NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1871.

The New Orleans Daily Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1871. VOLUME YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,429.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND ITS AIMS.

The character of the gentlemen who form the Citizens' Association, their disconnection from all schemes of a speculative nature, and their deep interest in the welfare of the people of the city and State, ought to secure them against imputations of selfishness or insincerity. Their sole object being to put a stop to the extravagant legislation which has labelled marked the history of the State, to effect a reduction of the excessive taxation under which we are groaning and to bring the public expenditures down to a reasonable limit, they should receive the support of every citizen who desires to see brought about that reform which the administration of our State and city affairs so loudly calls for. They announced that it was the further increase of the public debt, the removal of corrupt officers and the correction of manifest abuses which they had in view. Surely these are laudable objects. The Association has not proposed to enter upon a Quixotic crusade against everything requiring correction nor can it see the force of that logic which declares the organization useless because its powers and aims are not universal. It is influenced by no party consideration nor does it labor for individual emolument and should not be deterred from the pursuit of its objects by the attempted ridicule and abuse of parties whose schemes it seeks to frustrate. In this public service the Association expected the cordial countenance of all who were not interested in defeating country, exposing and reform, and it still invites the aid of every citizen who approves of the objects the Association has undertaken to effect.

It is notorious that since the war the debt of the city has swelled to about eighteen millions of dollars and that of the State has been judicially recognized to exceed the constitutional limitation of twenty-five millions—that these debts are still growing to a fearful extent—that we have received and are receiving no proper equivalent for it, and that if some firm and decided step is not at once taken by some competent power in the State bankruptcy and ruin will be the inevitable result. To prevent if possible such a catastrophe, the Association has been formed and it has set before it the consideration of some of the more prominent schemes. It has been charged that the Association have already opposed the Lake levee, and the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company's road to Texas. But as a matter of fact, no action whatever has been had with reference to the latter enterprise.

The New Orleans Inebriate Asylum.

The New York *Herald*, of a late date, publishes a letter from one of its correspondents at New Orleans, giving an account of a visit made by him to the Parish Prison in this city, and partly lately to the portion of it occupied as an asylum for insane persons. Believing his statements to be substantially correct, we must admit that the facts would be very discreditable to our people if they were cognizant of them and could apply a remedy. But surely there are few persons among us who have the ridiculous idea that insane persons are so inhumanely treated in Louisiana as the correspondent represents. After the exposé to which we have reference, such an excuse can no longer be plead. The condition of the insane inmates of the Parish Prison ought to have the immediate attention of the authorities, and failing them, the people should take the matter into their own hands. Instead of spending State money, laying out parks to pleasure, and making various other improvements which might be deferred until our finances are in a better condition, the officers of the State and city governments should immediately take into consideration the claims of this class of their community. They are the wards of the State, and it is the bounden duty of the State to alleviate their affliction to the extent of its power. Suitable provision should be made for their accommodation without delay, even should that involve considerable expense. To neglect this duty is a sort reproach against the public authorities under which they should not rest for a single day. Surely, there is within the limits of Louisiana some large building that could be converted into an asylum where these unfortunates could be cared for as they are in all well regulated communities, and where they might be lodged with some regard for their health and comfort. It seems they are confined in the cells of a prison, in an atmosphere not fit even enough to persons of sound health, but utterly unfit for those who are suffering from either mental or physical ailment. There can be no restoration to health in such circumstances, because confinement like this can only aggravate the disease. Besides, the State has no right to subject persons so afflicted to a restraint which amounts to a punishment, and cannot but retard their recovery if recovery is possible. Punishment is for criminals, not for those who have lost their reason. The blame attaching to this state of things must be laid upon the Republican officials of the State, whose duty it is to see that proper provision is made for this class of the population. The Legislature, instead of occupying their time discussing a scheme, the object of which was only to enrich themselves or secure the ascendancy of the dominant party, should have considered the interests of their constituents and provided proper shelter for those who must be protected and supported by the public authorities. This is a small part of the administration of State affairs as the prosecution of law breakers. The face of every Louisiana should flush with shame on reading the letter of the *Herald* correspondent, if the State administration were in the hands of those who are strangers to her soil and people.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE BY THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The public are respectfully informed that on and after Wednesday, July 26th, the trains will leave the city and lake simultaneously and hourly from Clouet's A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. We would mention, in this connection, that there is no more pleasant or attractive resort in the neighborhood of New Orleans than the Lake End with its cooling breezes, its bathing, its fishing, its sailing and its famous oysters. Advt.

FIRST BALE OF COTTON.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of Thursday reports the arrival here on the 23d inst. of the first bale of cotton. It came from Butterworth's plantation, Colorado county. It classes Low Middling, weighing 485 pounds, and was sold to Messrs. Bingham & Shepherd, brokers for T. H. McMahan & Co., at 27 cents per pound, gold. The bale of cotton goes to New York by express. Galveston is ahead this year beyond a doubt.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—THE LAST CENSUS.

The first official sheet of the census has been published in London. The population of England and Wales is 22,704,108, being an increase of 2,357,859, or about 13 per cent. Of Ireland, 5,402,759, showing a decrease of 855,086, or about 1 per cent. This decrease has been entirely among the Roman Catholic population. Ireland is the south and west of the island. The north has increased greatly. Belfast having advanced in the ten years from less than 70,000 to 120,000, while Dublin has gained 18,000 from its previous numbers. The Roman Catholics number 4,141,460 in the various sections of Protestants, 1,836,000.

The population of Scotland is 3,358,613, being an increase of 196,500, and Glasgow has risen to 477,164.

The report of the Poor Law Board has also appeared for the year, although we have been informed and reasonably so, that the trade was increasing. English pauperism, the amount of pauperism has decreased, and not increased; the percentage of the poor on the property rated therefor has been less the past year than it has been for thirty years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Apathy of French Citizens in the Late Elections.

Russia Joins in the International Telegraph Convention.

HOME NEWS.

Another Witness Before the Ku-Klux Committee.

Instructions of the Coroner of New York to the Jury of Inquest.

They Return a Verdict.

Shock of Earthquake Felt at Cairo.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 24.—Journals are discouraged at the apathy shown by citizens in the election. Abstentations from voting on Sunday having reached an unprecedented figure.

Le Soverain National warns the people that the nation which takes no interest in its own affairs is condemned to ruin.

London, July 24.—Russia has given her adhesion to the International Telegraph Convention of Vienna. This brings the Russian line to Amoor and Dead Sea under the operation of the terms of that Convention.

London, July 24.—The bark Nickersop, with six of her crew, was lost off the Cape of Good Hope.

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day George Dixon, member for Birmingham, objected to know if a reduction of the civil list was possible.

Gladstone replied he believed the question arose from a misapprehension of the character of the list, which he said was a solemn compact made between the Sovereign and the people at the beginning of each regn. Any economical advantages which resulted were to be credited to the Crown and not the country. It would be the duty of parliament to maintain this view of the civil list, as it would contribute to encourage the Queen's servants to fulfill their duties.

The Prince of Wales goes Monday next to Dublin with Prince Arthur, Duke of Cambridge, Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne and Marquis of Ely. Brilliant fêtes and balls, closing with a grand review, is projected during the stay of the royal party in Dublin.

Rome, July 24.—Restorated report that the departure of the Pope from Rome is near at hand is still denied.

Madrid, July 24.—Serrano having failed to form a new ministry, Prim is now endeavoring to frame a new ministry.

Portau-Prince, Hayti, July 8, via Havana.—The old currency has been called on and a new issue substituted. A project of a loan to redeem currency, substituted.

St. Thomas, July 17.—The submarine cable between Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent has been laid up.

Small pox is raging in Puerto Plata.

Venezuela, July 8.—The country is in a quiet condition, except in Barcelona where there has been hard fighting. Guzman has returned to Caracas and is looking for reinforcements.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 24.—J. H. Christy, of Athens, Georgia, was examined to-day of the Ku-Klux Committee. He testified in substance that he knew of no Ku-Klux organization in his district or any part of the State. In answer to the enquiry as to what facilities he had of knowing anything about it he stated he had been twice elected to Congress from that district and usually attended the courts of the Western Circuit as well as a portion of those of the Northern Circuit and in response to interrogatories he stated he believed that he was as thoroughly acquainted with the people generally. No outrage committed now than before the war in any part of the State. He admitted that there had been some violation of the law by some disguised parties for trying together in small numbers for punishing persons for living together in adultery, fornication, theft, etc., and stated that it was the general opinion in the community that the people then give law in the face of opposition, and when they were arrested they never produced any lawless results. He in response to exaggerations in reference to the so-called Ku-Klux throwing in small numbers, and being as a rule for the purpose of amusement, sometimes wrapped themselves in sheets and assumed the superstitions negroes, some of whom affected to believe they were the ghost of deceased Confederate soldiers. These negroes had disguised themselves and whipped a white man in Clark county, and there had been little cases, and about it. Another party of disguised negroes on examination was long and tedious, but the above are the leading facts elicited.

Washington, July 24.—The President has pardoned Reddin and Brown, of Tennessee, convicted of illicit distilling. Charles Nelson English has been appointed Collector of Georgetown; J. P. Stark wastha Collector at St. Mark, Fla; Naval Paymaster Richard Washington has been restored to duty.

Washington, July 24.—PROBABILITIES.—Easterly winds with cloudy weather will probably continue on the Atlantic Coast until Tuesday morning and the area of Southerly winds with threatening weather extends to New York by Tuesday night. Brisk winds from South and Southwest prevailed on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Local rains are probable for Northern Illinois to Minnesota.

The employers of the Alabama and Chattanooga road having seized the road between York station and Meridian, Miss., mails go via Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans to Jackson, Miss. The station in the hands of the rioters is only used for mails. There is a delay of mails through Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Alabama. Temporary contracts having been made for the service until January the 1st. Meanwhile new proposals will be invited for those States defeated by straw bids of some important river and stage lines.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, July 24.—Synopsis for 24 hours.—The area of the highest pressure has moved northeast since Sunday over Pennsylvania. The low pressure continues over Florida and the barometer has fallen to-day from Tennessee to Lake Huron and westward. The central lowest pressure is probably northwest of Iowa. The temperature has risen slightly from the Ohio river northward. Northeasterly winds are now reported along the entire Atlantic coast to Key West. Southerly winds on Lake Michigan and westward. Clear weather with increasing cloudiness has prevailed from Michigan southward and eastward. Threatening weather and occasional rain prevails from the Louisiana coast to Lake Superior.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 24.—Arrived out—Nemisis and Westorian.

New York, July 24.—The following is the Coroner's jury's verdict on the riot victims: "We find that those parties came to their deaths at the Erie riot by gun shot wounds at the hands of some parties to us unknown."

The jury had signed the verdict, forty two cases were discharged.

New York, July 24.—Professor Charles Frederick Hault, of Cornell University, sailed to-day on the scientific excursion to Brazil.

John Jeffrey, aged 17 years, has been missing since the day of the riot and supposed to be killed.

New York, July 24.—The Coroner addressed the jury, instructing them to inquire how and in what manner, and when and where certain persons named to may to meet the balance of the fleeting ship. In the meantime Gov. Lindsay is taking steps to take charge of the road for the State of Alabama.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "I have been the witness of an incident which took place at Goupil's, the editor of the engravings. Which would lead to prove that the army is decidedly for the Empire. For the last three days a large engraving of the battle of Sedan has been posted up in the windows. The Emperor Napoleon III was represented sitting quietly with a satisfied laugh on his lips, smoking a cigarette, in a barouche drawn by two horses, rapidly making their way through the cornfield and wounded soldiers. Crowds of bailands were examining M. Goupil's exhibition, when a couple of dozen of ladies and gentlemen were looking at the picture, suddenly broke out in a rage, exclaiming that it was a shame, a libel, an abominable imposture; that they were at Sedan; that they had seen the Emperor fighting bravely in the middle of the troops, and that they would not allow such an injustice. And saying that several of them entered the shop and compelled M. Goupil to take away the engravings from the exhibition. Their demand was at once granted."

The military fired in about three minutes at the rioters. James N. Bonner, a merchant, saw a man dressed in a linen suit fire a pistol into the air at the corner of 25th Street and run off, the military firing soon afterwards. He was satisfied that was the only shot fired before the military fired.

The Coroner said he had tried to obtain all the evidence he could which would throw light on the subject, but failed in obtaining anything more than what had already been testified. He said he had endeavored to discharge his duty impartially and was ready to postpone the enquiry if the jury thought necessary.

New York, July 24.—Mace and Coburn met to-day and agreed to fight on the 30th of November, within 100 miles of New Orleans. The stakes are $2500 a side. The articles are to be signed in New Orleans. The stakes consist of the $2000 already in the stakeholder's hands, each man to put $1500 additional.

Philadelphia, July 24.—William C. Stone, reporter of the *Age*, was drowned to-day.

Memphis, July 24.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted a memorial to Congress, praying that tax collected on cotton during and after the war, be refunded.

Toronto, July 24.—A train ran into a buggy occupied by a man named Walsh and a boy named Conner, killing both.

Cairo, July 24.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 24—Evening.—Cotton close quiet; low grades steady; sales 1057; middling uplands 23½c. Flour quiet and heavy, common to fair extra $6 10@$6 40; good to choice $6 45@9. Freights a shade firmer.

New York, July 24—Evening.—Money closed 7@8. Exchange firmer—10½c. Gold 12½. Government steady. State bonds very dull. Tennessee 73; new, 72½; Virginias, 65; new, 70¾; Louisiana 7s, 66; new, 72; Levee 6s, 72; 8s, 84; Alabama 8s, 46; 5s, 68; Georgia 6s, 85¼; 7s, 85¼; North Carolina, 41; new, 28½; South Carolina, 72; new, 57.

Boston, July 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 21½@21¾c. Net receipts 15, gross 710; sales 205; stock 600 bales.

Charleston, July 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19½c. Net receipts 101; exports coastwise 845; sales 50; stock 3119 bales.

Mobile, July 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 19½c. Net receipts 173; sales 50; stock 8452 bales.

Savannah, July 24.—Cotton in no demand; middlings 19½c; a 19¾c a 20c; receipts 263; exports coastwise 480; sales 25; stock 5068 bales.

Baltimore, July 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 20½. Net receipts 97; gross 105; sales 95; stock 950 bales.

Memphis, July 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 19½c. Sales 300; receipts 388; exports 500.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand. Corn No. 2 mixed, 47c. Rye higher, 60 @ 65c. Oats dull, declined 1@2c, 50 @ 55c.

St. Louis, July 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand—superfine fall $4 45@4 75. Wheat dull and heavy—inspected No. 2 fall $1 37½ @ 1 40; No. 3 red fall held at 95, but saleable $1 32@1 34.

Louisville, July 24.—Bagging firm and in demand. Cotton quiet and a shade weaker; middlings 20½c. Flour quiet; family $6. Corn in good demand; shelled 70@75; closing sales. Wheat quiet; sales on arrival $1 25@1 30.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged; family $6 25@7. Wheat dull and a shade lower—new red $1 19@1 20.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 24.—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10; wind east; weather fresh. Arrived—S. S. Harlan at 2:40 P. M., Lewis, master, from Indianapolis via Galveston, C. the Whitney & Co.; bark Volant, Cashner, master, 35 days from Liverpool, general cargo, to Lovell & Hadley.

No departures.

FROM PASSA-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, July 24—6 P. M.—Wind southeast, fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Florida, Baker master, from Havana, via Florida ports, for United States mail and passengers to J. K. Roberts; Schooner Oakridge is made waiting for a fair wind to sail.

FROM QUARANTINE.

Quarantine, July 24—6 P. M.—Steamship Florida from Havana, arrival at 6 P. M. and to quarantined.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 24—Evening.—Consols closed at Bonds 92¾.

Paris, July 24—Rentes 75 and 82.

Liverpool, July 24—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Paris, July 23.—The municipal elections held yesterday resulted in the defeat of the ex-ministers and in moderate Republicans.

Prince Napoleon, who was at the Louvre, was obliged to leave France.

The Bonapartist journal, *Ernie Liberal*, has been suspended.

London, July 24.—The ship Auckland, bound for Sydney, was wrecked. The passengers and crew were saved.

The meeting at Paris on Sunday yesterday was a failure. A heavy rain prevailed during the day and prevented any considerable crowd from assembling.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia has arrived at Cobourg.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have gone to Birmingham.

Madrid, July 24.—The new ministerial combination under Serrano has failed. It is reported that Prim will undertake the formation of another Cabinet.

Paris, July 24.—The court martial for the trial of Communists at Versailles has been adjourned.

Bonvalet is among the successful candidates in the elections Sunday.

Rouher has gone towards the second half million of indemnity have been effected.

It is reported that Favre persists in his resignation, because the politicians of the bishops urging the Government to support the temporal power of the Pope has been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Washington, July 24.—Dr. Jacobs, forty years a surgeon in the Pennsylvania College, is dead.

New York, July 24.—A messenger of the National Bank was knocked down at the corner of Pine and Wall and Warren street, and robbed of $30,000.

Havana, July 24.—Rafael Quesada, with two hundred men, landed near Guantanamo, with eighteen mules and some rifles. The rifles were distributed among the insurgents. A fight with this party resulted in the Spanish victory. The loss of the Spaniards was ten killed and twelve wounded. The insurgents lost twenty-five.

Advices from insurgent sources claim a Cuban success, in which forty-five Spaniards were killed and seven hundred and fifty captured. The Spanish patriots control the Department of Guantanamo.

It is apprehended the sailing of Quesada's expedition will create complications between Spain and Venezuela.

New York, July 24.—Arrived: Westphalia and Rapidan.

Paris, July 24.—Rentes 75.95.

London, July 24—Noon.—Consols 92¾; bonds 92¾; Yankees 14s.

Liverpool, July 24—Noon.—Cotton opened steadily; Uplands 9½d; Orleans 9¾d.

LATER.—Cotton steadily; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, July 23.—In the course of Thiers' address before the National Assembly at Versailles yesterday, the President, speaking of Italy, said it was impossible to adopt the course which would lead to war. The true policy of France was peace and reorganization. No hope should be taken which will even tend to alienate Italy.

French troops have reoccupied Amiens.

The Court of Cassation has exonerated Divienne, President of the court under the Empire, from all criminality in the affair of Marguerite Bellanger.

M. Favre has ordered the prosecution of the Rappel newspaper, for publishing a letter from M. Gambetta.

Gen. Faidherbe, elected to the Assembly by three constituencies, has chosen to represent the Department of Werth.

Le Monde, of to-day, proposes that Corsica be tendered to the Pope as a residence. Which means it claims that the supremacy of France, as the defender of the Catholic faith, will be maintained.

The Bonapartist journal, *Ernie*, has been suspended for publishing a violent attack upon Favre.

Prince Napoleon, who has been staying three days at Havre, has been ordered to leave France.

The municipal elections are proceeding to-day. No disturbance.

The official reports show Paris healthy.

Lisbon, July 23.—The Portuguese Cortes was opened to-day by the King in person. In his speech from the throne, King Louis expressed gratitude for the reception given his relatives, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. The speech otherwise was directed entirely to the affairs of the kingdom, the finances of which are still embarrassed.

Madrid, July 23.—King Amadeus has accepted the programme of Marshal Serrano, and Admiral Topete and Senors Ulloa and Ayala will probably enter the Ministry.

Madrid, July 23.—The new Ministry has been arranged as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal Serrano; Minister of Marine, Admiral Topete; Interior, Senor Sagasta; Justice Senor Vilhoa; Finance, Senor Aurasagasti; Public Work, Senor Candedan; Ultramar, Admiral Malcampo; Colonies, Senor Ayala.

Berlin, July 23.—Emperor William goes to-morrow to visit the Czar Alexander at Eughem, Havania.

Tuesday's Events.

Havana, July 24.—The Captain General has published an official account of the landing of Rafail Quesada with 200 men, on the coast near Guantanamo. The expedition landed with eighteen mules and a small quantity of rifles. Within the first few days the invaders ran short of provisions and were compelled to eat one of their mules.

Rifles were distributed among the insurgents under Gomez and Duclan, when they joined near Puerto Principe. The whole force was discovered by 140 men of Espana Regiment.

A fight ensued, during which the Cubans were ejected from their position, and finally routed by the timely arrival of fresh Spanish forces under Brig. Velasco, who pursued them until they were dispersed. The insurgents left twenty-three killed on the field, besides losing six killed and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Pancho Vega and other of their leaders surrendered to the troops. The loss of the Spaniards amounts to two killed and twelve wounded.

The most important result of the engagement has been the capture of a great quantity of insurgents, and in many instances voluntary surrender of whole families, many of them of important standing among the Cubans.

Louisiana Intelligence.

IBERIA PARISH.—The *Sugar Bowl* of the 20th inst. says:

First Open Cotton.—Last Friday, Mr. A. Bourques sent to our office a sample of cotton which had been grown in the field of Mr. Balthazar Pellerin, Little Fausse Pointe, and informed us that the same gentleman had a field of seventeen arpents where this was grown, which he would commence picking the last of this month. The cotton before us has been examined by judges, and classed middling. Surely this is the earliest of the season.

Land By Early.—Several planters on Terrebonne Bayou, their we spent last week, informed that they had their entire crop laid by as early as the 15th and 20th of June, and expressed astonishment that any one would cultivate cane in July, which they reasonably believe tends to keep the cane green, when it should ripen for the mill. We found the cane crop on the lower Terrebonne and Little Caillou much better even than on Bayou Black, and we are sorry to say, fa. short of the Teche.

Ramie.—M. F. Th. DeLeroix, has on his plantation a few miles below Franklin, in the Abbeville road, a fine Ramie Brake of about 10 acres.

The Ramie plant is very small and proportionally fast. However its development is so large culture requires time and labor, before the Ramie can be fully plant, and to acquire its proper quality for market. Another cause for delay in the production will covered to insure the proper and exfracting machinery. But when the plantation is so well fenced it is a fortune, it lives or four crops a year and rapidly grows all the time and every year from its own stand.

The Ramie is rich, 200 stems yield a pound of good cleaned fiber, which is worth at least 12½ cents. At that rate, Ramie is by all odds the most profitable of all the crops. It will pay a net profit of more than $200 per acre, and will give the independence of labor so much coveted now by laborers.

LAFOURCHE PARISH.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel*, of the 22d instant, says:

The Crops.—The late planting of corn in this section of country is as near a complete failure as we have ever witnessed during a residence of twenty-five years. The early planting having nearly matured, and the stalks in some instances considered fair, but nothing to boast of. The plant cane generally promises well, while the ratoons with few exceptions are dead, being a poor stand.

The rice crop is good, the heavy rains which injured cane and corn, favored the growth of that cereal.

We understand that the orange crop is going to be very small this season, the trees having been injured by the severe cold spells last winter. Figs and peaches are abundant, but the rains have affected their flavor, and they cannot be considered very delicious. Water melons are cheap plenty in our streets, but we have yet to see one that is very good.

CADDO PARISH.—The *Northerton* of the 19th says:

The crops begin to require rain very much, especially in those regions which were not touched by the rains of last week. Since our issue of the 12th we have had nothing but warm dry weather, and the ground is parching under its influence. The week has been favorable to the destruction of grass and the cleaning of crops, but the yield of corn will be materially lessened unless rain falls very soon. Crops are received in a darkest in the spring that nothing but the most favorable of seasons can bring them out. At the end of this week we report matters worse than they were at the beginning, with a poor prospect for improvement with the next.

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF HIM.

The North-German Gazette says:

Thiers's attempt to free himself from the blame public opinion casts upon him has been decidedly unsuccessful. He said that he was not actually the author of the Emperor by using for his overthrow powers entrusted to him. He did more that any other to place the men of the 4th September in power. He is chiefly to blame for the continuation of the war after the fall of the incapacity added to the guilt of his treason. Facts have been asserted that he had plans which must inevitably carry him yet he never had the energy to carry them out. The force of opposition, and when they were carried they never produced any lasting results. In the meantime he unhesitatingly accused Prussia of having thrown the Commune, and being at so time in the course of terror which swept the country in the wake of the socialist conspiracy, we hesitatingly reply: that Europe could not justly blame the politicians of Germany for being had avowed the Commune in the weeks immediately following the 18th March, before that body had displayed its true character, particularly as there seemed the best of little honest desire to conclude the peace, and a good deal of excuse on the other side; and secondly, that Germany never showed any favor whatever to the peace party, nor did she enter into an understanding with them or against Thiers. On the contrary, she did everything which the state of affairs permitted to facilitate the preparations made at Versailles for the suppression of the insurrection, and refused to favor the French Government during the contest. We had therefore the right to expect that Thiers would refrain from the insinuation that we were better informed, would contradict the erroneous assertion of Arnim, and we still await a declaration of the kind. In such a disavowal is not made, we should consider the German Government justified in taking the matter in its own hand, and publishing the diplomatic documents which show that such assistance was really afforded to the Versailles authorities at their own wish and request, and in what way this was done.

A Washington special, of the 15th inst., to the Louisville *Ledger*, says:

"It is asserted by well-informed politicians that the late Orangemen's procession in New York was instigated by Republican politicians, in order to furnish a religious conflict and excitement, and afford Grant an excuse for taking military possession of New York."

THE CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The census taken at midnight Sunday, April 3, 1871, throughout Great Britain, has just been officially announced. The entire population of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the channel islands and Isle of Man, including the army, navy and merchant marine abroad, is made 31,846,271; females, 16,267,267; total, 31,809,910. The preponderance of females over males 719,508.

A Boston correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* has been looking at Senator Butler in court, and says that his aspect there is "not brilliant, but clumsy and gumpish, rather." Also that "One source of General Butler's success is, he knows more, and knows better how and when to use what he knows, than many others in his line. Another source is, he despises nothing and nobody till he is done with them, and can make no more use of them."

TEXAS.—Judge Hancock, of Austin, has been nominated by the Democrats and Conservatives as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of this State, recently represented by Hon. E. Degener, Republican. Notwithstanding the adverse majority he is deservedly held, the popularity of Judge Hancock, and the high position in which he is deservedly held, justify the confidence which is expressed of his election. Nothing but efficient organization is required on the part of the Democrats to insure a complete and overwhelming triumph throughout the State.

A Perfidious Poisoner.

Glorious and delightful as the summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest constitutions are tested by its effects. The common person applied to the condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or in a state of looseness, the appetite is poor, and the nervous system is shaken. The remedy for general debility, is a general disinfectant and tonic. Nothing will do it so effectually as a medicine has will combine the two. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. The general operation of this fine tonic is invigorating. If the liver is affected, it restores it. If the nerves are disorganized, it reorganizes them. If the bowels are out of order, it puts every system within the reach of its influence into a healthy condition. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a perfidious poisoner to the prevalent diseases of the season, namely, dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, and rheumatism. It is a vegetable preparation, and perfectly safe. It is recommended by the medical profession, being the purest and most reliable stimulant in existence. It is a delightful tonic, and is invaluable to persons of a sedentary habit. Sold by all druggists and dealers generally. Advt.

$875,000
In Gold Coin, to be Distributed by the Metropolitan Gift Enterprise.
EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
Gold Watches
Silver Watches
Sewing Machines
Pianos
Gold Coin, ranging in Gold Coin.
Tickets $5 each; 5 for $20; 11 for $40; 25 for $100.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Address all orders to
GEO. R. KIRBY SMITH,
Gen. Agent.
1720 m 1mo

University of Nashville, Tennessee,
SHERMAN, STOS.
THE Collegiate Department opens 4th Sept. for next Tuesday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Feed, etc. From $100 to $175 per annum. Law Department opens 4th October, 1871. For catalogue address
GEO. R. KIRBY SMITH.
1720 m 1mo

Wanted,
A WASHER and a NURSE. Apply at No. 200 Carondelet street, 1st door N. Carondelet street.
1722 m

Wanted,
A PARTNER with Two Thousand Dollars in a business that will bear investigation. Address, at the office of this paper.
1722 m

Pelican Gas Light Company,
OFFICE, 16 CARONDELET STREET.
GREAT STREETS.
PARTIES THE BEGINNING OF THE
THIS company is now prepared to fill orders for PORTABLE GAS MACHINES, for DWELLINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, HOTELS, GARDENS, etc. Also, Gas Machines and Fixtures of every description.
THE REGULATOR
Is a small amount of Gas Water, Gas Machine, Gas Fixtures, etc.
Apply at the office of the Company, 16 Carondelet street.
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Wanted,
A PARTNER with Two Thousand Dollars in a business that will bear investigation. Address, at the office of this paper.
1722 m

Special Notice to Engineers and Machinists.
WE WILL VULCANIZE OR WELD CAST OR WROUGHT IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ALUMINUM, ETC., ETC., ETC., WITHOUT DISTORTION OR DISCOLORATION.
Address, Vulcanizing Department, Box 1, Bee Office.
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Wanted,
A PARTNER with Two Thousand Dollars in a business that will bear investigation. Address, at the office of this paper.
1722 m

Dr. J. R. Pope,
Office and Residence, 161 Canal Street.
Hours—From 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.
Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Respiratory Organs.
Dr. P. will be found at his residence during the night, when not professionally absent.
1720 m

Education.
THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE, No. 89 Carondelet street, will be opened on the 1st of September next. Terms, $100 per month.
Apply to
REV. P. BERNARD, President.
1720 m

St. Louis Hotel Annex.
MR. HENRY BUCHTEL, HOTEL CLERK, A. E. BRUNEMAN, Proprietor.
1720 m

Removal.
THE Undersigned, CABINET AND COOPER MAKER, has removed to the building in the rear of the Commercial Exchange, Gravier street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, where he will be pleased to receive his friends and the public.
JAMES JOB, JR.

Notice.
THE undersigned have associated with them Mr. NICOLAS BARDON from the 1st of July, 1871, and the firm of Armstrong & Co. will continue the business of the late firm of Armstrong & Co.
ARMSTRONG & CO.
New Orleans, July 1, 1871.
The undersigned, late partners of the firm of Armstrong & Co., beg to inform their friends and the public that they have formed a co-partnership under the firm of Armstrong & Co.
NICOLAS BARDON,
JAMES ARMSTRONG.
1720 m

Removal.
DR. C. ARTOUS has removed his office to 88 Carondelet street, between Gravier and Perdido streets.
1720 m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.
MONDAY EVENING, July 24, 1871.
The Money market proper continues quiet and easy with no change in rates, which we continue to quote as follows: say 5@7 cent. for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals; 8@10 for good do, and short A1 business paper without collaterals; 12@16 for good and second grade do, and 10@12 on A1 long do. Mortgage paper is dull at 10@— $ annum. Bankers for A1 and 12@— for second class. Here is very little demand for exchange on Europe, and the rates are nominally unchanged at New York) and closed at 112½@112¾ (bankers 111¾), touching 112¾ during the day. The market ruled dull and heavy, and closed at 112¾@113 bankers, and $5000 at 112¾.

Nothing appeared to be doing in Silver, the quoted nominal at 108@109 for half-dollars, and 94@94½ for dollars in gold. Gold was steady.

A moderate business was done in Foreign Exchange, mostly at lower rates, the market ruled dull and heavy. The receipts of sterling embraced £13,000, including £1000 bill of lading at 108½; £500 and £2000 clear at 108½; £1000 at 108½; £1500 at clear and £1000 first class bankers' sight at 108½, and £2000 private bankers' sight at 108½, and £2000 bank at 109½ gold. We now quote Sterling at 108½@108¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@108½ for bank.

Nothing transpired to indicate any variation in Domestic Exchange. The banks supplied remitters with sight checks on New York at ¼ ¾ cent. premium and the rates included $50,000 and $65,000 New York commercial sight at ¼ ¾ cent premium; $12,000 private bankers' at ¼ cent; $6000 commercial and $7000 private bankers' at 9-32, and $6000 Boston sight at ¼.

Nothing was doing in New York gold check. Some of the banks sold sterling amounts for remittance at par.

The Stock market was very dull. In fact since the active movement of Saturday in Louisiana Levee issues seems to have been a stand-off between buyers and sellers. There was considerable fluctuating for small lots, $13 being offered at one time and sold at $13 50, and it was stated that 100 shares had been sold at the latter rate, though we did not trace the report to a reliable source. There was also a report of a sale of Consols at 19½, but even this was denied by the leading broker, of operators. At the close the market was nominally $13 bid and $13 asked, though there figured very little willing for lots of any magnitude. Bonds of the Louisiana State lottery sold on private terms.

There was no apparent movement in Railroad Shares.

A small amount of State Warrants were brought in. They are quoted assigned for 64@65 for small.

City Treasury Notes continue nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 24, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day amount to 1500 bales at firm prices for ordinary, but with little demand for ordinary to low middling, which we reduce 1@2 eighths of a cent. Exchange figures which are for average ruling lots with the middling rate for strict.

Low Ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]
Strict Ordinary	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]

Nothing appeared to be doing in Silver, the quoted nominal at 108@109 for half-dollars, and 94@94½ for dollars in gold. Gold was steady.

A moderate business was done in Foreign Exchange, mostly at lower rates, the market ruled dull and heavy. The receipts of sterling embraced £13,000, including £1000 bill of lading at 108½; £500 and £2000 clear at 108½; £1000 at 108½; £1500 at clear and £1000 first class bankers' sight at 108½, and £2000 private bankers' sight at 108½, and £2000 bank at 109½ gold. We now quote Sterling at 108½@108¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@108½ for bank.

Nothing transpired to indicate any variation in Domestic Exchange. The banks supplied remitters with sight checks on New York at ¼ ¾ cent. premium and the rates included $50,000 and $65,000 New York commercial sight at ¼ ¾ cent premium; $12,000 private b