The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $4.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1871.

HAS GOV. WARMOTH'S POWER ANY LIMIT?

Hitherto the power of the Executive of Louisiana has had some limit, the provisions of the State Constitution and precedent keeping him within bounds. But now Gov. Warmoth seems to think that he is the State and that there is no law which he, at all events, is bound to respect. It is now stated that the Sheriff of Ascension parish, has, at the instance and by the order of the Governor, released from prison the two brothers Oliver who were held by him under a warrant from the District Court sitting in that parish, to answer to an indictment found by the Grand Jury there accusing them of the murder of W. C. Lawes and F. Schomberg. Upon what pretext, Gov. Warmoth has proceeded to give such an order to the Sheriff or that officer to execute it, we cannot imagine. We are ignorant of any law which authorizes the prison doors in Louisiana to swing open at the bidding of the Governor. Releasing prisoners has never, in this State, been a duty of that officer. It is a matter entirely for the judicial department. The Olivers were under arrest in a judicial proceeding and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the District. They could only be discharged, through a judicial proceeding if the law of the State was observed. The Governor, it is true, has the pardoning power, and perhaps before conviction as well as after it; but it is not pretended that the release of the Olivers has been effected by means of a pardon. The pretence is that they have already been tried and acquitted in Jefferson parish Court of the crime for which they had been held to answer in Ascension. The trial in Jefferson being had in pursuance of a special statute transferring the case to that parish, the Legislature assuming to exercise such a power on the ground that prejudice against the accused existed in Ascension. Lawyers tell us that the Legislature have no power by the Constitution to regulate or interfere in any judicial matter, and the statutes already in existence provide for the change of venue in all cases where the facts proved to the Judge authorize it to be ordered. If the Radical leaders were so confident of the constitutionality of the special statute in favor of the Olivers, why could they not have suffered the indictment in Ascension to be tried and then pleaded previous trial for the same offense? By this course any violation of the law would have been avoided. This tampering with the law is most deplorable. Does the Governor ever reflect what a lesson he is teaching the people of Louisiana by his daily infractions of the law he is sworn to execute?

TO COTTON DEALERS.

We find in the New York *Journal of Commerce* the following letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, respecting the excess of tax on cotton paid to the United States Government by cotton planters and dealers since the close of the war. It will be seen that the excess will be returned if the claim be presented prior to the 4th day of August. There is no time to be lost, therefore, by those who have these claims to make.

The Refunding of the Cotton Tax.

When we called attention to the proposed refunding of the tax collected by the Internal Revenue Department on the tare or gross weight of baled cotton, we were not aware of the limit which had been fixed as to time, and did not therefore fully appreciate the importance of prompt action on the part of claimants. All who have seen our former explanation will understand the nature of the return. The act of Congress levied a revenue tax on cotton of so much per pound. In many cases this was collected according to the gross weight, thus taxing the baling material, ropes, ties, etc., the same as the cotton. We stated yesterday that the common impression was that a fixed return would be made of so much per bale. We now learn, by a direct communication from the Commissioner, that the allowance is not a fixed arbitrary sum, but is four per cent. of the gross weight of each bale; but what is of far more importance to the claimants is that the claims must be presented to the office before the 4th of August, or within two years from the date of actual payment of the tax, or they will not be considered, being barred by the statute of limitations. The annexed letter, written in reply to our solicitation, covers all the ground, and conveys all the needed information. It will be seen that there is no time to be wasted in presenting claims:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1871.

"Sir: Replying to your letter of the 14th inst., I have to inform you that this office holds that under the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, the taxes imposed thereunder, on unmanufactured cotton, do not include rope and bagging; and where taxes have been assessed and paid on the gross weight of cotton, without any allowance or deduction having been made for tare, an amount equal to four per cent. of the gross weight of each bale has been allowed and paid, with the approval of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, to claimants who have presented their claims regularly sworn to and certified on form 46, and on full proof that no such allowance was made for tare at the time of assessment and payment of the tax. All claims for refunding must, however, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be presented to this office before the 4th day of August next, or within two years from the date of the payment of the tax complained of, or they will not be considered.

"A. PLEASANTON, Commissioner.

"Editor Journal of Commerce, No. 73 Beaver street, New York."

The printed form 46 above referred to may be obtained in blank of any assessor or collector of internal revenue, and has only to be filled with the names and particulars. It has on the back of it the blanks for the proper certificates, and is therefore easily adopted by the claimants.

DEATH OF MR. EUGENE LAPEYRE.—A funeral notice in another column announces the death of Mr. Eugene Lapeyre, eldest son of our respected fellow-citizen, J. M. Lapeyre, who is now in France. The event is sudden and painful to the friends of the family. The deceased, who was quite a young man, had only a short time ago arrived in New Orleans from France and entered upon an employment in the office of the Pontchartrain Railway Company, when he was unexpectedly taken ill. His death causes to his relatives and friends in New Orleans deep sorrow, and the sympathies of a large circle flow out towards the bereaved parents absent in a foreign land who will be sorely afflicted by the sad tidings.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS FOR THE LAKE SHORE.—Lake shore passengers will please take notice that the steamboat of the Morgan line will leave Lake End, on Saturday, as follows: The "Laura," on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train of cars, for all places through to Pascagoula, and the Mobile mail boat on the arrival of the 7 P. M. train. They will observe that the latter boat will leave two hours earlier than heretofore, to enable passengers to reach Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian at a more convenient hour, and yet leave New Orleans after they have had time to transact the day's business. The change from 4 o'clock to 2 o'clock will only be made on Saturdays, on which day the mail boat stops only at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.

There are thus two opportunities to-day to take a delightful trip across the lake, of which many will avail themselves.

HO FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—The splendid steamer Frances, of the Morgan line, will leave the lake to-morrow. Sunday, on the arrival of the 6 A. M. train, going as far as Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. She will return in time to connect on Monday morning with the early train leaving the lake end for the city. Traveling is cheaper now in Louisiana than any where else, thanks to Mr. Morgan. Remember, a trip over the lake, to one of the watering places, including the railroad fare, cost only fifty cents!

Is the statement correct that "most underwriters are assured that at least half of all the money they pay for losses is taken from them by fraud?" True or false, it is startling.

Louisiana Intelligence.

POINT COUPEE PARISH.—The *Echo* of the 22d inst. says:

While speaking of the crops we may say that the cane, generally speaking, is looking remarkably green and healthy, although not quite so tall as it sometimes is at this season. The cotton is improving wonderfully, and we now consider a half bale to the acre a very safe calculation.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH.—The *Empire Parish Register* of the 22d inst. says:

It is no exaggeration, we are confident to say, that the condition of the sugar cane, at present, for the same breadth of land, was never better. The culture of it has been thorough and watchful, and judging from all the known developments of the plant, at its present stage of growth, it will, should the season continue favorable hereafter, go to the mill laden with saccharine wealth.

The area under culture is considerably larger, in Plaquemines, this year than it was last. Beside this, there have been provided many improvements necessary to an economical and expeditious manufacture of the different grades of sugars and syrups, which did not exist last year. The labor is steady, and most of it experienced in sugar culture. It is altogether probable, then, that the yield will very considerably exceed that of the past season.

In this connection, we may be permitted to specify several plantations where the cane is unexceptionably fine, and these are, Myrtle Grove, Dr. Wilkinson; Harlem, Mr. Conrad; Union, Capt. Jacks; Ste. Rosalie, Mr. Marin; Bellechasse, Mr. W. Stackhouse; Bellevue, Mr. Perrit; St. Clair, Mr. Jesse Ross; Scarsdale, Mr. H. P. Kernochan; Bean Sejour, Mr. Jas. T. Williams; Belair and Fairview, Capt. Smith. Also, Magnolia, Mr. Effingham Lawrence; Woodlawn, Mr. Bradish Johnson; Deer Range, Mr. Doherty; Junior, Mansuel White; and at Mr. Read's and Mr. Feltus' places.

It is a pleasure to look at the cane on these plantations.

RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 26th inst. says:

The cotton crop of the parish has improved very much under the favorable weather, and now good hopes of a tolerable crop are entertained. But again the dreaded scourge have made their appearance in several localities. The caterpillars are here sure enough, and though a month behind last year, may yet do us considerable harm. The cane, also, has improved a little, with some hopes of a respectable yield. The corn crop is gone beyond redemption, and may be called a total failure.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The *Gazette and Comet*, of the 25th inst., says:

Sugar cane crops are reported very good, with a fair prospect for the future, but the cotton and corn crops are complained of. The failure of the latter to show promise in its yield, however, is no fault of the land, the farmer or his hands, but of the unfavorable turn the weather took at the very time that fair weather was most needed for work.

Louisiana's Last Vote.

[From the New York World.]

Out of the dead level of Southern politics Louisiana begins to come up into some prominence. We have already spoken of an effort originating in that State to give one aspirant strength in the National Democratic Convention, and now between brother-in-law Casey and Mr. Greeley something is doing in the Republican way. Brother-in-law Casey has assured the presiding deity of Long Branch that Louisiana Republicanism is "all right" for said deity's re-election—on the heels of which declaration, by the bye, we have news of a tremendous wrangle, portending a split, in a convention of the Louisiana Republican press—and as if incited in some way by this Mr. Greeley is busy digging up the election returns of 1868 to prove thereby the existence of an organized rebel terrorism which four years since kept the blacks from voting throughout the Pelican State. It is quite true that a very large number of negro votes were not cast at that time, but there may be more than one explanation of that fact. It was currently believed at the time throughout Louisiana, and is in fact now believed, that the negroes were ordered not to vote, with the object on the part of those so ordering them to make it appear that "rebel terrorism" kept them from the polls. At the Presidential election of 1868 it will be remembered that much interest attached to the Southern vote, and in each of the States there as were doubtful extraordinary means were taken to have them vote right—*i. e.*, for Grant—or else not at all. Thus Virginia and Texas were entirely precluded from voting; in Florida the Radical Legislature cast the electoral vote of that State after the much abused fashion of South Carolina in the times of "the oligarchy;" and in Louisiana it was and is believed, as mentioned, that the blacks were ordered to shun the polls as the basis of a charge of rebel terrorism on which the vote, which it was all but known would be cast for Seymour, might be counted out. Hence the Republican vote, which was 65,000 in the same year for Governor, was but $28,000 for Grant. Comparing the two, the Republican press have never tired of ascribing the discrepancy to terrorism, forgetting that in the Democratic vote of Louisiana for President in 1868 was 83,000, and the vote against the Constitution in the same year, which was also a Democratic vote, was but 6000. Here is a far greater discrepancy than in the case so fondly adduced by the Republican press, and its "terrorism," the plea of the Republican discrepancy what shall be said of the fourfold greater terrorism here? But the fact is there was no terrorism. The Democrats cast a small vote against the Constitution because it was thought that a vote anyway on the Constitution estopped the voter from contesting the legality of reconstruction, and they cast a large vote for Seymour, because they desire a Democratic President. In like manner the negroes were ordered en masse for Warmoth in order to secure a Republican Governor and were not voted for Grant because it was desired to build a plea for casting out the State's vote upon their abstention. Congress recognized no terrorism in the election on the constitution by declaring that instrument duly adopted, and the same Congress again recognized no terrorism in the Presidential election by counting the vote of the State for Seymour as just as lawful as that of Massachusetts for Grant. Had there been such a terrorism as vitiated the Louisiana Presidential vote of 1868 a Republican Congress would not have counted it; but it did count it, and the Republican press is thus estopped from pleading its terrorism plea. These are reminiscences, it is true, and do not, so far as we can see, affect the present; but since the question has been raised it is but proper that the truth should be again made known. There may be some mad ulterior purpose in next election of harping on this old string, and we have therefore given the facts and the figures to show that its notes were always false.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.—Judge Craddock, of Kentucky, in a campaign speech recently delivered in that State, said:

But I am asked what I propose to do with the amendments. I have already said that the amendments must stand or fall upon the question whether they have been proposed and ratified as required by the fifth article of the Constitution. If they have not been so proposed and ratified, then they are not binding. I use the language of the article itself, "they are not binding." Not binding on the States; not binding on the functionaries of either the State or Federal Government; not binding on the people, or any one of the people. They are void, not voidable, but void. But if they have been proposed and ratified as required by the fifth article as aforesaid, then they are binding, and as much so as any other part of the Constitution.

I am one who believes that they were not proposed nor ratified pursuant to the requirements of the fifth article, and in this I have the concurrence of the whole Democratic party—the new departure men and all—as well as a large portion of the Radical party; and so believing, I am not willing to stultify myself by admitting that they are binding as parts of the Constitution. I am not willing to forestall an examination of the question, even if it could be done, by resolutions or platforms. I am for leaving it open freely to be investigated by any tribunal having competent jurisdiction of the subject. I do not propose to set on foot any lawless or revolutionary modes of resistance to the enforcement of the amendments.

That there are peaceful and legal modes of determining the question can scarcely be doubted. It seems to me that this is the true position for the Democracy to occupy.

WHAT THE SHREVEPORT PEOPLE THINK OF GOV. WARMOTH.—The *Southwestern* says:

A significant fact was developed during the argument in our city case on Monday. The counsel on both sides animadverted in plain language upon the personal character of Governor Warmoth, and while recognizing and respecting the office they evidently held in no esteem the man. We were particularly struck with the remarks of Major Looney, counsel in the prosecution, who said that his Excellency, outside of his position, was not entitled to the respect of any one in the court-room—a sentiment which met the approval of those present. Gangrene has evidently set in elsewhere than the Gubernatorial toe.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH.—We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation to attend a concert to be given this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Third District, under the direction of Mr. Charles Van Hufflen, assisted by Miss Zeiss, Mr. Météyé, Mr. Miari, Mr. Duquesnay and others.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks that the great need of the country is not schools of the fine arts, but of the mechanic arts; schools to train boys and girls to earn a living. The great educational problem is how to direct school education to the great necessity of labor. And one of the greatest labor problems is. How shall the rising generation learn the trades they must follow for a living?

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumored Removal of German Troops from near Paris Untrue.

1,500,000,000 Francs of Indemnity to be Paid by August 31.

300 Deputies Pledged to Prolong Thiers' Power.

Sole Ambition of President Thiers.

London Times on the Late Orange Procession.

HOME NEWS.

Ku-Klux Committee Investigations

Death of General T. J. Boyle.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 28.—The rumor that Bismarck consented to the evacuation of the environs of Paris on the 31st of August, is pronounced without foundation.

The German troops will not be withdrawn from their present positions in the vicinity of Paris, until 1,500,000,000 francs of indemnity are paid, and will be impossible for the French Government to pay that amount so early as the 31st proximo.

L'Avenir says Eugenie has written a letter to the Czar urging him to continue friendly relations with France.

The next sitting of the Assembly takes place Monday next. Meetings of the Deputies of the left and extreme left have been held to bring about a coalition, but without effect.

Three hundred Deputies have pledged themselves to vote to the prolongation of Thier's powers.

The *Salut*, which supports the President, declares that Thiers' sole ambition is to be regarded hereafter as the Washington of France.

London, July 28.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the New York riots, says, in reference to the procession of the Orangemen, that Governor Hoffman incurred the responsibility in permitting it to take place and promising it protection. The State, says the *Times*, ought to interfere with the parades of both the Orangemen and Ribbonmen; it should not encourage antagonism, and should bring all persons to recognize its rule, dealing equally with the national feelings and prejudices of all.

The *Echo* gives an authoritative denial of the truth of what it terms a romantic tissue of exaggerations published by the *Times* respecting M. Deveno, President of the Paris Court of Cassation, and flatly contradicts the report that Eugenie even contemplated a divorce from the Emperor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 28.—H. W. Guion, of North Carolina, was examined to-day. He stated to the committee that the failure of conviction and the immediate pardon of rascals compelled the people to organize.

Mr. Guion, who was an officer of a railroad company, had the bonds of the State tendered his road at a share of ten per cent.

The President has appointed commissioners to examine the first 20 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, July 28.—No important change has been experienced from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations. The high pressure on Lake Superior has extended southward to Kentucky and east to Lake Huron. The low pressure that was north of Lake Ontario has gradually disappeared; that which existed on the western Gulf has passed northward; that which was west of Illinois continues. Northeasterly have prevail from Michigan to Lake Superior and to the Missouri river; but are now changing to southeast. The weather has remained without material change in the South Atlantic States. Rain has fallen in the immediate Gulf coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Threatening and rainy weather will probably extend to-night eastward to Michigan and Eastern Tennessee. The same is probable for Saturday in the interior of the Southern and Gulf States, and pleasant weather for New England.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, July 28.—The proposed change of gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati short line road has been postponed till August 18th; narrow gauge rolling stock could not be got from the east sooner. The road will, when the change is made, conform to the gauge of the Northern connections, making a through line from Louisville to the Eastern cities without a change of cars for freight or passengers.

San Francisco, July 28.—The negotiations recently in progress here have definitely terminated in the purchase by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of the California Pacific Railroad line, between Vallejo and Sacramento.

New York, July 28.—The first bale of the new crop of Texas cotton was sold at auction to-day, in front of the Exchange, at 41 cents.

New York, July 28.—The schooner of Barnagate which capsized with 60 men clinging to side, was Isaac Hinckley, from James River, Virginia. No word has been received from her. It is feared the crew is lost.

New York, July 28.—Arrived—Donau. Nearly $500,000 specie goes to Europe tomorrow.

New York, July 28.—The *Post* says Thirty-three Cuban cigar dealers, representing $60,000,000 capital, have combined to prosecute persons illegally using foreign brands.

Louisville, July 28.—Gen. T. J. Boyle died suddenly of apoplexy, to-day, at his residence in this city, at 3 P. M. Gen. Boyle was 55 years old. He was a leading lawyer and a prominent and energetic citizen. He was chief mover in, and President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad. His father, Judge John Boyle, was formerly Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Chicago, July 28.—The Lone Star Base Ball Club leave here Saturday evening for St. Louis, to play the Empires on Sunday. They will leave St. Louis Sunday evening for Louisville to play the Eagles on Monday. The White Stockings out-played and out-batted the Mutuals to-day by a score of 17 to 6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 28—Evening.—Consols closed 93⅛. Bonds 92⅞.

Paris, July 28.—Rentes 55 78.

Liverpool, July 28—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and flat; middling uplands 9¼; Orleans 9⅝d. Sales 8000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 28.—Evening.—Sterling 9⅞. Gold 12⅛@12¼. Governments steady; new South Carolinas very weak, balance heavy. Tennessees 72¼; new, 72¾; Virginias, 65; new, 72¾; Louisiana 6s, 65; new, 62; Levee 6s, 70; 8s, 84; Alabama 8s, 99; 5s, 67; Georgia 6s, 83; 7s, 92; North Carolinas, 42; new, 26¾; South Carolinas, 72; new, 54¾.

New York, July 28—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and lower; sales 3021 bales; middling uplands 20¼c. Flour in fair demand and firmer; common to fair extra $5 50@6 60; good to choice $6 65@9. Whisky 96c. Wheat—spring 1@2c lower, winter red and amber Western $1 38@1 46; amber Southern $1 38@1 44. Corn closed heavy and lower, 77@78½c. Pork active, $13 50@13 73. Lard dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firmer.

Savannah, July 27.—Cotton firmer; middlings 19@19¼c. Net receipts 256 bales; exports coastwise 292; stock 4182. Net receipts for the week 884 bales; exports coastwise 955; sales 1000.

Baltimore, July 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 20¼c. Receipts 124 bales; exports coastwise 85; stock 895. Net receipts for the week 370 bales; gross 711; sales 150.

Norfolk, July 28.—Cotton quiet; low middling 18c. Net receipts 41 bales; exports coastwise 205; stock 680. Net receipts for the week 549 bales; exports coastwise 586; sales 60.

Charleston, July 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 19c; net receipts 255 [illegible]; sales [illegible] bales. Week's receipts 1,[illegible]; exports coastwise 1745; sales 550; stock 5150 bales.

Mobile, July 28.—Cotton—middlings 18¾@19c; receipts 105; gross 109; exports coastwise 334; sales 150; stock 5865 bales. Week's receipts 677; exports coastwise 983; sales 300 bales.

Galveston, July 28.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16⅛. Net receipts 485; exports coastwise 387; sales 300; stock 13,097; net receipts for the week 1481; exports to Great Britain 1344; coastwise 450; sales 1400.

Memphis, July 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾@19c. Sales 250 bales; receipts 174; exports 174. Week's receipts 1180 bales; exports 1305; sales 1250; stock 4005.

Louisville, July 28.—Bagging firm and in good inquiry; 2 pound hemp 19c. Cotton dull and tending downward; middling 20c. Flour in fair demand; prices unchanged. Corn firm and in good demand; shelled 60c. Wheat dull and unchanged. Oats—new in fair demand at 40c. Rye quiet, 75@80c. Provisions quiet; no demand of any consequence. Whisky 93c. Leaf Tobacco—sales to-day 290 hhds at $5 50@7 for lugs; $7 25@13 for low to medium leaf, $13@18 20 for good to fine.

Chicago, July 28.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat—No. 2 spring 9½c lower, closing at $1 09½. Corn—No. 2 mixed 1c lower, closing quiet at 47@47¼c. Oats—No. 2, 36½c lower, 35@35½c. Rye—No. 2, 54½@55c. Barley—No. 2 1@2c lower, 60@70c. Highwines 90c. Mess Pork speculatively active, closing at $13 37½@13 70. Lard 9½@9¾c. Hogs quiet, $4 20@4 60.

St. Louis, July 28.—Flour closed dull and lower; superfine fall $4 50; extra $5 10@5 50; treble $5 75. Wheat—red fall active and prices unchanged. Corn—mixed and yellow on track 52c; sacked 51@55c. Oats—mixed in bulk and on track 32½@35c; No. 2, in elevator, 63c; mixed, sacked, 38@39c. Barley—no sales. Rye dull, 56@58c, sacked. Whisky 94c. Mess Pork $14 25@14 50. Bacon—shoulders 6½@7c; clear rib sides 8¼@8½; clear sides 8¾@9c. Lard dull. Hogs firm, $4@4 45. Cattle unchanged.

Cincinnati, July 28.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 20c. Flour dull; family $5 50@5 65. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye drooping, 65@68c. Oats drooping, 38@40c, mixed. Barley, fall 80@90c. Butter scarce, fresh 17@20c. Cheese drooping, 9@10c. Pork dull, $13—it was not offered to any extent below $13. Lard dull and unsettled. Bulk meats dull and drooping. The following rates asked: Shoulders 5¾@7c; clear rib 7½c; rough sides 6¾c. Bacon in fair demand: Shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¼c; clear sides 8¾c. Hogs dull and unchanged. Whisky in demand at full prices, 90c.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, July 28.—Weather clear and warm. River declining slowly. Passed up—City of Vicksburg.

Louisville, July 28.—River slowly declining with 17 inches in the chute and 5 feet 6 inches on Portland Bar. Business livelier to-day. Arrived—Emma Floyd, from Memphis; Ada Hullman, from Cairo. The Emma Floyd has gone to the bank.

A new boat, City of Helena, for the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will be launched to-morrow evening.

The largest raft of oak ship timber ever floated down the Ohio river arrived to-day. It contains over 500,000 feet of lumber.

Vicksburg, July 28.—Passed down—Bismarck, at 5 A. M.; Gov. Allen, at 6 P. M. Up—City of Cairo, at 11 A. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

Pittsburg, July 28.—Monongahela 31 inches and rising slowly. Weather clear.

Cincinnati, July 28.—River 6 feet 6 inches, stationary. Weather clear and warm.

St. Louis, July 28.—Arrived—Belle St. Louis, from Vicksburg; Mohawk and barges, from New Orleans; Marble City, from Memphis. Departed—Belle of Memphis, for Memphis; Mollie Moore, for New Orleans. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 28—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:15. Wind southeast, light. No arrivals or departures.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, July 28—6 P. M.—Wind east. Weather squally, with rain. No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamships Margaret and Hudson.

FROM QUARANTINE.

Quarantine, July 28—6 P. M.—The bark Maggie McNeil was released last night and went up in tow at 1 P. M.

Steamship Florida was released and left for the city at 1 o'clock P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Chicago, July 28.—Eighteen thousand dollars worth of window glass has been broken by hail.

Louisville, July 28.—Negotiations are pending which will give the Pennsylvania Central railroad a controlling interest in the Ohio bridges at Louisville.

New York, July 28.—A large meeting last night bitterly denounced Gov. Hoffman, and resolved to elect the policemen dismissed for disobedience of orders on the 12th inst. to some office.

Domingo Ruaz, indicted for a violation of the neutrality laws, in furnishing aid and comfort to the Cubans, has been released.

A Montreal dispatch says it has been definitely ascertained that the Cuban Junta of New York, for some weeks, has been actively enlisting men to form part of an expedition of about 7000 men. The expedition will sail for Cuba in two or three weeks. The commander of the Canadian contingent is Major Robinson, of Prince of Wales Rifles, engaged in the Red River expedition last year, and was very active and efficient. The regiment which Major Robinson is to command will number about 1000 men; 750 have already been enlisted, and a portion of them have been sent to the States, where several rendezvous have been made along the coast.

Some of the men are in Portland, but the majority are near New York city. It is generally supposed the men will assemble near Barnegat and embark or go direct from New York city, taking pleasure boats, seemingly for fishing excursions, and being met by a steamer outside, with several thousand stands of arms.

The short Snyder rifle has quietly been passed across the border, and is supposed by the officers safely shipped by this time.

The men receive $100 bounty.

Jackson, Miss., July 28.—The Macon Beacon, published at the home of Taliaferro, who recently testified before the Outrage Committee, says of him:

The aforesaid Taliaferro is not a planter near this town, and was not a Confederate captain either. We can say, however, that he was arrested for stealing a mule, and has several standing jokes against him in the way of unpaid accounts.

London, July 28.—Camaquin, one of the Phillippine Islands, has been abandoned by 26,000 inhabitants, an earthquake sinking the lands, engulping 150 persons, and was followed by a volcano, firing the woods. Camaquin produced one-tenth of the whole hemp crop.

Paris, July 28.—The *Journal de Paris* says Jules Fayre is no longer Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Madrid, July 28.—The new Ministry has resolved to put down the Cuban insurrection, regardless of the sacrifices of life and money.

Liverpool, July 28—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet at the usual quotations. Estimated sales 10,000 bales; sales of the week 78,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 15,000 for speculation.

Stock 609,000 bales, of which 380,000 are American. Receipts of the week 36,000, of which 29,000 were American. Actual exports 6000 bales.

LATER.—Cotton afloat, Uplands 9d; Orleans 9¼d.

The *Strassburger Zeitung* gives the following information with respect to the new frontier:—In consequence of the late arrangements the following districts in the neighborhood of Belfort, which were ceded by the preliminaries, will return to France.—First, the whole canton of Germagny, with 13,500 inhabitants; second, the eastern part of the canton of Belfort, with 4000 inhabitants; third, the eastern part of the canton of Delle, with 8000 inhabitants; fourth, the western part of the canton of Fontaine, with 6000 inhabitants; fifth, the parishes of Suarce, Chavanette and Chavannes les Grands, in the canton of Dammerkirch, with 1000 inhabitants; the parishes of Rougemont, Laval, Petite-Fontaine and Romagny, in the canton of Massmunster, with 2100 inhabitants—34,000 souls in all. The future frontier of the Empire to the southwest of Alsace therefore exactly coincides with the boundary of the two languages, as marked in the map of Boeckh and Kiepert. It may also be called a natural frontier, as it follows the watershed between the Dollerthal on the one side and the valleys of the St. Madeleine and St. Nicholas on the other, from Ballon d'Alsace to Than and Altkirch. The further concession of territory made by France to Germany in exchange for the above districts includes the parishes of Audun, Aumetz, Fontoy, Bure, Nilwingen, Neuchef, Hevingen, Redingen, Russingen, Treffingen, Lumineringen, Knutlingen and Bulingen—7000 souls in all.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

P. J. Hussey has been required to give bond to answer a charge of stealing $300 from Henry Warner, at the corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, on Tuesday evening last.

Louise Wiedal, a white girl, fifteen years of age, left the house of her father, Mr. C. Wiedal, No. 129 Annette street, on Tuesday last and has not been heard of since.

Radical Meeting.—The Third Ward Radical Club met at the Mechanics' Institute, last night, and endorsed Governor Warmoth. Although a meeting of a Ward Club only, so much notoriety was given to it by some of the newspapers, which seemed to expect that there would be a contest between the Warmothites, followers of his opponents, that several hundreds of people, black and white, were present. Notwithstanding that the opponents of the Governor had been warned not to attend the meeting, as violence from the thugs in his service was anticipated, still many of those opponents and quite a show of Democrats were attracted to the Institute by curiosity. It was said that those who were at the gathering in the interest of Gov. Warmoth were almost entirely day policemen, in citizen's clothes, and street scavengers and others employed in Mr. Coakram's Department of Improvement in the city government. The principal speakers were Senator Pinchback, of New Orleans, and Representative Harper, of St. Charles. The meeting adjourned about half past nine, when the friends of Warmoth were invited to form a procession; and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty of the faithful moved through the streets, to the music of a fife and drum.

Sentences.—The following sentences were passed, by Judge Abell, yesterday:

William Smith, for stealing clothing valued at $31, the property of G. Rosenthal, six months in the Penitentiary.

Mary Dumont, colored, for kidnapping the child of Victor Turner, four months old, three years in the Penitentiary.

J. A. Jackson, for stealing $120 from J. J. Stephens, one year in the Penitentiary.

Nora Fisher, for stealing a pair of shoes from C. Schniderer, two months in the Parish Prison.

Lawrence Smith, for burglariously entering the dwelling of Mrs. E. Hureau, 156 St. Louis street, intending to commit larceny, two years in the Penitentiary.

William Smith, for stealing a barrel of meal from the steamboat H. C. Yeager, ten days in the Parish Prison.

Edward Marshall, for stealing a watch, two years in the Parish Prison.

Fred. Watson, colored, six months in the Parish Prison, for cutting Louise Harris on Stanton's plantation, right bank.

Charles McIntyre, for carrying concealed weapons, fined $30.

Frank Jones and Edward Logan, for a similar offense, the same penalty each.

The Decadence of England.

[From the London Spectator.]

There is in this country but one great political institution left alive, and that is apparently endeavoring to commit suicide by asphyxia. The throne is a political power is dead; the lords are dying; and if the House of Commons loses the respect of the country, there will be nothing left. Every sign seems to show that it is fast losing it. From every part of the Empire comes up fierce complaint that the House of Commons attempts to do everything, will do nothing, and will suffer nobody else to act. Ireland is in such a rage at the dead lock of her private bill legislation that schemes are seriously considered for transferring that portion, at least, of Irish business back to Dublin. We ourselves described last week the irritation in Scotland at the impossibility of making way for the Scotch education bill. The English are waiting in no pleasant mood for at least a dozen reforms, not one of which can be so much as attempted. The country, weary of the long talk, almost ceases to expect anything from Parliament, and concerns itself so little in its proceedings that the newspapers find anything more interesting to their readers than accurate Parliamentary reports. The speeches in the Commons are reduced to a summary which often makes them unintelligible, while one half of all that occurs in the Lords is not reported at all. The threat of resistance to measures, formidable resistance—as, for example, to parts of Mr. Bruce's licensing bill—is frequently heard, and to all appearance creates no irritation, while in one-third of the empire county after county sends up a representative who tells the Commons that the one passionate desire of his countrymen is to be rid of them.

The feeling that the House is filled by men who belong intellectually to an inferior class is diffusing itself among the cultivated, till the House begins in many circles to be spoken of as the House of Peers has been spoken of—as a body of very respectable persons to whom ill-fortune has confided a great deal too much power. Is it while all these symptoms are in the air that the House of Commons—we say the House, for both parties are guilty, though not in equal degree—increases not only the public irritation, but the public contempt, and the statesman's doubt whether the House, like the crown and the Peers, has not survived its vigorous time, by nullifying its own functions, through a refusal either to accept or reject the measures which the Premier has proposed.

THE DAVIS SCANDAL.—*Louisville*, July 21.—"The Louisville *Commercial*, which originally published the scandalous story about Jefferson Davis, will to-morrow publish the following: 'As Mr. Davis passed through Knoxville on the 19th instant, on his way to Memphis, he has taken the earliest opportunity to make the denial which he found upon his arrival there was deemed necessary.' As he has met the question like the gallant gentleman, which we have never doubted him to be, and he has given the story as promptly as he could a denial in the most emphatic and judicious language, we hope the scandal will be consigned, henceforth, to that tomb reserved for such stories upon men who are called upon to bear the burden of unenviable conspicuity. No feeling which we have toward Mr. Jefferson Davis is tinged with any shade of malice, and it was no disposition to do him injustice which led us to publish an item of unpleasant news about him, which was, to us, apparently well authenticated. If the story is founded on malice, as he asserts, we take no part either in the fabrication or the spirit which prompted it."

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—The Mobile *Register* of Tuesday says:

We learn that on Sunday last the excursion train on the New Orleans road, coming out of New Orleans, carried upwards of thirteen hundred persons to Mississippi City, Ocean Springs, Biloxi and other places of resort.

A boatman at Browntown, Michigan, recently captured a seventy pound sturgeon in his arms and brought him safely to land.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of merit has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, etc., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it has be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted. jy29 eod 1t

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, 1871.

We have no material change to report, in the Money market proper. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 8 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, 60 do., and short A1 business paper without collaterals at 9@10; good and second grade business paper without collaterals at 12@18, A1 long do. at 10@12, and mortgage notes at 9@— for A1 and 10@12 for good and second grade.

We notice the Crescent City Railroad Company declared a dividend of three dollars per share yesterday, payable on and after the 4th proximo.

Gold opened at 112⅛@112¼, against 112 at New York and closed at the opening rates at both markets. The sales included $5000 at 112¼; $5000 and $50,000 (the latter by the Government, at 112¼, $2000 and $4000 at 112⅝, and $4000 and $14,000 at 112⅛.

The sales of Silver were confined to trifling lots by dealers. Mexican dollars have declined materially owing to a falling off in rates at New York, and are now quoted at 4½@4¾ ⅌ cent premium in gold. American Silver halves rule at 107¼@108¼.

Foreign Exchange was inactive and lower. The market giving way ¼ ⅌ cent under the decline in gold and bills at New York. The sales of Sterling embraced £9000, including £1400 bill of lading at 122⅝, £2500 at 122⅜, £2000 private bankers at 123⅜, and £2000 bank at 123⅝. Yesterday, not reported, 10,000 commercial francs sold at 4.63⅝ and to-day 40,000 at —.

We now quote Sterling 122¼@122⅝ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 123½@123⅝ for bank.

Domestic Exchange continues steady and rates unchanged. The banks drew on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent. premium for remittances, and the sales include $60,000 and $50,000 New York commercial sight at ⅛ premium, and $25,000 and $5000 bank at ¼ premium.

A small remittance business is doing in New York Gold Checks by some of the banks at par.

In Stocks 100 shares Louisiana Levee Company sold at $2, 60 Amazonia Propelling Co. at —, and 60 Domestic Propelling Co. new stock, at $5 50. Yesterday, not reported, 100 Germania National Bank sold at $120, and 20 at $160 50.

$1000 New City 10 ⅌ cent Bonds changed hands at 99½, and 500 New City 7s at 67.

Nothing transpired in Warrants, for quotations of which see list annexed.

A small amount of City Appropriations Certificates sold at 80.

City Treasury Notes are quoted nominal at 20@25 ⅌ cent. discount.

We quote as follows:

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. State National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech's and Traders Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teutonia National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Island Canal Co., old stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City slaughter-House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miss. Valley Navigation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. Petroleum and Coal Oil Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Ass'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Sec. Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Lottery Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loan and Pledge Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbarin's One Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carondelet Canal & Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odd Fellow's Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk County Copper Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tow Boat Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. Cotton Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana [illegible] Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Importing and Wholesale Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Mobile and Chattanooga R. R. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miss. & Mex. Gulf Ship Canal and Telegraph Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne St. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bonds of 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Penitentiary Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six ⅌ cent Levee Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eight ⅌ cent Levee Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City six per cent. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Six ⅌ cent Bonds to Jackson R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Six ⅌ cent Bonds to Opelousas R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Six ⅌ cent Bonds to Pontchartrain R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cents (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Ten Per Cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Fiscal Agency Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 12 ⅌ cent. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 10 ⅌ cent. Bonds, issue 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Debt Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Gas Light Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Police Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metrop. Police Warrants, Eight	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Ex-dividend. b Ex-coupon. c With privilege of drainage stock. d With dividend.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 1600 bales at firm prices for ordinary but easier for other grades, especially strict good ordinary, which closed ⅛c lower. We modify our quotations accordingly and give the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its class, while ours are for average lists with the outside rates for strict:

	[illegible]	[illegible]
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]

The market opened with a pretty fair inquiry, but the New York and Liverpool telegrams being discouraging buyers claimed some concessions, which, in some cases, factors were compelled to admit. Strict good ordinary, for example, which could not have been bought yesterday under 16¾c, sold at 16⅛c. Low middling and middling are so much neglected that several holders have been compelled to ship to New York. A good style of low ordinary sold to-day at 13¾c, strict good ordinary at 16⅛ and 16¼, strict good ordinary to low middling, approximating the latter, at 17c, and barely low middling at 17¼c. The 3.35 P. M. telegram from New York, reporting a decline of ⅛c, had a depressing influence towards the close.

Adding 100 bales to Wednesday's report and 50 to yesterday's, the sales for the past three days sum up 5350 bales, making a total for the week of 8700 against 7350 last week and 1000 the week before. Week's receipts 1270 bales, embracing 800 from other delivery ports and 480 direct, against 4558 proper last week and 1800 last year. Receipts proper since August 31, 1,560,114 bales, against 1,159,508 last year. Week's exports 7050 bales, embracing 4913 to Liverpool, 38 to Rouen, 1975 to New York and 125 to Philadelphia.

The Exchange reports: "Market dull, no material change in prices. The lower grades scarce."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]	
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	
City baling, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	
Burnt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]
last year		[illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 1978 bales, against 1076 on last Friday and 207 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 618 bales, against 4558 last week and 1408 last year, and since August 31 of 1,560,114 bales, against 1,159,619 last year.

TOBACCO.—Since our report of Tuesday the demand has been small and the sales are confined to 60 hhds, in lots, all on private terms. The market is very firm, and an advance in prices materially will no doubt, soon be established. For the present, however, previous quotations are given.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for room for foreign freight continues on a small scale, though fair for this season of the year. The supply of tonnage in port is ample, but masters are not inclined to accept anything lower than present rates, in view of the proximity of the next season. The Liverpool rate is still ⅝d both steam and sail, and the nominal quotation for Havre is 1c. Coastwise the steamers are asking ⅝c, and getting fair cargoes.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 89 hhds. The demand is good and about 100 hhds were sold to the trade at 9¾c for common; 10¼c for fair not refined; 10½@10¾c for fair; 12c for fully fair to prime and 13c for yellow clarified.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 31 barrels. Plantation fermenting is quoted at 30@38c; plantation reboiled 30@40c ⅌ gallon. City refinery reboiled is selling at 30@40c; golden syrup 60@75 ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—Is in light supply and the demand is active for the trade and for export. About 1800 bbls were sold to-day, of which 50 superfine at $5 35; 100 double extra at $6 25; 144 on its merits at $6 50; 100 treble extra $6 87; 85 and 300 choice extra at $7 50; 100 at $7 75; 80 do at $8; 100 do. at $8 37½, and 50 do. at $8 75 ⅌ bbl. Yesterday, not reported, 150, 200, 250, 100 and 450 bbls, together 1200 bbls, treble and choice extra, were purchased for export, on private terms.

CORN.—Is in fair supply and demand. The sales to-day embrace 2500 sacks, of which 200 yellow mixed and 250 mixed at 72½c; 100 mixed and 600 yellow mixed at 73c; 500 yellow at 73½c; 150 yellow at 74c; 800 white at 77c, and 1200 and 1200 do at 78c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are firmer, with a fair supply and demand. 600 sacks new St. Louis sold at 56c, and 100 Galena at 57c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in fair supply and demand. 1600 sacks sold to-day, of which 500 at 95½c; 300 and 400 do. at 97½c; 150 at $1, and the balance sacks at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The market is almost bare. Prime commands $30; choice $33 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—The market is extremely dull and is without animation. Mess is quoted nominally at $15 50@15 75 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $15@16 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Is in good demand but at lower rates. 17 casks shoulders sold on the spot at 7¼c; 4 do. clear sides at 9¼c; 15 do. at 9¼c, and 15 tierces sugar-cured hams at 16½c ⅌ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 9¾@9½c; sugar-cured hams 14@15c; choice do. 15½@17c ⅌ lb. 20 casks clear sides sold, to arrive, at 9¾c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—The market is quiet but firm, with a light stock on hand. Tierce is quoted at 10¼@11c; kegs 11½@11¾c ⅌ lb.

RICE.—Louisiana is in light supply and demand and jobbing at 6¾@8¾c ⅌ lb for prime; 5½@6c for ordinary, and 8c for choice. 50 sacks Rangoon sold at 7¼c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Supply ample, demand moderate. Choice Goshen sells at 30@35c, and good to choice Western 20@25c ⅌ lb. Inferior grades nominal.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling on the levee at $2@2 50 ⅌ bbl; Onions at $2 25, and Apples $3@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

BAGGING.—Is quiet and firm. Dealers ask India at 16@18c ⅌ yard in rolls and 15@16c in bales; domestic jute at 21½@22c, and hemp and flax at 21@22c ⅌ yard.

At —, and 60 Domestic Propelling Co.

WHISKY.—The market is firm, with light sales; [illegible] 50 bbls choice Cincinnati [illegible] and [illegible] Indiana at [illegible]; 150 do. on private terms. 147 bbls Highwines sold on private terms.

CORN MEAL.—Continues scarce and in demand. 100 bbls kiln-dried sold on the levee at $4 ⅌ bbl. From store to consumers $4 25.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the levee at $7@8 ⅌ dozen for old and $4@5 for young. Eggs are firm at 20@22c ⅌ dozen.

[illegible cattle market report] Texas Beeves [illegible] Receipts [illegible]

Stock on sale—2140 Texas Beeves, 145 [illegible] and Yearlings, 205 Hogs, 411 Sheep and 6 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Friday, the 28th July, in the twenty second year of his age, EUGENE LAPEYRE, eldest son of J. M. Lapeyre and of Angeline Avegno.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the Lapeyre and Avegno families are, without further notice, respectfully requested to attend his funeral at 4½ o'clock THIS EVENING, from the residence of his uncle, Alexander Bonneval, corner of Esplanade and Claiborne streets, Third District.

A Card to the Public.

HAVING established our GAS WORKS at [illegible], and it having been declared a success by all who have witnessed the [illegible] of the CRESCENT CITY PATENT GAS [illegible] for the speedy Southern [illegible]. The shares of stock will be sold on most reasonable terms, viz: Ten per cent. at time of subscription, and ten per cent. each thirty days thereafter, until the [illegible].

We invite the special attention of the enterprising and progressive portion of our citizens to the above stock proposition, as a

GOOD INVESTMENT.

The object of the Company being to erect Gas Works in the principal towns and villages throughout the South, as well as to supply small [illegible] for lighting [illegible].

CRESCENT CITY CONSOLIDATED EUREKA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

[illegible] No. 3 Masonic street, New Orleans.

Gas Fitters.

SPECIFICATIONS for Gas Piping of New Varieties Theatre are now ready at the office of [illegible].

27 Carondelet street, second floor, back office. [illegible] July 18th, 1871. [illegible] Architect. [illegible] Commercial Alley.

[illegible] Propelling Company of [illegible] NEW ORLEANS, July 12th, 1871.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] Company will be held at the office of the [illegible] on [illegible] July [illegible], for an election of [illegible] Directors, according to the provisions of the charter.

[illegible] SABOURIN, Secretary.

Removal.

DR. G. ARMAND has removed his office and residence to [illegible].

Wanted,

A [illegible] Apply [illegible].

Pelican Gas Light Company.

OFFICE, [illegible] CARONDELET AND CANAL STREETS.

[illegible] LIGHTING [illegible]

A [illegible] of the Pelican Gas [illegible] DWELLINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, SUGAR HOUSES, HALLS, ROOMS, CHURCHES, ETC., [illegible] on any other Gas Machine [illegible]. The inspection of the public is invited [illegible].

W. H. McCULLOCH, (Formerly Superintendent N. O. Gas Works), Superintendent.

St. Louis University.

THIS institution, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Louisiana, will re-open on September 4, 1871. It offers the students every facility for obtaining a thorough Classical and Commercial Education.

TERMS: For Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., per session of 10 months [illegible].

For details see Prospectus, [illegible] J. T. Hogan & Co., [illegible] New Orleans.

P. K. STUPPERICH, S. J., President, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. B. Pease,

Office and Consultation Rooms, 151 [illegible].

HAVING [illegible] years in the treatment of Diseases of a PRIVATE NATURE [illegible] strictly private.

Removal.

THE undersigned, CABINET and COFFIN MAKER, has removed [illegible] from No. [illegible] Bienville street to [illegible] Carondelet and Liberty streets. [illegible].

JAMES JOS. OLSAD.

ANTOINE CARRIERE. OLIVIER CARRIERE.

EMILE L. CARRIERE.

A. CARRIERE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF [illegible], ETC.

CONSTANTLY on hand Claret in casks and [illegible].

Exchange at sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on New York, London, Liverpool, Havre and Paris, and on the other principal cities in France, always on hand.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in London, Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux. jy9 6m

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 in the market. For sale by HOMAN, NOBLE & WOOD, Wholesale Grocers, [illegible].

New Orleans, June 28, 1871.

I am using the West Virginia Lubricating Oil [illegible] and find it superior to any article of the kind I have ever used. W. C. BRANDON.

Important Notice to City Tax-Payers.

Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, July [illegible], 1871.

TAX-PAYERS of the city of New Orleans are hereby notified that they have only the [illegible] of the present month in which to pay [illegible] 1871 without penalty [illegible].

[illegible] JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

Money—Money.

$500,000 TO LOAN

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION [illegible] corner of St. Charles and Union streets, [illegible] Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, or any other article [illegible].

All business with this Association strictly private.

Pledges can be renewed for any length of time [illegible].

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

[illegible] Alley.

D [illegible] wood at the following prices, ASH AND OAK, [illegible]; MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, [illegible]. FULL MEASURE GUARANTEED. C. M. DUNN, Agent.

M. KLIK,

[illegible] No. 40 [illegible] STREET [illegible] PIANOS [illegible].

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Magnolia and Poydras Streets.

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

Particular attention paid to sawing Cant Shafts, Felloes, Hounds, Tongues, and all kinds of Special Cuts [illegible].

Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and House Lumber of all descriptions.

Plantation orders promptly filled.

For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, [illegible] Magnolia and Poydras streets, [illegible].

$1,000,000.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY will give a GRAND GIFT CONCERT At Louisville, Ky. On Tuesday, October 31, 1871, Under the direction of the best musical talent that can be procured.

Tickets of admission	$10 each, currency.
Half tickets	5 00
Quarter tickets	2 50

Each ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the denomination of $2 50 each. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to it by lot. The holder of each coupon will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to one-fourth of the amount of each gift that may be awarded to the whole ticket to which it belongs.

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 Tickets will be sold, at $10 each, currency.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.

All moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to an order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.

Immediately after the Concert, the sum of $550,000 in Greenbacks will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following Gifts, viz:

One Grand Gift of	[illegible]
One Grand Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	[illegible]
Ten Gifts of $1000 each	[illegible]
Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	[illegible]
Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	[illegible]
Twenty Gifts of $700 each	[illegible]
Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	[illegible]
Thirty Gifts of $500 each	[illegible]
Forty Gifts of $400 each	[illegible]
Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	[illegible]
Fifty Gifts of $200 each	[illegible]
500 Gifts of $100 each	[illegible]
721 Prizes in all	$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a Free Library in Louisville, to be called the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

Trustees:

Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky. Henry Watterson, Editor Courier-Journal. W. N. Haldeman, President Courier-Journal Company. R. T. Durrett, of Daily Commercial. Jas. P. Dodrs, Proprietor of Ledger. M. McCarty, of the Daily Ledger. J. S. Cain, Clerk Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. M. W. Clusky, author Political Text Book. R. T. Durrett, of the Louisville Bar.

The Trustees will be assisted by the following well known eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts.

Supervisors.

Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, late Chief Justice of Kentucky. Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge Jeff. Court of Common Pleas. Hon. T. R. Cochrane, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court. Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge Jeff. Circuit Court. Hon. W. L. Hobs, Judge Jeff. County Court. Hon. J. G. Baxter, Mayor of Louisville. Hon. T. T. Burnett, City Attorney. Henry Wolford, City Treasurer, Louisville. Hon. [illegible], Treasurer State of Kentucky. Col. G. C. Wharton, United States District Attorney. Col. Phil. Lee, Prosecuting Attorney Ninth Judicial District. Geo. [illegible] Berlin, President [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] Bell, Professor Medical University. Geo. Joseph P. Johnson, Proprietor Galt House. Hon. J. [illegible], late Member Congress. A. G. Munn, President Louisville Board of Trade. James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank. Andrew Graham, tobacco and cotton merchant.

Officers of the Public Library of Kentucky.

R. T. DURRETT	President.
W. N. HALDEMAN	Vice President.
M. W. CLUSKY	Secretary.
CITIZENS BANK	Treasurer.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation at the office in Louisville.

A liberal discount will be allowed when 100, 200 or 500 tickets are purchased in a lot. All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly attended to and the tickets returned by mail registered or expressed, as ordered. The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert at San Francisco, California, has been appointed agent and manager of the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of tickets that their interests will be as fully protected as they themselves could possibly desire.

Manner of Drawing.

There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain the 100,000 numbers plainly printed on leather tags. The other wheel will contain 721 boxes, each containing a gift. One tag of number, will be drawn from the larger wheel and the first box drawn from the second of 721 gifts which will contain a gift, neatly printed and sealed up, and the gift is drawn from the second wheel will be the gift of the number drawn.

Gifts will be paid on presentation of tickets drawing such gifts the second day after drawing.

Ticket holders will please state their ticket numbers. Numbers of tickets [illegible].

All tickets are like greenbacks. No record is kept of purchasers' names, tickets are good only to those holding them.

Persons desirous of acting as agents for the sale of tickets in any city in the United States or Canada, address.

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Office, 120 Main street, Johnson's Block.

N. B.—Buyers will note that there are only one hundred thousand tickets instead of two hundred thousand as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that there is $50,000 more distributed.

jy1 1m

$875,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the Metropolitan Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

[illegible] 1 Cash Gift, $100,000; [illegible] Cash Gifts, [illegible] each [illegible].

75 Elegant Rosewood Pianos [illegible] each $300 to $700. 75 [illegible] Melodeons [illegible] each $75 to $100. 350 Sewing Machines [illegible] each $60 to $175. 500 Gold Watches [illegible] each $75 to $300.

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at $1,000,000.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES.—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5000; [illegible] Pierce, Boston, $[illegible].

PRESS OPINIONS.—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune*, Jan. 8. "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 24. "Just and honorable."—*News*, Jan. 9.

Send for Circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 300 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HILL, MORRIS & CO., 26 Broadway, N. Y.

jy18 eod 6w

Metropolitan Loan, Savings AND PLEDGE BANK.

114 ... CAMP STREET ... 114

THIS BANK will make liberal advances on collaterals of all kinds for thirty or sixty days. Forfeited 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. Hasinger,	Dr. J. Wens,
W. H. Pemberton,	Dr. W. H. Rice,
N. T. Delassize,	Dr. G. Andrews.

jy23 3m. Thos. Imboden.

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, Botanical 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, Ruhmkorff Coils, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, etc., etc.

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

Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 153 pages.
" 2. Optical, [illegible] "
" 3. Magic Lanterns, [illegible] "
" 4. Philosophical Instruments, [illegible] "

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Choice Family Syrup. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Golden, Straw and Chalmette Brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for [illegible]. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

GEO. MERZ,

OLD BASIN BREWERY.

Corner Villeré and Toulouse Streets.

THE demand for my BEER and ALE being constantly on the increase, I have placed, for the convenience of dealers and families, an Order Slate at the store of the Mercantile Exchange, and in the office of Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. [illegible] there will be attended to at all hours of the day.

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 (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tenn., via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 4 A. M.

2.30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6 P. M. This train will wait for passengers at the French Market, Elysian Fields street, and Claiborne street in New Orleans, and at the signal stations on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

4.30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11.45 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 1 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 (Story Building) opposite City Hotel.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
W. R. BADELL, Ticket Agent.

my 14 tf

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON AND AFTER JULY 20th, 1871, the Trains on this Road will be run as follows:

FROM THE LAKE.		FROM THE CITY, Girod Street.	
o'clock A. M.		o'clock A. M.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
P. M.		P. M.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

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

[illegible] will leave the Old Depot every morning at 4 o'clock A. M. and the Lake End one hour after the last steam train.

Passengers for Country must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.

Fare to Country, 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.

The ferry boat will leave the foot of Esplanade street, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Tickets for stations on the Road will be issued on the ferry boat.

All freight must be prepaid.

Freight for the road or steamers [illegible] received at New Iberia [illegible] and St. Martinville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of Esplanade street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Teche [illegible] must be prepaid.

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

No freight received after 5 o'clock.

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 without change to New York and intermediate points. The 7.45 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 this train through to Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5.30 P. M. mail train makes schedule 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 run to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

Express trains South arrive at N. O. [illegible]; Mail Train [illegible].

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

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

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

R. D. FRONT, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.	E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, G. T. A. M. C. R. R.	[illegible] G. T. A. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.

W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

Confirmed by Royal Letters Patent [illegible].

DATE OF PATENT, October 16, 1851, and May [illegible].

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING (Un-inflammable)

OF D. ANDERSON & SON, SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES,

Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c., &c.

LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 3 and [illegible] Ballister street, London.

THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is ready coated, and can be applied on the roof with [illegible]. It is easy of application, and does not require any repairs for a long time. It is more durable than some slates, and less liable to leak; a suitable substitute for iron or zinc roofs. It has handy or stony surface, which renders it Uninflammable and Fireproof. Ex-cessive tests have made it [illegible] fire, and sparks falling on it will not penetrate the fire. Under the influence of the sun it will not run, which makes it specially adaptable to hot climates. Its easy application and pleasing appearance has made it a favorite Roofing material throughout all the Indies and other Colonies. Being not cumbrous for transport, it is of invaluable service to settlers and farmers in far remote districts. When used for temporary purposes it may be taken off and applied again to another construction. It replaces Corrugated Asphalting on Terraces, Lobbies, Counting Houses, Office Floors, etc.; is a great preservative against dampness and vermin, and equalizes the temperature. It is thirty-two inches wide, and made in rolls of 25 yards each. For sale by

J. G. LINGHAM & CO., Agents, No. 7 Carondelet street.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKIES, 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 conveyance. 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, Whisky.

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, [illegible], etc., by

COBB, DOLBONNE & CO., 30 MAGAZINE.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory

CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS (Late New Levee Street).

W. J. A. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c., Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Gratings, Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit:

S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, [illegible].

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

DEVAN, MASON & CO., Inland (13 Poydras street), Agents for Distillers.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines:

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

For Galveston and Indianola.—The steamship HUTCHINSON, W. H. TALBOT, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on SUNDAY, July 30th, at 8 A. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Rockport, via Galveston and Indianola. —The steamship AUSTIN, E. A. FRANKLIN, Master, Will leave foot of St. Joseph street on SUNDAY, July 30th, at 8 A. M. St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

For Brazos Santiago, via Brashear, [illegible]—The steamer J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of the N. R. Train.

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

For Rockport, [illegible] Corpus Christi.—The steamship J. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of [illegible] Train, THURSDAY, August 3d, at [illegible]. St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Route—Passenger and Freight [illegible] L. and Texas R. R. and Steamers.—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M., reaching Brashear at 11½ A. M., then connecting with steamer WHITNEY, Capt. L. N. Davis. SATURDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Tickets and statement at office [illegible] daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, [illegible] 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 Steamers.

The splendid Iron Steamers LAURA, Capt. JOE. WALKER; FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE.

Will leave Lake End as follows:

FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, 6 A. M. train, on MONDAYS, 12 M. train, going to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only.

FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS on 6 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Biloxi or Ocean Springs.

LAURA leaves TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, 6 A. M. train, to 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 $3, meals included; berth and Railroad fare. Passage to Pascagoula $5. Meals extra.

Freight to be paid when less than old Mobile rates.

Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. train when departure is at 12 M. Bay and other Points freight received only on day previous.

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

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, [illegible], FRANCES, [illegible].

SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage, $3, including berth [illegible]. Deck passage $1 50.

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 5 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

Tickets and statement at office of the agency.

Through Bills of Lading signed for Alabama River and interior points in Alabama and Georgia.

All through Bills Lading must be signed before 4 P. M. at the office of the [illegible] POINT OF DESTINATION.

All goods must be marked in full with destination. The Morgan Line is not responsible for marking of goods beyond Mobile.

Insurance on shipments to and from Mobile free of charge.

Boats leaving on Saturdays will only 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.

[illegible] Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships

CRESCENT CITY	Capt. M. R. CROWELL.
SHERMAN	Capt. A. M. [illegible].
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON.
UNITED STATES	Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI	Capt. W. P. HENRY.
WESTERN METROPOLIS	Capt. [illegible]
EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. E. E. BURDICK.

Weekly between New York and New Orleans.

The steamship CRESCENT CITY, Miner R. Crowell, Commander, will leave from opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 29, at 8 P. M.

This steamer has superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE ... $60 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE ... $30 00.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage passengers to Liverpool and the Continent are [illegible] with Cunard's Line of Steamships, leaving New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage, apply to

MORROW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 86 Gravier street.

The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow—leaving SATURDAY, August 5, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following Steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, July 30, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE ... $60.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage, apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 43 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, August 12, at 8 P. M. THE fine A1 steamship JUNIATA, [illegible] Hoxie, commander. For freight or passage, apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier sts.

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. GABADAVANT, D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 188 CANAL STREET,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most approved manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

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