THE DAILY BEE
ORGANIZED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 72 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1865

The telegraph line was again down last night between this city and Jackson.

We are obliged to the officers of the Vicksburg packet Fashion, for the Vicksburg *Herald* of the 18th.

FOR OVER THE LAKE POINT.—The propeller Maggie will steam from the Lake End this morning, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train of the Pontchartrain R. R., for Lewisburg, Mandeville, Madisonville and Covington.

THE STEAMER JOSEPH PIERCE.—We are glad to learn that the well known, regular, reliable and popular packet Joseph Pierce will continue, as heretofore, in the Vicksburg trade, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Accordingly she will leave this evening, with her usual punctuality, for Vicksburg and all accustomed way landings.

"THE SOUTH".—This is the title of a new weekly paper to be established in this city, and the first number of which, as we learn from its prospectus, will appear about the first day of September next. As foreshadowed in the prospectus the *South* will be above all literary, but also political, scientific, agricultural and commercial; its aim, we judge, being: "To build up Southern literature; to assist in the reorganization of the Southern States; the development of their resources; to sustain, under the Constitution, the rights of the citizen and the State."

Mr. John W. Overall, late of the editor, is a gentleman of prominent literary acquirements and tastes, and heretofore known in this city, Mobile and Richmond, as a journalistic writer and critic of boldness, force and brilliancy. Mr. John G. Wire is named as its business director, to the duties of which position he will bring large experience and undoubted talent.

We shall welcome the appearance of a publication which promises to, furnish for New Orleans and the Southwest a first class literary periodical.

REVIVAL OF THE BATON ROUGE ADVOCATE.—We have before us the circular announcement of Mr. J. M. Taylor, that the publication of this old, staunch and popular paper will be resumed on the 1st of August next, "to be issued tri-weekly and weekly from that date and the resumption of the Daily and weekly—as before the war."

In the same circular the policy of the *Advocate*, thus revived, is briefly indicated in these words:

The policy of the *Advocate* will be to restore the State of Louisiana to her original relations with the Federal Union under the Constitution. It will support those in authority who are honestly striving to replace the affairs of the State into the hands of the people of the State, and none others.

The Radical Theory and President Johnson.

The Sumner and Phillips Radicals maintain that the States lately in rebellion are out of the Union and are no longer States; that they can only be restored as States to the Union by an enabling act of Congress; that meantime they are slept as representatives entitled to seats in either branch of that body. Upon these premises citizens of those States can not be regarded as citizens of the United States, and consequently must be held as disqualified for those offices which, under the Constitution, only citizens of the United States are capable of filling. Now, President Lincoln among the States declared to be out of the Union by the Radicals, and was, in contemplation of the Federal Government, in flagrant rebellion against the United States, and was, in the eyes of the law, a traitor to the Presidency.

But the Constitution requires that the President shall be a citizen of the United States, and plainly signifies that the President, as also the Vice-President, must be, when elected, an inhabitant of some State. Andrew Johnson was inhabited Tennessee, but not a State, according to the Radical argument, nor was he a citizen of the United States when elected. Thus it follows that, in Radical theory, he is not President of the United States. Practically, however, he is President, and with the Sumners and Phillipses know full well, and may feel more sensibly than pleasantly hereafter, should they carry to the extreme lengths of usurping and proposed election of Congress, and of organizing disunion in order to perpetuate the dominion of that faction.

The U. S steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager commanding, left Brooklyn wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full freight, the U. S. Mails and the following passengers:

E. B. Webster, U. S. N. C. Wm. Jno Sandoe, A. F. Cooper, Jno Hoffman, Jno Hoffman, Jr., J. Sumner, Master W. Sumner, W. A. Eagle, A. Ogden, C. Minor Ogden, Hall Henry, Th. A. Ogden, C. Minor Ogden, Henry Ely Wilson, Wm Stout, Peter Johnson, O. Cody.

Later Telegraphic Dispatches.

Despondence in Savannah, Ga—Cotton Receipts — The Atlantic Cable—Trouble in South Carolina — The President Reinstates and Restorts the Tennessee Legislature.

COTTON IN NEW YORK ON THE 19th—GOLD 144 1-2.

(From the Mobile Evening News, 20th.)

Savannah, via New York, July 19—General Steedman has assumed command of the Department of Georgia.

Mr. Trenholm, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, has been permitted to visit Hilton Head and Charleston under parole. He has been remanded to Fort Pulaski.

The city is very healthy, which fact is ascribed to the Military Sanitary measures.

The city is invested with desperadoes, released from the penitentiary to go into the rebel army.

The receipts of cotton at this port is 11,000 bales, some 10,000 of her thousand bales are expected from the interior within two weeks.

New York, July 19—G. W. Field writes that the Great Eastern will probably leave Valentia on the 24th inst. From reports published she excelled, but journals to the trip and its results will be forwarded to the Associated Press on the Great Eastern's arrival at Heart's Content.

Washington, July 19—Dist. W. Voorhies spoke about three hours in defence of Miss Harris, he was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience. It is generally believed Miss Harris will be acquitted. Public sympathy is strongly in her favor.

The trains on the Richmond and Danville road run regularly.

Perry and *Orr*, of South Carolina, had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of reconstruction.

It is said a good deal of trouble has arisen in South Carolina.

Dispatches state that President Johnson has expressed his determination that the laws passed by the Tennessee Legislature shall be obeyed, and illegal voters excluded from the polls.

New York, July 19—Cotton quotations, 49c for Middlings.

Flour $8 50 per barrel. Whisky $2 10@ per gallon. Corn 83@ per bushel. Pork $38 50 per barrel. Exchange, Sterling dull at 109 Gold, heavy at 144@.

Kirby Smith and Forty Captured by the Governor of Sattillos.

(Special Correspondence of the N. O. Times.)

To the Editor of the N. O. Times:

Brownsville, July 12, 1865.—Major Texier of Cortina's staff, has just arrived from above bringing intelligence of the capture of Gen. Kirby Smith and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, Jesus Vinoso, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender.

The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION FROM RICHMOND SOUTH.—The Richmond *Bulletin* of the 19th says:

The work of repairing the various railroads of this city of late past has been nearly completed. With the few gaps in the continuity of the line, travel is now open to Mobile, by rail and steamboat, and thence to New Orleans by steamer. The various companies have devoted themselves to the labor of repairing the roads with commendable diligence, and not withstanding the unusual difficulty of replacing the roads throughout the South in running order. The only drawback at present to immediate travel is the Roanoke, which, at intervals, by the destruction of important and extensive bridges, which require time for rebuilding, but as the season of the year does not necessarily restrict travel, the facilities of locomotion, as we learn from our Southern exchanges, are such as to allow free travel throughout the South.

The work of repairing the roads, in the matter of laying down new sleepers and rails, is generally over.

SYNOPTICAL SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—The Panama *Herald* has obliged the United States press with the following:

Gen. Alpheus Baker, Gen. Gideon Pillow, Fire in a hole, Murder in a hut, Colombia on edge, Guerrillas the rage, Revolutionary business, The press 17 a time, Honduras ancient, Which way to go, Salvador's troubles, Chiriqui wicked.

Here we have the case in a nutshell, and it is only necessary to keep the matter standing and change the name from week to week, and you have the imperial news from these republics ready for instant use.

NEW ORLEANS SHIPPING.—Messrs. G. Heimbach & Fabbens have resumed their New Orleans shipping business, which was suspended by their new steamship Lizzie and Texas during the war on the line running to Galveston, Cedar Point and Matagorda, and have now put up the Pelican and Mississippi, for New Orleans, to sail twice on the 20th. The ship will be regularly loaded for the New Orleans market in the Texas and Galveston, to be ready to depart about 10th September.

New Orleans Bee.
Office, 72 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—18,499.

The next steamer advertised to leave New York for New Orleans are the Mariposa, to sail on the 25th, the Star of the Union on the 10th, and the Lodona on the 19th.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

This steamship, Captain Wiggins, reached the city this morning, having left New York on the 15th instant. She brings Northern mails.

The following are her passengers:

E M Price, John J Dowd, C Sieler, F Lesque, A E Blackmar, Lieut C D Viele, Lieut Daniel Ritchie, Lieut E S Perry, Lieut N H Hicker, T J Kutten, Dr Robert, A Herz, Lieut D B Mann, Lieut H Beeby, H A Van Pragg, and 11 in the second cabin.

The Detroit Commercial Convention.

Referring editorially to this body, the St Louis *Democrat* of the 14th says:

The Canadian delegates to the convention is strong. A great anxiety is expressed by that side for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, while a determined opposition is arrayed against it. The Hon. Chatwin, therefore, in his introductory address, alluded to this difference in the views of the two parties, and in a pleasant but significant manner, gave the Canadians to understand that if the Convention should be the means of drawing them over the border into still more intimate relations, they would find the American system able to admit of an indefinite expansion. He said that such a consummation would enable our friends across the water to help us pay off the war debt of which every cent would be liquidated.

Mr. Hiram Walbridge's reference to Canada may be better understood, by stating that Canada, according to the general supposition, is unable to get along without a commercial treaty, and that in case a relief of that sort is not afforded she will be obliged to resort to annexation. He that as it may the first bold stroke made upon the keys, showed the whole instrument to be out of order. The Chicago notes were entirely out of tune. The action of the Convention, by which each Board of Trade is restricted to one vote, gives decided advantage to Canada and her allies who favor the reciprocity doctrine; for Canada has twenty Boards of Trade represented and Michigan ten or twelve, while Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have all of them but three. The Delegate from Burlington, says the Chicago *Tribune*, having been appointed by the Common Council, instead of a Board of Trade, was thrown out.

On the reciprocity question, the sentiment has no vote. Complaints being made, the President answered that appointments were conferred more by the fitness of members than the locality—a rather severe reflection on the delegation from the city of New York—and they accordingly considered themselves snubbed. A further trial of the instrument produced even less harmony. Delegates from Pennsylvania, Boston, lost their temper, and seemed willing to take no further part in the transactions of the body. The meeting may not be harmonious, and yet it may not be. The proceedings promise to elicit important facts connected with commerce and industry. The Canadians are favorable to an extension of their canals in order to facilitate American trade.

Whatever action the convention may take of a National character will, of course, amount to nothing, further than to influence the people's representatives at Washington and the Provinces to act as they find it desired they should on practical data and practical business men. It is to be deeply regretted, therefore, that the tricks and intrigues of a political character should have been introduced into such a noble design for the purpose of securing a final result.

Thoughts and Reminiscences of Virginia.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

We have, in a previous article, alluded briefly to the almost requisites of the Southern States—more particularly to those of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, aiming to show that they possess in them the elements of vast wealth and prosperity, and that their development presents a stimulus to Northern enterprise and capital.

Virginia, though overrun and devastated by friendly and hostile armies, contains in its natural resources the most prolific recuperative powers. Gold mines are found in Culpeper, Louisa, Fluvanna, Buckingham, and adjoining counties, which, a few years since, were worked to some extent by both English and American capitalists, though the proceeds, at least very large, were swallowed up in unprofitable speculation. Up to the middle of the year 1861, there had been shipped 1,658,484 ounces of gold from these mines. The coal mines of the "Old Dominion" are well nigh inexhaustible. One seam bituminous bed alone extends from Cumberland, Maryland, to Kent, in Westmoreland, a breadth of one hundred and fifty miles. It is everywhere a double bed, yielding five to ten feet of rich coal, with a horse vein, with two or three feet of "bony" coal above.

The great coal fields known as the Appalachian, commencing in Pennsylvania, extend through the Western counties of Virginia. The Valley of the Kenawha may be said to be one vast coal field of superior quality, including considerable canal, and the extensive bituminous coal fields along the James River were probably the first worked of any in the United States, having been in operation nearly as far back Prior to the war the James River worked at a greater distance below the surface than any other in this country, except two or three shafts sunk below Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Copper mines have been worked with considerable profit in Louisa and Carroll Counties, and copper and lead ducts occur frequently along the blue ridge. Virginia and adjoining States as early as 1620, and by 1636 exported the article to Massachusetts. There are two distinct salt regions of the State, one near the Western boundary lines on the banks of the Great Kanawha River, and the second in Washington and South Counties along the Holston River. The Kanawha salt was destroyed by Rosecrans at Saltville, and since partially restored, are located in the latter region.

In the year 1862 nearly ten millions of pounds of salt were transported over the Virginia and Tennessee Road from the salt works of the State. Wells are now bored in some instances to the depth of fifteen hundred feet. They are not generally, however, sunk with profit below seven or eight hundred feet from the surface. These salt mine reservoirs, which were first discovered by the Indians as forming "deer licks," constitute in themselves an untold source of wealth. They in fact supplied the entire Confederacy during the war.

The petroleum wells of Western Virginia bid fair in time to compete with, and even outrival those of Pennsylvania. The Valley of the Ohio also contains a great abundance of hematite iron ore of excellent quality, though hitherto worked in only a few furnaces near the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. The best quality of iron of the first quality, especially when smelted with charcoal, of which there is an abundance to be had.

In addition to these elements of wealth Virginia abounds to some extent in porcelain clay, fire clay, fire granite, soap stone, slate and marble. Being thus highly favored in her natural resources, having a genial and salubrious climate, there is no reason why the Old Dominion, which was the mainspring of the rebellion, should not, now that the curse of slavery has been removed, recover her former rank in the constellation of States.

(From the New York Times, 18th.)

The Races in the South—The Prospect and Dangers of Amalgamation.

A Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of a Boston paper writes that "the worst sign here (in Charleston) is the growth of a bitter and hopeless spirit between blacks and whites—a gulf opening between the races which, it would seem, may at some time result seriously." The blame for this state of things he attributes in some to the whites, by other to the negroes, by others to Boston, by-bodies, who have gone Southward stirred up animosities of race.

There is no doubt of the fact that there is very great danger in the future to the blacks of the Southern States from the antagonism of the two races which inhabit them. In every respect the former are the stronger. The negroes would remain so, though the negroes had the ballot to-morrow. They are dominant as regards numbers, being more than twice as numerous as the blacks throughout the late slave States. In consequence of this they will be dominant as regards political power, they will be dominant also as regards the possession of real estate and capital. So far as controlling intellect, nervous energy, ambition, education, self-possession and self-dependence, constitute elements of dominancy, they will be with the whites. So far as the power of a dominant race is increased by the exercise of power, and by the possession of hereditary and historical freedom, in opposition to inherited and inveterate servitude, by so much also will the continued supremacy of the white race in the South be guaranteed. Some of these features of the population and condition may be changed in the course of ages, but the ages come around slowly.

Under these circumstances, and under any circumstances whatever, it is malignant and criminal on the part of anybody, and especially on the part of those who claim to be educated and refined, to excite the negro race, to stir up such feelings, or inaugurate such courses of action and policy, as will increase the growth of the "United Nation," which, we are told, is showing itself in the South. The negroes of the South, who were lately slaves are very credulous, and can easily be made to believe that the whites are their enemies, and that everything they do, or attempt to do, will refer back to the blacks, is done for the purpose of injuring them. They will be made thereby, if perpetually told that their late masters lived by plundering them, will be made incoherently daily told that their wages are too little, will become insolent if taught to be so, and will be transformed into a vast body of wretches of degradation and wretchedness, when they are taught the duties of their new position, and taken those duties are merely enforced.

Nothing would be easier than to increase and extend the antagonism of race in the South. It is strong enough already; but it is still within bounds. If the blacks are misled, and by the mischievous labors of the Christian pulpit and the patriotic press, it might be transformed and improved until permanent relations of good will between the two races might be established. If it is to be otherwise—if hatreds are to be engendered—it will take much less than a century to produce a harvest of woe, of which the doom of the unfortunate blacks need not be foretold.

COTTON TO COME FROM TEXAS.—The *Price Current* has a letter from Shirley, Smith & Co., of Galveston, in which they estimate the stock of cotton on hand in Texas at 70,000 bales on account of that boarding on Red River and tributary to New Orleans. Their figures are as follows: Stock September 1st, 1861, 75,000 bales; three years' crops 300,000, total 375,000 bales; three years' consumption 120,000, leaving 255,000 bales. Crop of 1864 was 120,000, near consumption 30,000, changed 50,000, total 200,000. Of the growing crop they say, steady inquiry from the interior has been planted, which would give 200,000 to 200,000 bales. The total, therefore, we can expect from Texas from of the 1st and New Orleans, 170,000 bales, of which 100,000 will be received by way of Red River.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

NEW OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 21, 1865.

We have but little change to notice in the general appearance of the market to day with regard to our leading staple in particular, although the sales aggregated no 1100 bales, prices were even more irregular and under the pressure. We find indicated discrepancies in the quotations of leading factors, the following being the figures of two circulars before us, as follows:

Ordinary	50@51	50@51
Good Ordinary	57@58	57@58
Low Middling	62@63	62@63
Middling	65@66	65@66

These differences are no doubt to be partly apparent only, resulted to the disagreement in their classification, some being much more right than others; but this does not account for the difference of quotations for Ordinary and Low Middling, while they fully agree in Middling, and nearly so in Good Ordinary. The large amount of stock shown by the reporting tables of the Cotton Exchange, the total footing up 1,000,000 bales, will not necessarily weaken the market. It must be considered, however, that the 40,825 bales represented in the tables of the steamship Geo. Washington and Golding Star, as well as all the cotton in shipboard not cleared, or already cleared. To day a British ship was taken up for Liverpool, and two barks for Havre and New York, while there were already on the berth four ships and barks and a large unknown quantity of cotton to be collected and forwarded to Liverpool, and other vessels for Boston and New York, all of which depend mainly upon Orleans for loads. The Fight Correct contains a letter from the well-known and renowned house of Morley, Smith & Co., Galveston, to correct some errors of the New Orleans press in relation to the cotton prospects in Texas.

It was down the present stock in Texas proper, that is exclusive of that portion of the State bordering Red river and tributary to New Orleans the opinion from which we located in the New Orleans receipts—at 70,000 bales. It also said that, while, it is yet too early to make an estimate of the growing crop, yet it appears that the area of cotton planted which would give 120,000 to 200,000 bales from which is to be deducted the injury that may yet result from worms, bad seasons, and the want of sufficient controlled labor.

The Gold market opened this morning quiet at last evening's quotations of 143 1-2@144, but gradually was advanced until the inquiry of 200 being on hand the Evening Star is removed, there was only $31,000 on her manifest, and none of any consequence to the Express Company. Prices ranged from 143@144 1-4 at the opening, to 144@144 1-2 at noon, and 144@144 3-4 at the close, the market closing at 144 bid, and readily obtained 144 3-4 for gold, $10,000 $1000 and $10,000 at 143 3-4, $2000 at 144, $2000 at 144 1-4, $2000 at 144 1-2, $2000 at 144 3-4, $2000 at 145. We have heard of no further sales of silver since yesterday, at 135 for American and 130@132 for half-dollars. Mexicans neither are quoted at 142@143.

There was rather more movement in Foreign Exchange, the sales of Sterling including a good private bill for a round amount at 145, a Mobile Bank bill for $5000 at 147 1-2, a city Bank bill for $5000, from second hands, at 146, another, direct, for a round sum, at 148% net, and a small amount at 152 1-2. In France gold sold at 155 at private bill at 5.25, one for $10,000, at 5.23, one for $10,000, at 5.25, and some Bank at 5.75 and 5.77 1-2. We quote Sterling at 155@156 for private bills, and 148@151 for Bank, and France at 5.75@5.77 1-2 for the former, and 5.23@5.25 for the latter.

The boat for the North indicated a fair remaining amount of cotton for shipment, which would have been more active had it not been for many differing their commitments until toward the Glading Star to start at 7 P. M. The Bulletin reports specie shipped on New York at 1 per cent discount, but two or more of them unofficially accepted 1-8, and we have no reason to doubt the fact. Gold was the only specie for export, and some were irregular—$30,000 New York sight was taken at 1 1-8 discount, and $60,000 at 1% and 1% and 1% and 1% and 1% and 1% small sums at 1% and 1% $25,000 sight and one days sight sold at 1% $35,000 sight and 10 days sight at 1% Philadelphia and Boston, and $10,000 three days on New York at 2% and some thirty days at 3 discount.

In Stocks we heard of some sales of City Railroad, part consolidated and part not, at about 61@62. The Canal Bank instalment is consolidated at 77 and 78 ex. 1 dividend. Insurance Stocks are firmer at 1@2 advance. Union for 1864 sold at 33c and Crescent for 1863 at 38. Union sold at 38.

In the Bank note market we noticed a better inquiry for Bank of New Orleans, and sales of $700 at 24c per dollar, and $2000 at a lower price, and $1000 at 25c. Some Louisiana State sold at 56 1-2. We will forward general quotations. Our Bank note table will be up in the morning, from National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, July 21, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning under increased pressure to explore supply on sale, but the demand subsequently improved, and the business summed up 1100 bales, including 400 taken by one party, and 250, 200, 100 and 50 by others. Prices were irregular and in many cases fully in center. We find considerable discrepancy in the quotations of leading factors in New Orleans, as shown by the following table of the Cotton Exchange receipts.—at 70,000 bales. It also said that, while, it is yet too early to make an estimate of the growing crop, yet it appears that the area of cotton planted which would give 120,000 to 200,000 bales from which is to be deducted the injury that may yet result from worms, bad seasons, and the want of sufficient controlled labor.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 22, 1865.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Dispepsy, Heartburn, &c, &c
MAGICAL CURE.
DR. J. BLLERMAN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

DYSPEPSY is a terrible disease, which it cures, CHRONIC DIARRHOEA, IMPOTENCY, BLOOD DISEASES, BREAD-ACHE, FORD BREATH, CONSTIPATION, &c., &c. The proprietor is willing to pay a reward for any case he cannot cure. ELLERMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL is a positive specific for the above complaints. Sold by all Druggists everywhere in America. As early cases only are permanently benefited, it is best to try it at once. Prepared only by the proprietor, JOHN BELLERMAN, Druggist, 1 Dock Street, Charleston, S. C. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, MARCH 4
CITY OF NEW YORK, [illegible]

New Orleans and Mobile Short Line
Hibernia Carroll, A. P. Bonnaffe, Commander.
Sampson, S. Haight Commander.
Admiral, C. W. Horton Commander.

Steamer Wm. Cary
Will leave for Lewisburg, Mandeville, Madisonville, Covington.

Steamer Pontchartrain
Will leave for Lewisburg, Mandeville, Madisonville and Covington.

Notice to Cotton Factors
THE Lower Steam Cotton Press having undergone operations the undersigned respectfully notify of the public that the former charges a bale of bale package. The charge will be reduced to [illegible] Cotton Press, Lafayette.

Cotton Oil, Cotton Oil.
10 bbls COLLIER Cotton Seed Oil, fine quality, landing and for sale by C. K. GUDEBROD.

Coal, Coal, Coal.
BEST of PITTSBURG for family use; also AKRON, Cannel, Cannel.

One Dollar Saved is One Made.
NOTICE TO SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.
200 [illegible] ISAAC S. REYNOLDS.

Sabatier, Brun & Co.
F. A. GONZALES, JUAN SABATIER, JOSE SABATIER (Late of Havana)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF MANILA AND CIGAR RAPPS
No. [illegible] Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Trains to and from the Lake every 30 minutes.
[illegible]

Notice.
[illegible]

Notice.
[illegible]

Notice.