The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,439.

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 run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 50 per square.

A transient advertisements inserted [illegible] to be charged as new, each insertion.

First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net 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.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1871.

CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The admirers and countrymen of the great Scottish poet and novelist, resident in New Orleans, following the example of the other large cities of the world united on Tuesday last, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, in commemorating that event. The initiative was taken by the St. Andrew's Society and it was under their auspices that the celebration was held. It took the form of a pic-nic in the beautiful garden attached to the Carrollton Hotel, where at an early hour of the afternoon of Tuesday, gathered together the families of the principal residents of New Orleans claiming Scottish birth or descent. Among others who were present we observed the following named gentlemen: Peter McBride, Vice-President, and Alex. McLeod, Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society; Peter Ross, Duncan Sinclair, John Davidson, James D. Hill, G. L. Langhland, Dr. James Syme and H. N. Ogden. When our reporter reached the place, he found the young ladies and gentlemen of the party had opened the ceremonies with a dance which was vigorously kept up until the orator of the day, Colonel J. Davidson Hill, appeared, when Mr. Peter McBride, Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society, acting in the absence of Mr. Alexander Hay, the President, who is now in Scotland, called the meeting to order and made the following introductory remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The occasion of our meeting at this time, over which I have the honor to preside is one of heart felt interest to all Caledonians. It is the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of one of the many distinguished sons of Scotland—Sir Walter Scott so universally known and admired as a poet and the brightest of novelists, whose name and fame still shine illustrious in the literary world and wherever the English language is spoken or understood, and whose works, I might add, have been translated throughout the civilized world. This day, ladies and gentlemen, his birth and memory are honored and perpetuated with all due honors in every quarter of the globe, and it must give each and every one of us here assembled, not only pleasure to commemorate one so universally esteemed, but also to feel proud of his genius as characteristic of his country. When I think of the man—Sir Walter Scott—whose works shall remain forever bright to the intellectual mind, shall I say in comparison with that great and good man, the father of his country—George Washington—that his name shall never be forgotten. I trust that this celebration may also be the means of strengthening and cherishing those social ties of friendship which band together us of that wood and mountain land in this the land of our adoption; I have the honor to introduce to the meeting, Col. J. Davidson Hill, who will now address you:

Address of Col. Jas. Davidson Hill.

The speaker in his exordium congratulated the assembled company, the majority of whom were Scottish in origin, if not in birth, that on the banks of the Father of Waters, whose unturned currents moved onward with restless force to the gulf stream, they might in a figurative sense commit to it their homage to Scott. Scott's greatest son, with a certainty that that yet unexplained, but unchangeable current would wave it back, not only to the land, but to the very city of his birth. The island discovered by Columbus whose name, Colomb, denoted the dove, the bird that first gave promise to Noah in the ark of a land eminently the home of peace. He considered it natural that we should acknowledge this mighty landmark of mortality and accord to him among the great men of past ages the place he so justly merits.

This celebration is one which attaches itself peculiarly to literary merit, wherein no claims are made to honor won by the sword.

Although to the name of his genius all that is like his contemporaries, the great author was really a being of the past; but as the century plant whose grace and flowering strength had been fanned by the breezes of an hundred summers, to-day, renewing the crowning wreath of praise, the gorgeous bloom that bailed his hundredth anniversary, he seemed as youth, as when at Sandy Knowe he received the first lessons of his wondrous art.

The speaker then gave a graphic delineation of the life of the great author, of his birth at College Wynd, near the Gate of Edinburgh University, his early infirmity, his residence at Smailholm Grange, and the earliest associates of the wonderful child.

He touched in blended humor and pathos on his school life at the High School of Edinburgh, on how the romancer far outstripped the student, and dwelt in a rocking vein on the opinions of his school fellows.

Moving rapidly onward, Col. Hill pictured him as a student at the University of Edinburgh, his sudden illness, and in a few sentences and vivid remarks, showed how a second time the world came within an ace of losing one of humanity's greatest benefactors. He detailed his dreary experience as a student of law, the sports which beguiled that time, and his final admission to the bar as a barrister of the city of Edinburgh.

Touching lightly on his earliest poetic achievements, his marriage and subsequent translations from the German, he spoke of how at Ashestiel, he first conceived, from his heretofore neglected work of the "Golden Page," the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He dwelt on the boldness and enthusiasm the latter produced, how Marmion followed, and how, within a few short years, the poet had reached the zenith of his poetic fame. Turning but briefly from this period, the speaker next directed attention to a time when, overcome by the sudden popularity of Byron, the great writer turned his attention to prose. He spoke of Waverley; the incredibly short space of time in which those remarkable works followed each other, and of the humility of the great author, who, not until seven years after its composition by the King acknowledged the authorship of what at that day was considered the wonder of the age.

The speaker dwelt on the tremendous struggle of the great man's declining years, the power which, even in an era of insanity, enabled him to undergo the unremitting toil of youth; and in eloquent words cited him as an example to struggle, whatever be their aim, ambition or their qualities. In conclusion he affirmed that Sir Walter Scott had placed upon the Scottish people a series of works which would invite every true Scotsman to cultivate those qualities which made his ancestors famous. In hospitality, bravery, strict regard for truth and true manhood, they could look elsewhere for better examples. Although many years ago novels were stigmatized by the Scottish race, by the ministers of their greatest writer they had been elevated into books of wisdom and purity. The speaker regretted that an abler orator had not been called upon to do justice to this apparently inexhaustible theme; others could have been selected who would have much better evinced the universal and deep sympathy with the anniversary, but as a descendant of the Scottish race, and one who from his youth up had felt the most ardent interest in their history, at no time could he consider it right to himself or to his ancestors to remain silent when called upon to speak in praise of Sir Walter Scott.

The true embodiment of the word poet, in the speaker's opinion, was the word "maker." Creator an attribute of divinity, he contended was the position earned by Scott. Unlike the summer, he lived in the memory of mankind long after all that was mortal of him had passed away, and the infinite degree he enjoyed the attribute of divinity, the immortality of fame. Of all her glories cluster around the town of Scotland, making her dear to the heart of every Scotchman, to-day we remember that it is not her least glory to be the land of Scott.

Mr. Dane K. Whitaker then addressed the audience as follows:

I congratulate you, Mr. President, and members of the St. Andrew's Society and all leal-hearted Scotchmen and Scotchwomen in this Assembly, on the occasion of this Centenary celebration—the natal day of a great man. Wherever the English language which Sir Walter Scott adorned and ennobled, is spoken throughout the world, this day ought to be commemorated. Wherever any language is known by any civilized people, for in every living tongue have not the writings of this renowned author been translated? The name of Sir Walter Scott should be everywhere mentioned with enthusiasm. It has been made to ring through the thoroughfares of cities, around which he has thrown the graces of civilization—it should be made to go from the recesses of forests which he has penetrated and illumined by the rays of his transcendent genius. It should be heard in highland and lowland whose mountain echo back to mountain the cherished name, rejoicing valleys catch it with spirit and rivers, lakes, oceans should transmit it, loaded with praises, to the four quarters of the habitable globe.

We are accustomed to celebrate the natal day of great generals, distinguished statesmen, incorruptible patriots and illustrious inventors—of men who have achieved victories on the battle field, in the forum, in the Senate Chamber, and in the walks of science; but what distinguished honors are not due to him, who has refined the manners, chastened the taste and ennobled the spirit of all classes of society,—who has rendered the pen more powerful than the sword or the sceptre,—the poet's wealth more honorable than the monarch's jewelled crown, and mind and virtue the lords paramount of the soil both in the old world and the new! This is the only feudal system,—the only aristocracy — that of mind—to which we bend the knee in a free country. May it last forever, baptized as it has been at the font of genius and sent forth into the world to command the homage of admiring millions by "the Wizard of the North"—the prophet—poet of Scotland.

The century that has elapsed since the birth of Sir Walter Scott, is the most extraordinary, Mr. President, that has occurred in the world's history, the most remarkable for its intellectual triumphs, the most affluent in its inventions in every department of human inquiry,—the most luminous in the brilliant minds that have adorned its annals. I cannot stop sir, to enumerate the many stars of first magnitude that have checkered the firmament of letters, of art, science and philosophy during the present age, both in Europe and America—to say nothing of that old intellectual stamping ground, Asia. Suffice it to say, that never before has fine writing exerted so harmonizing and civilizing an influence, and consequently never before has the press, when under proper direction, exerted such immense power for good. Among the scholars of the 19th century, Scott stands pre-eminent as the great historian of life and manners, of letters, of traditions, usages and institutions. He is as well entitled to be regarded the national poet of Scotland as was Homer of Greece, Milton of England, for Dante of Italy, and has embodied in immortal verse her distinctive traits of character and scenery, her legendary lore, her awe-inspiring superstitions, the chivalry of her chieftains, and the bewitching influence of her lovely and high-souled women, more truthfully and more impressively than any other Scotch poet, not even excepting that universal favorite, Robert Burns.

Among writers of prose fiction he is the unquestionable master. His novels are, to all intents and purposes, epics, a species of composition, which, in the judgment of critics, requires a combination of the rarest and loftiest powers of the human mind. They are pictures of nature, life, society, manners and scenery in their most attractive traits, and carry us along the illuminated track of history with a stately march. No poet, no novelist, ever surpassed him in fertility of invention, nor in the variety and high finish of his characters, especially his female ones. Though written, for the most part, to illustrate the history and peculiar genius of his countrymen, he describes with equal fidelity, skill and spirit, French, English and Scandinavian life, manners, legends and superstitions. Unlike the sensational novels of the day, dictated by a morbid spirit, and rendering those morbid who read them, these works of the great master of romance never cloy the intellectual appetite. There is an undying beauty and an everlasting freshness about them which enshrine them in the hearts of all readers of just discrimination of all admirers of heaven descended genius.

I cannot, perhaps, better close my remarks on this illustrious author, whose birthday we celebrate, Mr. President, than by reciting a few stanzas of an American poetess of Scottish descent, the author of "Albert Hastings," which I have repeated before another audience on another occasion, and which I think convey a just tribute to the matchless excellence of the great poet and novelist of Scotland:

> I see the graceful swan float o'er
> A silver lake, calm as of yore,
> I stand in Lithgow's ruined pile,
> What Scotland's monarch dwelt erewhile,
> Bar of the Northern harp! with thee
> Is taught their mournful memory.
>
> For who shall view the riven tower,
> The ruined wall, or vail'd bower,
> Or hut thin quaint, or archway high,
> When gleaming shadows o'er them lie,
> And not recall thy tender lay,
> Sweet Wizard! wonder of thy day.
>
> When hath's shook green Scotia's plains,
> And rang the bagpipes war-like strains,
> How well her hero chiefs withstood
> War's crimson tide and streamed its flood,
> Let thy attesting song rehearse,
> Great master of the varied verse!
>
> 'Twas thine with skilful hand to trace
> The beauty of thy country's face,
> Her Trossachs wild, her grey rocks bare,
> Where frowned wild crags lone-soar in air,
> Her heath fields, where the mavis sings
> Her woody knolls and silver springs.
>
> Enchanted was the mountain mist,
> Where banished Douglas sought retreat,
> Where blue wave, flower and mossy stone,
> Sky, hill and dale in splendor one,
> As blue Loch Katrine's placid face
> Mirrored the beauties of the place.
>
> 'Twas thine to paint affections kind,
> And all the charms of woman's mind,
> Her truthful heart, her noble aims,
> And every attribute she claims,
> Thy delicate perception saw,
> Picture complete, without a flaw.
>
> What lofty virtues ever dwell
> In the fair form of Isabel!
> What tender thought and feeling lie
> In Ellen's laughter loving eye,
> And Constance, Edith and sweet Clare
> Their poet's power at once declare.
>
> But who shall tell the boundless range
> Of thy vast mind—great in each change?
> What love, codeam and knightly worth,
> The honor of thy native north?
> Upon thy ready pictured page
> Proclaim the glory of thy age.

Mr. Duncan, who was present as the representative of the New Orleans *Bee*, was then called upon to address the assembly, and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I came here to listen and not to speak, but that heart would be very cold which failed, on an occasion like this, to express the gratitude due to Sir Walter Scott from every reader of his works and admirer of his character; that mind would be barren, indeed, which failed to catch inspiration from the study of such a life and the perusal of such compositions as those of the great man whose birth one hundred years ago, we this day celebrate. After the able and interesting and exhaustive analysis of the life and character of the illustrious poet and novelist which you have just heard, I cannot think of occupying your attention with any feeble words of mine, although no man admires the character of Sir Walter Scott more than I do, or is prouder of his great fame, or is more grateful for the enjoyment which the reading of his books continually affords. It would be an easy matter to speak for hours upon a theme like this and to recite those beautiful passages from the poems of Scott which are so familiar to you all. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," are firmly fixed in all our memories, and afford us continual delight. So with his novels, which are so much admired by every lover of pure literature. Of the voluminous works of Sir Walter Scott it is difficult to say which is the best. They are all "best." Many persons think that of his poems "The Lady of the Lake" is the most beautiful, and probably this judgment is a correct one. Of his novels, I have heard "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth" and "Quentin Durward" pronounced as the finest of that class of Scott's compositions. For myself I like "The Heart of Mid-Lothian" better than any other of the novels, for there "The Great Wizard of the North" has portrayed a character than which there is not a finer or more interesting one in any of his tales. I allude to that of "Jeanie Deans," whose sisterly affection, simplicity, artlessness, courage and high principle never fail to touch the sensibilities of every man who reads the story and is possessed of any feeling. The account of the interview of "Jeanie Deans" with the Duke of Argyle, when she went to London to ask his help in procuring a pardon for her sister, who had been condemned to death, is one of the most affecting pieces of writing I have ever met with. I do not envy the man who could not read it without shedding tears. You recollect that the Duke asked her "what argument she had except the warmth of her sisterly affection, to offer in favor of her sister's pardon, what interest she had at court and what friends she had there." You recollect also that she replied "none, excepting God and your Grace." He rejoined, "What could tempt you, young woman, to address yourself to me?" Jeanie replied "It was yourself, sir." "Myself," said the Duke, "I am sure you have never seen me before." "No sir," said Jeanie, "but all the world knows that the Duke of Argyle is his country's friend, and that you fight for the right, and speak for the right, and so they that think themselves wronged draw to refuge under your shadow." Then apologizing for her attire she said, "I would have put on a cap, sir, but your honor knows it is not the fashion of my country for single women; and I judged that being so many hundred miles from home, your Grace's heart would warm to the tartan"—looking at the corner of her plaid. "You judged quite right," said the Duke. "I know the full value of the snood; and MacCallummore's heart will be as cold as death can make it, when it does not warm to the tartan."

Whose poetry, in all the firmament of literature, can be read and re-read so frequently without palling upon the taste of the reader or surfeiting him with sweets? Whose poetry is more wholesome and more tranquillizing to the spirit or is better calculated to instruct and polish the mind? Whose tales can be put with as much safety into the hands of the young?

Sir Walter Scott's claim to the gratitude and affection of his countrymen rests not alone upon the obligations they owe him for the pleasure and the delight they have received from his unequalled and inimitable compositions. You recollect how touchingly Burns expresses his affection for the land of his birth, and how ardently he wished to do something for "poor auld Scotland's sake." This Scott has done. He has conferred upon his native land immense benefits of a material character also. Travelers from all lands, in great numbers, have yearly been drawn to Scotland by his beautiful and magnificent descriptions of her natural scenery. He has peopled that country with the creations of his fancy. Abbotsford, the Tweed, Edina, Scotia's Darling Seat, the Clyde, the Lakes, the mountains of Scotland are as familiar to the traveled foreigner as they are to those who live among those scenes.

And then what a lesson his noble life continually teaches to those who read its story. The model biography to me is that of Lockhart, who lovingly portrays the man and records the many benevolent acts which Scott was always so ready to perform.

I think of one of these now. He became attached to a young man who was studying for the ministry, and who was as he approaching the time of his trials or examinations before the Presbytery, he wrote to Scott that he was in trepidation lest he should break down and be rejected. Scott encouraged him with consoling words and actually composed and sent him two sermons to read to the Presbytery as his own, in case he was dissatisfied with his own, or was unable to prepare sermons for himself. The young man afterward abandoned his intention of becoming a minister of the church, and Scott obtained for him a situation in one of the Government offices in London. But this was not all. His young friend, on one occasion, found himself pecuniarily embarrassed, and writing to Scott of his circumstances, the big hearted man sent him these two sermons, and authorized him to offer them to a publisher in London for sale as the composition of Sir Walter Scott. £250 was raised by the young gentleman in this way.

If I were to sum up in a few words, the thoughts which a study of Sir Walter Scott's life has suggested, without pretending to render adequate justice to the subject, because the topic is one which should be approached with humbleness and diffidence and would require much time and care, I would name these as the points:

1. His absolute goodness of heart.
2. His spotless integrity.
3. His self-respect, indomitable industry and perseverance.
4. His entire freedom from pretension and sham.
5. The romantic and picturesque atmosphere and accessories of his life.
6. His exquisite humor.
7. The brilliancy of his literary execution.
8. The wholesome charm which he exercises over the imagination, both as a man and an artist.
9. The serene and tranquillizing spirit of his works.

The Festival.

The more intellectual exercises concluded, the numerous guests were invited to partake of the refreshments provided for the inner man. With true Scottish gallantry, all insisted that the ladies should take precedence, but at the conclusion of their feast, the sterner portion of the assembly enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being attended by as blithe a throng of lassies as ever gladdened hearthstone, or gave to manhood in his years an object in life.

At the conclusion of the feast, Mr. H. N. Ogden, at the earnest solicitation of the company, gratified them by making a few remarks suggested by the occasion.

He commenced by stating that he had withdrawn from his ordinary duties, to participate in the celebration solely as a spectator. That he had been called upon to address the gathering entirely without preparation, and without the knowledge even that such a request would be made, but being called upon, he felt it a duty, not only to himself but to the gathering, to say what lay within his power. Sir Walter Scott, in his opinion, was too great a man to be considered the property of a single nation. It is true the Scottish people enjoyed the peculiar advantages of having him born among them, and of knowing that he spoke their language, but such a man belonged to the world, and was the property of mankind. Men did not regard Homer as a Grecian, Virgil as a Roman, nor Milton solely as an Englishman; and for this reason, although this great man had written the annals of Scotland and would live as long as Scottish history existed, the speaker thought an American claimed him on the common ground of humanity, and as one of the exalted in the human race.

At the conclusion of this address, which was greeted with long and loud applause, the signal for the dancing was given, and the goodly gathering quickly lost itself in the mazes of the Lancers.

The festival continued until a late hour, when the Anniversary celebration of one of the greatest, most generous, and most energetic men of modern times concluded.

Mr. Lord's Academy.—Mr. G. J. Lord, so long and favorably known as the head of the Jefferson Academy in this city, announces, through our advertising columns to-day, that the institution will be reopened on the fourth of September next, when the students are expected to rejoin their classes.

The *Picayune* of yesterday states that the Park Commissioners have consummated the purchase of the Foucher property or that portion of it which lies between the river and St. Charles Avenue, for the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars.

We call the attention of Mr. Slocomb and the members of the Citizens' Association to this transaction. We shall make some observations upon this matter in our next issue. It calls, we are sure, for a searching inquiry and exposure.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Dibble, Eighth District Court, yesterday ordered a mandamus to issue, to the State Treasurer, to compel him to pay a warrant issued for a judge's salary. Judge Dibble giving as a reason for the preference of a judge's warrant over other warrants, in the order of payment, that the government should be sustained, and that to sustain it public officers would have to be paid their salaries.

The statement in the *Bee* yesterday that P. J. Hussey, who was instrumental in obtaining Jones to personate Mr. Hartmann as a juror in the First District Court, was a deputy sheriff, was based upon misinformation. He has no connection with the sheriff's office, and never has had, Mr. Masicot assures us, but he falsely represented himself to be a deputy. He has been arrested and will be brought before the Court this morning to account for his conduct.

Three burglaries were reported to the police as having occurred on Saturday night up town, and during Monday night, an attempt was made to rob the residence of Mr. Bland, 245 Common street, and two other houses.

The case of D. F. Lechinsky, a policeman, charged with having murdered Charles Hansen, by maltreating him while a prisoner in his hands, in May, 1870, has been set for trial next week in the First District Court.

Madame Marie Madeline Dumoustier, a venerable lady, who died yesterday, had attained the remarkable age of ninety-six years. She was a native of St. Domingo, whence she came to this city, in the beginning of the century, and she resided here, uninterruptedly, after. She was never known to be ill a day; her faculties had scarcely suffered any impairment, and to the last she enjoyed a cheerfulness of temper, for which she was famous through her long life.

The police have reported quite a number of mad dogs killed by them lately. One was shot yesterday, which had bitten a girl named Sarah Crawford, whose parents reside at No. 442 St. Andrew street.

A locomotive and two passenger cars ran off the track on the Pontchartrain Railroad and capsized, yesterday afternoon, at the three mile post. No one was hurt.

First District Court.—Wednesday, Aug. 16.—John Williams was found guilty of stealing a pair of shoes from Mrs. Gaster.

In the case of Cecilia Thompson, accused of larceny, *nolle prosequi* was entered.

George Gooden, a negro, was convicted of assault and battery, committed in hitting a little boy named Thomas Regan on the head with a brick.

V. A. Trezevant, for beating a colored policeman named J. Lewis, who sat upon his lap in a street car, without his leave, was convicted of assault and battery.

The prosecution of Charles Sparks, for larceny, alleged to have been committed in stealing a horse, was, on motion of the District Attorney, dismissed, on the ground that the case was one which belonged to the civil courts and not to a criminal tribunal.

Sophia Gibson, colored, was found guilty of stealing four silver watches and other valuables, from her employer, Alexander Fopin, and she was sentenced to eight months in the Penitentiary.

Josephine Ray, a notorious negress, and a white companion, Maggie Hanley, were convicted, on Monday night, of an assault and battery on a little white girl named Mary Ann Fields, the particulars of which are unfit for publication.

New Signal Light.

We learn from our foreign mails that a new signal light, possessing most remarkable properties, has been brought out in England. Its peculiarities are, that it is self igniting when placed in water or thrown on the sea, and, once lighted, neither wind nor storm has any effect on its flame. The light is of intense brilliancy, and unusual duration, and can be seen for a great distance. Photographs may be taken with its aid. Experiments were tried on the evening of the 24th ult., at ten o'clock, in the presence of a group of "scientific" savans. A lamp was thrown in a bucket of water on Primrose Hill, London, and the light was so brilliant that, after the signal had been burning twenty minutes, [illegible] could be read at a distance of [illegible] feet, notwithstanding the night was [illegible] and foggy. [illegible]

[illegible] For rocket-like apparatus it is equally valuable [illegible] into the air, it would [illegible] position of [illegible] the drawing [illegible] doubtless be purchased by the British government.

NOTHING can give so clear an idea of the horrors of the conspiracy against the Czar, as a list of the conspirators. Here are the names of eleven of them: Peter Gavrilov Denisov, a nobleman; Alexis [illegible] John Gavrilov [illegible] of a college; Nicholas Nicolaiev, citizen of Moscow; Vladimir Fedorov Orlov, son of a priest; Felix Vasilievitch Volkhovsky, bachelor in law; [illegible] Kirill [illegible] female citizen of Moscow; Elizabeth Khristianov [illegible] wife of a colonel; John Ivanov Pertsov, son of a priest; and Michael Pavlov Kovalsky, son of a priest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Alliance Between France and Russia Regarded as Certain.

Meeting of Emperors at Gostein.

Cholera in Prussia.

HOME NEWS.

Speech of Speaker Blaine at Saratoga.

He Accuses the Democrats of Preventing the Establishment of Peace in the Country.

Gen. Reynolds' Report on Indian Depredations in Texas.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 16.—It is rumored the right wing of the Assembly offered the Presidency of France to Duke d'Aumale, and that he has refused it.

London, Aug. 16.—The House of Commons is rapidly disposing of the accumulated business before it. The customs and internal revenue bills passed to-day.

The miners' strike in South Wales is practically ended.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.—In Konigsburg, Prussia, on the 14th, 62 persons were attacked by cholera. There were 22 deaths.

The meeting of the Emperors and their advisers at Gostein is generally regarded as a pledge of peace. The French pretend to be indifferent to the meeting, and prognosticate an alliance between France and Russia.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The *Provincial Correspondence* confirms the report that negotiations are pending for the complete evacuation of France, but affirms the provocations offered to Germany by the French newspapers endanger peace between the two countries.

It adds, if the French offers to make early payments of indemnity are fulfilled, and there be no untoward disturbance of peaceful relations, the withdrawal of the German forces from French territory will soon commence.

Munich, Aug. 16.—A Ministerial crisis is imminent here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from the War Department, extracts from a letter of the commanding General of the Department of Texas, in relation to the removal of the Kickapoo Indians, now in Mexico, to the reservation north of Red River, which further shows the agency of the Mexican officials in preventing the return of those Indians to the United States, and the encouragement given to their depredations on this side of the frontier.

Gen. Reynolds says he has just returned from an official visit to Forts Clark and Duncan and adjacent Rio Grande frontier. The people in that State are fully informed as to the conduct of the Mexican officials in preventing the return of the Kickapoos to United States territory.

They have been retained in Mexico by bribes of money and goods, as set forth in the report of Agent Mills.

Depredations on live stock still continue unabated. Marauders with their stolen stock have been tracked, and again traced to the Rio Grande, and he is reliably informed that parties in pursuit can often see from the north side of the river their stock in possession of others, collected in convenient droves on the south side, for sale or distribution to the interior of Mexico.

The gradual, but heavy loss of property is, he says, very discouraging to the people, they are becoming restless, not to say desperate, and seeing the determination of the Mexican officials to retain the Kickapoo Indians in Mexico as a cloak for the real deeds of the Mexican people.

They talk now quite freely of organizing themselves into armed bands and crossing into Mexico to recover their stolen property.

This feeling is universal on the frontier since the recent developments with regard to the removal of the Kickapoo Indians.

The ranchmen live from ten to thirty miles apart, and incursions from the south of the Rio Grande in small parties cannot be prevented by a reasonable force in Texas, unaided by any form of civil or military from the Mexican side.

General Reynolds adds: It is believed that these depredations can be effectually and permanently stopped by pursuing the marauding bands into Mexico with troops accompanied by the owners of the stock and the records of the brands.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Mexican Claim Commission yesterday: Mr. Wm. E. Barron, surviving partner of Barron, Forbes & Co., versus United States.

This was a claim involving the new Almeda quick silver mines in California. The claimants are British subjects. They base their claim on the ground that they are vested with the rights of their Mexican grantor in the mines in question, which rights were assigned to their firm sometime prior to the 2d of February, 1848.

They complain, first of the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1851, requiring them to submit their titles to a board of land commissioners established in California, to try titles arising under Spanish and Mexican grants. Second, of the refusal of the United States to make proper provision by law to enable the claimants to procure the evidence necessary to establish the genuineness of their title.

Third, of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered at its December term, 1863, in the case of the United States versus Andres Castelaro, pronouncing the title under which Barron, Forbes & Co. claimed null and void.

The claimants at the date of the treaty of peace with Mexico and cession of California, had a commercial domicile in Mexico, by virtue of which it was contended by them that they were Mexican citizens, for all purposes intended by that provision of the treaty, which guaranteed the protection of the United States to all valid titles in California arising under Mexican grants.

The preliminary question of citizenship, as well as the other points of the case were fully agreed; the commissioners disagreed in opinion, the case was referred to the umpire, who now decides against the pretension of claimant to Mexican citizenship, and dismissed the claim.

Washington, Aug. 16.—A long editorial in the New York *Tribune*, depreciatory of the split in the Republican party of Louisiana, has this sentence: "But we rejoice to hear that the President promptly repudiates the doings of his New Orleans subordinates, and, as now reported, proposes to deny the commission of their misconduct in office by turning them out."

The article is captioned: "The New Orleans Outrage."

Senator Spencer had a satisfactory interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day.

Thermometer 98; the hottest day of the season by 3 degrees.

The Treasury Department decides that a vessel propelled by both high and low pressure engines, is liable to forfeit, if it works both when low pressure is painted on the wheel house. The Treasury Department decides that where a commander of a vessel is part owner, he cannot be deprived of command by other owners without an order of court.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change is probable for Thursday on the Gulf coast. Falling barometer with cloudy weather and local rains will probably extend to-morrow over the Southern and Middle States. The area of lowest pressure with attendant rain will probably pass over Massachusetts to-night, and fresh winds from the south west and northwest prevail from New York eastward on Thursday.

The Controller of Currency has decided that national banks, designated as depositories for the new loan, are entitled to hold a reserve upon the funds paid into the bank upon subscriptions to that loan and deposited to the credit of the United States.

Commissioner Douglass to-day reversed the decision of the late Commissioner Pleasanton abolishing the stamp tax on insurance policies, and the old decision imposing a tax upon such policies will be renewed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Aug. 16.—Robert E. Pittman, a well-known cotton buyer, died last night of consumption.

Saratoga, Aug. 16.—In the $5000 match, [illegible] Time: 1:47½.

[illegible]

New York, Aug. 16.—The coroner's verdict is, that the deceased, Andrew Coyle, and others, died through a rupture, or explosion, of the boiler of the ferryboat Westfield, July 30th, that said explosion or rupture was caused by a flaw in the iron, and by the negligence of the engineer Robinson, in carrying an over pressure of steam, that the company are responsible for the disaster, as the defect could have been detected if the Staten Island Ferry Company had a competent superintendent engineer and mechanic in their employ, and are therefore criminally negligent. We recommend the District Attorney to take prompt action in the matter.

We also think the Government inspection very imperfect as now conducted.

There was one dissentant, Mr. Kertland, who believed that the flaw could not be discovered by the ordinary mode of inspection.

Coroner Keenan, after the verdict was rendered, retired to prepare a warrant for the arrest of the President, Directors and Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company; also for the arrest of Robinson, the engineer.

Capt. Allair, of the First Precinct, to whom has been entrusted the warrants for the arrest of the President, directors and officers of the Staten Island Ferry Company, received instruction from Coroner Keenan to make only formal arrest, and to accept a promise to appear before the Coroner to-morrow.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 16. — Speaker Blaine spoke as follows: "The two great parties must be judged not by professions, but by acts. The Republicans are in full power in Washington and the Democrats in New York. There is no need to draw the picture which this brace of facts presents to every intelligent mind. In Washington every dollar of surplus funds was applied in paying the National debt, while in New York every dollar that can be wrung from the tax-payers is used for the benefit of a private ring.

Since the inauguration of Grant $230,000,000 of the debt has been paid, and this payment has been made while the taxes repealed amounting to $8,000,000 per year. Without the aid of the Tammany ring, it would be impossible for the Democrats to carry New York, and without the State their chances in '72 is not worth reckoning. The power of Tammany with its money in the North and the power of terrorism in the South, are the weapons relied upon by the Democrats to carry the National contest next year. Were it not for this we should have to place throughout the length and breadth of the land. This brings to test the sincerity of the new departure. What is the new departure? A certain Constitutional amendment, having been regularly adopted and ratified. The Democracy refused to abide by them. In several instances every Democratic member of Congress voted against resolutions in the House declaring these amendments to be binding, but the late Mr. Vallandigham discovering that this was incipient, rebellion called hate and the party in the North generally obeyed, resolving that they would agree to submit to the Constitution. Mr. Blaine again adverted to the Democratic party in New York as false to the first principles of religious freedom, and aiming a deadly blow at American liberty in attempting to interfere with the Orange procession, and demanded for Protestants and Catholics alike, the right to celebrate their anniversaries in their own way. In the course of his remarks he contrasted the policy of the Republican party, which showed no favoritism to any religious sects and was true to the spirit of the declaration of independence.

Our differences with England were graver than those which existed between France and Germany, but we have settled, in a wise and Christian spirit, questions which might have led to a greater war than that just ended in Europe.

The Speaker concluded with a growing description of the progress and present prosperity of the country under a Republican administration. He pointed to the continent without a slave, civil rights and personal liberty increasing, the financial credit and a nation of forty millions of the freest, happiest and most prosperous people on the globe.

Leavenworth, Aug. 16.—A proposition to appropriate $250,000 in aid of a narrow gauge railroad from this city to Denver was voted in this county yesterday and carried by 4000 majority. The people of Colorado propose to appropriate $500,000 for the same purpose. All counties in Kansas along the line of the road will vote bonds in its aid. The work will be commenced at once.

Fort Wallace, Kansas, Aug. 16.—An exploring party from Yale College, with Prof. Marsh, returned to this point yesterday, having spent five weeks in examining the geology of Southwest Kansas. The trip was highly successful. An interesting discovery of the remains of extinct animals was made. The party are all well.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Speaker Blaine spoke here to-night. He arraigned the Democratic party, which he accused of preventing the establishment of peace in the country. He made particular reference to the New York Democracy as an example of the falsity to religious freedom, etc.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 16—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 16—Evening.—Money closed unchanged. Sterling 9¼@9½. Gold 12¼@12⅜. Governments rather dull—January's and July's advanced ⅛. State bonds strong and very active. Tennessees, 75; new, 75¼; Virginias, 69; new, 72; Louisiana 6s, 65; new, 61; Levee 6s, 80; 8s, 82; Alabama 8s, 100; 5s, 65; Georgia 6s, 85; 7s, 91; North Carolinas, 48; new, 26; South Carolinas, 80; new, 67.

New York, Aug. 16—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; sales [illegible] uplands 20¼.

New York, Aug. 16—5-20s of 1862, 116⅛; 5-20s, 114½; 64s 114; 65s 114⅛, new 113; 7s 113¼; 64s 114½; 10-40s 112¾.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Aug. 16.—Advices from Paris say the city is greatly excited, and the situation threatening. Trouble is apprehended from various sources.

To-day is the fête of Napoleon I, and the air is full of rumors that the army will revolt against the Versailles Assembly, declare Marshal MacMahon Regent, and then demand the Empire.

The people are leaving Paris in a stampede. Some believe the Orleanists scheme is ripe for a coup d'état, being pushed by a proposition to make Thiers permanent Executive, which it is feared would establish a government not monarchical. Thiers has no friends, he is hated by Republicans, Royalists and Imperialists. A crisis is approaching.

Yokohama, Japan, July 22.—A heavy typhoon at Kaba, on the 4th, caused a loss of 400 lives. Several vessels were also wrecked, including the Pride of the Thames. The captain, two mates and Steward were drowned.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—The Czar informed Gen. Leflo, the French Ambassador, no treaty of alliance of any description between Russia and Germany was in existence.

Paris, Aug. 16.—Difficulties have arisen at Berlin in respect to the evacuation of four departments of France still held by the Germans. The French Government has in consequence refused to admit Alsatian produce to the French markets until after the German troops leave the soil of France.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Rivet submitted a proposition that the President communicate with the Assembly by means of messages.

Rome, Aug. 15—Evening.—The festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin passed off to-day with the customary ceremonies, and in perfect tranquillity. The dome of St. Peters and many public and private buildings are illuminated to-night.

Pittston, Aug. 16.—Seventeen dead bodies have been taken from the shaft. Not one escaped.

Little Rock, Aug. 16.—The crop prospects continue excellent.

[illegible]

Washington, Aug. 16.—The fate of Satanta and Big Tree, sentenced to death, has been referred to the Governor of Texas.

The Indian Commissioners recommend imprisonment for life.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope has received again the address of the [illegible] attending the audience, [illegible] sisters and daughters. [illegible] the Papal Artillery, read an address from the officers [illegible] that while they were ready to defend him with their swords, they would seek to [illegible] prayers. The Pope [illegible] [illegible]

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram! that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for the cure of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather brings the class of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of languor and [illegible] under such circumstances rally the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics, it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and the least exciting. It braces the nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so there is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and of a bland, depurant and moderate aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Frauds, beware. [illegible] The efficacy of the original [illegible] has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the fac simile of the signature of the firm: see that the article is all correct, and then make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. S.—Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only. aug17 1m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with no change in the street rates, which are still 8@—% cent. % annum for notes with unquestionable collaterals, 8@10 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 long do., and 9@— for A1 mortgage notes and 10@12 for good and second grade. To-day's business included $60,000 A1 business paper within the range of the above quotations.

Gold opened at 111⅞@111⅞, (against 112½ at New York), and after a very limited business, closed at 111⅜@112¼ (against 112⅜ at New York). The reported sales were confined to $3000 and $2000 at 111⅞, and $2000, $1500 and $2500 at 112¼.

In Silver $200 in American half dollars changed hands at 108. It is quoted at 107@107½ for these and 98@99½, nominal, for Mexican dollars.

Sterling Exchange was inactive and lower. The sales were confined to £7300, of which £1000 clear and £1200 bill of lading at 124½, £2500 American ship's bill at 122, £1000 private bankers' at 122½, and £1100 bank at 123⅛. We now quote 121½@122 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 123½@124 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was steadier, though rates were without any quotable variation. The banks drew on New York for remittance at ⅛ premium, one of them asking ⅛ for small sums, and the sales included $4000, $10,000 and $30,000 New York commercial sight at par, and $35,000 at 1-16 ⅌ cent. premium. ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium was offered for $50,000 bank sight or more and refused.

A bank Gold Check on New York for $10,000 brought ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium. Some of the banks drew trifling sums for remittance at ⅛ premium.

We noticed more doing in Stocks, but as usual operations were confined principally to the "fancies." The sales included 19 shares Louisiana National Bank at $116; — Germania Insurance Co. at $156, 100 Louisiana Levee at 98 78½, 100 do. at 98 50, 100, 100 and 100 do. at $97 50, 100 do. at $10 37½, 100 do. at $49 50, 100 do. at $10 62½, 100 and 100 Crescent City Slaughter-house at $29; 70 Pneumatic Propelling Co. at $3 87½, 50 and 50 do. (rusts) at $4, 100 do. at the same, 5 do. at $4 50, and 50 do. at $5.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

Yesterday and to-day, not reported about $31,000 City Appropriation Certificates for July sold at 9½@97 yesterday, and 96 to-day. There were also sales of $900 and $1600 ones, to-day, at 90, and $1500 at 91.

City Treasury notes are quoted nominally at 30 a 35 ⅌ cent discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 500 bales at steady, irregular prices, not requiring any change in our quotations, which we repeat, and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists with the outside rates for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
City bailing from Bayou Sara, etc.	[illegible]
Clear'd to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Burnt	[illegible]
Stock on hand not on shipboard	[illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 319 bales, against 132 on last Wednesday and 294 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 991 bales, against 1081 for the corresponding time last week and 642 last year, and since August 31, of 1,439,983 bales, against 1,160,074 last year.

Good ordinary sold at 15⅞c, low middling at 16⅛c, and strict low middling to middling at 17¼c. Good ordinary was firm and hard to find at inside figures. Trading lots of low middling sold at less than 16⅛c. The demand was confined to a few buyers, and operations were thus restricted by light supply.

The Exchange reports: "Supply offering small; demand good at full prices."

FREIGHTS.—There is little offering for Liverpool, and the rate remains at [illegible]. For the continent there is scarcely anything doing, and the nominal quotations per sail is [illegible]. Coastwise it is also very dull and the steamers to New York are taking Cotton at [illegible].

SUGAR.—There were no receipts to-day. A lot of 100 hhds was sold, all particulars suppressed, and 10 hhds Louisiana sold at 8½c for prime and 12¾c for choice.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 34 bbls. A lot of 33 bbls plantation reboiled sold on private terms. Nearly all the sales recently are at prices closely suppressed, leaving buyers abroad, who may have orders, without any criterion to go by so far as this port is concerned, hence they may have to look to other markets for similar hand prices.

FLOUR.—There is some demand for double extra, but the other grades are dull and prices have declined. Some 1500 bbls were sold to-day, of which 100 double extra at $6 25; 100 do at $6 45; 150 and 300 good treble extra at $6 50; 100 do at $6 50; 250 do at $6 62½; 100 do at $6 75, and 150 choice extra at $6 87½ per bbl. Superfine is quoted at $4 75 per bbl.

CORN.—Is in light supply and fair demand. White is scarce. 3100 sacks were sold to day, of which 300 mixed at 66c; 300 yellow mixed at 67c; 300 yellow at 68c; 100 and 1000 white at 68c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in fair supply and demand. 1300 sacks were sold to-day, of which 500 at 49c; 500 at 50c and 300 white Oats at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in light supply and firm. 100 and 100 sacks sold at $1 10 and 100 second-hand, small sacks, at $1 07½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is scarce and what little is received commands $35 ⅌ ton for choice.

PORK.—The market is very dull and mess is quoted nominally at $14 25@14 50 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $14 75@15 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 30 bbls mess sold at $14 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Is dull to-day. There is nothing doing beyond a limited retail business, and we quote 7¼@7½c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for clear rib sides; 8¾@9c for clear sides; 10@14c for ordinary sugar-cured hams and 15@16½c for choice.

DRY SALT MEAT.—5 casks shoulders sold at 5¾c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Is without movement to-day. Tierces are quoted at 10¼@10½c, kegs at 11½@11¾c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is dull at 10@10½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Market dull, prices unchanged; good to choice Western 16@20c, common Western 20@25c ⅌ lb. No choice Goshen.

BAGGING STUFFS.—Bagging is selling from dealers' hands at 21¾@22c ⅌ yard for domestic jute, 18½@19c for India, in rolls, 19½@20c for do in bales, and 21¼@22c for hemp and flax. Iron Cotton Ties $9@9½c ⅌ lb, as in quantity.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet but firm, with a stock in first hands of 3600 bags. We quote prime (gold duty paid) 15½@16c, good 15@15½c, fair 14¼@14¾c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Markets.

New Orleans, August 17, 1871.

Arrived yesterday: 769 Texas Beeves, 384 Calves and Yearlings.

Total [illegible] 22 Texas Beeves, 482 Calves and Yearlings.

Stock on sale: 349 Texas Beeves, 384 Calves and Yearlings [illegible]

[illegible cattle price table]

NEW ACADEMY,

[illegible] STREET, [illegible] and Commerce streets, [illegible]

[illegible] LORD.

THIS school will re-open on MONDAY, September 4th. [illegible] aug17 2m

JUST PUBLISHED.

The following Lectures for Gentlemen, bound in one volume, [illegible]

MANHOOD.

Corrected and revised by the author, E. de F. Curtis, Doc. of Medicine, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, Licentiate of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Hon. Member Faculty of Medicine, Paris, etc.

1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
2. PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN.
3. NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.
4. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.
5. SPERMATORRHEA.
6. ABUSES OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
7. TREATMENT AND CURE.

Price 25 cents by mail. Address the author, Dr. Curtis, 9 Tremont Place, Boston. aug17 1y

Orleans Institute.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

Directed by MRS. FARMER.

90 .... Toulouse Street .... 90.

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 Drawing.

Having a large and commodious dwelling with well ventilated dormitories, Mrs. Farmer is desirous of taking a number of boarding pupils. aug15 1m

Notice to Tax-Payers of the Second District.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, August 15, 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 delinquent Tax-payers for the taxes of 1870, and Licenses of 1871.

L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector 2d District. aug15 1m

Boarding.

CHEAP board at Mandeville, on lake shore, near Steamboat Wharf. A private family can accommodate two families with rooms and superior board, including three meals per day, and the comforts of a home. For particulars apply, for one week, at No. 148 Carondelet street, near Lafayette street. aug15 1t

Removal.

DR. O. ANFOUX has removed his office and Residence to No. 287 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, 12 to 2 and 4 P.M. aug15 1m

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.

The instruction embraces thorough Classical, Literary and Scientific courses, together with the Professional Departments of Law and Engineering.

The entire expenses for the session of 9 months need not exceed $250, according to the price of Board. Arrangements are also made for messing, by which students may reduce their expenses. For further information address

G. W. C. LEE, President.

WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty.

City Taxes.—Notice to Tax-Payers.

Department of Assessments, City Hall, Room 12, August 1st, 1871.

IN accordance with section seven, City Ordinance, series, notice is hereby given, City Administration, [illegible] the Board of Assessors, that the tax rolls for the year of 1871, is now complete and will be open for inspection and correction, at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 12, City Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. (Sunday excepted) during thirty days from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of errors or excessive or inadequate assessments will be considered.

H. BONZANO, Administrator of Assessments.

J. E. MERILH. P. CASAUBERIS.

J. E. MERILH & Co.,

170 POYDRAS STREET 170

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf skins, Lafite & Cambre's Kid dressed Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and Sheep skins, Rollers, English Leathers, French Calf skins, and Fine Rubber, Gaiter Uppers, and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, etc., etc.

Sole Agents for [illegible] SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description. Particular attention paid to country orders.

Pelican Gas Light Company.

OFFICE, CORNER CARONDELET AND CANAL STREETS.

FACTORY 180 DRYADES STREET.

THIS company is now prepared to take orders for PORTABLE GAS MACHINES, adapted to DWELLINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, SUGAR HOUSES, HALLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC., combining all the advantages of other Gas Machines, and at rates lower than any. The inspection of the public is invited both at the Office and the Factory.

WM. McCULLOUGH, (Formerly Superintendent N. O. Gas Works) Superintendent.

ANTOINE CARRIERE. OLIVIER CARRIERE. EMILE L. CARRIERE.

A. CARRIERE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

No. 23 Bienville Street.

CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and cases, for the trade and family use, Porto and Sherry, Olive Oil.

Exchange at sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on Paris, London, Bordeaux, etc., and payable in the other principal cities of France, always on hand.

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

Special Notice to Engineers and Machinists Generally.

WEST VIRGINIA, OR WHITE OAK LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a supply of the above justly celebrated LUBRICATOR, pronounced by competent judges superior to anything of the kind now in use. For sale by

MORAN, NOBLE & WOODS, Wholesale Grocers,

9 and 11 Delta and 10 and 12 Front streets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1871.

I am using the West Virginia Lubricating Oil in the machinery of the steamer James Howard, and find it superior to any article of the kind I have ever used.

W. C. BRANDON, Engineer Steamer James Howard.

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets.

WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.

Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Felloes, Rounds, Tongues, and all kinds of Square and Circular Sawing.

Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and Joiner Lumber of all descriptions for sale.

Plantation orders promptly filled.

For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Bienville and Peters streets, one square below the Custom-house.

Metropolitan Loan, Savings AND PLEDGE BANK.

114 .... ST. CHARLES STREET 114

THIS BANK will make liberal advances on collaterals of all kinds for thirty or sixty days. Unredeemed Pledges may be kept by agreement three months.

Deposits of Fifty Cents and upwards will be taken on which six per cent. interest will be paid. SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

GEO. H. BRAUGHN, President.

B. L. BROWN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., J. Hasslinger, Dr. J. Wons, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hiss, T. T. Delaneer, Dr. O. Anfoux, Thos. Tobin.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 4, 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi annual dividend of six per cent on the Capital stock of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the cash stockholders on and after MONDAY, 14th inst.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Money—Money.

$25,000 TO LOAN.

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION (Office, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets) [illegible] on Pledges of ALL KINDS of goods [illegible] from THREE to FIVE per cent. [illegible] Pianos, Furniture [illegible]

[illegible] connection with this Association strictly private.

Pledges can be renewed for any length of time desired by paying the interest due. Private entrance for Ladies on Poydras street.

To Sugar Planters.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Sugar Planters that he has for sale three [illegible] [illegible]

Lusitanian Portuguese Benevolent Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE officers and members of this association are respectfully requested to meet at their hall, on [illegible] [illegible] By order of the President.

FRANCOIS MOREAU, Secretary.

MR. C. DELERY

HAVING established himself permanently at [illegible] offers his professional services to the public [illegible]

OLD BASIN BREWERY,

[illegible]

M. ELIE,

ROYAL STREET.

HAS always on hand [illegible]

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

535 Broadway, New York.

OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

Spectacles, Microscopes, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Mathematical Glasses, Drawing Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Surveying Compasses, Engineers' Transits and Levels, Chains, Tape Measures, Drawing Paper, and Drawing materials of all descriptions.

Magic Lanterns and Slides, Thermometers, Barometers, Globes, Electric Machines, Rhumkorff Coils, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, etc., etc.

The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each Part:

Part 1. Mathematical Instruments.
2. Optical Instruments.
3. Magic Lanterns.
4. Philosophical Instruments.

Office Louisiana Branch

MOUND CITY

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Officers:

JAMES B. EADS, President.

A. M. BRITTON, Vice President.

R. W. LOMAX, Secretary.

C. G. M. HATTON, General Agent.

LOUISIANA BRANCH:

Agency 20 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS

F. H. HATCH, President.

E. T. MERRICK, Vice President.

S. S. SIMMES, Sec'y and State Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

J. N. FOLWELL, M. D. J. E. RITCHIE, M. D.

DIRECTORS:

E. T. Merrick, C. H. Morton, James Jackson, Robert Mare, L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Fitzwilliam, F. H. Hatch, Octave Voorhies, S. S. Simmes.

All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104 CANAL STREET.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT:

[illegible financial statement]

The Company have the following assets:

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

O. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of June, 1871. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the day of June, 1871, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS: P. Fourchy, P. McCoard, L. F. Generes, E. J. Hart, D. A. Chaffraix, J. J. Fernandez, E. Marquez, M. Puig, F. S. Wiltz, Jules Roy, [illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1871.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1871:

[illegible financial statement]

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of May. W. V. EVANS, Second Justice Peace.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at Six Per Cent. in cash on all outstanding certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash FIFTY PER CENT of the issue of 1868, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT, on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.

SAM'L R. NEWMAN, Vice President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

C. T. Buddecke, J. J. Jarrard, Sam'l R. Newman, [illegible], Geo. Phelps, E. Newman, [illegible], P. N. Strong, [illegible], Victor Meyer, A. C. Goss, Jos. Bowling, A. Thompson.

Sugars and Molasses.

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 for Planters. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER DELORD AND PETERS STREETS, (Late New Levee Street.)

W. & J. S. ARMSTRONG, MANAGERS.

MANUFACTURER OF

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

Dr. J. B. Peres.

Office and Consultation Rooms:

123 Canal street [illegible]

HAVING in the treatment of Diseases of a Private Nature, guarantees a cure, by a new mode of treatment without the use of Mercury or Copaiba. Perfect cure in a limited number of days. Medicines and consultations strictly private.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD

Change of Schedule.

ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at 5 P. M., connecting with Through Trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile, without change to Louisville, via Humboldt and from Texas [illegible] to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6:30 P. M. This Train will stop for passengers at the French Market foot of Elysian Fields street, and Claiborne street, in New Orleans, and at the Signal Stations on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

5:30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:30 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, for all points North and East. This Train runs DAILY.

Through Freight Trains each way daily and freight received at the foot of Julia street before 5 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through Bills of Lading signed for all points on Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery Roads and their connections.

Rates as low as by any other route.

For Through Tickets or information in regard to rates, apply at the office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets, (Henry House) opposite City Hotel.

J. McKENDRICK, General Superintendent.

WM. BEDELL, Ticket Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.

ON AND AFTER JULY 24th, 1871, the trains on this Road will run as follows:

FROM THE LAKE.	FROM THE CITY.
6 o'clock A. M.	Girod Street. 5 o'clock A. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]

A steam train will leave Girod street every Sunday morning at 5 o'clock.

The last [illegible] will leave the Old Depot every morning at 6 o'clock A. M., and the Lake Railroad hour after the last steam train.

Passengers for [illegible] about twenty minutes prior to departure of train.

Fare to Lakeside, 15 cents each way.

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

[illegible]

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.

ON and after [illegible] will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M. Tickets for all stations on the road sold at the office of the Company.

All freight must be prepaid.

Freight for the road or landings on the Teche and for Opelousas, received daily, prepaid, and for St. Martinsville, received daily, prepaid at the Depot from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, to Thibodaux, Donaldsonville and Lockport, for Bayou Boeuf, Terrebonne and Houma, will be transported at through freight rates.

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

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

[illegible]

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. The 5 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for

VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,

and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5 P. M. train daily makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Carries the Great Northern Mail!

Time to New York—60 hours!

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

Express Train South arrives at N. O. .... 7 25 A. M. Mail Train .... [illegible] P. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, N. O., J. & G. N. and Mississippi Central Railroad Office, Morgan's Lane Wharf.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

E. D. FROST, Gen. Sup't. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Pass. Agt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.

D. B. MOREY, G. T. A. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. S. K. CAREY, A. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, 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 condition. 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 the head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.

FOR SALE, ALSO,

Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by

OGDEN, DOLHONDE & CO., 96 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

C. S. HUNT & Co.,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

185 .... GRAVIER STREET 185

New Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS' Agents for E. 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 Engines; Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges; Coffin's Steam Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Metres, Sturtevant's Presser and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Dryer Fans, Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator, and Low Water Alarm, Drake's Everts' and Lowe's Automatic and Hand Feed Singles, Machines; Clark's Linen Hose, Hose Pipes, Couplings, etc., New York Tap and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Reamers, etc.; C. C. Standard Nut Company's Finished and Unfinished Nuts and Bolts; J. W. Whitley & Co.'s Saw Gummers, Upsets and Mill Picks; Holden's Steam Packing, Plymouth Mills Rivets; the Eagle Vise, Plantation, Hand, Cotton, Iron, Wood-working and all kinds of Machinery; Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, on hand or will be furnished at short notice, at Manufacturers' Prices.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Fouchet 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, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Vacuum Pans, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works 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]

Detailed prospectus, to be had at Van Phul Bros., E. Conery & Son, J. T. Moore & Co., J. C. Rogers & Co., A. Miltenberger & Pollock, 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, WRIGHT'S WHEAT, OHIO MILLS, CELEBRATED ROSE.

Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by

DEVAN, MASON & CO., 121 and 123 Poydras street.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following first-class Iron Steamships form these lines:

AGNES, WM. G. HEWES, ALABAMA, HUTCHINSON, AUSTIN, JOSEPHINE, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, CITY OF NORFOLK, MORGAN, HARLAN, SAINT MARY, J. G. HARRIS, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.

The steamer HUTCHINSON, W. H. TALBOT, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on THURSDAY, August 17th, at 9 A. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Brashear. The steamer J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train.

One-half lighterage of Brazos to be paid by Company.

For Rockport, Fulton, St. Mary, Indianola, Corpus Christi. The steamship J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of 8 A. M. Train, SATURDAY, August 19th, St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

FOR GALVESTON.—Inside Passage, [illegible] Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear. FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M., reaching Brashear City at 12½ P. M., there connecting with steamer WHITNEY, Capt. I. N. Lewis, SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Tickets and staterooms secured until [illegible] daily (Sundays excepted), at Agent's office, or at the Ferry landing on the morning of departure.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES.

Daily Schedule—Morgan Line Steam. The Splendid Iron Steamers LAURA, Capt. GEO. WALKER. FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE.

Will leave Lake End as follows:

FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, 8 A. M. train. On MONDAYS, 12 M. train, going to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only.

FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS on 8 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS 8 A. M. train, all points as far as Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 12 M. train, through to Pascagoula.

RETURNING:

FRANCES leaves Pass Christian SUNDAY and MONDAY evenings.

FRANCES leaves Pascagoula THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, not stopping at Ocean Springs or Biloxi.

LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY afternoon, and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

Passage to all points except Pascagoula, $2 50, including berth and Railroad fare. Passage to Pascagoula $3. Meals extra.

Freight 50 per cent less than old Mobile rates, free of wharfage.

Positively no freight received after 12 A. M. on days when departure is at 12 M. For other departures freight received only on day previous. Passage Tickets sold at the Pontchartrain Railroad Office and on the trains.

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA.

CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage, $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $2 50.

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

Tickets and staterooms secured at office of company.

Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and interior points in Alabama.

All freight to be prepaid.

All through Bills Lading must be signed before 4 P. M. for goods shipped before 4 P. M. will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

The Morgan Line is not responsible for wharfage beyond Mobile.

Insurance on merchandise to and from Mobile free of charge.

Mobile Boats leaving on Saturday will stop at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.

All goods must be marked in full to destination.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the Steamers:

CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. M. B. CROWELL. SHERMAN .... Capt. A. A. BLANCHARD. GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SUMNER. UNITED STATES .... Capt. [illegible]. MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. KENNEY. WESTERN METROPOLIS .... Capt. H. S. QUICK. EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. R. P. HARDWICK.

Sailing from New Orleans and New York: The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, [illegible] will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on SATURDAY, August 26, at 8 A. M.

The steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $50. STEERAGE PASSAGE .... $25.

Through Tickets to Liverpool, Bremen, Havre, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through TICKETS for Havre and Bremen, and for Liverpool by the Inman Line, connecting with Guion's Line of steamers from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage apply to

LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 108 Commercial Place.

The steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow—leaving SATURDAY, August 26, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

The fine A1 steamships of the following Line:

GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible] CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible] ST. LOUIS.

The steamship ST. LOUIS, Winchester, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, August 20, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE [illegible]

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, 39 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, August 19, at 9 A. M.

THE fine A1 Steamship JUNIATA, Hoxie, commander.

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. CALLEVY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier sts.

Preserve Your Teeth.

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 156 CANAL STREET,

Between Baronne and Carondelet Streets.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most [illegible] Artificial Teeth on gold and silver [illegible] French, Spanish and English spoken. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. HERMILLOD, respectfully informs the public that to all those who desire to obtain an artificial set of teeth [illegible] Artificial Teeth [illegible] All Surgical and Mechanical Operations are fully made by moderate prices. [illegible] from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Dr. L. Dupre's office, No. 82 Bienville street, corner Royal.

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 OXYD 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 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping Pains in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.

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

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

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Louisiana Savings Bank,

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

No. 81 .... Camp Street .... No. 81

W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice President.

JOHN G. WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Safes rented, and valuables [illegible] Persons living in the country [illegible]

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 40 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood to all parts of the city at the following prices:

ASH AND OAK, not sawed, [illegible]

PINE AND MIXED WOOD [illegible]

C. K. [illegible], Agent.