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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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A fourth square inserted at intervals to be charged a new, each insertion.
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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 per line, each insertion.
All personal advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,409.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1871.

MAYOR FLANDERS AND THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor Flanders has good reason to felicitate himself upon the success which has so far attended his efforts to protect the people of New Orleans against the "extravagant" schemes of Gov. Warmoth's agents in the City Council, especially in defeating the plan of Surveyor Bell in the matter of the lake protection levee. With a majority of the Council disposed to obey the behests of the Governor, it must be very gratifying to the Mayor that his objections to Mr. Bell's plan have been sustained. Undoubtedly the opinions of Messrs. Pilié, D'Hémécourt and other professional men, and the earnest remonstrances of the members of the Citizens' Association lately organized, also had their effect upon the Council, but opposition on the part of individuals would probably have been in vain had not the Mayor taken the firm stand he did upon this question, and demonstrated by irresistible argument not only the inability of the city to pay for so costly a work, but the sufficiency of measures better proportioned to the present condition of the municipal finances, and equally, if not more effective in preventing an overflow of the lake. But the opposition of Administrators Remick and Cockrem to the retrenchment policy has only been for the moment overcome. They will renew that opposition on every occasion that presents itself, for the lines are now very distinctly drawn between the two wings of the Republican party, one of which is headed by the Governor and the other by the Mayor. The Citizens' Association should not therefore relax their efforts to prevent the adoption of schemes of this character, but should boldly place themselves in the path of the speculators who seek to involve the city in expenditures which she is utterly unable to make, and never cease to watch and expose the attempts upon the Treasury of Warmoth and his accomplices. The war between the Governor and Mayor may be said to have just commenced, and every device calculated to strengthen the former will be resorted to by his friends. The Water Works scheme we believe to be one of these, and a most impudent proposition it is. Mr. Hernandez and his associates generously offer to take the Water Works on a lease, agreeing to pay the city one hundred thousand dollars a year for the privilege, provided they are allowed to mortgage the works for two millions of dollars. Who ever heard of lessees being permitted to mortgage property not belonging to them? But the proposition is so preposterous that we need not be at much pains to expose its character. On the face of it, it is inadmissible and should be promptly rejected. These public-spirited individuals say nothing about security for the performance of their part of the contract, which seems to be all on one side. Even with ample security, no such contract should be entered into by the city. We do not wish to depend upon private persons for our supply of water, for everybody knows what would be the result of such an arrangement. The public administration just now is bad enough; but that would be infinitely worse. The Water Works can as well be extended by the city authorities as by any combination of private individuals, and we would rather trust the former than the latter.

We shall have more to say of the Water Works in a future issue.

EXTRA NIGHT TRAIN ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—The public, we have no doubt, will be gratified to learn that extra night trains have been placed upon the Pontchartrain Railroad, so that visitors to the Lake End need not leave that delightful resort till they have exhausted its enjoyments of boating, feasting, bathing and fishing. The restaurants are in full operation. The bathing season is at its height. Denechaud's Pavilion dispenses its exquisite refreshments, with music by Yaeger's famous band. Last, but not least, Mike with his sail and row boats is always on hand.

The Great South Carolina Immigration Scheme.

This monster enterprise bids fair to be one of the grandest successes of the hour.

It is rare that five hundred thousand dollars are offered under the auspices of such honorable and well known gentlemen as control the Association, and their names are alone a sufficient guaranty that the proposed drawing will be conducted with impartiality. Five dollars will purchase a ticket which may secure one of twenty four hundred odd cash prizes, the highest of which is an Academy of Music, worth $250,000, and the next highest is $100,000 in cash. The others range from $25,000 downwards.

ENCAMPMENT LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—In another column will be found the programme of the Encampment of the Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, which is about to begin, the proceeds being for the benefit of their regimental fund. The encampment begins on Sunday next and will last three days. Foot race, base ball match, trotting and pacing races in harness, to rule, target-shooting and other amusements will come off according to advertisement in to-day's issue.

Is Mr. Davis the Issue?

Mr. Jefferson Davis has in some late speeches declared that he accepts nothing, and for this reason we are vociferously assured that we should accept everything—more heavy taxation, more tariff robberies, more bayonet elections, more tobacco-gorging, nag-driving Grant. The whilom head of a conquered cause has stated that his beating has not altogether satisfied him he was wrong, and on this account a victorious people are to forget their own interests and do nothing for their own right. Such at least is the position of the Republican leaders. The issue according to them is not whether the whole administration of the Federal government is hopelessly corrupt and in need of a new and purifying management, but does Mr. Jefferson Davis accept the situation or does he not? The country forsooth, can stand the tariff, stand the taxes, stand the thieves, but its whole light is instantly gone out unless it knows where Mr. Davis stands. Everything hinges upon that. That is the great issue. What the President of the United States has done is nothing; but what thinks the President of the Confederacy is all in all. He is the arbiter of the destinies of the republic. All eyes are turned upon him. He is to say, I was right, and we are to cry, increase our taxes. He accepts nothing, and we are to swallow thieves, tariffs, bayonets, nag-driving Grant and all. For one we object. The infamous misgovernment of these United States is a livelier issue than Mr. Jefferson Davis. He is of the past, but this is of the present. Mr. Davis's Andersonville, with its denial of medicines, is departed, but the spirit of Andersonville lives in that tariff which taxes fever-stricken and crushed humanity 100 per cent. on the chloroform and quinine. Mr. Davis's war ship is at the bottom of the sea, but the Republican "protection" of to-day is more fatal to American shipping than one hundred Alabamas. Mr. Davis's right of secession is gone, but the march of oppression is sounding this very hour in the force bills which clank on the statute book like so many slaves' chains.—

A CONFEDERATE CONTRACT.—On the 6th May, 1865, near Gainesville, Florida, James E. Broome sold eight bales of cotton to Reuben S. Stoughton for 50 per pound, Confederate money. The cotton were several miles away on Mr. Broome's plantation in Marion County. A few hours after the sale, [illegible] General Jo[illegible] ... dered, and [illegible] had surrendered the Confederacy had collapsed. He immediately told Mr. Stoughton that he withdrew the contract, and despatched a messenger to his manager on the plantation not to deliver the cotton. Mr. Stoughton was ahead of the messenger and had already taken possession. The parties subsequently removed to New York, and Broome sued Stoughton for the value of the cotton. Judge Brady denied a motion to dismiss the complaint, holding that the question to be decided is whether the Confederacy had [illegible] at the time the bargain [illegible] ... If it had, and both parties [illegible] under the impression that [illegible] contract was [illegible]

More Population for the South.

(From the Courier, May 13, 1871.)

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of a grand Gift enterprise, in which the amount of half a million of dollars will be distributed by the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association.

The importance of the object of the Association should recommend the enterprise to every citizen of the State, and the inducements which are offered are such as to tempt every one. The price of tickets is only five dollars, and the holder of one of them will receive the Academy of Music, one of the most valuable pieces of property in the whole Southern country. The stores in the building command high rents; the saloon and store has now and can always have a tenant. The Halls above are in constant demand, and the theatre is by far the handsomest in the South. The lucky holder of the ticket which draws that prize will secure a fortune. The second prize, though less valuable, will be enough to satisfy the most grasping. One hundred thousand dollars is at no time to be despised. A large number of other prizes are to be given, varying from $25,000, $10,000, $5000, $1000, &c., amounting to over 2,400 gifts.

The character of the gentlemen who are at the head of this enterprise is such as to satisfy every one that there can be nothing unfair in the transaction. Most gift schemes are started by irresponsible parties. This one is, on the contrary, conducted under the auspices of Gen. M. C. Butler, a former Major-General of the Confederate Army, and the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the last election; a man whose name in South Carolina has always been synonymous with high-tone honesty and integrity; Mr. John Caldwell, a gentleman who has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in the State, and who is honored and respected by the entire community, and Gen. Gary, the honest, brave, manly and popular gentleman, who never knew fear, and whose character stands without reproach.

In addition to the high tone, character and responsibility of the Managers, other safeguards are thrown around the scheme which would recommend it to the most skeptical, as will appear by the advertisements. We feel sure that the only difficulty, which will be had in a few days, will be the obtaining of tickets, as they will be eagerly sought after in every section of the country.

The Mississippi Levee System.

HAS THE BED OF THE RIVER RISEN?—LETTER FROM GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

To the Editor of the World:

Sir—In your paper of May 13, of this year, there is a letter from Mr. Albert Stein, of Mobile, Ala., the subject of which is "The false idea with regard to the Mississippi River levee system inculcated in the report of Humphreys and Abbot." Mr. Stein says that it is absurd to assert that the alluvial lands of the Mississippi can be rendered perpetually cultivable by the levee system proposed in that report, which, he asserts, takes no note of the general elevation of the bed of the river by the deposit of detritus, nor of the elevation of the bed caused by the elongation of the river at its mouth in the Gulf, which elongation, he states, is estimated in the report alluded to at 300 feet per annum. From these two sources, he adds, the floods go on constantly increasing in height, and the levees become insufficient for protection. Now there is not a single fact going to show that the bed of the Mississippi River has risen at all from detritus brought down by the river, and its tributaries. The evidence as to that matter is conclusive that it has not risen, is not rising, and will not rise. I do not doubt that Mr. Stein will reply—The bed of the Po and the bed of the Rhine have risen from this cause; and therefore I anticipate him by stating that long series of measurements upon those rivers show conclusively that their beds have not risen for centuries, and I refer those who wish to know more of this to those pages of the report of Humphreys and Abbot, where this subject is treated. As to the elevation of the bed of the river by the prolongation of its course into the gulf, I beg to refer Mr. Stein to pages 435 and 436 of the report he criticises, where it is shown that it will require an extension of the mouth of the river twenty-five miles into the gulf to raise the surface of the river one foot at Fort St. Philip and above, and that, according to the present rate of progress, five centuries will elapse before the river accomplishes that extension. Further, it is stated in that report that, from the best data to be obtained, the river extends into the gulf annually 262 feet, not 300 feet. Mr. Stein further imputes to the report in question a neglect to take into consideration the effect upon the floods of excluding the overflow from the great bottom lands of the St. Francis, the Yazoo, &c. It will be found by referring to chapter VI of the report that it discusses, in the most elaborate manner, the effect of these great swamps upon the floods of the river, and determines the changes in the height of the floods that will be caused by excluding overflow from them. Has Mr. Stein examined the report he criticises? Mr. Stein in conclusion prescribes as necessary for the protection of the alluvial lands from overflow the removal of the chief bends of the river, the construction of artificial works in the bed of the river to create and to maintain uniformity in the slope and cross section, and to adjust those dimensions properly to the discharge, and to regulate the entrance of tributaries. To cut off the bends would be pernicious; to construct the other works would be enormously expensive, and most of them if constructed would be practically useless.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

RECOVERY OF THE LOST CABLE.—The Atlantic cable of 1865, which has been interrupted for several weeks by a break, was recovered and repaired yesterday. It will probably be put in working order at once, and we shall again have three telegraphic lines in full operation between the United States and Europe.

These lines are all under the control of one company, and the monopoly has found the high charges necessarily adopted by it while only one cable was working, exceedingly profitable to itself. But the possession of the only means of communication between the two continents is a great public trust, and must not be abused for private advantage. We confidently expect that it will be so regarded by the directors, and that the rates will be at once reduced to as low a point as they ever reached.

The chief sufferers by the high rates which have been exacted of late have been the public at large, who rely for their information concerning Europe upon the dispatches of the daily press. The number of men who use the cable for their own business or pleasure is wholly insignificant in comparison with the readers of the published news. It is the right of these readers to be considered in this matter, and we have no doubt that the managers of the company, now that they are able easily to transmit all the messages that the press is likely to offer, will recognize this right, and show at least as much favor to the news designed for the whole public as they showed before the interruption occurred.—N. Y. Post, 21st.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.—We copy the following letter from New Orleans to the Mobile Tribune:

Traveling has many charms and some consolations—freedom from duns and debt among the latter, but it may, I think, be safely said, that the greatest of the first is the fact of doing it at somebody else's expense—the present trip possessing that quality—a young friend of ours having been "lifted" out of the necessary pasteboard to enable the writer to bowl along on the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad through the piney woods, meadows and across the salt marshes that intervene between the Crescent City and us. It is a good maxim to "speak well of the bridge that carries you over," and, honestly speaking, the railroad aforesaid is worthy of all the praise that I can give it. Magnificent cars, quiet and accommodating conductors, careful and experienced engineers, the best of attention from subordinates, and a fair rate of speed, are certainly qualities which should entitle it to a good share of what business is going, and apparently do, as I learn that the company are paying their way even at the present opposition prices.

French Credit.

We are now in possession of most of the data requisite for fixing the amount of indebtedness which France has incurred, owing to the events of the last nine months. M. Thiers estimates the war expenditure at six hundred millions of dollars, the deficit in the revenue, owing to the disturbance of trade and the impossibility of collection, at three hundred and twenty-six millions, and the cost of suppressing the revolt of the Commune at eighty-seven millions, in all $1,013,000,000. When to this is added one thousand millions of dollars, to be raised to pay the German war indemnity, we have the very respectable addition to the public obligations of France since July, 1870, of $2,013,000,000. At the beginning of 1870, the principal and [illegible] of the French national debt [illegible] ... and we may [illegible] that by the time [illegible] necessary to pay the [illegible] ... interest of the public debt [illegible] will have touched the astounding [illegible] of five thousand millions of dollars. Yet, in the face of this obvious certainty, this morning's cable telegram announced that the loan recently placed upon the market has been received with special favor both in Berlin, and there is every prospect of its being rapidly taken up. It would be impossible to imagine a more striking proof of the faith which the world has in the [illegible] of the resources of France than the warm reception accorded to her [illegible] as a borrower. It can hardly be [illegible], however, that this confidence [illegible] ... partly from a belief in the [illegible] restoration of monarchy.—New York [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Grand Review of Troops at Longchamps.

Four Thousand Five Hundred Million Francs Subscribed in Six Hours.

Gambetta Protests his Loyalty to the Present Government.

Arrests of Communists Continue.

Terrible Colliery Riots in Silesia.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 29—Evening.—The review of the army at Longchamps to-day was a grand success. Nothing occurred to mar its effect. The troops showed much enthusiasm, and repeatedly cheered President Thiers. Military medals were conferred on Viney and Ladmirault, and a large number of promotions in the Legion of Honor were announced.

La Patrie denies the rumor of a triple alliance between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

M. Gambetta, in a speech at Bordeaux, protested his loyalty to the present Government.

Electoral meetings are permitted until Saturday.

The illness of Rochefort has become serious. The physicians have held two consultations.

Paris, June 29.—The election of Brelay, Challon, Latchur, Carbon, Herrison, Laurent, Pechat, Nadaud, Scheurer, Kacstles, Tenot and Pretty are considered as certain.

There are 84 candidates from the arrondissements of the Seine.

Many foreign officers arriving in Paris to witness the review.

Versailles, June 29.—The trial of Rochefort has been appointed for Monday next.

The Assembly yesterday discussed the project of a law for the decentralization of Government departments.

Arrests of Communists continue.

Courbet and Fontaine have been confronted with their accomplices.

Versailles, June 29.—In the Assembly, yesterday, Pouyer Quertier stated that in less than six hours the agents of the Treasury had collected four thousand five hundred millions francs for the new loan, of which Paris alone had subscribed two thousand five hundred millions. The Provinces have not all been heard from, and the total amount of subscriptions has not yet been ascertained.

The Minister of Finance, commenting upon the facts he had stated, said: This state of things enables the Government to fulfil its engagements and to hasten the deliverance of the country. We shall not wait for the dates fixed by the treaty at Frankfort, but shall pay the indemnity in installments.

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone hoped an early day would be fixed for a discussion of the treaty of Washington.

Sir Charles Dilke opened the question of the ballot. He denied that voting by ballot had proved a failure in the United States. The debate was continued by Sir Stafford Northcote, Messrs. Foster, Gladstone and Disraeli until adjournment.

London, June 29.—The grand review at Longchamps is progressing; 100,000 troops are in position. The tribunes are elaborately decorated and occupied by President Thiers, members of the Government and members of the Assembly. Marshal McMahon commands. The grounds are thronged, and the scene is exceedingly brilliant.

London, June 29.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in London at six o'clock this evening.

London, June 29.—In the House of Lords to-night Cranmore moved a resolve expressing regret that the Queen had been advised to sign the treaty of Washington, it being a bargain so unbecoming the honor and dignity of the country. Its conditions, he said, were in conflict with the instructions given, were abject and humiliating and irritated Canada without conciliating the Americans.

Earl of Airlie defended and praised the treaty.

Earl Lauderdale said it gave everything to the United States without securing an equivalent for England.

Sir Houghton was satisfied with the compact because it would prevent future quarrels.

Earl Granville closed the debate with a vigorous defence of the action of the Government.

The motion was defeated without division.

Madrid, June 29.—It is believed the Cortes will approve all the financial bills submitted by Senor Morel.

The King is to receive M. Barrol to-day.

London, June 29.—A resolution in the House of Lords, regretting the ratification of the treaty of Washington, was defeated without division.

London, June 29—Prince and Princess of Wales are about to visit Germany.

London, June 29.—The delegates of the American Evangelical Alliance to confer with the Czar of Russia, were banquetted at Richmond last evening by the Evangelical Alliance of England.

Thomas Hughes gave them a reception to-day.

Berlin, June 29.—The Emperor has granted amnesty to all natives of Alsace and Lorraine, except where political or military offenses are combined with ordinary crimes.

Florence, June 29.—Archbishop Patrasso has been arrested in Rome for conspiracy.

Florence, June 29.—The Mayor of Florence has paid a complimentary visit to the ambassadors whose presence has honored Florence while it had been the capital of Italy.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The Russian Government has suspended the publication of the *Moscow Gazette* for disobedience of the law against the use of libellous language concerning the constituted authorities.

Berlin, June 29.—Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor of the Empire, has called in the first issue of fifty-one millions of the German bonds, the interest on which will cease on the first of July.

Berlin, June 29.—Terrible colliery riots have occurred in Selesia. The office of the Superintendent of Prisons and Mines have been destroyed and the Jewish residents plundered. The Uhlans have cleared the streets, killing seven, wounding thirty and capturing sixty. Martial law has been proclaimed. The scene of the riot is at Konigs Huette.

Florence, June 29.—The Senate ratified the treaty of commerce with the United States, and passed bills providing for the public safety and unification and the public debt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 29.—The Maine Republicans nominated Sidney Perham for Governor.

Daniel Pratt's patent for cotton gins has been extended seven years from July 14th.

It is reported the Iowa Democrats are opposed to the "New Departure," and have called a new convention for August 10th.

Mrs. Petigrew King called at the White House to-day, but failed to see the President. She was informed that she would get an answer from the Attorney General. Other circumstances make it certain that the Cabinet action was unfavorable to pardon Bowen.

There is much excitement in Iowa over the statement that the Pacific and Rock Island railroad land grants are defective.

There was four hours Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Boutwell-Pleasanton matter was not touched.

The Cabinet was full except Delano [illegible]

The following appointments were made: H. W. Wilkinson, Collector of Customs, Pearl River, Miss., vice Nose, suspended. T. C. Humphreys, Collector of Customs, Pensacola. Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, vice Sargent.

The Maine Republican resolutions have no cause for consigning the past, with its eventful memories, to oblivion, and no desire to forget the lessons of patriotism and loyalty, its teachings revealed. They favor tariff, to promote the interests of all sections; reaffirm faith in prohibition, and endorse the Administration.

M. H. Whittaker, a lawyer, from Meridian, Miss., was before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day, and swore he didn't believe in the existence of Ku-Klux in Mississippi. The riots last year were the result of bad teachings of the bad men of both parties who wanted strife. At present such feelings were very light. As to the character of the outrages, the victims [illegible] ... a case where a white [illegible] school teacher named Price, [illegible] several colored Republicans, [illegible] Adam Kennedy, Deputy [illegible] ... was also a Repub[illegible]

[illegible], June 29.—After the Cabinet [illegible] to-day Secretary Boutwell and [illegible] ... Pleasanton had a long in[illegible] ... It is understood the President [illegible]

Gen. Hartsuff has been retired with the full rank of Major General.

The Supervising Inspectors are still in session and have reached no definite conclusion regarding the new inventions before them.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 29.—The barometer has fallen slightly north and west of Missouri. It has generally risen since Wednesday evening on the lakes and Atlantic coast, but is now somewhat fallen from North Carolina to Florida. The temperature has fallen on Lakes Erie and Ontario. In the Ohio Valley and Florida northwest winds have prevailed during the day. North and east of Pennsylvania southwesterly winds have set in on the Gulf coast, and the fresh northerly winds on Lake Michigan are now local and variable. Clear weather has been very generally reported in the interior, and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Clouds and rain prevailed in Northern Florida. A light rain fell in Western Tennessee during the night.

Washington, June 29.—PROBABILITIES.—It is probable that the threatening weather on the Gulf coast will extend with southwesterly winds into the interior, and rain is probable in the south Atlantic States to-night. Easterly winds are probable for the upper lakes on Friday. Southwesterly winds and partially cloudy weather will probably be experienced in the Middle and Eastern States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 29.—An application for a stay of proceedings, in the case of Foster, the car-hook murderer, will be made again to-morrow.

The Saengerfest festivities resulted in a loss which must be made up by the New York societies.

New York, June 29.—Sailed; Polaris, for the Arctic regions.

Memphis, June 29.—A Western bound freight train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was thrown from the track near Lafayette this afternoon by an axle breaking. Sam Blackshear and William Turner, brakemen, were instantly killed.

Tom Boyle, a newspaper boy, fell from a passenger train near the same place to-day and was killed.

Richmond, Va., June 29.—The third trial of ex-Mayor Cahoon, for complicity in the Haunation forgery, which has been in progress for one week, concluded this evening, the jury finding him guilty, the penalty being a term of two years in the Penitentiary, with a recommendation for Executive clemency. The jury will call on the Governor to-morrow in his behalf. He had been previously convicted for five years, but a new trial was granted on law points.

Hartford, Ct., June 29.—The Legislature have appropriated $500,000 for a new State House.

Concord, N. H., June 29.—The Democrats elected Railroad Commissioner by a vote of 168 to 162.

San Francisco, June 29.—Amador County is quiet. Work is proceeding under the protection of the military. The proprietors of the mines have determined never to employ any of the leaguers.

Capt. Geo. G. Porter, formerly Port Warden, and one of the oldest citizens, is dead.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 29—Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased nearly a quarter of a million. Bonds 92¼.

Liverpool, June 29—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; Uplands 8¼@8⅜d; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales 20,000 bales, of which 7000 were for speculation and export. Cotton named on ship at New Orleans 8 5-16.

Liverpool, June 29—Evening—Arrived: Resolute, Joseph Fish, J. Foster and Guiltic.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 29—Evening.—Cotton advanced ⅛c; only a moderate demand; sales 4649 bales; uplands 20⅝c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, June 29.—River about 20 inches in the chute and 44 in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant. No business. Nashville, from Memphis to Cincinnati, passed up. Shannon is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Potomac is expected from New Orleans to-morrow. Mary Houston, P. W. Strader, Virginia and Robert Mitchell are laid up at Portland.

The snagboat Greenback to-day raised a barge of iron ore, sunk by the J. O. Fleming at Sand Island, on Wednesday.

The propeller Pointer, with an excursion party, capsized in a gale, near Six Mile Island. No lives lost.

The Blue Wing will lay up at Jeffersonville to-morrow. The Arkansas Traveller will probably take her place in the Kentucky River trade during low water.

[Second Dispatches.]

Liverpool, June 29—Noon.—Cotton market buoyant; estimated sales 20,000 bales. Uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8⅝d.

Liverpool, June 29—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; sales to-day 20,000 bales, 7000 of which are for export and speculation; Uplands 8¼@8⅜d; Orleans 8⅝d.

London, June 24—Evening. — Consols 92⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 90⅞.

New York, June 29—Noon.—Cotton active and firm; sales 4200 bales; Ordinary 14⅝c; Good Ordinary 17⅜c; Low Middling 17⅞c; Middling Uplands 20⅝c; Mobile 20¾c; Orleans 20⅞c; Texas 21c.

Erie Pa., June 29.—A heavy lubricating oil was struck to-day while boring for gas at a depth of 456 feet. The event has caused great excitement here.

Providence, R. I., June 29.—A broken axle caused the smashing of a dozen freight cars on the Boston Railroad. No lives lost.

Washington, June 29.—Lieut. McKee, killed in the recent fight with the Coreans, was from Louisville, Ky.

San Francisco, June 29.—The California Republicans have nominated Newton Booth for Governor of that State. Their platform demands the abrogation of the China treaty, the prohibition of Chinese immigration, and indorses the Administration of President Grant.

Topeka, Kansas, June 29.—A man and woman have been sentenced to death for killing the woman's husband. The man is twenty-two and the woman forty years of age. The tragedy followed fourteen months' adultery. The woman often urged her young paramour to kill her husband, but took no active hand in the murder.

New York, June 29.—Mr. Osgood, the owner of the yacht Cambria, protests against the award of the prize to the Madeline. He claims that the Cambria beat the Madeline one minute of the time allowance.

Versailles, June 29.—The court martial now in session has sentenced to death Cremieux, Etienne and Pelissier; to be transported: Duclos, Martin, Hastorg, Breton, Casput and Bariche. Five persons were acquitted.

Paris, June 29.—The Republicans are unable to agree upon a combined ticket. There are 158 candidates for the Assembly in the Department of the Seine.

Gen. McMahon declines being a candidate for the Assembly.

London, June 29.—The Emperor Napoleon has been re-elected a member of the Army and Navy Club.

A boiler explosion at Kidsgrove killed six persons, and hurt nineteen others.

Maillet escaped from Paris into Belgium.

A sister of Delescluze has just been liberated, having been imprisoned by the Versaillists.

Frankfort, June 29.—United State bonds 96⅛@96⅜.

Paris, June 29.—Rentes firmer 52.60.

A Story of Grant.

[St. Louis Republican New York Letter.]

A well-known member of the profession was looking about there last week with a view to rusticating the bairns during the summer, and strolling along the beach in the evening, he met another man, and the twain sat down to watch the fog, which, the Jerseyman said would "lift in a minute, as a land breeze was springing up." They talked of the failure of the hay crop, and the good prospects for a large musquito crop, of hotel life and cottage life, and then of politics, of Grant and his administration, &c. The actor-man expressed himself freely; quoted some editorial of that morning from the high-favored pen of Dana; told his newmade friend "that these things couldn't be said if Useless didn't give such glorious occasion for 'em," &c., to the end of a Democratic man's chapter. After awhile, as the fog didn't lift, they strolled up the beach to a point where the stranger was about to leave. The actor-man expressed his pleasure at meeting the gentleman, saying, "My name is ——; what might I call you, sir?"

"Well," responded the unknown, "you might call me almost anything, but as you've been calling me Useless Grant all the evening, it's almost useless to ask you to try another," and, with a pleasant "good evening," off walked the President of these United States. Not bad for Useless, as Dana must admit this time.

NOTRE-DAME HORRORS.—A curious tale, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is told concerning the Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires. Recently it was visited by citizen Mosson, three members of the municipality of the second arrondissement, and two doctors. Several corpses are said to have been already discovered, and under the altar of the Virgin was found an coffin, in which a priest was buried. The workmen, as is usual on such occasions, brought to light several cases of silver ornaments and other precious objects, and by the side of one of the cases was found the head of a woman with long fair hair. In another vault the bodies of four women recently buried were discovered, and in a small lateral vault a couple of bracelets were picked up. Here citizen Mosson thinks some fearful crime must have been committed, for on the wall of the vault was plainly visible the mark left by a [illegible] arm, and it is evident to him that the lady with the bracelets must have struggled in the vault, which had been newly painted when she was confined in it. The church is reported to have a peculiarly cadaverous smell, and it is expected that citizen Mosson will make further discoveries. [illegible] ... have been arrested.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A performance will be given at the St. Charles Theatre, Monday evening next, by the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, for the benefit of the Regimental Fund of the Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Militia. Mr. Holyland, Quartermaster, has our thanks for complimentary tickets.

Gus. Prosperand —— Burtill, both young men, had a difficulty, the cause of which has not transpired, at the corner of Poydras and Constance streets, on Wednesday evening, when Burtill shot Prosper twice with a pistol and one ball hit him in the arm. The wound is not dangerous. Burtill was not arrested.

John Kelly, an Irishman, 40 years of age, fell down three flights of stairs, yesterday morning, in Mrs. O. Hara's house, No. 100 Tchoupitoulas street, where he was boarding. His jaw was broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured by the fall.

An unknown white man, seemingly about 25 years of age and supposed to be a sailor, was found sun-struck, on Ursulines street, between Chartres street and the Levee yesterday afternoon and was taken to the Charity Hospital.

The trial of the Lanigan's and Hickey for the murder of the orphan boy Kane, was begun in the First District Court yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

Mrs. Josephine Goldsmith, while working in the cotton pickery of Mr. Young, on Religious street, on Wednesday, was sun-struck, and died that night from the effects of it.

W. L. Thompson, attorney at law, was yesterday arrested, on an affidavit having been made before Recorder Staes, charging him with perjury.

Henry Bomgardner was thrown off the stage of the steamboat C. H. Church, at the head of Poydras street, yesterday, and seriously injured. James Donnegan is charged with having done it and is under arrest.

The body of a girl, about twelve years of age, color unknown on account of decomposition, but supposed to be white, has been found in the river, at the Knapp plantation, in the parish of St. Bernard. She wore a red dress, spotted white, and was bare-footed.

Judge Cooley and Justice Evans—The Law of Retaliation.—It was yesterday mentioned in this column that Peter Munday, sentenced to the Workhouse for vagrancy by Mr. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace, had been discharged by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, because the Judge holds the vagrant act unconstitutional, and that he had sentenced Police Officer Dumas to imprisonment for ten days and to pay a fine of $100, for contempt of court, committed in arresting Munday within the precincts of the court, upon a warrant charging him with burglary.

Mr. Thompson, counsel for Munday, yesterday applied to Judge Cooley for a rule upon Recorder Houghton and the policemen, who arrested Munday, to show why they should not be punished for a contempt of court, alleged to have been committed in imprisoning him. The Judge refused to entertain the rule, as the charge against Munday might have been made in good faith, and the arrest under such circumstances was lawful. All this court could do was to inquire if the commitment was properly drawn and the officer signing it had the necessary authority. The offense committed by Dumas and his confederates was not in the execution of the warrant he held, but in the time and place it was executed, within the precincts of the court and immediately after the discharge of Munday had been ordered by the court.

Justice Evans appeared during the morning, an attachment having been issued for him, and purged himself of contempt, by declaring that he was not aware that a writ of habeas corpus had been sued out for Munday when he committed him on Wednesday evening. Thereupon the Justice was discharged.

It seemed that the matter was now ended, so far as the Justice and the Judge were concerned. Not so, however. Some time after Judge Evans had left, Mr. Davern, the Constable of the Justice's Court, appeared in the Sixth District Court, and caused Judge Cooley, who was on the bench, to be informed that he had a process directing him to arrest His Honor. The Judge immediately descended from the bench and accompanied the Constable to the Justice's Court. Arrived there, the Justice arraigned the Judge for a contempt of his (the Justice's) Court. The Judge, in giving his reasons for the discharge of Munday, on Wednesday, said:

"In this commitment the Justice signs his name to a declaration that the prisoner 'waived a trial by jury.' when he knows that he is telling an unmitigated lie. That sort of thing ought to be stopped, for common decency's sake; these Justices should not be permitted to certify to a lie."

The Justice having sworn, Judge Cooley asked if that was the language he had used? The Judge answered that it might not be the exact language, but he had used words of the same import.

Messrs. Phillips and Walker, members of the Bar, happening to be present, addressed the Justice as friends of the court, and remonstrated against the Judge being held to an account for what he had said, seated on the Bench of his own court, and delivering a judgment.

Justice Evans said he did not intend to hold him to an account for what he had said officially. He was before him (the Justice) as William H. Cooley, a private citizen, not as Judge Cooley. With this explanation the Justice demanded to know if the Judge had intended to bring his (the Justice's) court into ridicule or contempt?

The Judge said, as the Justice had drawn a distinction between Judge Cooley and William H. Cooley, he should avail himself of that distinction, and would answer that he, William H. Cooley, had not intended to bring the Justice's Court into ridicule or contempt.

The Justice then asked him if he had used the words attributed to him?

The Judge answered that as William H. Cooley he had not.

The Justice, thereupon informed the Judge that he was at liberty and he would do nothing more in the matter until he had additional evidence.

It was after two o'clock when the Judge returned to his Court. Upon his return he instantly directed a writ to issue for the arrest of Justice Evans, in order that he might be arraigned for contempt, alleged to have been committed in causing the Judge to be arrested.

The Judge remained in Court until 5 P. M., awaiting the return of the Sheriff upon the writ. No return having been then made, the Court was adjourned to this morning.

The Judge has now three writs out for contempt, in connection with this Munday case, besides that issued against policeman Dumas, which has been executed. The writs out are against Justice Evans, for the reason above stated, and against Special policeman Smith and policeman McManus, for assisting Dumas in the arrest of Munday.

Harris, the Counterfeiter, Prosecuted by the State.—The reader will remember that Pleasant Harris, a clock maker, in the Sixth District, was tried twice before the United States District Court for counterfeiting. At the first trial he was convicted, but Judge Durell granted a new trial because, by Federal law it is made a penal offence for any one to induce another to commit an offence against the laws of the United States, and the officers who gave evidence against him had bought counterfeit gold dollars from him and because also no offence was committed when, as in this case, the party purchasing the spurious coin, bought it as spurious. At the second trial, all the apparatus for coining American gold and silver coin, found in possession of Harris were exhibited to the jurors, but the Judge charging them according to the principles upon which the new trial was granted, they failed to agree, a mistrial was entered and Harris until lately has been at large upon his own recognizance. District Attorney Luzenburg, however, has filed an information against him in the First District Court for having coining apparatus in his possession, and, for want of $500 bail he is now a prisoner in the Parish jail.

Suspected Arson.—The alarm of fire, at 9 o'clock last night, came from the grocery store of Philip Smith, corner of Delord and Tchoupitoulas streets. The house was set on fire by a barrel of whisky burning. The damage was slight. The place was previously on fire, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and the police said that a keg of powder and a quantity of matches, partially burned, was found close to the whisky barrel.

The first fire was in the third story, and the second on the ground floor. The stock of goods was insured for $6000. After the place had been inspected by Fire-Wardens Adams and Youenes, Mr. Smith was taken in custody. No charge has been preferred against him yet, but he is a prisoner in the lock-up of Lafayette Square.

at 1⅛ per cent. premium, and the business included $50,000 and some smaller amounts of Commercial New York, sight at ⅛ premium, and $50,000 Boston sight at ⅛.

No transactions of any moment were reported in gold checks. The bank remittance rate for small sums continued par.

The movement in Stocks included 10 shares Hibernia Bank at $134; 5 do at $135; 10 do. at $135; 14 New Orleans Gas Co. at $150; 14 do. at $150 50; 200 Louisiana Levee at 80 75; 100 do. at 80¼; 100 do. 80 50 1864; and 200 Red River Raft Co. at $32.

In bonds $4000 new city 6 ₩ cent. city changed hands at 80¼.

We heard of something doing in Warrants upon which to base quotations.

Quotations for City Treasury Notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 29, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 3500 bales, at steadier prices generally, and partly an improvement of ⅛c, requiring an advance to that extent in our quotations for good ordinary. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average Bee.	Exchange
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]

Cleared to-day ... [illegible]
Cleared previously ... [illegible]

Stock on hand and on shipboard ... [illegible]
Same time last year ... [illegible]

The favorable tenor of the New York and Liverpool accounts, the former showing an advance of ⅛c and the latter of 1-16d, appeared to have no other influence during the morning than to increase the confidence of factors, or make them more stringent in their pretensions, and induce buyers to come forward more freely and, although later in the day, the advantage was more on the side of the buyers yet the movement resulted in no quotable improvement, except, as stated above, as in good ordinary. Six brokers participated in the business, one of whom did two-thirds of the entire amount. Low ordinary sold at 13½ and 13c, good ordinary at 16@16¼c. We heard of no sales of strict good ordinary, except one list about which there was some difference of opinion, but at the close it was quoted at 16½@16¾c.

The Exchange reports: "Prices firmer; demand fair." The quotations for good ordinary are raised ⅛c—no other variation.

SUGAR—Received to-day 38 hhds. There was some inquiry to-day, and we heard of sales of 78 hhds. We quote 9½c for good common, 10@10½c for fair, 10¾c for good fair, 11¼c for fully fair, 11½c for prime and 12c for choice.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 6 bbls. Inferior is quoted at 15@20c; plantation reboiled 30c ₩ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is very dull. Superfine is quoted at $5 12½ @ 5 25; double extra $5 50; treble extra $6 ₩ 7 50. The sales to-day are confined to 1300 bbls. of which 150 superfine at $5; 300 do at $5 25; 50 do at $5 50; 400 double extra at $5 35; treble extra at $6 25; 50 good treble extra at $6 50; 100 do at $6 75; 75 do at $6 75; 100 choice, treble extra at $6 50; 300 do at $7; and 25 choice extra at $7 50 ₩ bbl. 50 half bbls choice extra sold at $4 50 ₩ half bbl.

BRAN—Is in good supply and dull. 100 and 480 sacks sold at $1 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

CORN—Is in good supply, but the demand is slack. About 4000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1800 white mixed, at 68c, and sacks at 70c; 100 and 600 white mixed at 70c; 250 yellow, 350 and 700 white at 70c ₩ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and moderate demand. 1000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 St. Louis at 54c; 300 and 300 Galena at 65c ₩ bushel.

HAY—Good Hay is scarce and in demand at $29@30 for prime, and $27@28 for choice. 100 bales choice Western sold at $27 ₩ ton.

PORK—The market is decidedly firmer, and we note an active inquiry at $16 50 ₩ bbl for Mess. Some 700 bbls were sold to-day, of which 100 bbls came at $16 25; 50, 300 and 100 good country at $16 50 ₩ bbl. It is retailing at $17 per bbl.

BACON—Is in good demand, and sides have advanced. About 65 casks were sold, of which 15 casks shoulders at 7¼c, 5 do at 7¾c, 25 casks clear rib sides at 9¼c, 5, 5, 10 and 10 casks clear sides at 10c, and 125 tierces sugar-cured hams, of which 50 are fitted at 15c, 25 at 15¼c, 5 do at 15¼c, and 5 do at 15½c, 30 do at 15¾c and 12 tierces stained at 12¼c. Shoulders are noted at 8c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 10¼c.

LARD—Is in request and firmer. Tierces are quoted at 10¼@11c, kegs 10½ 11¼c, ₩ lb. 50 tierces refined sold at 11c, and 25 kegs kettle-rendered at 11⅜c ₩ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 10⅞@11c ₩ lb. 40 boxes ordinary sold at 8¾c ₩ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 6¼c ₩ lb. 15 casks sold at that price to-day.

RICE—Continues stagnant, the business being confined to retail sales. We quote nominally prime Carolina at 9¼@9½c, good 9¼c, fair 8½@9c ₩ lb; prime Louisiana, 8¼c, ordinary 7¼@8c, common 7c ₩ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is in good demand, and held at $3 25 ₩ bbl for kiln-dried on the levee and $3 50 from store.

WHISKY—Continues in fair demand and firm. 25 bbls Cincinnati rectified sold at $1, and 150 half bbls do at $1 05 ₩ gallon. Indiana is now held at 87¼c ₩ gallon. 30 bbls sold at 87½c.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling, on the levee at $5 ₩ dozen for grown and $4@4 50 for young, and Turkeys $27 ₩ dozen. Eggs are worth 15@20c ₩ dozen on the levee.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling at $3; Onions at $4, and Apples at $5@4 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—Is in light supply and demand. Factory commands 13@13c, and Reserve 10@11c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—All kinds are in fair supply, and the demand is slack. Choice Goshen is selling at 38@40c and choice Western at 28@35c ₩ lb.

SALT—The demand is good and prices are stiff and advancing. We quote Liverpool coarse $1 30@1 35, fine $1 50@1 60 ₩ sack. When large lots are taken at warehouse, by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turks Island nominal.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 29, 1871.

The Money market continues without any material change. We still quote—6@8 ₩ cent. ₩ annum for A1 paper with unquestionable collaterals, 9@10 for good do, 9@10 for short A1 business paper without collaterals, 12@18 for good and second grade do and 10@12 for A1 long do. Mortgage notes rule at 9@—for A1, and 10@12 for second class. On the 1st inst. the Gas Light Co. declared a semi-annual dividend of six dollars per share, payable on the 17th proximo, and the Levee Steam Cotton Press five ₩ cent, payable on the 1st.

Gold opened at 112@112¼ (against 112⅜ at New York), and closed at the opening rates, both here and in that market. The sales included $1000, $2000 and $12,000 at 112, $20,000 at 112¼, $30,000 (by the Government) at the same, $15,000 at 112¼ @ 112⅜, and $5000, $8000 and $3000 at 112¼.

There was no apparent movement in Silver. We quote 108@109 ₩ cent for American half dollars and 3@4 ₩ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were small, but there was more done than yesterday. The sales of sterling embraced £13,000, of which £1000 clear at 124½@124¾, £1000 bill of lading and £1000 at 124, £1500 clear at 124½, £3000 at 124½, £1500 bank at 124¾, and £1500 at 124¾.

No sales of Francs were reported. We quote Sterling at 124@124¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124¾@125¼ for bank.

[illegible] ... The banks drew on New York [illegible]

PROGRAMME
—OF THE—
Encampment
—OF THE—
First Regiment, Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
For the Benefit of their Regimental Fund.

Sunday—First Day.
The Command will be in Camp.
Dress Parade and Review.
One Hundred Yard Foot Race, open to all.
Single Prize offered.
Grand Base Ball Match, between the Lee's and Southerns, at half-past 3 o'clock.

Monday—Second Day.
Amateur Trotting and Pacing Races, in Harness, to rule at 4 o'clock.
See advertisement of Racing Committee.

Tuesday—Third Day, 4th July.
Target Shooting by each Company at 9 o'clock A. M.
Grand Parade and Review of the entire Second Brigade.
Base Ball match between the Crescents and Stars at 3½ o'clock.
A Trotting Race between two favorite Horses in harness to rule.
See Advertisement — Racing Committee — 3 o'clock.
There will be a Grand Ball every evening during the Encampment.
Schneider's Silver Cornet Band has been engaged.
Admission .... 50 Cents.
Ladies and Children free.
Full particulars published on and after Saturday. je30 1t

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. Forfeited Pledges may be held by agreement three months.
Deposits of Fifty Cents and upwards will be taken on which 6 per cent. interest will be paid.
SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
GEO. H. BRAUGHN, President.
E. L. BROWN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., J. Hassinger, Dr. J. Wene, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. W. H. Hire, L. T. Delassize, Dr. G. Asfoun, Theo. Isabelle.

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, Air Pumps, Cells, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c., &c.
The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part:
Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 153 pages.
2. Optical 60
3. Magic Lanterns 60
4. Philosophical Instruments 60

Notice.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, June 15th, 1871.
THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors on the 1st inst.:
"Resolved, That the names of the Stockholders of this Bank be taken in regard to converting the Bank into a National Bank, and that notice to the Stockholders be published to that effect."
All stockholders are hereby notified that a vote is in the Bank [illegible] in accordance with the above for the record of votes.
By order of the Board.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Notice.
GRAZING LANDS, for horses and mules on A. Bucler's plantation. Apply to F. BUCLER, below the new Slaughter-house.

Office Louisiana Jockey Club,
No. 27 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the "La. Jockey Club," the following resolution were adopted, viz:
"That an immediate call of 20 per cent. be made on the stock of the Louisiana Jockey Club, and a further call of 20 per cent., payable on the 1st of August, 1871."
"That the members of the 'La. Jockey Club' are desired to make the payments called for at the office of the Club, No. 27 Carondelet street, without delay."
G. M. SLOCOMB, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
St. Louis Hotel Association.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Association, held on the 19th of June, 1871, Mr. E. F. Mioton was unanimously elected President of this association.
E. F. MIOTON, President.
New Orleans, June 12th, 1871.

Notice.
THE business of LAURANCE & HEBRARD will be hereafter conducted under the name of LAURANCE BROTHERS.
F. J. HEBRARD retiring from the firm on this date.
New Orleans, June 16th, 1871.
THOMAS LAWRANCE,
F. J. HEBRARD,
BENJ. R. LAWRANCE.
The undersigned takes great pleasure in informing his friends and customers that he is still connected with the house of Laurance Brothers, successors to Laurance & Hebrard and that he will be most happy to see them as heretofore at No. 62 Old Levee street.
New Orleans, June 16th, 1871.
F. W. HEBRARD.

Notice.
[New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.]
NEW ORLEANS, June 5, 1871.
THE Capital stock of this Bank being reduced to One Million of Dollars, and there being an excess for distribution—
It is Resolved to return to the Stockholders, in cash, from and after this date, on the surrender of the old certificates, Five Dollars per share on the hundred dollar shares of the present capital stock.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.
On exhibition and for sale at No. 8 Carondelet street. An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them.
J. A. WARNER, Agent.

Law Books—Law Books.
JUST received, from New York, a large and select assortment of LAW BOOKS, latest editions. Lawyers will do well to call and examine stock.
S. F. SISKRON,
25 Commercial Place.

IRON COTTON TIES.
BARTLETT & RAYNE,
General Agents, 48 Carondelet Street,
Respectfully inform dealers in Cotton Ties and Country Merchants generally, that they have on hand a large stock of the Arrow, also Open Slot and Self-Fastening Buckle TIES, manufactured of the best quality of English iron, by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, England.
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

Claims Commission.
THE undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of Claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.
Address—Washington, D. C.
JOHN H. C. PARKER.

Armstrong's
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS.
(Late New Levee Street.)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURES OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAWMILLS, &c.
Steel and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.
Contractors for Roofing Felt to the Docks of London, [illegible] of Paris, 1867.
DATE OF PATENT, October [illegible]
SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.
NEW PREPARED ROOFING
(Un-Inflammable)
OF B. ANDERSON & SON,
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.
Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, Dry Hair Felt, Hair Felt, &c.
BELFAST FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 36 and 35a Baliter Street, London.
THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is [illegible] ... [illegible]
J. G. LINGHAM & CO., Agents.

M. ELIE,
16 .... ROYAL STREET 16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments. [illegible] PIANOS tuned.

To Merchants and Business Men!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING EVER KNOWN.
THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to call the attention of business men to his new and cheap advertising medium, now in the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Hotel. He will extend it to all the principal hotels of the city and upon the principal steamboats as fast as the Books can be furnished by the manufacturer. Parties wishing to advertise at a very small expense either in the hotels or on the steamboats, would do well to call early at my office, see the plan and secure their space.
S. J. BYRD,
Advertising Agent,
12½ Commercial Place.

Office Citizens' Association
New Orleans, June 23, 1871.
At a meeting of the Governing Council of the Citizens' Association of New Orleans, held at their Office, No. 27 Carondelet street, on the 23d June, 1871, the following resolution was adopted, viz:
"That the members of this Association be required to furnish the Secretary with the amount of their Tax Bills for the year 1870, &c."
W. P. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Removal.
THE undersigned, CABINET and COFFIN MAKER, informs the public that he has removed from No. 212 Bienville street to the corner of Common and Liberty streets. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the kind patronage of his friends and of the community.
JAMES JOS. CLOAR.

Education.
THE Classes of St. Joseph's Institute, No. 212 Orleans street, will be continued without interruption until next Christmas. Price $3 to $5 per month.

Office, Association Protecting Company of America—No. 15 Common street.
NEW ORLEANS, June 16th, 1871.
A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, June 30th, for an election of Directors, according to the provisions of the Charter.
E. SARQUIRIN, Secretary.

Bank of America,
New Orleans, June 29th, 1871.
AT A MEETING of the Board, held this day, a dividend of Twelve per cent. free of Government tax, was declared from the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of July.
J. E. PASCAL, Cashier.

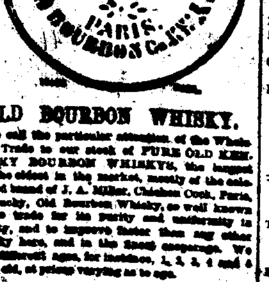
Brown's Lumber Yard,
Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets.
WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.
Particular attention paid to sawing Cart shafts, Bellows, Moulds, Tongues, and all kind of Round and Circular sawing.
Ship, Steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and House Lumber of all descriptions to suit.
Plantation orders promptly filled.
For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN,
cor. Bienville and Peters streets,
one square below the Customhouse.

Louisiana Savings Bank.
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 81 Camp Street. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice President. W. VAN [illegible], President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
E. W. Tilton, H. J. [illegible], Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits.
Notes, bills, and valuables received.
Personal property of every kind collected and remitted.
Every facility that the company can extend to the small depositor [illegible]

$500,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!!!
THE SOUTH CAROLINA
LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,
UNDER the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give A SERIES OF CONCERTS, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing October 1st, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers, and others, in the State of South Carolina, and their transportation thither and support for the first year.
REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA: General Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Governor R. K. Scott, General Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chesnut, General John S. Preston, Hon. W. F. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Governor J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.
$500,000 to be awarded to the Ticket Holders at the series of Concerts to commence on the First of October, 1871, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., on which day the Drawing commences.
"100,000 SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION, AND NO MORE, AT $5 EACH."
"All Orders for Tickets directed to us or our Agents strictly confidential."
All the premiums, including Deed and Certificate of Title to Academy of Music, are deposited with the National Bank of the Republic, New York.
$500 000 IN GIFTS.
1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $250,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000 (Opera House, stores and Halls). The building being about 231 feet by 60, and situated corner of King and Market streets, in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston valued at [illegible]
2nd Gift—Cash .... [illegible]
3d Gift—Cash .... [illegible]
4th Gift—Cash .... [illegible]
5th Gift—Cash .... [illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash .... each $1,000 .... [illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash .... each 500 .... [illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash .... each 100 .... [illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash .... each 50 .... [illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash .... each 25 .... [illegible]
[illegible] Gifts—Cash .... each 10 .... [illegible]
2400 Gifts, amount to .... [illegible]
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.,
Agents South Carolina Land and Immigration Association.
General M. C. BUTLER, JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., General M. W. GARY } Charleston, S. C.
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING:
General A. R. Wright, of Georgia. Colonel R. H. Rutledge, of South Carolina. General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia. Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York.

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:
Fire Premiums for the year ending [illegible]
Marine .... [illegible]
River .... [illegible]
Earned Premiums, less Reinsurance and Return Premiums .... [illegible]
Losses paid and estimated as follows:
On Fire Risks .... [illegible]
On Marine .... [illegible]
On River .... [illegible]
Taxes paid and estimated .... [illegible]
Dividend in lieu of scrip, ... [illegible]
Salaries, expenses, interest and discount, etc. .... [illegible]
Leaving net profits .... [illegible]
The Company have the following assets:
Bills receivable .... [illegible]
Loans on bond and mortgage .... [illegible]
Loans on pledge of stock at call .... [illegible]
Cash on hand .... [illegible]
Real estate .... [illegible]
City bonds, bank and other stocks .... [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection .... [illegible]
The company have also suspended—
Notes, stocks and bonds .... [illegible]
Forfeited Scrip .... [illegible]
Less interest on Scrip .... [illegible]
The above statement is a true and correct abstract from the books of the Company.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of May.
F. 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 1869 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 June next, free of Government tax.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
SAM'L B. NEWMAN, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
C. T. Buddecke, Sam'l B. Newman, Jno. Phelps, P. H. Kennedy, J. Dolhonde, A. G. Obet, J. J. Garrard, E. B. Summers, H. Newman, P. M. Strong, Victor Meyer, Jos. Bowling, A. Thomson.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Seventeenth Annual Statement.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1871 .... [illegible]
Viz: Fire Premiums .... [illegible]
Marine .... [illegible]
River .... [illegible]
Unearned and Return Premiums and Rebate on Premiums .... [illegible]
Net Premiums .... [illegible]
Fire Losses .... [illegible]
Marine Losses .... [illegible]
River Losses .... [illegible]
Taxes .... [illegible]
Expenses, Profit and Loss, Reinsurance, etc. .... [illegible]
Net Profits .... [illegible]
The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:
City and other Bonds .... [illegible]
Bank and other Stocks .... [illegible]
Real Estate .... [illegible]
Scrip of Insurance Companies .... [illegible]
Bills Receivable on Mortgage .... [illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledges, etc .... [illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection .... [illegible]
Cash on hand and in Bank .... [illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of March, 1871.
F. CHAS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 6th of May next.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
Board of Trustees elected on 21st February, 1871:
Chas. Briggs, Ant. Carriere, Geo. A. Fosdick, E. Bringier, P. Anderson, A. Brulgis, Geo. W. Dunbar, B. F. Eshleman, Geo. W. Hynson, A. Montgomery, Henry J. Voss, E. Marquese, Chas. Weisburn, A. Lecourt, Frank Williams, Thomas Sparks, Chas. Lafitte, John S. Wallis, Geo. Foster, Rudolph Sieg, H. F. Given, A. C. Block, Chas. H. Hunt, Chas. Renold, S. Johnson, S. S. Howard, Felix Larue, Aug. Reine, G. D. Fisher, Fr. Shroder, G. Prempich, Richard Nugent, H. Gillis.



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 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, Sugar, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by
GOOS, DELABOUSSE & CO.,
39 MAGAZINE,
New Orleans, La.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1824.
Corner of Delord and Foucher 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, Howell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

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 6 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 run through on this train from Mobile without change to Louisville, via Humboldt and from Mobile (near Meridian) to Cleveland, Tenn., via the Lookout Mountain Route. On SUNDAYS this train will leave New Orleans at 6 A. M.
2:30 P. M. Accommodation for Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6.35 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 11:05 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 to all points on Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery Roads and their connection.
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, (Ivory Building) opposite City Hotel.
J. S. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
W. MEDELL, Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS,
MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.
REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO
Watering Places and Mobile.
ON and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, Special Tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:
From NEW ORLEANS to
Bay St. Louis and Return .... [illegible]
Pass Christian .... [illegible]
Mississippi City .... [illegible]
Biloxi .... [illegible]
Ocean Springs .... [illegible]
East Pascagoula .... [illegible]
Mobile .... [illegible]
Tickets to New Orleans and return are sold from the above Stations, at the same rates.
The above Tickets are good only THREE DAYS from date of sale.
Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at the above named Stations, also at Ticket Office corner Royal Street.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 6th, 1871, the trains on this road will be run as follows:
FROM THE LAKE. FROM THE CITY.
[timetable illegible]
A steam train will leave third street every Sunday morning at 4 o'clock.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning, at 4 o'clock A. M.
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of trains.
Fare to Gentilly, 15 cents each way.
GEO. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
THE FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
Commutation tickets for 100 miles at $5, and tickets for all stations on the road sold at the office of the undersigned.
All freight must be prepaid.
Freight for the road or landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, by Brashear, Labadieville and Lockport, for Bolivar Canal, and for Houma, will be transported at through steamboat rates.
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
No freight received after 4 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 but one charge to New York and intermediate points. The 6.30 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. [There is no SUNDAY but one train, which leaves at 4.30 P. M.] Sleeping Cars at night Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4.30 P. M. mail train makes schedule connections with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—67 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train South arrives 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.
E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.
H. S. McCOMB, Pres.
E. D. MOREY, [illegible]
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. M. C. R. R.
G. T. A. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PIC-NIC.
THE PIC-NIC WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY THE
Israelite Charitable Association,
For the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans Fund of that society, at Oakland Riding Park, on Sunday, June 18th, has been
POSTPONED UNTIL JULY 24,
and the place been changed to the
MAGNOLIA GARDEN.
The Platform will be COVERED in the best style, for Dancing and accommodation of visitors.
Tickets sold for the 18th holds good for that day.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,
Office: No. 25 Exchange Alley.
DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices:
ASH AND OAK, not sawed, delivered per cord .... [illegible]
sawed and split, delivered per cord .... [illegible]
MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, &c.
Sawed, sawed and split .... [illegible]
FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.
G. M. LUNN, Agent.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency
FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit.
S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA,
WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE,
CELEBRATED ROSE.
Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by
DEVAN, MASON & CO.,
Agents, 61 and 63 Poydras street.

STEAMSHIPS.
TEXAS.
Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers.
The following Steamships, [illegible] Steamships Lines these lines:
AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, I. C. HARRIS, WM. G. HEWES, HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA, MORGAN, SAINT MARY, WHITNEY.
For Galveston and Indianola—
The steamer HUTCHINSON, Capt. S. F. Farwell, Leaves Berwick's Bay at Julia street on FRIDAY, June 30th, at 12 M.
Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.
For Brazos Santiago, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Brashear—The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. F. Farwell, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of the A. & R. Train, FRIDAY, JULY 7th.
One-half lighterage to be paid by Consignees.
For Rockport, Fulton, [illegible] and Corpus Christi—The steamship I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. F. Farwell, Leaves Brashear on the arrival of the A. M. Train, SATURDAY, JULY 1st.
[illegible] and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.
FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Line, via 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 [illegible] A. M., connecting with steamer WHITNEY, Capt. I. N. Lewis, TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Steamer CITY OF NORFOLK, Capt. Jas. Brown, THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
Tickets and staterooms secured until 8 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or in 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 steamer
The Splendid Mail Steamers
LAURA, Capt. Geo. WALKER,
FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE,
Will leave Lake End as follows:
FRANCES leaves SUNDAY, [illegible] A. M. train, On MONDAYS, 12 M. train, through to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.
FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS on 4 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, but not stopping at Mississippi City, Ocean Springs, &c.
LAURA leaves TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, 4 A. M. train, through to 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, but stopping at Ocean Springs or Biloxi.
LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY afternoons, and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.
Passage to all points except Pascagoula 50 cents, including berth and Railroad fare. Passage to Pascagoula $1. Meals extra.
Freight 30 per cent less than old Mobile rates, free of wharfage.
Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. train 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, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.
FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
Cabin passage, $5, including berth, meals [illegible]
One of the above steamers will leave daily on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.
Tickets and staterooms secured at our office.
Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
All freight for Mobile must be [illegible], or will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.
All goods must be marked in full to destination.
The Morgan Line is not responsible for merchandise beyond Mobile.
Insurance effected on goods [illegible] free of charge.
Mobile Boats leaving on Saturday will stop at Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.
All of which [illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first class steamers
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. GEO. E. SEATON
SHERMAN, Capt. [illegible]
GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES, Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. F. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. E. S. QUIRK
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. R. C. CROWELL
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship CRESCENT CITY, [illegible] Commander, will leave from her wharf, Jefferson street, on [illegible] at 5 P. M.
These ... [illegible]
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE .... 25 00.
[illegible] Through ... Liverpool, Glasgow, [illegible] ... $5.
Through Tickets ... Steerage Passengers for Great Britain ... according with ... from New York ...
For Freight or Passage apply to
The steamer ... leaving SATURDAY [illegible]

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following first-class steamers: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible] S. V. Gager Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, July 2, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE .... $50.
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,
41 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 120 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most approved manner. Mechanical Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Operations in French, Spanish and English.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that having decided to place the poor and needy within reach of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanite teeth at $20 per set.
All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully executed at low prices. He can be found daily, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 4 St. Dupercon street, No. 48 Bienville street, near Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST,
Office and Residence, No. 14 Dauphine 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.

A BOON TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price, 35 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Price, 35 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. Price, 35 Cents.
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 Medicine everywhere.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated. A. THOMSON & CO., 24 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and [illegible]. A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of Yellow and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Refiners. A. THOMSON & CO.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO.

Lime—Cement—Fire-Bricks.
THOMASTON and Western LIME, ROSENDALE and PORTLAND CEMENT, FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-CLAY, PLASTERING SAND, PLASTER and HAIR, ROMAN and CAUSTIC SODA.
[illegible] A. THOMSON & CO.