, HALLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC. [illegible]
WM. McCULLOCH, Formerly Superintendent N. O. Gas Works, Superintendent.

A. CARRIERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.
No. 21 Bienville Street.
CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and cases. [illegible]

Special Notice to Engineers and Machinists Generally.
WEST VIRGINIA, OR WHITE OAK LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a supply of the above justly celebrated LUBRICATOR. [illegible]
MORAN, NOBLE & WOODS, Wholesale Grocers.
NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1871. [illegible]
W. C. BRANDON, Engineer Steamer James Howard.

Brown's Lumber Yard,
Corner of Bienville and Potters Streets.
WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, AND FLOORING AND CEILING. [illegible]
JOSEPH A. BROWN.

Metropolitan Loan, Savings AND PLEDGE BANK.
134 ST. CHARLES STREET 134
[illegible]
GEO. H. BRAUGHN, President.
E. L. BROWN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Braughn, A. Mere, Jr., J. Hasinger, Dr. J. Weiss, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. G. Andrieu, Theo. Isabelle.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, August 2, 1871.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi annual dividend of six per cent [illegible]
J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Money—Money.
$50,000 TO LOAN.
[illegible]

To Sugar Planters.
[illegible]

DR. C. DELERY.
HAVING established himself permanently [illegible]

M. ELIE,
[illegible]

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
535 Broadway, New York.
OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.
[illegible]

Office Louisiana Branch
MOUND CITY
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
Officers: JAMES B. EADS, President. A. M. BRITTON, Vice President. S. W. LOMAX, Secretary. C. G. H. PATTON, General Agent.
LOUISIANA BRANCH: Agency 22 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
OFFICERS: P. H. HATCH, President. E. T. MERRICK, Vice President. E. B. SIMMES, Sec'y and State Agent.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS: J. H. FOLWELL, M. D. J. B. RITCHIE, M. D.
DIRECTORS: E. T. Merrick, C. H. Slocomb, James Jackson, Robert Mure, L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Fitzwilliam, P. H. Hatch, Octave Voorhies, E. B. Simmes.
All kinds of Life Policies issued by this company.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
106 CANAL STREET.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1871.
[illegible]
THOS. A. ADAMS, President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of May. W. V. EVANS, Second Justice Peace.
[illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana and Charleston Brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Planters. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS, (Late New Levee street)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Steam and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, [illegible] and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Dr. J. B. Perez.
Office and Consultation Rooms, 185 [illegible]
HAVING an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE, guarantees now, by a new mode of treatment without the use of Mercury or Copaiba, perfect cure in a limited number of days. [illegible]

RAILROADS.
New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD
Change of Schedule.
ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows: [illegible]
J. K. KENDRICK, General Superintendent. WM. BADELL, Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER JULY [illegible], 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows: [illegible]
A steam train will leave Girod street every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. [illegible]
G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
[illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern —AND— Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, and but one change to New York and intermediate points. [illegible]
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, [illegible]
NORTH, EAST AND WEST. [illegible]
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. [illegible] J. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the finest cooperage. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.
Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.
FOR SALE, ALSO,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskey.
Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by
COHN, DOLHONDE & CO., 80 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

C. S. HUNT & Co.,
MACHINERY DEPOT,
185 GRAVIER STREET 185
New Orleans.
MANUFACTURERS' Agents for F. CARVER CO'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS; BLAKE'S STEAM PUMPS of all kinds. Boston Machine Company's Engines; Portable and Stationary Boilers, the Baxter Portable Engine, Schaffer & Budenberg's Steam Gauges; Coffin's Steam Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Metres, Sturtevant's Pressure and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Force Fans, Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm, [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fulton streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, [illegible] and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

St. Louis University.
THIS institution, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, will reopen on September 4, 1871. It offers its students every facility for obtaining a thorough Classical and Commercial Education.
TERMS: For Board, Tuition, Washing, etc. (per session of 10 months) [illegible]
For detailed Prospectus to be had of Von Phul Bros., [illegible] J. C. Rogers & Co., [illegible] New Orleans.
F. X. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President, St. Louis, Mo.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency.
FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit.
S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, GEO. SELLE, CELEBRATED [illegible]
Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by
BEVAN, MASON & CO., Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.
TEXAS.
Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.
The following [illegible] ships: AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, J. C. HARRIS, WM. G. HEWES, HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA, MORGAN, SAINT MARY, WHITNEY.
For Galveston and Indianola. The steamer MORGAN, J. P. Lockwood, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on SUNDAY, August 20th, at 8 A. M. [illegible]
J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL. [illegible]
WHITNEY, Capt. I. N. Lewis, SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS. [illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.
FOR WATERING PLACES.
LAURA, Capt. JOS. WALKER. FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE. [illegible]

MOBILE.
FOR MOBILE. MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA. [illegible]

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line. [illegible]
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. B. Crowell; SHERMAN, Capt. A. Slaight; GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson; UNITED STATES, [illegible]; MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. Birney; WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. H. S. Quick; EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. F. F. Burdick. [illegible]
LOW & LUDWIGSEN. [illegible]

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line. GEO. WASHINGTON, GORTON; CROMWELL; ST. LOUIS. [illegible]
ALFRED MOULTON, 6 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.
To sail on SATURDAY, August 19, at 8 P. M. THE fine A1 Steamship JUNIATA, [illegible] For freight or passage apply to WM. L. CLEVEY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier sts.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 129 CANAL STREET, Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
Continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Baronne Street, second house from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

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

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. [illegible]
It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
No. 61 Camp Street.
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
[illegible]
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. [illegible]

GEO. MERZ,
OLD BASIN BREWERY,
THE demand for my BEER and ALE being continually on the increase, I have placed, for the convenience of dealers and families, an Order Box at the store of Messrs. [illegible] Orders left there will be attended to at all times of the day.