[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Indian country, and the settlement will be a great security to the pioneer settlers and travelers.

New and very rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Fort Bayard.

Delightful showers of rain have fallen at intervals during the past two weeks, and the crops, once regarded as almost a failure, are now in fine condition.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 2.—Barometer 29.50. Wind west southwest, light. No arrivals or departures.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—Cloudy and warm. River declining slowly. Arrived: Colorado, Mollie Able.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Arrived: Jennie Howell, from New Orleans; Robert Burns, from Memphis. Eight feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 78 at noon. There was a heavy rain last night.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Departed: Virginia, for New Orleans. River stationary, with four feet six inches in the canal, and two feet six inches in the chute. Weather cloudy and warm. Thermometer 80 to 88.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Arrived: Continental, Orleans; Lockwood, Shreveport. Departed: Olive Branch, Orleans; St. Joseph, Memphis; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Nick Wall, Shreveport. River falling slowly. Weather several degrees cooler and cloudy but no rain.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and nominal; middling uplands 20½c. Flour a shade firmer. 10,000 barrels sold for $5@5 30 for superfine State and Western; $5 40@6 25 for common to choice extra State and Western; and $5 70@6 70 for common to choice extra round hoop Ohio. Wheat 3@5c higher for winter; steady for spring; 93@$1 05½ for new mixed Western. Oats firmer. Pork firm; mess $29 25@29 60. Beef unchanged. Lard steady, at 14½@16½c. Naval stores quiet and unchanged. Groceries quiet and steady. Freights dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour in good demand; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat steady and quiet at $1 10@1 15. Corn 83@85. Oats 55@60. Rye $1@1 02. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; middling, 19½. Whisky 99c@$1. Pork dull and nominal. Lard can be bought at 15½c; no demand. Bulk meats: Sales to-day of 100,000 lbs. of sides at 14½c; shoulders, 11½c. Bacon: Sales to-day 140 hogsheads; shoulders, 13c; clear rib sides, 16½c; clear sides, 17c.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Flour very quiet, superfine $4 40@4 90. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 2 spring at 98c.; No. 2 red fall $1 20. Corn unchanged. Oats 45@48c by the bulk and 52@54c sacked. Rye 78@79c. Whisky $1 03. Provisions dull. Pork $27. Bacon: Shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 15½@16c.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

MEADVILLE, Pennsylvania, July 2.—The Odd Fellows of Northwestern Pennsylvania will have a grand celebration here on the Fourth of July, and will be addressed by Vice President Colfax and others.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Senate last night restored the income tax by fixing the rate at two and a half per cent, to continue four years longer, with $2000 to be exempted. This action leaves the matter in such a shape that in the disagreement between the two Houses, the conference committee will be obliged to retain this tax, although the rate may be fixed at a different figure.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—The excitement here in regard to the great steamboat race between the R. E. Lee and Natchez increases hourly. The betting is about even. Tugs with coal barges will await them in the middle of the river, in order to save landing.

The boats will probably reach Helena, the first telegraph station on the river above Vicksburg, by four o'clock, and here by nine o'clock P. M.

An unhappy motto for a steamboat or locomotive.—"Excelsior."

The New York *Democrat* says:

We learned yesterday by special telegram to the *Democrat*, that a body of New Orleans firemen had arrived in Cincinnati, en route for New York. We took it for granted that our fire-laddies would come out in goodly numbers and greet the Crescent City boys with hearty good will, and that they were making great preparations for the reception. An investigation at the various headquarters revealed the fact that the firemen were wholly ignorant of the matter, though it had been announced several days ago. Now it is to be hoped that our laddies will not allow their visitors to come to New York and pass through the city without giving to them that recognition which they richly merit. Neglect of this kind has brought a very poor name upon New York of late. Let the fire laddies do what they can to redeem it.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial.]

Marriage Extraordinary—A Youth of Twenty Unites with a Widow of Seventy, and Settles a Board Bill.

A wedding occurred the other day in the town of Perryopolis, Fayette county, which surprised the natives, and set gossipdom all agog. A youth of twenty summers, who until a recent period resided in Birmingham, made his appearance in the village above mentioned, and took up quarters at a boarding house kept by a widow lady, who had attained her seventieth year. The Birmingham youth soon found himself indebted for boarding to the amount of about forty dollars, and unable to liquidate. His new home was quite a pleasant one, and he seemed not at all disposed to give it up. But empty pockets admonished him that something must be done to settle that bill before the old lady should take it into her head to "dun" him. Otherwise he must suffer the exposure of "empty pockets, the worst of crimes," with the disgrace which generally attaches to that condition.

The young man, after weighing the matter carefully, hit upon the idea of marrying the widow, and thus, by one bold stroke, wiping out the score which the old lady had "hung up" against him. Having determined upon his course of action, our youth at once proceeded to court the old girl. The courtship was short and decisive. From the beginning to the ending thereof only six hours had elapsed, and the result was an engagement to enter into the bonds of matrimony. Mutually agreeing upon a speedy consummation of the affair the gay couple visited the nearest Squire's office. This magistrate, after glancing at the pair, refused to perform the ceremony on the ground of conscientious scruples. They did not become discouraged and return to the widow's domicil unmarried. Not a bit of it, as the sequel will show. About a mile and a half from the town is the office of Justice Hopkins, and thither the lovers wended their way on foot. It was after midnight when they reached the office of the Magistrate, but the Squire was called up, and after spending an hour or two in looking through Purdon's Digest, and not finding any law to prevent a midnight marriage, the knot was tied, and the "twain made one," returned home rejoicing.

On Saturday morning about nine o'clock the groom was seen in the vicinity of Layton's station, on the Connelsville Railroad, with a carpet-bag in one hand and another man's boots in the other. He reached Birmingham safely, and is now relating to friends how tired he had become of married life.

The sorrows of shop girls are just now being copiously wept over in New York. Charges have been made against some of the large dry-goods men, who employ several hundred girls each, of overworking and underpaying them. An examination of one of the establishments by a lynx-eyed reporter produced a "showing" on the part of the proprietor, which made him out a dry goods saint, and the girls tolerably honest, with here and there a thief. One dry-goods magnate stated that A. T. Stewart searched the pockets of his clerks every day, and that there was so much stealing constantly going on in his (the magnate's) shop that he was compelled to search the girls' satchels every evening before they left; all of which reveals a pretty state of dry-goods morals.

In Paris jewelers hire out jewelry by the night to the members of the *demi monde*—sometimes to the amount of ten thousand dollars to a single theatre-goer; but the owner keeps constantly within reach of his property.

THE COURTS.

Salaries of City Officers—They are to be Paid by Preference—Judge Dibble's Decision.

State of Louisiana ex rel. E. Merle vs. Alfred Shaw, Administrator of Public Accounts, city of New Orleans—Eighth District Court, No. 147.—This is an application for the writ of mandamus, to compel the Administrator of Public Accounts for the city of New Orleans to place certain claims held by the relator upon the statement of the floating debt of the city, which is required to be made by the fortieth section of the city charter.

The petition sets forth that the relator is the holder and owner of five certain certificates of time from the payrolls of the city for the salary of certain officers; that these debts of the city are required by the ordinances to be paid by preference over all other claims; that he has a right to have these debts included in the statement of the floating debt as aforesaid, and that the respondent refuses to so place his claim in said statement.

The respondent makes return and answers that he has not placed and can not place the accounts of relator in the statement of the floating debt, because said accounts do not belong to either class of obligations enumerated in section forty of the city charter.

The Legislature, at its last session, found the finances of the city of New Orleans in a state of disorder, and depleted credit bordering on bankruptcy. To relieve the corporation a new charter was granted. The thirty-ninth section directed the Council to choose a bank to be Administrator of the Floating Debt of the city. The Administrator so appointed is required to act until the whole floating debt shall be liquidated and extinguished. The fortieth section directed the Administrator of Public Accounts, who is the auditing officer of the city, to prepare and furnish the Administrator of the Floating Debt a detailed statement of all the past due obligations of the city as constituted by the act. The language of the clause of the section is as follows: "A full and correct statement of all the maturing obligations of the city at the date of the passage of this act, to-wit: Of all final judgments, warrants, registered certificates and unredeemed city notes used as currency." The charter then provides that the Administrator of the Floating Debt shall issue certificates in conformity with this statement to the holders of debts, which certificates are to bear seven per cent interest, and are payable out of the proceeds of three millions of bonds authorized to be issued and sold.

The return of the respondent is, as has been seen, that he has no authority to place the debts known as back pay rolls upon the statement to be prepared by him, because the enumeration of "judgments," "warrants," "certificates" and "city notes" was intended to include the entire floating debt to be funded and to exclude pay rolls.

The relator insists that this construction would defeat the object of the law, and is inadmissable; that the intention of the Legislature was to provide for funding "all the matured obligations of the city," and that if the back pay rolls are not included in the statement that end will not be attained. He insists also that pay rolls may be included in the terms "warrants and registered certificates" without violating the meaning of those terms.

While I admit the uniform correctness of the rules of interpretation laid down in the able brief furnished by counsel for relator, I am still constrained to think the interpretation which he seeks to put upon the language of section forty is forced. It seems to me, from reading the section, that the framers in abundance of caution first mentioned as debts to be included in the statement, "all the matured obligations of the city," and then, that there might not be a mistake, specified what they meant, to wit: "all final judgments, warrants, registered certificates and unredeemed city notes used as currency." The terms "warrants" and "registered certificates" have a well known meaning which would be violated by including within their signification the term "pay rolls." Of these back pay rolls, there are, as respondent testifies, $463,083. It would seem that the Legislature would scarcely omit such an item by mistake.

But with this view, we are brought face to face with the question as to the constitutional authority of the Legislature to defer the unpaid wages of city employes to other matured obligations.

The wages of labor are privileged debts under the law. In consonance with this rule the Council of the city of New Orleans adopted an ordinance, August 14, 1856, declaring that the salaries of officers and other employes of the city should be paid in preference over other claims of what nature so ever. Leovy's Digest, p. 88.

From and after the passage of that ordinance, every person employed by this city was working for the city with the express contract that his wages should be paid by preference. The provision of the charter, therefore, directing that three millions of bonds—assets of the city—shall be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of other obligations in preference to past due salaries and wages, impairs the obligation of a contract.

This is one of those cases in which courts are forced, in the protection of the rights of citizens, to consider legislative provisions violative of such rights, as null.

The substantial relief which the relator seems to be entitled to is such an order as will require the respondent not to give preference to other debts in the preparation of the statement of the floating debt required to be made as aforesaid.

The mandamus must issue as prayed for; respondent to pay costs.

The Slaughterhouse Case—The Rule for Contempt Made Absolute.

State of Louisiana vs. William Fagan et als.—In this case Judge Dibble yesterday rendered the following decision:

In this case the rule upon the defendants, taken by the Attorney General, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt, has for its object the enforcement of the writ of injunction obtained by the State when the suit was instituted. To understand the issue presented it is necessary to recur to the history of the litigation; but the facts are so familiar that they need not be repeated here.

The action was brought by the Attorney General to enforce a compliance with act No. 118 of the Legislature of 1869, entitled "an act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the stock landing and slaughterhouses," and to incorporate "The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company." The defendants were enjoined to that end; the Supreme Court, on appeal, affirmed the decision of the court below, making the injunction perpetual, and sustained the constitutionality of the act, and the authority of the Attorney General, to institute the suit as he did.

It seems that pending the appeal the injunction was not obeyed by the defendant. These proceedings are now had with the view of compelling obedience to the writ.

The suit was instituted in the Fifth District Court, but under the provisions of the act creating this court, it was transferred.

In answer to the rule the defendants first sought to show that the Attorney General is estopped from taking these proceedings by reason of an agreement, which he alleged to have made with defendants, not to enforce the injunction until the final disposition of the cause upon the writ of error taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It appears that there were a large number of suits before several of the District Courts of the parish between the company created by the act aforesaid, and the various persons who were contesting the validity of the law. At length the several counsel entered into a written agreement to take six certain cases to the Supreme Court of the State in order to determine the controversy. This case is one of the six selected.

It was written in the agreement that all other cases between the parties should be stayed until the final decision in these suits by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and to abide the result, so far as practicable, of the final decision in any or all of the six cases herein named. The Attorney General did not sign this agreement, but the defendants offered oral proof to show that he concurred in the same, and at least tacitly agreed not to enforce this injunction until these questions could be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This proof failed. The Attorney General made no such agreement; but, in truth, if the language of this agreement is to receive its ordinary meaning, the plaintiffs in error are estopped from prosecuting their writ. This question, however, is not before the court.

The defendants in the rule then further answer that the injunction can not be enforced, because the writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States from the final decrees of the Supreme Court of the State, operate as a supercedeas.

The writ of error works a supercedeas—suspends the execution of the final decree from which alone the writ is grantable. It does not, however, set aside and annul conservatory orders or writs granted by the court for the protection of the parties pending the suit. So a preliminary injunction obtained by the plaintiff upon motion, at the institution of his suit, continues in force, for his protection, until dissolved by a final decree. The rule is similar to our practice in relation to a suspensive appeal. If A has certain valuable shade trees, and B threatens to cut them down, A may enjoin B from committing the depredation. When the court makes the injunction perpetual and B appeals, the injunction is not thereby dissolved nor suspended, and, if B cuts the trees, he may be punished by attachment for contempt.

So I conclude, in this case, that the preliminary injunction obtained by the State upon the institution of the suit, must remain in full force and virtue, to prevent the violation of the law aforesaid, until it is set aside and quashed by a final decree; that the effect of the writ of error is to supersede execution upon the final decree from which the writ of error was granted, but not to reverse the same and authorize these defendants to disobey the injunction, and to violate the law in question.

It is true that when an appeal has been taken, and bond has been filed, the jurisdiction of the appellate court attaches at once, and the inferior court has thereafter no authority to take further proceedings in the cause. Nevertheless, it is within the power, and is clearly the duty of the Judge below, to make such orders, and take such steps as may be necessary or proper to retain the object in dispute in the exact position it occupied in relation to the parties when the appeal was granted. So when an injunction has been granted by the court below, and the defendant appeals from a judgment making the same perpetual, it is the duty of the judge who granted the order to punish, by attachment, for contempt, any one who violates the writ pending a suspensive appeal.

The appellate court neither excuses nor enforces the orders of the inferior court.

The propositions are fundamental, and would not now be stated had it not been that counsel for the defendants indignantly abandoned their case on hearing the rule, when the court suggested that such is the law.

The defendants in answer to the rule, further set up that the Attorney General can not enforce this injunction, because the act of the Legislature under which he is proceeding is "illegal," unconstitutional, null and void, because it violates the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress enacted to carry the said amendments into effect.

It seems strange that counsel, who have been attorneys of record in this case since its institution, should make such a plea before this court and at this time. The unconstitutionality of the law in question was the defense made by them when the case was brought. The issue was deliberately presented to the Supreme Court, and after full argument and careful investigation, the validity of the law was affirmed. Counsel well know that said decision is binding upon the court, and therefore that it is vain to make such a plea.

Another matter of defense set up by counsel for respondents in rule is that this court is without jurisdiction to proceed further, because on the twenty-first of June they presented a petition to this court, asking that this rule be transferred for hearing to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. When this petition was brought to the attention of the court it was ordered to be withdrawn from the files and returned to the counsel who presented it, as containing matter improper and insulting to the court. The petition contained the allegation, so often repeated in this controversy, that the statute, for the enforcement of which this suit was brought, violates the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and contravenes the provisions of the act of Congress known as the "civil rights bill." Then, with the mistaken supposition that the case would be thereby brought within certain provisions of the law authorizing the transfer of particular cases from the State to the United States courts, the counsel wrote that the defendants, believing that their rights could not be enforced, and would be denied them in this court, and that they could not obtain a just and impartial decision upon the questions set up.

Having anticipated the proceedings of defendants' counsel, now referred to, the action thereon was taken by the court after mature deliberation and careful consideration of the constitutional provision and of the acts of Congress cited.

It was found that the acts confer no jurisdiction upon the Circuit Courts over cases of this class, and, consequently, there was no warrant for demanding the transfer.

It was further urged that these proceedings ought not to go on, because Mr. Justice Bradley, while sitting upon the bench of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this city, recently entertained a petition, addressed to him by these defendants, and declared the statute under discussion violative of the fourteenth amendment aforesaid. It is said that I should not proceed in the face of this declaration. But the Circuit Court of the United States has no power to interfere with the proceedings in the Courts of the State. Therefore my duty is clearly to follow the decision of the Supreme Court of the State until it shall have been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In concluding this matter, it may not be improper for me to remark that the litigation, of which this is a branch, has been conducted upon one side in a spirit of bitterness not to be accounted for, except on supposition that the defendants really believe the declarations of their counsel that they will be deprived of the right to labor for a living, instead of merely having that right regulated by a police law in the interest of the health, and for the benefit of the community. In the process of this contest upon the part of the State to maintain the law, there has occurred an unpleasant difference between the State Court and the United States Circuit Court sitting here. Thereupon, the cry was raised that the State court was asserting the doctrine of State sovereignty, and defying the national authority. It is sufficient to say that the officers of the State take an oath to support the constitution of Louisiana, which declares the complete and perfect subordination of the State to the National government. The assertion of the judiciary of the State of the constitutional right of the local government to regulate its own police, to the exclusion of the interference of an inferior court of the general government, is not antagonistic to the doctrine of national supremacy and State subordination.

With these considerations I must conclude that the defendants have shown no cause why the rule to enforce the preliminary injunction herein should not be made absolute. But as it is apparent that defendants were acting under advice of counsel, no punishment for contempt will be inflicted. The following order will be entered as the judgment on the rule:

That the Sheriff be and he is hereby instructed and required to enforce the preliminary injunction issued herein, and to prevent further violation of the same until the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, or the further order of this court.

The clerk will at once furnish the Sheriff with a copy of the said writ and of this order for his guidance. Defendants to pay costs.

Supreme Court of Louisiana—The Jackson Railroad Case.

G. T. Beauregard et al. vs. H. S. McComb.—In this case John D. Freeman, of counsel for the old Board of Directors of the Jackson Railroad, presented, on the twenty-eighth of June, to the Supreme Court, now sitting in chambers in this city, an application for a mandamus to compel Judge Dibble to allow an appeal from the judgment of the Eighth District Court of the thirteenth of June, in which it was decided that McComb and the new Board of Directors were duly elected to the offices they now hold in said Jackson Railroad Company.

A majority of the court, consisting of Associate Justices Taliaferro, Howe and Wyly, were present this morning, and indorsed the application in these words:

This application is refused, the Supreme Court having no jurisdiction. Const., art. 94; Myers vs. Mitchell, 20 Annual, p. —; State vs. Mackey et al., 21 Annual; Richie vs. Moore, 2 Peters, 243. (Signed) James G. Taliaferro, Senior Associate Justice Supreme Court.

General Freeman's Case—His Exclusion from the Eighth District Court.

John D. Freeman vs. H. C. Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court—In this case General John D. Freeman, of Mississippi, having been excluded by Judge Dibble from practicing as a lawyer before the Eighth District Court, for an alleged contempt, made application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, directing Judge Dibble to reinstate him on the roll of attorneys for that court.

Judge Taliaferro endorsed the application in the words following, to-wit:

This application is refused. See State ex rel. De'Meza vs. Judge Fourth District Court, 21 Ann., p. —.

(Signed) J. G. TALIAFERRO,
Senior Associate Justic Supreme Court.

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

FREE TRADE IS FREEDOM.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

From an able editorial in the *Times* of the second instant, under the above caption, I clip the following:

"That free trade is freedom, may be set down as a political axiom. It is impossible to imagine any gross or continued interference with a man's personal and civil rights while he is in the full enjoyment of free trade. Free trade implies all the sacred as well as the profane rights of labor. It gives unlimited authority to exchange the products of a man's industry, whether mental or physical, for any object of desire which is regarded by him as a fair equivalent therefor. Where there are in existence any really oppressive laws, this can not be done. All interference with the free exchange of commodities is restrictive of man's natural rights, and whatever operates as a restriction of such rights is wrong and oppressive."

Toward the close the editor says:

"Any restrictions on trade which assume protective or prohibitory proportions, are repugnant to common sense, as well as to every established principle of political economy.

The whole article is in opposition to protective tariffs, but the language has quite a sweeping application, and as I read it I could not but think of a certain law, so called, of this State, by virtue of which no morsel of fresh meat can reach the mouth of an eater in this city except by the way of a certain slaughterhouse, where it must pay toll to a certain corporation!

Yet the same paper, in another article, characterizes opposition to this law as "contesting 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!"

For one, I can't quite see the consistency of the two editorials. If in these so-called "police and sanitary regulations" there is not something very much like "protection or prohibitory restrictions on trade," then I don't comprehend the force of words.

Understand me. I am only curious about the consistency of your contemporary, and am by no means an interested grumbler. On the contrary, I can see that the new slaughterhouse arrangement may, temporarily, at least, do the city a great good, even though the law of the corporation may contain provisions which by-and-by will prove dangerous to the freedom of trade.

A Grand Celebration of the Fourth

The John Brown Pioneer Radical Republican Club has made very extensive and complete arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of Independence Day. In this patriotic demonstration they will be joined by the Protective Association of the Third Ward. The celebration will take place at the Johnson street Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, at eight o'clock in the evening. The order of exercises embraces prayer, oratory, music, and the conventual reading of the Declaration of Independence by Miss Annie E. Brunette, one of the pupils of Straight University. The speech of Senator Wilson on the occasion of admitting Senator Revels will also be given by a natural orator, young in years. Colonel Mason will direct the musical exercises. Dr. Creamer will deliver an address on the "Life, Character and Martyrdom of Old John Brown." It will be seen by reference to the programme in another column that the committee, composed of Dr. R. T. Creamer, W. G. Morehead, Jerome Woods, Thomas Lynne and B. P. Blanchard, has arranged a literary treat which will prove a great success. This celebration will be the great event of to-morrow.

Read the advertisements of Messrs. Voisin & Livaudais in this morning's REPUBLICAN, offering stores to rent, and proposing to pay the highest price for Metropolitan warrants, right bank, parish of Jefferson.

Hot Summers.

From the records kept at Nuremberg, in Bavaria, we get the following interesting facts:

In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the river Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that the sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign againt Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loir, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drouth, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was, in Italy, France and the Netherlands, an overpowering heat. In 1848 there were fifty-eight consecutive days of extreme heat. 1678 was very hot, and as were the first three years of the sixteenth century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October! The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theatres (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed thirty-three degrees Reaumer, equivalent to one hundred and thirteen degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818, the theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being thirty-five Reaumer, or one hundred and twelve Fahrenheit. During the three years of the revolution of July, in 1830, the theremoneter stood at thirty-six degrees centigrade, about ninety-seven Fahrenheit. In 1852, during the uprising of the fifth and sixth of July, the temperature was about the same.

A statement, which we are glad to know is untrue, is going the rounds of the press and doing injury to the feelings of all the friends of General Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. It is stated that he is living at Tours, France, with an income so small that he can hardly meet the expenses of his family, and is absolutely suffering from poverty. The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, of Saturday, states, however, that the General owns a farm in Clinton county, Ohio, of almost 400 acres, worth, at a low estimate, $15,000, and can be sold at any time for that sum.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1870.

We have no material change to report in the money market proper. On the street A1 notes, secured by prime collaterals, and first class business paper without collaterals, are quoted at 10@12 ℔ cent ℔ annum, and goood and second grade at 1@1½ ℔ cent ℔ month, and A1 mortgage paper at 9@10 ℔ cent ℔ annum for A1, and 11@13 for second class.

Gold opened at 111⅞ (against 112⅛ at New York) and closed after a very light business at 111⅝@111¾ (against 112). The sales included $15,000 at 111⅝@111¾; $2000 and $5000 at 111⅞, and $1000 and $3000 at 112. In silver $500 in American half dollars sold at 108. It is quoted at 108@109 for American half dollars and 3@— per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign exchange varied in agreement with the course of gold, the market closing ¼ ℔ cent lower than on yesterday. The sales summed up £26,000, of which £9000 bill of lading and clear in several sums at from 121½@121¾; £1500 bill of lading at 121½; £2000 A1 clear at 121¾; £8000 A1 bill of lading at 122, and £5000 bank at 122⅞. The sales of francs embraced 325,000 commercial, including 100,000 at 4.70, and 25,000 and 200,000 at 4.68¾. Sterling may now be quoted at 121½@122 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 122⅛@122⅜ for bank; and francs 4.70@4 68¾ for the former and 4.67½@— for the latter.

Domestic exchange ruled still lower. The banks drew on New York at par@¼ ℔ cent discount, and the sales included $8000 private bankers' sight on New York, and $20,000 bank at ¼ ℔ cent discount, and $20,000 commercial, $20,000 bank and $25,000 private bankers' at ¼.

The sales of stocks included 900 Ship Island Canal at 90c; 250 and 400 do at 95c; 600 do (late yesterday) at 97½c; 1500 do at the same; 1350 do at 99; 250, 500, 500, 500, 500, 1000 and 2500 do at $1; 2340 do at $1 05; 1000 do at $1 10; 35 and 50 Mississippi Valley Levee Company at $6; 100 do at $6 75; 100 and 200 do at $7; 100 do at $7 12½, and 25 Crescent City Slaughterhouse at $21 75, and 50 at $22 50.

Nothing reported in bonds.

$1000 new State warrants sold at 83½, and $1500 at 84, and $1500 Metropolitan Police at 99. Dealers bought State at —@85 for new, and 94 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 98¾@99, and sold the former at —@86 for new and 95@— for old, and the latter at 95.

We note a sale of $500 City treasury notes at 11 ℔ cent discount. Dealers' rates for small sums 12½@13 discount buying, and 10@11 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 1650 bales at easier prices, requiring a slight modification in our figures, as follows: Ordinary 14½@15½c; good ordinary 16½@17½c, low middling 17¾@18½c; middling —@19c, and strict middling 19½@—c.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, but the decline of 1-6d at Liverpool had rather a depressing influence, which has increased by the course of exchange. Factors, however, were reluctant to give way, but still the moderate business done was mostly at easier prices, except, perhaps, for spinners' kinds, which were steady at yesterday's rates. The movement is also restricted by the scant supply of freight room and stringent pretensions of masters.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1869—bales.		770
Arrived since last statement	254	
Arrived previously	1,184,209	—1,184,463
Total		1,185,233
Cleared to-day	4,045	
Cleared previously	1,118,428	—1,122,473
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		62,760

To-day's exports embrace 616 bales to Barcelona, 400 to Malaga, 587 to Boston and 2442 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 227 bales, against 770 on last Saturday, and 206 last year, and since September 1, 1,120,285 bales, against 782,831 last year, exclusive of 9112 bales supplemental.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Only 14 hhds sugar were received this morning. No molasses. The market is firm with a fair demand, and we quote 9½@10c ℔ lb for common to good common sugar; 10¼@10¾c for fair to good fair; 11@11¼c for fully fair; 11½@11¾c for prime; 11⅞@12c for choice; 12½c for yellow clarified; 12¾@13c for white. Molasses 25@55c ℔ gallon for inferior; 60@75c for good fermenting; 50@75c for city refinery reboiled, and $1 for syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There has been no arrival from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is dull and drooping; common is quoted at $4 25; fine $5; superfine $5 25@5 37½; double extra $5 50@5 62½; treble extra $6@6 25; choice extra $6 50@$7 50; family extra $8@8 50 ℔ bbl. The sales to-day were confined to 1200 bbls, of which 20 double extra at $5 50; 100 ditto at $5 87½; 110 treble extra at $6; 100 and 125 ditto at $6 25; 55 ditto at $6 50; 150 choice extra at $7 50; 100 ditto at $7 75, and 25 choice extra at $8 25 ℔ bbl.

CORN—Is in fair demand, the supplies are being reduced, and prices are firmer. There were sales to-day of 6000 sacks, of which 150 inferior at 90c; 500 and 1100 mixed at 95c; 1600 yellow and yellow mixed at 97½c; 200 yellow at $1; 50 do and 500 white mixed at $1 05; 350 and 250 white mixed at $1 07½; 200 and 500 white at $1 10; 100 choice white at $1 15 ℔ bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet. 350 sacks Ohio river sold at 61c; 150 and 250 Galena at 64c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—1000 sacks in poor order sold at 95c, and 150 prime at $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—100 bales ordinary Ohio river sold at $18; 100 and 100 prime Western at $21, and 50 at $22 ℔ ton.

PORK—Heavy mess is held in lots at $31 50@32, and is retailing at these figures. Ordinary and even weight $30 75@31 25 ℔ bbl.

BACON—A jobbing and retail business is doing at 14½@14½c ℔ lb for shoulders; 17¼@17½c for clear rib sides; 18¼@18½c for clear sides; 19@21½c for ordinary and plain sugar-cured hams; 22½@23c for choice sugar-cured.

LARD—A lot of 40 tierces refined sold at 16½c ℔ lb. Tierces are quoted at 15¾@16½c; kegs 18½@19½c ℔ lb; the outside prices for choice pressed.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 13¾@13½c ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western rib is selling at 17½@18c; boneless 19½@20c; Northern 20c ℔ lb.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Sunday, July 3, 1870.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, for New York
Steamship Mississippi, Henry, for New York
Steamship I C Harris, Lockwood, for Brazos Santiago via Galveston
Steamer Great Republic, Donaldson, for St Louis
Steamer Mary Houston, Dunham, for Louisville
Steamship Fire Fly, Carson, for Rockport
Spanish brig Dolores Farnes for Barcelona
Brig Margaret, Johnson, for St. Pierre, Martinique
Spanish brig Arrabel Antonio, Milal, for Malaga via Barcelona
British schooner Gleaner, Leitch for Ruatan
Schooner Nellie Starr, Polano for Boston
Schooner Mary Caroline, Palmer, for Mobile

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lord Lovell, Agnew, from Havana, to E J Forstall & Son—Algiers
Steamship Perit, Gardner, from Apalachicola, to F W Perkins &co—1st district 13
United States sloop of war Tuscarora, W K Mayo, from Key West, 1st district—1

TOWBOATS.

Grand Lake No. 2, Williams, from Pittsburg, with thirteen coal barges

STEAMBOATS.

Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.
La Belle, Bordman from Shreveport.
St. John, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge.
Wild Wagoner, Goddin, from Natchez.
Cherokee, Clark, from Jefferson.
Hunter, Jeanfreau from Lower Coast.
Alice, Muncy, from Amite river—New Basin.
Right Way, Osgood, from Lockport
San Nicolas, Wood, from Lower Coast.

EXPORTS.

BARCELONA—Brig Dolores—423 bales cotton 450 staves
ST PIERRE—Brig Margaret—1500 sks corn 300 bbls flour 500 staves
MALAGA—Spanish brig Arrabel Antonio—400 bales cotton
BARCELONA—188 bales cotton 10,800 staves
RUATAN ISLAND—British schooner Gleaner—29 bbls flour 6000 feet lumber 3000 shingles 2 bbls pork
BOSTON—Schooner Nellie Starr—587 bales cotton 50,000 feet lumber
MOBILE—Schooner Mary Caroline—40 tons coal
NEW YORK—Steamship Mississippi—999 bales cotton 200 bales moss 280 bags wool 165 bbls oil 1130 bdls hides 90 bbls tallow 20 bxs ides 80 bags mdse $2000 in specie
NEW YORK—Steamship Cortes—1443 bales cotton 106 hhds tobacco 125 bbls oil 100 bbls moss 7 bdls hides

STEAMSHIPS.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

For New York, Direct.

This line is composed of the steamships
GEORGE WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEORGE CROMWELL, MARIPOSA,
ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

ST. LOUIS,

WHITEHEAD, Commander,

Will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 5 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,
my21 No. 41 Carondelet street.

FOR NEW YORK.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,

Comprising the first-class steamships
CRESCENT CITY .... Captain Geo. L. Norton.
SHERMAN .... Captain Miner B. Crowell.
GENERAL MEADE .... Captain A. W. Sampson.
UNITED STATES .... Captain A. Blanchard.
MISSISSIPPI .... Captain W. P. Henry.
WESTERN METROPOLIS .... Captain H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Captain ——.

COMPRISING THE FIRST-CLASS Steamships

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.

The Steamship

SHERMAN,

MINER B. CROWELL, Commander.

Will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 5 P. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage $50
Steerage Passage 25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. Through tickets for first-class 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. 190 Common street.

The steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow, leaving on SATURDAY July 16 at 5 P. M. oc20 ly

FOR FLORIDA PORTS AND HAVANA.

ALLIANCE LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR PENSACOLA, WARRINGTON, APALACHICOLA, ST. MARKS, CEDAR KEYS, TAMPA AND KEY WEST. Through bills of lading to Columbus, Georgia, and Bainbridge, Georgia, and all regular landings on Chattahoochee river; also to FERNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

This line is composed of the following steamships, to sail EVERY SATURDAY:
LAVACA .... E. F. Scheilenger, Commander.
FLORIDA .... M. O'Leary, Commander.
BEAUFORT .... J. McC. Baker, Commander.
MARGARET .... William Blakeney, Commander.
TAPPAHANNOCK .... C. W. Reed, Commander.

The steamship

MARGARET.

BLAKENEY, Commander.

Will leave her wharf, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 8 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
F. W. PERKINS & CO., Agents,
26 Carondelet street.

N. B.—Shippers will please procure orders from Agent's Office before sending freight to steamer. No freight received on the day of sailing.
fe2 ly

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 2, 1870, CLASS 156.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
56	16	68	77	42	57	76	9	65	75	70	12	33	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors,
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands, at New Orleans, Louisiana, this second day of July, 1870.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD .... PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize .... $50,000.

CLASS I.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, July 16, 1870.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is	$50 000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30 000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20 000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10 000
1 prize of 9,000 is	9 000
1 prize of 8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is	7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is	6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is	4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is	3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is	2,000
26 prizes of 1,000 (each "1 prize of 1,000") are	26,000
50 prizes of 500 are	25,000
317 prizes of 200 are	63,400
440 prizes, amounting to	$280,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHAS. T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. fe

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides), and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than sixty dollars. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than sixty dollars are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Massachusetts, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Illinois, or St. Louis, Missouri. je14 26t*

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any Machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA; BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, or ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CAUTION—Beware of all agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. ap29 3m 1taw

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for fifteen dollars or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or Boston, Massachusetts. je14 26t*

AGENTS WANTED.—($10 PER DAY)—By the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri. je14 26t*

LOST.

NOTICE—LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 660, of the Merchants Bank of New Orleans, on Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco, California, dated September 14, 1869, and payable to the order of Mrs. Frances Sainsot, for two hundred dollars.

Payment of the above having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating for the same. je29 1 18 30

LOST OR MISLAID—A PROMISSORY note for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, dated August 10, 1868, subscribed by Michael Rohrbacher, to his own order, and by him indorsed, payable one year after date, and secured by mortgage, according to an act passed before Octave Morel, notary, on the tenth August, 1869. All parties are notified not to negotiate the said note, payment of the same having been stopped, and the finder of said note will confer a favor by leaving it at Frank Vatter's, No. 60 Magazine street. je2 1m

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO AND CHICAGO.

CAIRO AND CHICAGO—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad and Blue Line via Cairo, take freight from New Orleans on first-class steamers leaving daily at 5 P. M.

FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO AND all points North and West via Cairo—The
Great Republic,
Virginia,
Henry Ames,
Belle Lee,
Indiana,
Magenta,
Nicholas Longworth,
Robert E. Lee and
Continental,

Are among the first-class steamers of this line. Through tickets to all points North via Cairo, for sale at No. 150 Common street, under the St. Charles Hotel.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by the above given and signed only at the office of the company, No. 26 Carondelet street. Shippers by this route save drayage and transfer charges, and their goods are always under cover. Insurance one-quarter less than by any other route, and rates lower.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.
mh15 6m

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis Cairo Memphis, and the bends—The first-class steamer

MOLLIE ABLE.

DAN ABLE, Master. J. M. WHITE, Clerk.
Leaves THURSDAY, 7th instant, at 5 P. M.
Connecting with railroads for all points North and West, and with Arkansas, White and Cumberland packets.
J. B. WOODS,
jy3 104 Carondelet street, Agent.

For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and the bends—The splendid passenger steamer

HENRY AMES,

JOHN H. BEERS, Master; W. M. TOMPKINS, Clerk.
Leaves WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 5 P. M.
J. T. BURDEAU, Agent,
jy3 No. 18 Poydras street.

RED RIVER.

REGULAR TEN DAY PACKET.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

For Jefferson and Shreveport—The new elegant side-wheel passenger packet

BRADISH JOHNSON.

W. S. BASSETT, Master; JOHN W. BRYANT, Clerk.
Leaves on SATURDAY, July 9, at 5 P. M., for above and all way landings. my20

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

SUMMER AND FALL ARRANGEMENT.

GREENVILLE BEND PACKET.

Leaves every THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.

For Greenville, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all way and Coast landings—

GRAND ERA,

J. M. WHITE, Master.

(In place of the new Greenville packet now building.)

Will connect at Vicksburg with Yazoo steamers.

RETURNING:

Leaves Greenville on Sundays, at 10 A. M.
Passes Lake Providence Sunday evenings.
Passes Milliken's Bend Monday mornings.
Leaves Vicksburg Mondays at 5 P. M.
Passes Grand Gulf Mondays at 8 P. M.
Passes St. Joseph Mondays at 9 P. M.
Passes Rodney Mondays at 10 P. M.
Passes Waterproof Mondays at 11 P. M.
Leaves Natchez Tuesdays at 8 A. M.
Passes Red River at 12 M.
Passes Bayou Sara at 3 P. M.
Passes Baton Rouge at 6 P. M.
Passes Plaquemine at 7½ P. M.
Passes Donaldsonville at 11 P. M.

Will call for all mails, and pay particular attention to all way and coast business.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO.,
Canal Street Ferry Landing.
GEORGE D. HITE,
17 Tchoupitoulas street,
je22 1m Agents.

BAYOU SARA.

Regular Semi-Weekly Bayou Sara Packet. Leaves New Orleans every MONDAY at 5 P. M.; and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Bayou Sara every TUESDAY at 4 P. M., and SATURDAY at 12 M., the steamer

Henry Tete,

(In place of the steamer W. S. Pike.)
Joseph Dalferes, Master, M. H. Landry, Clerk.
R. C. MARTIN, Agent,
jy1 84 Old Levee street.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE.

Regular Coast and Lafourche Packet, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Lockport, Thibodeaux, and all way landings, the

RIGHT WAY,

A. M. OSGOOD, Master.

A clerk will always be found on the landing to receive freight. je24

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast and Baton Rouge semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master. | J. A. COMSTOCK, Clerk.

Leaves New Orleans every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.; leaves Baton Rouge THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, coming down the coast below Donaldsonville in daylight, Fridays and Mondays.

E. O. MELANCON, Agent,
mh3 86 Old Levee street.

OPELOUSAS.

FOR OPELOUSAS, WASHINGTON, Fort Barre, and all landings on the Coast, Atchafalaya river and Bayou Courtableau—The light draft steamer,

J. G. Blackford,

W. Burton, master, J. B. Schmit, clerk.
Leaves on WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.
Leaves Washington for New Orleans every SATURDAY at 12 M.

The J. G. Blackford connects at Simsport with steamer Paynswick, and at Churchville with Jennie Gibbens. Through bills lading given.

Bills against steamer J. G. Blackford will not be paid without a written order from the captain.

The J. G. Blackford, when the water is too low, will connect with steamer Maggie F.

Captain C. C. Pickett, having purchased the fast and splendid side-wheel steamer

SELMA,

Will start her in the Opelousas trade about August 1. The Selma is pronounced by our inspectors as unsurpassed in those particulars that make up a staunch, reliable and comfortable steamer. je25 1m

BANKS AND BANKING.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for Metropolitan Police Warrants, for city of New Orleans and Right Bank, Parish of Jefferson.

VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
46 Carondelet street,
jy3 7t Back of the Life Association of America.

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.

15 ST. CHARLES STREET.
ST. L. DESTEZ,
SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.

Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc. ap2 1y

SPECIE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

OF
BRUNO & WARNER,
146 Gravier Street, near St. Charles.

Pay the highest prices for all kinds of American and Foreign GOLD, SILVER, BULLION and PAPER MONEY.

Buy and sell GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and COMMERCIAL NOTES. Draw SIGHT and TIME DRAFTS on New York, and all the principal cities of Europe, in sums to suit. de19 1y

BOOKS---BOOKS.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide, a Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. my13 1y