The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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TERMS PER YEAR........$5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1870.

WHAT THE BUTCHERS CONTESTED.

The organ of the Slaughter-House monopoly at Algiers, asserts in its issue of Saturday last, that the butchers of the city who have been resisting the attempts of the former to subject them to imposition, have "contested the right of the State to establish police and sanitary regulations for the benefit of the public health and the right of the people to have meat at reasonable rates for the benefit of their purses and their stomachs." These assertions are entirely gratuitous and without any foundation in truth. The butchers concede the police power of the State, and have manifested their obedience to that portion of the law by breaking up, at a heavy loss, their establishments in the upper part of this city and Jefferson, and erecting new Slaughter-House buildings below the U. S. Barracks and below the Crescent City Slaughter-House at Algiers. The objection based upon the public health can, therefore, no longer be urged against the butchers. As to the other objection, the dearness of meat, the *Times* will excuse us if we question the benevolence of its Slaughter-House protégée, and if we doubt the disposition of the latter even to contribute to the cheapening of meat. We are not aware that meat is to-day a fraction cheaper than it was before the butchers went to Algiers. We have been informed that the officers of the Crescent City Company have answered the complaints of the butchers in relation to the fees charged by suggesting—that—they the butchers, need not care what the fees are, because they can add them to the cost of the beef, and so compel that long-suffering and patient animal—the public—to submit to the exaction. That is the butchers are to act as tax-collectors for the Crescent City Company and become responsible to the public for the exorbitant prices which they charge for their beef. We have learned this from good authority, and it is confirmed by the tariff of fees which the Crescent City Company are now charging the butchers. This tariff we published in our issue of Sunday, but it is interesting enough to be kept before the public as a sample of what we are to expect from this public spirited and unselfish company, who have promised to bring about so many advantageous changes in return for the enormous privileges bestowed upon them by our enlightened and incorruptible law-makers.

These, then, are the figures of a bill paid to the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company on Friday last:

11 cattle at $1	$11 00
5 hogs, 50c	2 50
1 calf	50
9 sheep, 30c	4 50
Inspection	3 20
11 beef heads, 25c	2 75
22 horns, 10c	2 20
Feet 44@2½c	1 10
	27 75
Add ferriage, 5 carts, at 50c	2 50
Total	$30 25

The fees on the same animals at the Cavaroc Slaughter-House would have been as follows:

11 cattle at 50c	$5 50
5 hogs at 25c	1 25
1 calf	25
15 sheep at 25c	3 75
	$10 75
Difference in favor of Cavaroc Slaughter-House	$19 50

These charges of the Algiers monopoly on thirty-two animals, amount to nearly three times the fees charged to the butchers at the Cavaroc Slaughter-House, and yet we are told that it is the Crescent City Company who are to give us cheap meat.

The *Times* tells us "the slaughter-house controversy has ended," and that the monopoly at Algiers is in "the full enjoyment of the franchises allowed it by law," and our cotemporary adds "the public are receiving the benefit of inspected meat, sold at reasonable rates." Not one of these statements is correct. The controversy has not ended, for it will be re-opened at Washington City in October, before judges of more learning and more integrity than those before whom the butchers have had to plead their cause in this wretchedly misgoverned State. It is only the pettifogging litigation of our local courts that is at an end, and that being the case it is premature for the *Times* to claim that its friends are in "the full enjoyment of their franchises."

As to the third and last assertion of the *Times*—that the public are now purchasing meat "at reasonable rates," our readers well know that the statement is entirely incorrect. Their marketing costs them the same to-day that it did a month ago, before the Algiers company went into the enjoyment of their franchises.

Slaughter-House Stock.

The organ of the Slaughter-House of the Crescent City Company thus essays to give encouragement to shaky holders of the stock.

We suspect that that dividend of 12 to 15 per cent. on every $100 (face value of shares) will prove an *ignis fatuus* to many a silly speculator.

The Supreme Court of the United States will reassemble in October, when a writ of prohibition will be applied for, to act as a check on Mr. Dibble, Judge of the Eighth Court, he will not dare to resist. Other process will be asked for, for the purpose of relieving the butchers from their vassalage to the Pratt monopoly.

Says the *Times*:

Persons who have been so fortunate as to secure Slaughter-House stock at the low prices which have lately ruled, should not be simple enough to part with it for a song. We recommend them to hold on to it. They can find no other investment, from one end of the Union to the other, which will afford them such handsome dividends. Stock which has been purchased at $30 or under, and which will yield a dividend of from twelve to fifteen per cent. on its face value of $100, affords an opportunity which cannot be met with every day. We, therefore, say to the holders, "Hold on."

FREAR STONE.—The attention of architects and builders is called to the advertisement in this issue of Mr. Newton Richards, President of the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, whose office is at 36 Natchez street, announcing they have for sale of this material, window-sills, corfels, architraves and key stones. See building corner of Magazine and Common streets.

TO THE RESCUE! Ho!—Gentlemen and ladies, who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and unctuous hair dyes, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.—A correspondent of the Troy *Times* in North Adams, Mass., says the American portion of the Crispins in that village have decided to leave the Union, and seek employment with whoever will engage them; many of those formerly identified with this organization will be employed in town. He adds: "The excitement in relation to the Chinese has in a great measure subsided. The shoe manufacturers are engaging green hands, and on Thursday, the 2d, Millard Brothers set a few teams to work.

The North Adams *Transcript*, of the 24th ult., says: "The trial of these men thus far proves their intelligence and capacity to master all the branches of the work they are to perform. They probably will not be as rapid workmen or accomplish as much work as the best American or French workmen, but they do their work well and thoroughly. Mr. Sampson is confident and sanguine of the success of the experiment. They are more than was expected. Already they have spent several hundred dollars in buying clothing, provisions, boots and shoes, etc.

QUERE.—Mr. Ackerman, says the Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist*, has the same place in Grant's Cabinet that his former patron, the illustrious John McPherson Berrien had in Jackson's. *Sub quantum mutatur ab illo!* There is no tape line to measure the distance, morally and intellectually between Berrien and Ackerman. The only plea the latter can put in is that of the live dog against the dead lion.

Slaughter-House Case—Argument of Defendant's Counsel.

We publish below the argument of the counsel of the Butchers' Association and others, before the Eighth Court, on the motion of Attorney General Belden, to enforce the injunction issued last summer against the butchers and C. Cavaroc, by Judge Leaumont, of the Fifth Court. This motion was that the Inferior Judge should take action in the case after it had been sent before the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error:

Eighth District Court.—State of Louisiana *ex rel.* S. Belden, Attorney General, *vs.* Wm. Fagan *et als.*

BRIEF OF DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

The final judgment in the supreme Court of Louisiana, in this case, was to affirm a judgment of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. This judgment provides for the issue of injunctions which were to be perpetual and for costs of the appeal and in the lower court.

A writ of error was awarded from the Supreme Court of the United States, and was designed to be a *supersedeas*; bond was *taken*; writ of error filed and citations awarded *within ten days*.

The effect of such a proceeding is stated in the case of the Rubber Co. versus Goodyear, 6 Wallace, 153. The case was before the court on two motions, viz: The first by the appellees to dismiss the appeal, the other by the appellants to reduce the amount of the bonds given on appeal. This had been required in double the amount of the decree.

The Court, by Chase, Chief Justice, denied the motion to dismiss and as to the second motion said:

"In equity cases the appellate jurisdiction of this Court attaches upon the allowance of the appeal. In order to make the appeal operate as a *supersedeas* it is necessary for the appellant to give good and sufficient security for the prosecution of the appeal, and for all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him. This security is usually given by bond, with one or more sureties, and the 22d section of the Judiciary act requires that it be taken by the Judge who signs the citation on appeal. It is not required that the security shall be in any fixed proportion to the decree. What is necessary is, that it be sufficient, and when it is desired to make the appeal a *supersedeas*, that it be given within ten days from the rendering of the decree. The question of sufficiency must be determined in the first instance by the Judge who signs the citation, but after the allowance of the appeal, *this question, as well as every other in the cause becomes cognizable here.*"

It will be seen from the foregoing citation that the effect of a writ of error is, to to transfer the record; and all questions open in the cause are cognizable only in the Supreme Court.

If the parties desire to proceed to execution, they should apply, not to the court appealed from, but to the court to which the appeal is made.

A writ of error *in ten days* from the signature of the final proceeding in the cause, with bond and copy of the writ lodged with the clerk is a *suspensive* appeal, in Louisiana parlance.

At common law, a writ of error is a *supersedeas* by implication; *the record is removed*, and, being removed, it is impossible for the inferior court to award execution. In ancient times the original papers constituting the record were sent with the writ of error, as a return to the same.

The words of the writ of error express what is done. The command of the writ is, "if judgment be therein given that then, under your seal, distinctly and openly, you send the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things concerning the same, to the Supreme Court of the United States, together with this writ, etc., etc.

By rule and practice a transcript is received. But the record, by the writ, is carried to the Supreme Court, and all questions thereafter are cognizable in the Supreme Court, and there only.

A writ of error lies when a State is plaintiff. Cohens vs. Virginia, 6 Wheaton, 264. Worcester vs. Georgia, 6 Peters 515.

In the United States Statutes at large, vol. 14, 172, 173, provision was made for criminal cases, when writs of error were awarded to State Courts. The party was put upon trial, if the offense was bailable, and held in custody, if not.

In civil cases, the bond, taken by the Judge in granting the writ was deemed to be sufficient, as decided in 6th Wallace above cited. 5 Blatchford, p. 57, 7 Wallace, 403.

In this cause, the final judgment was the award of an injunction.

That injunction is superceded by the writ of error. There are cases where the Supreme Court have ordered execution upon application because of an insufficient bond. 16 Howard 135.

In cases of preliminary injunctions in equity, which, by the equity, will continue only to the hearing, an appeal from a final decree does not revive the injunction of course. In England, a party may proceed unless prohibited. In some of the Courts of Chancery in the United States, the plaintiff *may proceed* by permission of the court.

But in this case, the final decree allows the injunction and the execution can only be issued to carry out the judgment of the Supreme Court.

But this judgment and the allowance of injunction are *the matters* to which the writ of error is taken, and the *supersedeas* carries *the whole record.*

The case of the Railroad Company vs. Bradley, 7 Wallace, 575, is similar in all respects to this case.

On the subject of the jurisdiction of the Inferior Court, when a writ of error and supersedeas has been allowed, the Supreme Court of Louisiana has heretofore decided as follows:

"After a cause is sent to the Supreme Court by a regular appeal from any inferior tribunals of the State, the court of the first instance can no longer legally take any steps in a case thus transferred, except such as may be necessary to transmit the record to the court above, in the manner prescribed by law." See Pemberton vs. Zacharie, 4 Louisiana Rep. 285.

"The jurisdiction of the appellate court attached as soon as the bond was filed, and the court of the first instance had no longer authority *to take any steps* in the case, except such as were necessary to transmit the record to the appellate court. That principle has been uniformly recognized by this court." Bridge vs. Merle, 7. Louisiana Reports, 448.

In a case by attachment the court said: "We are perfectly satisfied of the irregularity and illegality of carrying on at the same time, proceedings in the same cause, in the appellate court and that of the first instance." Love vs. Dickson, 8. N. S., 441.

After a suspensive appeal had been allowed, the court below was divested of all jurisdiction in the case." Longbottom vs. Babcock, 9. La., 49. Potier vs. Harmon, 1. Rob., 524.

Mr. Durant Calls for a Change of Rulers in Louisiana.

We find the letter which follows in the *Tribune* of Saturday last:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Mr. Joseph S. Soude, New Orleans, La.—

Dear Sir—I have to acknowledge receipt of various letters from you, one of twenty-fifth, one of twenty-sixth, one of twenty-eighth, and one of twenty-ninth May.

I had the pleasure of seeing Messrs. Rodriguez and Bechtel frequently during the time they spent in this city; and I indulge the hope that the statements made by these gentlemen to prominent men here of the condition and prospects of the Republican party in Louisiana, may have done some good.

I fully concur in the opinion of Messrs. Rodriguez and Bechtel, as to the movements to be made. There must be an absolute separation from the dishonest and incompetent men who have ruled since 1867. It is not a change in our principles, it is merely the setting aside of unfaithful officers.

The party must nominate men of known integrity, and reject every aspirant who is unknown, or of doubtful character. Every one must be nominated as pledged personally and publicly against the men who have controlled the party since 1867. It is better to be beaten when contending for honest men and measures, than be successful with corrupt men, for whom, if we support them, we must, of course, be responsible.

The honest Republicans should invite to the support of honest candidates every honest voter, no matter what party name he may have hitherto been called by.

None of those who have disgraced the State should be allowed to be Republican candidates in November; they are a disgrace, and must be lopped off like rotten boughs.

I wish you my success. Your truly,
THOMAS J. DURANT.

GRAND ISLE.—A visitor to this celebrated watering place says:

It is not easy to perceive in what respect Grand Isle is excelled by any place in point of its advantages for sea bathing. The visitor there goes into pure sea water at the proper depth for safe and comfortable bathing. There is not the least danger whatever of the surf or of sharks, a few never found in shallow water. The bottom is a smooth, firm, clean sand, upon which the person bathing walks securely out to any depth he chooses. The island is about nine miles in length and about a mile in width, having on one side the Gulf and in the rear the Barataria Bay, or Grand Bay, as it is sometimes called, spreading out to a width of six miles. Over this vast expanse of waters the island is fanned by continual breezes from the Gulf, which impart salubrity and a most grateful relief from the intense heat of summer. The waters around the island afford most abundantly every species of fish known in our region of country, and of the finest quality. The accommodations for visitors to Grand Isle are now as good as they could desire. Mr. Margot has enlarged his establishment recently, and is prepared to render his guests comfortable. His table is supplied with "fish, flesh and fowl," and with vegetables of all kinds, served up in good style by excellent cooks. A visit to Grand Isle during these days of torrid heat is surely a thing that will repay the trifling inconvenience of leaving home for a short time.

Louisiana Intelligence.

FROM IBERIA PARISH.—The *Times* of the 1st inst. says:

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—It has been quite warm during the past week, and although the clouds indicate rain, yet we have had nothing but very light showers throughout the whole Attakapas country, so far as we are able to learn. The crops are generally good every where in Iberia and St. Mary, but are now needing rain; while in St. Martin parish the recent heavy rains have given the grass a start, and we fear the crops will there fall short, do what the planters may in the future.

The same paper says crops on the Mermentau were never better than this season.

ST. MARY PARISH.—Col. Dennett thus announces his resumption of the pen editorial. The Colonel is a philosopher, and always looks for the bright side of things. He well deserves the "rest" and the enjoyment which he has in prospect. We are glad to learn he is surrounded by so many pleasant things and feels so comfortably:

HOME AGAIN.—Since we returned from New Orleans, last Tuesday week, we feel quite settled once more. We do not intend to go to New Orleans again for a month, though we make no rash promises or pledges. We are done circularizing and mapping, and now we intend to edit the *Banner* awhile. In this we promise ourself a good rest. We have had no genuine rest for six months. We have fine health, a cool shade, cool water (Carey's cooler), plenty of garden vegetables, pork to last until cold weather, the fig crop maturing, twenty stands of bees working for us for a share of the crop, have full liberty to pull off our coat and boots and take life and editorial duties coolly, and to take a snooze in the day time if we choose too; and why should we not remain at home?

From Iberia Parish.

A correspondent of the St. Mary *Planters' Banner* thus writes to that paper touching his travels in this parish:

While at the Coteau, I enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs Louis DeBlanc, and had the pleasure of renewing an acquaintance which had been interrupted for a period of twenty years. Alas, how many and sad changes had been wrought by relentless time and remorseless man during the interval!

I found the amiable proprietress, although robbed of her husband and several of her children by the fell destroyer, yellow fever, when residents of New Orleans, and plundered of the princely heritage left by one of the best and most prudent of men and fathers, placed, as she was for several years, between hawk and buzzard, with an army of "trooly loil" bandits on one hand, and the vampires that fasten to the fortunes of the widow and the orphan on the other, sucking the very life blood of their victims—as cheerful as could have been expected under existing circumstances. She still controls, through her son, Mr. E. DeBlanc, some five thousand acres of most valuable land.

The dwelling, an old one, erected during the earlier part of the present century, is large, and somewhat out repair, but occupies a charming site, commanding a view of fifty thousand acres of hills, valleys, dells and plains, some in cultivation, some timbered, and other portions roamed over by horses, beeves, sheep and hogs. The stately pecan, of patriarchal size, spread their branches over the yard, lawns, and fruit trees of many varieties abound.

I saw, by odds, the best peach trees here to be found in any portion of Attakapas yet visited by me.

I went over the property with her sons, the "toddling wee things" of '48 and 50, when I used to dance them on my knees, but now grown to man's estate, and affording a prop to a mother's declining years, and are to be everywhere the determination to get the better of adverse fortune by a sedulous attention to business. The cotton was equal to, if not better than any I have met with elsewhere, the most of it over two feet high and in bloom; the cane, although late planted, looked promising, and the corn, a late crop also, was very fair. I also saw a cut of cane, one-half of which had been subjected to an experiment, by the use of cotton seed as a fertilizer, and the result was, that the portion on which it had been applied presented the most flattering appearance, while the other looked yellow, and was much smaller. The seed cotton was drilled into the furrows just before dropping the corn.

Cotton seed will undoubtedly become of great value as an accessory to peavines and other green crops when ploughed, and possibly when mixed with a little bone dust, guano, or some other more powerful fertilizers, will be found all that our farmers need to keep their fields as rich and productive as when first reclaimed from the sods or forest.

The Coteau, property of Mrs. DeBlanc, is sufficiently ample to accommodate fifty families of four or five members each, and land can be leased on the most favorable terms. The is a large sugar house with a steam engine and gin attached, capable of ginning ten bales per day. All crops made, whether of cotton, cane or broom corn, could be prepared for market on the place. The lessee would have to erect his own house, but at the expiration of the lease the improvements would be appraised by disinterested parties and paid for by the owner, if the land was not previously bought by the lessee.

Indeed, there are tens of thousands of acres of the most productive land in the world now lying idle in that vicinity, subjecting the owner to a heavy burthen of taxation, which would, if we could only turn the tide of emigration from the Atlantic States and Europe to deflect in this direction, add millions to our resources, fill the State to overflowing if in the hands of honest men, that is, and remove an incubus threatening every moment to crush our landed proprietors to destruction.

Fire at New Iberia.

The Iberia *Times*, of the 1st inst., contains these particulars of the late fire there:

Five blocks of the business portion of the town have been entirely consumed, with an estimated loss of about $250,000; and the damage sustained by merchants in the adjoining blocks, nearly all of whom moved their stocks of goods out, was probably something like $25,000 more, swelling the total loss to the neighborhood of $275,000.

Of course, for the present, it is impossible to obtain anything like accurate figures, but the following estimates, furnished by an old and well posted citizen, no doubt are as correct as could be expected under the circumstances: E. Montague, three buildings and one stock of goods, loss about $30,000, and no insurance; Mr. H. Gougheneim, dry goods, $50,000, insured for $35,000; Soulier & Decuir, $12,000, insured for $4000; A. Renaud Traber, $4000, insured for $1000; house occupied by latter, property of Joseph Lion, Sr., $1500, no insurance; Alex. Moncheaux, Lion Hotel, $7000, insured for $3000; J. M. Kokernot, photographer, about $1000, probably partially insured; J. Rhein, tailor, about $2500, and no insurance; Dr. Mestayer's drug store, $4000, and no insurance; Mistrot & Decuir, three brick buildings and stock of goods, about $35,000, no insurance; H. Larenaudie, gunsmith, $1,000, no insurance; Hebert & Duperier, $15,000, insured for $12,000; house occupied by same, belonging to Mme Duperier, $2,500, no insurance; Mme Gentile, $4,000, no insurance; C. O. Gateau, two small frame houses, occupied by Mme Gentile $3,000, no insurance; Mme Fourniques, $2,500, no insurance; building, owned by Mme Lotel, $1,000 no insurance; Mr. Lessigneur, coffeehouse, $1,000, no insurance; building, owned by Mme Sawyer, $1,000, no insurance; Jas. L. Burke, $6,000, insured for $1,000; Mme Fourcade, $12,000, insured for $8,000; building, belonging to Mr. L. Serrett, together with two warehouses, residence, livery stable, coffeehouse stand and other small buildings, $15,000, no insurance; A. Gard & Dariette, coffeehouse, $1,000, no insurance; L. Bazus, coffeehouse, restaurant and barber shop, $3,000, no insurance; Louis Mignon, Court House building, two buildings adjoining, and residence, $15,000, no insurance; A. Boutté, house, $1,500, no insurance; Bou[illegible] & Gonsoulin, livery stable, $2,500, no insurance; Judge Henry Train, furniture, probably $1,000, no insurance; Messrs. Weeks, brick store and house adjoining, about $12,000, no insurance.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as it originated in a place unoccupied and seldom visited by any one.

If the town had had an engine, of even a well organized hook and ladder company, the spread of the flames might have been prevented.

The Charleston *Courier* thus records the death of Mr. Padelford:

DEATH OF A PROMINENT SAVANNAH MERCHANT.—The Savannah papers announce the death of Edward Padelford, an estimable and valuable citizen of the Forest City, and one of her most prominent and successful merchants. In his business relations he combined the highest type of honor with a foresight that enabled him to fight and win, unaided, all life's battles, and eventually to amass a large fortune, to participate in all generous and benevolent enterprises, and dying, to leave behind him a spotless name and record.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF SAVANNAH.—Our Savannah cotemporaries announce the death of Mr. Edward Padelford, of that city, on the 27th of last month. Mr Padelford was a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, was born in the year 1799, and was, consequently, 71 years of age at his demise. He came South and settled in Savannah 46 years ago, the whole of which long period was devoted to commercial pursuits. He commenced life without friends or fortune, and few men have fought its battles with greater energy and success. Gifted with rare business foresight, fortune [illegible] of his ventures, and he succeeded in accumulating a large estate, which he devoted most liberally to the use of others as well as himself.

They have caged a burglar at the Syracuse jail who did business. He kept an account book, and gave each man credit for the article stolen. He informed the officer that his was the system of double entry—once into your safe and again into his books.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The "Palace Sleeping Cars" on the Jackson Railroad.—In company with a number of railroad officers and other invited parties the writer participated in a short excursion, about twenty miles up the road in one of the new and elegant sleeping cars lately introduced on the road. The car is named the "City of New Orleans," and is one of six named after Southern cities, which will shortly be running on the routes between here and Cleveland, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and other cities. As we went up we met the "City of Louisville," the second one of the line arriving here. The "City of New Orleans" leaves for Louisville to-day, having been chartered for the trip by Mr. Sam'l Smith and a party of this city.

The line is known as the "Crescent City Line of Palace Sleeping Cars," and has been introduced on the road through the exertions of Messrs. E. H. Payne, Fred. Wang, A. D. Sheldon, A. Wang, and perhaps some other enterprising gentlemen. Mr. Payne is General Manager of the line and of another line connecting with it, known as the "Rip Van Winkle Line," with his headquarters at Louisville. Mr. Wang, assisted by Mr. Sheldon, is the General Superintendent of the "Crescent City Line," with his headquarters in New Orleans. All are courteous, thorough-going business men, such as are desired to make any enterprise a success.

The cars of the Crescent City Line are built at Jeffersonville, Ind., by the Falls City Car Works Company. They are something like the Pullman Palace Cars, with ten sections and two state rooms in each car—four persons being accommodated to the section, and families of eight persons, say, in each state room. They are [illegible] feet, with velvet cushions, plush carpets, silver plated mountings, painted scenic door panels, etc., have folding beds and seats, looking-glasses in every section—wash rooms, folding tables in the sections, and, in fact, almost every imaginable convenience for travelling, making them really what they purport to be, "Palace Sleeping Cars."

They run so smoothly, we noticed, that we easily took notes by writing on one of the tables while the car was moving forward rapidly. We should estimate that this car cost $18,000 or $20,000. They are better for Southern travel and our warm climate than those which are (all state rooms. They will be a great desideratum to our travelling public, especially in summer.

We should add that the trip we made was a very agreeable one, and that excellent provision was made for the inner man through the attention of Mr. A. Wang, who had provided for us a choice lunch of eatables and drinkables, including, of course, a plenty of champagne, which, with the palatial luxuries of the car, made us feel like temporary princes on their travel.

As the party of us was a comparatively small one, we append a list of all on board, as follows: Messrs. Pritchard, acting President of the Jackson Railroad, Mr. Flower, of Pritchard & Flower, Col. T. S. Williams, Superintendent of the Jackson Railroad, Mr. A. D. Sheldon, one of the projectors of the Crescent City Sleeping Car Line, Mr. A. Wang, late Store-Keeper of the Jackson Railroad, Capt. S. W. Scott, George Fassenger, Agent of the Jackson and Mississippi Central Railroad, Col. Charles F. Atmore, General Southern Passenger Agent (of Louisville) for the Louisville and Indianapolis Line, Mr. Julius Hayden, General Southern Agent for Great Southern Mail Route; Mr. George J. Decker, Passenger Agent St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, Col. D. H. Feger, Agent of Louisville and Memphis Line, Mr. Whatamore, Agent for the "Bee Line," Mr. W. W. Walliston, Agent for the Pennsylvania Central, Maj. B. F. Longly, Agent for the Illinois Central, Capt. J. B. Morey, General Freight and Ticket Agent Jackson Railroad, all evidently experienced and capable men in their "lines," and besides Judge Dibble, Major New, (of Hays & New, Attorneys for the Jackson R. R.), Williamson Smith and F. J. Pratt, (Directors of the road) Messrs. Weed and Bigney, (of the *Times*), Tracy, Young and Hall, (of *Republican*.) J. L. Day, Mr. Lafrano, (of *La Renaissance*), Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Anderson, (President of the Gas Light Co.), Capt. Stewart, (formerly of the Clara Dolsen), Mr. Olier, (of Olier, Atwater & Co.), Mr. Silkesky, Mr. Eager, (of Eager, Ellerman & Co.), Mr. J. E. Smith, Mr. Jo. Howell, Mr. Jno. Davis, Mr. Bright, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Meuzier, Master Alvin Lane, the writer—and, to complete the list of all on board, we should add that the engineer ran the train, and that Houston was the polite porter on the cars.

Mr. Wang has our thanks for his courtesy in sending us an invitation, and the writer's special acknowledgment in affording him such a pleasant excursion. We doubt not his enterprise will prove a great success.

Excursion on the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.—The energetic and public spirited officers of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railway invited a few hundred persons, on Sunday last, to an excursion on this road for a short distance. A number of platform cars were brought into requisition, benches being prepared for the accommodation of the Company's guests and awnings stretched on rough and temporary supports for protection from the weather. The Company's passenger cars have not yet arrived, but will be here in time for the opening of the road hence to Bay St. Louis, early in September. The eastern end from Mobile to Pascagoula is already in operation. We learn that the track hence to the Rigolets is being rapidly constructed and the bridge, which will swing around on a central pier or caisson, is in course of construction also.

Fire.—At half past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a frame cottage on Gasquet street, between Broad and white streets, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The house, which was owned and occupied by Mr. Patrick Curran, together with the furniture in it and $240 in currency, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5000, upon which there was an insurance of about $1000. An adjoining building, the property of Mr. Wm. Morean, was also consumed. The amount of his loss is not known, nor the insurance, if any there was.

Humors of the Census.

In a lively article on the census, the New York *Times* says:

For the next few weeks the city will be at the mercy of a whole legion of official Paul Prys armed with huge portfolios and black lead pencils, who will invade the sanctity of the private household, interrogate the inmates on all sorts of impertinent subjects by authority of the United States, and comport themselves generally in a very inquisitive way. These persons will not even stop at trifling queries in the pursuit of information, but will compel the old maid, who still flatters herself with being possessed of some traces of beauty and youth, to disclose her correct age by categorical quizzing in a lawyer-like style; will torment the newly-wedded wife until she gives over all her little secrets about her birth, nationality, and educational advantages, together with other facts which concern nobody but herself, to the custody of her interlocutor, who will claim his right to procure the knowledge under a commission from the Federal Government.

The quizzing will not be confined to the gentle sex alone, for men will also have their full share of it. These inquisitors, so to speak, into domestic affairs are nothing less than Assistant United States Marshals temporarily appointed to take the census of this city, to be published in time in a large book for the purpose of showing the growth of our metropolis and of the country at large in the past decade. About one hundred and twenty-five respectable and intelligent men have already been sworn into office, and have commenced the performance of their duties. A few of them have met with slight obstacles in the faithful execution of their mission, such as the refusal of the obstinate and of the ignorant to answer the questions put to them. In every instance where the opposition to the law is exhibited District Attorney Pierrepont and Marshal Sharp have determined to prosecute the offenders for misdemeanors under the Federal statutes.

Several ludicrous incidents have occurred at some of the houses which the enumerators have visited. For instance, a stalwart nationalized German, in one of the most densely populated districts in the Seventeenth Ward, displayed a most profound ignorance in regard to geographical matters, and to the country of his birth. On being asked if he was of American birth, he said "Nein, nein, I beese a Pennsylvania Dutchman." Another sovereign of the soil also answered negatively the question as to his American birthright, saying that he was born in Connecticut. This latter individual [illegible] was found in the Thirteenth Ward. A mulatto [illegible] asserted that he was bred in Jamaica, West Indies, in the State of Long Island.

A shoemaker up town alleged that he was able to write, and presented the census-taker with a specimen of his chirography, which was too cabalistic, however, for that official to decipher. One *pater familias*, residing in a brown-stone mansion, on Murray Hill, was so blissfully ignorant of his family affairs as to be incapable of telling the ages of his different children. Another man of outwardly comfortable and refined circumstances seemed to have led such a wandering Jew sort of life as to have forgotten the date of his birth. Several old married couples found it impossible to state when they became husbands and wives, and were not able to furnish information about how many sons and daughters they had who were alive, and how many who were dead, until after a good deal of reckoning, in which they made their fingers represent children.

One Irish washerwoman became quite wrathy when the unoffending enumerator who called on her wanted to know if she had been so blessed as to have had a second husband. Numerous stratagems were made to deceive the assistants, and to escape from their rigid examination by their pretending that persons had already called and obtained the information which they sought. A female who resorted to this subterfuge exposed herself by stating that her visitor was a deputy sheriff. The entire force of enumerators, numbering about two hundred and fifty, will be commissioned during the present year.

THE NEGRO CADETS REJECTED AT WEST POINT.—*Washington, June 22.*—Of the thirty-eight candidates for admission at West Point who were rejected by the Board of Examination, at least half of these have arrived in Washington to see the members who appointed them. A majority of those rejected are from the South, and include the three colored aspirants.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Congressional Proceedings.
The Great Steamboat Race.
Inquiry Relative to the Removal of Collector Casey.
FOREIGN NEWS.
Celebration of the Fourth in Paris.
From the Ecumenical Council.
A Prussian Prince to be Offered the Throne of Spain.
Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 4.—The Senate was in session all day and will meet this evening. The debate continued on an amendment excluding Chinese from the privilege of naturalization. Williams, of Oregon, Stewart, of Nevada, and Conkling favoring the amendment; Sumner, Carpenter, Schurz and Trumbull opposed it. No action reached, but it was agreed that the Consideration Tax bill shall be resumed at the opening session to-morrow, whether Naturalization bill finished to-night or not. The only public celebration to-day were the presentation of a memorial stone to Washington National Monument Society, by the association of the oldest inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and a parade of a small company of colored Zouaves.

Washington, July 4.—In the Senate to-day Harris offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the removal of James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and as to the manner in which said Casey has discharged the duties of his office, the number of employés in said Customhouse during each month from April, 1869, to February, 1870, inclusive, and if any persons were employed during the said time without the authority of law, the amount, paid, etc. Also, concerning the management of the Customhouse in each month from 1867 to 1868, and the amount of imports and exports at said port during those years. The resolution was agreed to.

Washington, July 4.—The Olympics of this city, beat the Unions, of Morrisania, by a score of 14 to 5. Fine game with dead ball.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cairo, July 4.—There was a general turnout here yesterday to witness the arrival of the steamer R. E. Lee and Natchez. Neither landed here. Lee passing at 6:30 P. M. and Natchez one hour and twelve minutes later. The Lee made the run to Cairo in the unprecedented time of three days and one hour; the pilots say there is only eight feet of water to St. Louis and the trip there will be necessarily slow.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 4.—Independence day was celebrated here by a complimentary dinner given by the Messrs. Peyton, proprietors of these Springs, to the representatives of the Press of Washington and Richmond. Jas. A. Wardin, senior editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, presided, and speeches were made by Senators Howard and Yates, Representative Keely of the Virginia Legislature, Col. John B. Baldwin of Virginia, W. W. Barr of the Southern Associated Press, and others. A grand hop will be given to-night.

Montgomery, July 4.—The day was observed here by the closing of stores, banks, etc.

A Republican meeting which had been advertised for several weeks, was held. A row took place over the dinner, in which several negroes were cut and shot, some dangerously, all of the same party.

New York, July 4.—The Tammany Society celebrated the day in the customary manner. Tweed, President. The standard of liberty and the Declaration of Independence were read and Senator Casserly, of California, delivered an oration. John J. Spee recited an original poem. Hon. S. S. Cox made a short speech, and letters were read from Senator Thurman, Gov. English, Gen. McClellan, Gov. Hoffman and others.

The Cincinnati Society of New York re-elected Hamilton Fish President, and partook of an annual banquet at Delmonico's.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 4.—The day passed quietly here. A salute was fired from the Fort at noon, the band playing National airs. There was a fine display of fireworks in the evening, witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from adjoining countries. Vessels in the harbor all tastefully decorated with bunting.

New York, July 4.—Arrived: City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

The Atlantics beat the White Stockings of Chicago to-day. Score 30 to 20.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The Athletics beat the Mutuals this afternoon. Score 24 to 18.

Woodstock, Conn., July 4.—There was a grand celebration of the Fourth, attended by President Grant. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Woodford, of New York, Henry Ward Beecher and General Benj. Butler. Baron Catacazy, the Russian Minister, was received with cheers for the Imperial Government of Russia, and bowed his thanks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 4.—There was a meeting of Americans to-day at the grounds of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, to celebrate the 4th. Ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, presided. Speeches were made by Consul-General Read, Cols. Hoffman and Moore, of the U. S. Legation, M. Halstead, Cincinnati Commercial, Dr. Evans and others. Minister Washburne was unable to be present. The assemblage was very large. The American Club held a reception during the day, and illuminated their building at night.

Paris, July 4.—The Court has gone into mourning for the death of Bonaparte. Prince Napoleon goes from Norway to Greenland. The *Constitutionel* professes to have reliable information from agents of Prim, in Prussia, to offer the throne of Spain to the Prussian Prince. The rest of the negotiations to that end have been abandoned.

Paris, July 4.—The Bishops are leaving Rome, especially those from the neighborhood of the Danube. It is thought the debate on infallibility will close before the 10th.

London, July 4.—The *Times'* city article says the American railroad mortgage bonds at Frankfort are ceasing to attract buyers. City and State being tried those. Bonds of Savannah have been introduced into the city of New York, and the State of Illinois will follow to the extent of a few millions at seven per cent.

London, July 4.—The censorship in France over foreign papers is terminated.

London, July 4.—The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* predicts an early recall of Minister Motley on the ground that his inactivity defers adjustment of the Alabama question.

Madrid, July 4.—Disturbances occurred in front of the Carlist Club Rooms on Saturday night, fire arms were discharged and one was killed and several wounded. There were many arrests. Council Ministers on Saturday were wholly occupied with the question of the throne.

Queenstown, July 4.—The yachts Cambria and Dauntless started on an Ocean race. They reached the Daunt rock at 3 this afternoon. In Tow were the yachts Sappho [illegible] Gevandolin awaiting them. Weather fine. Strong westerly north breeze at 2:30. First gun fired, and the Cambria and Dauntless dropped off from the tugs five minutes afterwards. The Dauntless shot a head and for twenty miles, when the Cambria tacked with the wind and seemed to get ahead. The wind changed and then strong from Southwest. The general opinion is, with good sea and favoring wind, the American can will win, but rough weather is sure victory for the Cambria. Betting on the result is very active.

Rome, July 4.—The Council yesterday adopted the preface and the first two chapters of the infallibility schema. Extreme partisans of infallibility refuse to concede any alterations and demand an immediate vote.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 4.—Evening.—Consols closed at 92 for both American. Securities steady. Bonds of 1862, 90⅞. 10-40s, [illegible]. Stocks firm. Erie 19.

Frankfort, July 4.—Bonds opened firm, at 96¼@96⅜, and closed quiet at 96¼@96⅜.

Paris, July 4.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 73.05.

Liverpool, July 4.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and irregular; uplands 9⅞d., Orleans 10d.; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 bales were for export and speculation. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to 30th ult. since last report, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 30s 6d.

London, July 4.—Sugar active on the spot and afloat.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 4—5 P. M.—Barometer 30.08. Wind west, strong.

Arrived—Steamship St. Louis, at 11:30 A. M., Whitehead, Master, from New York, to A. Moulton.
Sailed—Brig Marietta.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, July 4.—The steamer R. E. Lee arrived at 11:30 A. M. The Natchez arrived at 5:30 P. M., having been detained by small water and fog. The Natchez laid over six hours on account of fog.

Vicksburg, July 4.—Passed down: Mollie Able, at 8 A. M. Grand Era, at 6 P. M., Simpson Horner, at 8 P. M. Up: Great Republic, at 1 P. M., and Mary Houston, at 2 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear and warm.

The Coming [illegible].

(New York Correspondence Chicago Times.)

Although he has been longed for and extolled, and considered a reconstructor of domestic labor, and crusader which was to restore all the lost home comforts to us, yet it has, alas! been divulged that he has a fault.

All the ladies were having paper cambric dresses by the dozen made up for him to wash, as he is renowned as a bleacher, and clear-starcher, and general laundryman of the first water. The last fact is the one distress, when it ought to be a virtue. He sprinkles his clothes by spitting upon them.

He takes draughts of water into his leathery cheeks and blurts it over the handkerchiefs, and napkins, etc., and the fastidious American ladies upon the Atlantic coast object. How fastidious!

All their virtues can't compensate for this one disagreeable method of dampening clean clothes.

Herbert Spencer believes that history repeats itself, and that everything is rythmical. I hope it is not true, because the fashionable chatter which has reached my poor ears on the current question since one man, surnamed Simpson, brought a cargo of Chinamen across the continent would drive me to a lunatic asylum if repeated.

New York, with its love of statistics, has discovered just how few grains of rice a celestial could subsist upon in a day, how many, or rather how few, square feet of space he could sleep in, and how much would be gained by adopting this economical pig-tailed machine into the domestic circles, and, except that he must be restrained in his processes of clothes-sprinkling, he is voted to be just the servant for the masses. The fact that he don't have to spend any time while praying, is much in his favor. Carrying his Josh in his pocket, permits the image to be whipped out at any otherwise unoccupied moment, and a minute or two of devotion given to him without any perceptible loss of time. In fact, this has been entered in the table of statistics, and the Chinaman is found to require about as small an amount of religion as he does of rice, and, altogether, he is pronounced a great labor saving and inexpensive machine.

West Point Cannot Make a Gentleman.

Don Platt, the trenchant Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.) thus writes to that paper:

"It is hard to realize, but the trouble with Grant is his intense, stolid ignorance. Fitch called on him the other day, (for example, to learn if possible why C. C. Wilson, Chief Justice of Utah, was removed. Grant told him, without blinking, because Governor Shaffer had requested it. Fitch asked him if Governor Shaffer controlled the offices of the Territory, and Grant responded that he certainly did; that no Governor could be expected to accomplish anything unless he had harmony in his staff. Fitch is not easily discomforted, but this notion, coming from the President that a Chief Justice of a Territory is a staff officer to a Governor, struck him dumb, [illegible]

"I give this as a specimen of the constant [illegible] indulged in by prominent members of a party that put Gen. Grant in power. There is no use attempting to conceal or deny the fact, the President does not command either the respect nor confidence of his party. We never had a Chief Magistrate so low in the estimation of those who know him, and yet so high in the popular regard as this one. He is generally set down as one not possessed of sense enough to sustain his position, and no sense of propriety whatever. As that diplomatic plump Thornton is reported to have said:

'Well, you see, he is no gentleman—rather good sort of man, but no gentleman, you know.'

"But, Mr. Thornton," remonstrated the individual addressed, "you forget that he is a West Pointer."

"That makes a manner of difference that I can see. West Point can't make a gentleman, you know."

THE CHINESE AND NEGROES.—There are reports of the returning of negroes who went to work on Southern railroads. Some of them say they were driven away by disgust for the Chinese that came into the South. The Republican organ in this city strongly favors the introduction of Chinese into the country as laborers. [illegible] our colored people? If they want to be driven away by the Chinese, why let them go. [illegible] the good of the country whatever the colored people may say of it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Hallo! What! Can we believe it? Tell it not [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] on account of race and color is beginning to show itself. On Monday last seventy-five Chinamen arrived at North Adams to work in a shoe factory. They were followed from the depot by a crowd which hooted at and hissed them and threw stones at the Celestials. And this in Massachusetts! Tell it not [illegible]. At any rate we cannot believe it—no, never.

The employment of children in manufactories in France is engaging the attention of the authorities, and the Council of State has, it is reported, agreed upon a draft of a law upon this subject, to be presented to the Corps Legislatif. The bill prohibits masters from employing children under 8 years of age. Children between 8 and 12 cannot work over six hours a day, and children from 12 to 16 years of age may work nine hours, but no longer. A heavy fine is imposed for all violations of the law.

The majority for Emery, Reform candidate for Mayor of Washington City, is 3314. The total vote polled is 18,918, falling only 900 behind registration. The Bowen Republicans elected two Aldermen and five Common Councilmen, of whom two are colored. Of the Emery Republicans elected, five are colored. The Reformers are largely in the majority in the Common Council, while in the Board of Aldermen, with those holding over, there is a tie.

The great fire at Constantinople has been finally extinguished. Seven thousand buildings and three hundred persons were destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at twenty-five million pounds sterling.

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER, No. [illegible] Gravier street, near St. Charles.

GOLD. [illegible]

Cattle Market. New Orleans, July 3, 1870. [illegible]

To Architects and Builders.
THE Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, office No. 36 Natchez street, have on hand for sale, Window Sills, Corfels, Architraves and Key Stones. See building corner of Magazine and Common streets.
NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

Notice.
THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership [illegible] F. COLRUS, [illegible] ALMENDINGER. New Orleans, July 1, 1870.

Bank of New Orleans. [illegible] E. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

U. S. AND W. L. FRESH MEAT AND Fruit Company. [illegible]

Bank of America. [illegible]

Southern Bank. [illegible] Cashier.

A. CARRIERE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of Wines, Brandies, Etc. No. 25 ... BIENVILLE STREET ... No. 25.
CONSTANTLY on hand CLARET in casks and cases for the trade and family use; PORTO and SHERRY; OLIVE OIL, etc.
Exchange on sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in other principal cities of France. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in Liverpool, London, Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

The Louisiana National Bank of N. O., New Orleans, June 28, 1870. AT a special meeting of the Board, held this day, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) was declared from earnings of past six months, payable in this city on demand, and in New York, at Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., on and after the 11th day of July, 1870. A. LURIA, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, June 28, 1870. AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent (free of Government tax) was declared, payable to the stockholders on the first Monday of July next. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Notice. I HAVE this day sold my stock of Groceries to ROBAN & NOBLE. On retiring from business, I take this method of expressing my gratitude to my old friends and customers for past favors, [illegible] continuance of the patronage so long extended to Kennett & Bell and myself. JERRIE H. BELL. New Orleans, June 28, 1870.

Notice. New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, Office of the General Superintendent, New Orleans, June 1st, 1870. FROM and after this date there will be no change of Cars at Canton, the full train going through to Humboldt, allowing Cars to Louisville. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Office Barbarin Gas Lighting Company, New Orleans, June 22, 1870. AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Barbarin Gas Lighting Company of Louisiana, held on the 22d of June, 1870, it was resolved That the Capital stock of the Company be fixed at $100,000, and that the Board of Directors be authorized to open a subscription list for the sale of 800 shares of $100 per share, payable one-half upon subscription and balance in Notes payable in sixty days. Further—That said subscription list be open for ten days from date of publication, and be subject to the subscription of present Stockholders in conformity with the charter of the Company, and if not all subscribed for at the expiration of said time, the remainder of said 800 hundred shares to be offered to the public. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Secretary.

For Sale. A SPLENDID ICE CHEST, manufactured at St. Louis, and convenient for a large family or a restaurant. Apply at the Painter, No 237 Rampart street.

Bagnet & Gérard, 101 ... TOULOUSE STREET ... 101. Between Bourbon and Dauphine. SECOND HAND WEARING APPAREL for both sexes, bought and sold. The highest price paid for clothes.

W. W. Washburn's PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY, 113 ... Canal Street ... 113. Premium PICTURES in every style of the Photographic Art. Copying and Enlarging Old Daguerreotypes. [illegible]

MAGNOLIA GARDEN, (BAYOU BRIDGE.) Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars. [illegible]

Steam Tobacco Manufactory. J. P. SARRAZIN, ... CHARTRES STREET ... Corner of Conti. [illegible] SMOKING TOBACCO. [illegible] SNUFF TOBACCO. [illegible]

Trusses and Braces. THE following highest premiums awarded to J. M. SPILLMANN, [illegible] Louisiana State Fair, 1870. [illegible]

TOBACCO ALL FORMS. STEAM MANUFACTORY. **L. MOULOR,** 33 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville. HIS numerous customers and the public are respectfully informed that [illegible]. Constantly on hand—ONE MILLION of assorted CIGARS. [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER
This Yeast Powder is convenient, economical and wholesome. Try it if you wish to prove its superiority not only over other Baking Powders, but to the common methods of making dough, for making light, sweet and nutritious Biscuit, Rolls, Corn Bread, Buckwheat, and other griddle cakes, and Cakes and Pastry of every variety. For sale by Grocers throughout the United States. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New street, New York.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED IN 1826.) Corner of Delord and Fulton Streets. WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing. THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof coating, form a strong, elastic covering with a smooth surface of finish which is proof against burning cinders or sparks. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories, where the roof is liable to damage from acids. It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as tin roof. H. W. Johns's Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood work of all kinds. EARLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 155 Poydras street.

Daniel & James D. Edwards, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta Street, AND Nos. 20, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR, and of every description of COPPER, BRASS, IRON, AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES, STEAM WHISTLES, &c. COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Steam and other Distilling. —Dealers in— IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes, STEAM and HAND PUMPS, STEAM and WATER GAUGES, Made and Repaired, BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING. Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. [illegible] H. J. HART & CO.

TO THE EAST! VIA LOUISVILLE AND Ohio & Mississippi Railway. The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and its splendid equipment for passenger travel makes this the BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, AND All Points East and North East. 3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main sts., also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels. N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East, via this Line are good on Mail Line Steamers and Mail Line Tickets are good on this Road. W. M. E. FOLLETT, G'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, St. Louis. J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis. VIRGIL BORWIN, Gen'l Southern Ag't, Louisville.

AYA PANA. THIS EXCELLENT LIQUOR, whose value as a dessert beverage is generally known, as well as its efficacy against Typhus, one of the most dangerous and malignant diseases, Cholera and Yellow Fever, can be strongly recommended to the public. This is very easily understood, as it is extracted from the Eupatorium AYA PANA, which was in use in the earliest times as a remedy against all epidemical diseases. This is a certain proof that the liquor Aya Pana possesses an unquestionable strength to prevent the above mentioned diseases, not only in their birth, but to restore the whole organization of the human body. After this very important advice in which the great value of the liquor Aya Pana has been sufficiently proved, the use of this delicious beverage would be most advisable, not only in hot countries, but specially in the torrid zone. The use of liquors in general is great. Unfortunately there are very harmful to the constitution of the human body, such as Absinthe. But none has such beneficial as well as agreeable properties as the liquor Aya Pana. For sale in retail by all Confectioneries and Fancy Grocers. And in wholesale by BRIAN BROS., Sole Agent, 23 Customhouse street.

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.'s Safes. AWARDED THE BLUE RIBBON —AT THE— LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, APRIL, 1870. FOLGER & CO., 37 ... MAGAZINE STREET ... 37. Agents for HALL'S DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES, HALL'S MOTOR, CHRONOMETER, NOVELTY and CRESCENT BANK LOCKS. HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES have been pronounced by the best New Orleans mechanics, superior to any ever made. They NEVER FAILED to obtain the HIGHEST PREMIUM whenever exhibited. HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES have NEVER FAILED to preserve their contents, although hundreds have been subjected to severe tests.

Grand Isle Hotel. GULF SHORE, LOUISIANA. THE above popular Hotel will be opened by the subscriber June 1, 1870. [illegible] E. MARGOT, Proprietor.

M. ERIE, 16 ... ROYAL STREET ... 16. HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers. [illegible] PIANOS tuned.

$1000 REWARD. For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. [illegible] Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

Removal. FROM this date I have Removed my Drug Store [illegible] where I will be pleased to receive the continued patronage of my friends. A. SCHWAB, Druggist.

J. Bontemps, DYER AND SCOURER, ... Poydras Street ... Between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD. Essays for Young Men [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

LUMBER! LUMBER! GEORGE MERTZ, PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD, Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts., (3rd Dist.) SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building materials, are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.

F. GONTHIER Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —TO— 34 ... St. Charles Street ... 34, OPPOSITE THE HOTEL. Where he is prepared to receive his old customers and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

A Toilet Necessity. AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it; the perfume of the Cologne disappearing a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days.

V. SIRI, Manufacturer and Dealer in WILLOWWARE. Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets. Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. [illegible] Chartres street, New Orleans.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company. Eleventh Annual Statement. [illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 104 CANAL STREET. SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible] PAUL FOURCHY, President. G. W. BOTT, Secretary. [illegible]

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT —OF THE— Crescent Mutual Insurance Co. [illegible] THOMAS A. ADAMS, President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary. [illegible]

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, No. 62 CAMP STREET. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible] THOMAS SLOO, President. THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary. [illegible]

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS —USE— Stern's New Bone Super Phosphate —AND— FINE GROUND BONE, THE GREAT FERTILIZERS. LOUIS STERN & BROS. MANUFACTURERS. [illegible] BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Soda Water. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE. [illegible] T. S. WATERMAN.

STEAMSHIPS. For New York. Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first-class steamships MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. PENNY; CRESCENT CITY, Capt. GEO. F. BOUTON; SHERMAN, Capt. M. B. CROWELL; GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON; UNITED STATES, Capt. E. BLANCHARD; WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. R. S. QUICK; EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. [illegible]. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship SHERMAN, Milner B. Crowell, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 9, at 8 P. M. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE ... $60 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ... 25 00. Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. Through TICKETS for Bremen and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers. Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY. For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 29 Common street. The steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow, leaving SATURDAY, July 16th, at 8 P. M.

For New York. Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following Steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA, ST. LOUIS. The steamship ST. LOUIS, Whitehead, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, July 9, at 8 P. 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, 37 Carondelet street.

For Attakapas. THE steamer PRETENDER, A. Abersmith, master, leaves TUESDAY, July [illegible], taking freight for Breaux Bridge, Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, Charenton, Jeanerette, New Iberia, Fausse Pointe and St. Martinville. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. SMITH, 44 St. Louis street. P. A. WILTZ, Carondelet street.

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. Freight for the road or landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street. On Saturday a steam train will leave the New Depot at 9 o'clock, A. M. Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bayou Black, Canal, and for Houma, will be transported by through steamboat lines. GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent. For freight or passage, apply, corner of Natchez and Magazine streets. No freight received after 5 o'clock. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, same day, 25 cents. On and after May 1st, 1870, the trains will leave either end of the road every hour. First train from the Lake at 6 o'clock A. M. Last train from the Lake at 10 o'clock P. M., and from the city at 10 o'clock P. M. [illegible] G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Preserve Your Teeth! J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, No. 139 CANAL STREET, Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets. HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery [illegible] Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

Dr. C. Blancke, 416 & 418 ... St. Charles St. ... 416 & 418. GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY! ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM! THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. GREAT SUCCESS! DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal. [illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., No. 15 ... Baronne Street ... No. 15. Near Canal street. HAVING been engaged for twenty years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans, [illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. DR. CHS. MERRILL respectfully informs his friends [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Premium Dentistry. DR. MALONEY, [illegible] St. Andrew [illegible] AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

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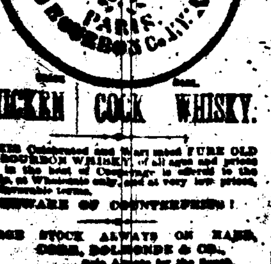

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