New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE BELLIGERENTS.

Strength of the French Army.

[From the New York World.]

The number of men under arms in France is 1,350,000. Under the law of February 1, 1868, the army was organized in three grand divisions, the active army 400,000 men, the reserves 400,000, and the National guard 550,000 men.

The details of the active army of France (on the peace footing) are as follows:

INFANTRY.

	Men.
3 regiments of Imperial Grenadier Guards	6,600
4 regiments of Voltgieurs	9,800
100 regiments of Infantry of the Line	196,871
7 regiments of Chasseurs	16,163
4 regiments Zouaves	9,746
1 regiment African Light Infantry	1,639
1 regiment Foreign Legion	2,577
3 regiments Tirailleurs of Algeria	6,066
1 regiment Veterans, etc	2,296
Total 124 regiments of Infantry	252,652

CAVALRY.

	Men.
1 squadron Cent guards	221
2 regiments Carbineers	1,764
12 regiments Cuirassiers	10,915
13 regiments Dragoons	11,631
9 regiments Uhlans	8,103
13 regiments mounted Chasseurs	11,876
1 regiment Imperial Guides	1,047
8 regiments Hussars	7,546
3 regiments Chasseurs d'Afrique	3,381
3 regiments Spahis	3,489
2 regiments Remonte and Cavalry School	2,825
Total 66 regiments and one squadron cavalry	62,798

ARTILLERY.

	Men.
6 regiments Foot Artillery, 16 regiments Horse Artillery	32,850
2 regiments Artificers	1,639
3 regiments Train Artillery	3,799
2 regiments Armorers and Gunmakers	1,684
Total 29 regiments artillery, with 16,646 horses and 1,362 guns	39,882

To these are to be added the staff, engineers, gendarmes, and troops of the administration.

The following is a summary of the French army on both the peace footing and war footing:

	Peace Footing.	War Footing.
Staff	1,773	1,841
Infantry	252,652	515,937
Cavalry	62,798	100,221
Artillery	39,882	66,132
Engineers	7,486	15,443
Gendarmes	24,525	25,689
Troops of the Administration	15,606	33,365
Total	404,192	757,727

At the head of the French army are eight Marshals of France, namely: Count Vaillant, Count Baraguey d'Hilliers, Count Randon, E. Lebœuf, F. C. Canrobert, M. E. P. M. McMahon (Duke of Magenta), C. F. Forey, F. A. Bazaine. Under the peace establishment the army was divided into the corps of the Imperial Guard and seven army corps. The *personnel* of the army is as follows:

Imperial Guard.—Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Vaillant First Division, General Bourbaki; Second Division, General d'Erville; cavalry, Count de Montebello; artillery, General Canu.

First Corps d'Arme—Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Canrobert; First Division, Marshal Canrobert; Second Division, General Baron Renault.

Second Corps d'Arme.—Commander-in-Chief, General Count l'Admirault; Third Division, General Fenelon; Fourth Division, General Marquis de Liniers.

Third Corps d'Arme.—Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Bazaine; Fifth Division, General de Paladines; Sixth Division, General Ducrot; Seventh Division, General Donay; cavalry, General Desvaux.

Fourth Corps d'Arme—Commander-in-Chief, General Cousin de Montanban, Count of Palikao; Eighth Division, Count of Palikao; Ninth Division, General D'Exea; Tenth Division, General Maissiat; Seventeenth Division, General De Carondelet; Twentieth Division, General d'Aydren; Twenty-second Division, General Count de Monet; Cavalry, General Count of Clerembault.

Fifth Corps d'Arme.—Commander-in-Chief, Marshall Baraguey d'Hilliers; Fifteenth Division, General de la Motterouge; Sixteenth Division, General de Cissey; Eighteenth Division, General de Gerandon; Nineteenth Division, General Sol; Twenty-first Division, General de Villiers.

Sixth Corps d'Arme—Commander-in-Chief, General Count de Goyon; Eleventh Division, General Legrand; Twelfth Division, General de Lorencez; Thirteenth Division, General de Champeron; Fourteenth Division, General Daumas.

Seventh Corps d'Arme—Commander-in Chief, Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta; Twenty-third Divison, General de Wimpffen; Twenty-fourth Division, General Deligny; Twenty-fifth Division, General Perigot.

France has 119 fortresses, of which eight are of the first rank: Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. The fortifications of Paris are stated to have cost $40,000,000, and up to 1868 there had been expended on Cherbourg $34,000,000.

The Prussian Army.

The German military organization is complete, and according to a statement in the Prussian *Military Gazette*, "a million soldiers can at any moment be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The Prussian troops, the same authority adds, consists of 325 battalions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers, making in all 410,000 soldiers. To these should be added the federal contingents of Saxony, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Hesse Darmstadt—in all 53,000 men. But this force of 463,000 only represents the standing army of North Germany. In case of invasion, and then only, Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and immediately order a reserve, consisting of an army of 143,000 men. An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and at the end of this term enters the Landwehr or militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehrs he is finally enrolled in the Lansturm until he is fifty years of age.

The commander in chief of the army and navy is the King. The chief of the staff is General Moltke. The regular army is divided into twelve corps d'arme and twenty-four divisions, with the following commanders:

Corps of the Guard—Commander in chief, General the Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg; First Division, Lieutenant General d'Alvensleben; Second Division, Lieutenant General de Loewenfeld; Cavalry, Major General Count Von der Goltz.

First Army Corps—Commanding General Baron de Manteuffel; First Division, Lieutenant General de Bentheim; Second Division, Lieutenant General de Hartmann.

Second Army Corps—Commander in chief, Frederick William, Prince Royal of Prussia. Third Division, Lieutenant General de Werder; Fourth Division, Lieutenant General de Weyhern.

Third Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, Prince Frederick Charles; Fifth Division, Lieutenant General de Stulpnagel; Sixth Division, Lieutenant General Buddenbroch.

Fourth Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General d'Alvensleben; Seventh Division, Lieutenant General de Fransecky; Eighth Division, Lieutenant General de Schoeler.

Fifth Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General de Steinmetz; Ninth Division, Lieutenant General de Rheinbaben; Tenth Division, Lieutenant General de Kirchbach.

Sixth Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General de Tumpling; Eleventh Division, Lieutenant General de Gordon; Twelfth Division, Lieutenant General Count Wemigerode.

Seventh Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General de Zastrow; Thirteenth Division, Lieutenant General de Goeben; Fourteenth Division, Lieutenant General de Blumenthal.

Eighth Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General de Bittenfeld; Fifteenth Division, Lieutenant General de Caustein; Sixteenth Division, Lieutenant General de Barnekow.

Ninth Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General de Manstein; Seventeenth Divisiop, Lieutenant General de Gruszczinski; Eighteenth Division, Lieutenant General Baron Wrangel.

Tenth Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General de Voights-Rhetz; Nineteenth Division, Lieutenant General de Schwartz Koppen; Twentieth Division, Lieutenant General de Bose.

Eleventh Army Corps.—Commander-in-Chief, General de Pionski; Twenty-first Division, Lieutenant General de Boyen, Twenty-second Division, Lieutenant General de Gersdorff.

The military governor of the Rhenish provinces is the Prince Charles Anthony, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; and the military governor of Mayence is the Prince Woldemar, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenbourg.

THE COURTS.

The Magazine Street Railroad Case.

In this case, on motion of the counsel for the Magazine Street Railroad, represented by Peter Kaiser and others, it was ordered that James H. Young show cause on the twenty-third instant why a rehearing should not be granted, and the order judicially sequestering the property involved in this litigation and appointing J. W. Hillman as receiver to take charge of the property, should not be quashed, on the ground that said sequestration and appointment are illegal and without precedent.

The Jackson Railroad Case.

Samuel Smith et al. vs. the Jackson Railroad—In this case, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs herein, and upon showing to the court that an injunction issued herein, on the twenty-fifth of November, 1869, prohibiting and restraining the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railway Company from removing any portion of the pavement of St. Joseph street, and from placing thereon rails or a railroad bed, or other construction for a railroad; that said injunction is still in force, but that said Jackson Railroad, through Richard Pritchard and the directors of said company, have violated said injunction by removing the pavement of St. Joseph street and placing thereon constructions for a railroad, and are now engaged, through their agents, and employes in tearing up the pavement of St. Joseph street, making a railroad bed and placing constructions thereon for a railroad; it is ordered that said R. Pritchard and the agents of the road be ordered to desist from tearing up the pavement on St. Joseph street and placing any constructions thereon, upon plaintiffs furnishing bond in the sum of $20,000.

Defendants are ordered to show cause on Saturday, the twenty-third instant, why they should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the injunction of the twenty-fifth of November, 1869.

At two o'clock P. M., this order was served on Mr. Pritchard, president pro tem. of the road.

The Jackson Railroad in Court.

Richard Pritchard, President pro tem. of the Jackson Railroad, acting for the Directors, has filed in the Eighth District Court, a petition for an injunction against certain residents on St. Joseph street, among whom are Samuel Smith, E. T. Parker, Mr. Moses Eastman and others, restraining them from interfering with the Jackson Railroad Company in laying down their track from their present depot to the river near the grain elevator.

Petitioners represent that under an act of the Legislature and an ordinance of the City Council, they have the right to extend their said railroad track to the river; that they will start from a point on Euprosine street, near the intersection with Rampart street, running diagonally across Rampart street to Triton Walk to its intersection with St. Joseph street; crossing Dryades and Baronne; through St. Joseph to Front street, etc. Petitioners state that they fear the parties above named will interfere with them in laying down their track, the work on which has been commenced.

Whereupon petitioners pray that a writ of injunction issue, enjoining and prohibiting the parties hereinbefore named, and all others residing on the streets through which the proposed track will run, from obstructing or hindering, or in any way interfering with petitioners in laying the track or running cars thereon, or from doing any act or work authorized by the act of the Legislature and the ordinance of the City Council, hereinbefore referred to.

Judge Dibble issued the injunction as prayed for on the eighteenth instant.

The Ship Island Case.

State ex rel. New Orleans and Ship Island Company vs. City of New Orleans.—In this case the following exception has been filed:

Now appears relator by counsel, and excepts to his Honor, Judge Emerson, presiding in the above entitled cause, for the reasons—

1. That his Honor H. C. Dibble, the Judge of the Eighth District Court, absent from the State, has no legal right to be absent, being provided only with the permission of his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State, who has no right to permit the same, the Legislature alone having the authority to permit a Judge of a District Court a leave of absence from the State.

2. There is no law providing for one District Judge to supply the place of another District Judge of the parish of Orleans, absent from the State.

Appeal in the Ship Island Canal Case.

In this case a motion for an appeal to the Supreme Court has been made by George S. Lacey, City Attorney. The motion is fixed for argument on Monday, the twenty-fifth instant.

The free bathing establishments opened by the city of New York on the East and North river have proved an immense benefit to the poorer class of people. Amusing incidents frequently occur during the hours when the baths are open, one of which is told as follows by the *Times:*

One day last week while the women were bathing at the foot of Fifth street, a horrible yell was heard in the bath. The matron rushed in and found a person with a masculine cast of countenance in the grasp of some eight or ten nymphs, who were "sousing" her under water at an alarming rate, and at every dip they screamed out, "We'll give it to you, you infernal scamp;" (dip); "How dare you intrude your dirty carcass among us unprotected females;" (another dip); "and if you stay in here another minute" (two dips in quick succession) "we'll duck the life out of you." The The unfortunate wretch was rescued from their clutches, and when the truth was ascertained it was found that the virago had almost drowned a poor German girl under a supposition that she was a man in disguise.

A Chicago paper has a correspondent who has been told that Mr. W. F. Storey of the Chicago *Times*, has been trying to buy the New York *World*, but that Mr. Marble would not sell and that Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on his way to Europe, stopped in New York and tried to purchase the New York *Herald*. These reports must be true, for the come from Chicago, where veracity is a drug in the market and is exported in large quantities, and is handled in bulk by the heavy operators in it, by elevators. Neither Mr. Storey nor Mr. Halstead, who are journalistic giants in the West, will probably venture on the dangerous seas of New York journalism, nor risk their hard-earned fortunes in the *World* or *Herald*.

We learn this from the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

A good deal of talk is being indulged in just now of building another bridge over the Ohio to connect Jeffersonville with Louisville. It is to be a tubular iron bridge, and is to be built jointly by the Ohio and Mississippi, Baltimore and Ohio, and New York and Erie Railways, and the Jeffersonville Ferry Company. It is to be constructed with a draw for the passage of boats. The cost of the structure will, it is stated, be $1,000,000. New Albany, at the foot of the falls, is equally anxious for a bridge at Sand Island.

A few days ago, while the passenger train was approaching Loup Fork bridge, a prisoner arrested at Lone Tree station for an attempt to burn a store at that place, made his escape through the window of the water closet. Although handcuffed, he alighted all right, and rolled down the embankment into the weeds. The officer in charge of the prisoner not discovering the escape for some time after, jumped off to recapture the prisoner.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1870.

The money market continues to grow more stringent under the war news, and there is an increasing indisposition to put out money, even at extreme rates. Good paper can not be placed on the street, without first-class collaterals, at less than 1½@3 ₱ cent per month. Mortgage notes are quoted at 9½@10½ ₱ annum for first, and 11@14 for second-class.

Gold opened at 120½@121 (against 121⅞ at New York), and after touching 123, closed at 121½@122 (against 122⅜ at New York). The sales embrace $10,000 at 120¾, $5000 and $5000 at 121, $10,000 at 121¼, $10,000, $20,000, $12,000, $20,000 at 122, $30,000 at 122@122¾, $5000 at 122⅛, $10,000 and $15,000 at 122¼, $6000 at 122½, $5000 at 122¾, and $5000 at 123. Nothing reported in silver.

Foreign exchange was again unsettled by fluctuations in gold rates, varying considerably during the day, and closing a shade under yesterday evening's quotations. The sale are confined to £15,000, of which £6000 bill of lading at 131¾@133¼; £4000 do at 131⅝; £1500 at 131⅞; £1000 A1 clear at 132½, and £3000 bank at 135@135½. We quote nominally, bank sterling at 134@134½; commercial at 132½@133, and bank francs at 4.23¾.

Domestic exchange weakened, though the banks continued to draw on New York at ⅜ ₱ cent premium. The sales embrace $20,000, $40,000, $15,000 commercial, and $10,000 private bankers' sight on New York at ⅜ premium, and $25,000 commercial at ¼.

In stocks we note sales of 5 shares Slaughterhouse at $20, 29 Bank of New Orleans on private terms, 200 Levee at $4 87½, 200 do at the same, 100, 50 and 100 at $4 75, 100 and 100 do at $4 50, and 30 Louisiana Lottery at $75 50.

$1000 State warrants were sold at 75c, and we heard of a sale of $650 at 70c and $2000 Metropolitan Police sold at 98¾. Dealers bought State at 75@77c for new, and 98½@99c for Metropolitan Police; and sell at 80c for the former and 99¼@99½c for the latter.

Nothing transpired in city treasury notes. There are no round amounts offering, and dealers buy and sell at about previous rates. Round sums may be quoted at 10 per cent discount.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 1400 bales, at about yesterday's reduced quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary at 11½@12¼c; good ordinary 15@15½c; low middling 16¼@16¾c; middling 17@17¼c, and strict middling 17½@18c; low ordinary ranged from 9@11c.

The market opened with very few indications of any more movement than yesterday, but later in the day several buyers came forward and took the amount noted above, partly for Great Britain, but mostly for the North, at about yesterday's prices. Good ordinary sold at 15¼c, strict at 15½c, middling at 17c, and good middling at 17¾c. The telegrams from New York quoting middling Orleans at 20¾c, against 20½c asked yesterday, and 20¼c the day before, inspired a better feeling toward the close, when the tone of the market was manifestly stronger. Private telegrams from Liverpool quoted Orleans middling on the spot at 8¾d, but the public dispatches at 11:15 reported it firmer at 9⅜d, with sales of 8000 bales. The wide descrepancy between these figures indicates a very unsettled condition.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1869—bales	770
Arrived since last statement	162
Arrived previously	1,190,566
Supplemental from samples and waste, etc	9,562—1,200,170
Total	1,200,940
Cleared to-day	1,090
Cleared previously	1,145,328—1,146,418
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	54,522

To-day's exports embraced 1067 bales to Havre and 23 to Sisal. Receipts proper since Friday evening 1260 bales, against 1496 during the corresponding time last week, and 317 last year, and since September 1, 1,135,668 bales against 793,724 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were no receipts this morning. The demand is good with a scarcity of supplies of Louisiana, and some 40 hhds sugar were sold from first hands. Fair is quoted at 11¼@11½c; fully fair at 12c; prime at 13c; yellow clarified at 12¾@13c; white at 13¼c. Plantation fermenting molasses is quoted at 50c ₱ gallon; city refinery reboiled 50@75c; syrup $1. Cuba sugar is quoted at 9¼@12½c ₱ lb for refining to clarified. There is no movement in Cuba molasses.

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

FLOUR—The market is firm to-day at yesterday's prices, although the demand is not so active. Yesterday, not reported, 50, 100 and 445 bbls treble extra sold at $6 25 ₱ bbl. To-day the sales embraced 3000 bbls, of which 100 sour at $4 25; 50 superfine at $5 75; 50 do at $5 87½; 500 double extra at $6 40; 80 treble extra at $6 50; 30 do at $6 62½; 100 choice extra at $6 87½; 50 treble extra at $6 75; 50 and 500 choice extra at $7 50; 800 do at $7 90 and 50 do at $7 75 ₱ bbl.

CORN—The demand is good, and, with light supplies, prices are firmer, with an advancing tendency. Yesterday, not reported, 500 sacks mixed sold at $1, and 2160 white at $1 15 ₱ bushel. To-day, 2500 sacks were sold, of which 800 mixed at $1 05; 130 and 200 yellow at $1 10; 200 white mixed in burlaps at $1 12; 200 white mixed at $1 12½; 500 white at $1 15; 100 do at $1 17½ ₱ bushel.

OATS—In the absence of receipts and a scarcity on the landing, prices have advanced. About 1500 sacks were sold today, of which 200 and 288 St. Louis at 64c; 100 and 133 Galena at 66c; 100 and 200 do at 67c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Is quiet but firmer; 300 sacks sold at 97½c; 125 and 200 sacks at $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply, and in request at full prices. Ordinary Western is selling on the landing at $22; fair at $24; prime at $25; choice at $26 ₱ ton.

PORK—Yesterday not reported, 200 bbls full weight mess sold at $31 50 ₱ bbl. To-day the market is firmer, and holders are asking $32@32 50 ₱ bbl for mess at wholesale. It is retailing at $32 50 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—10 casks shoulders sold at 13½c ₱ lb.

LARD—Is also firmer to-day; 10 tierces refined sold at 17¼c. Tierces are quoted at 17¼c; kegs 18¾@19c.

BACON—Holders are still firmer in their views to-day, and are now asking the advanced prices of 15½@16c ₱ lb for shoulders, 18½@19c for clear rib sides, 19½@20c for clear sides, and 26c for sugar-cured hams, and are obtaining these prices readily at retail or in a jobbing way.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 18½@19½c; Northern 19½@20½c ₱ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are very dull; 500 boxes 11 ounce sold at 12½c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market is very firm, holders asking for choice brands of kiln dried $5@5 25 ₱ bbl from store; 95 bbls sold on the landing at $4 90 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market is quiet; 30 bbls rectified sold at $1 07½ ₱ gallon, and 50 on private terms; 25 bbls spirits sold at $1 02½ ₱ gallon.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market is lightly supplied with Louisiana rice, and the demand is only moderate, but prices are easy. We quote choice at 10c ₱ lb; prime at 9@9½c, ordinary at 8½@9c; inferior at 8c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and steady, choice Western ruling at 25@27c, and choice Goshen at 35@36c ₱ lb. Inferior grades nominal.

BAGGING—The retail demand is fair at 33c ₱ yard for India in bales and 31c in rolls; 31@32c for hemp and flax, and 33c for domestic jute.

COFFEE—There is only a limited jobbing and retail business doing from second hands out of coastwise receipts. No stock in first hands. We quote nominally 17¼@17½c ₱ lb for prime.

Cattle Market.

PRICES.

Texas Beeves, corn'ed, choice, ₱ lb net	—@— —
Texas Beeves, corn'ed, second choice ₱ lb net	— —@— —
Texas Beeves, ₱ head, first quality	30 00@45 00
Texas Beeves, ₱ head, second quality	22 00@30 00
Texas Beeves, ₱ head, third quality	10 00@16 00
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	9@ 11
Sheep, ₱ head	3 00@ 7 00
Veal Cattle, ₱ head	8 00@11 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50 00@85 00
Milch Cows, choice	— —@100 00

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lavaca, Schellinger, for Florida ports
British brig Acelia Thurlow, Gallison, for Havre
British schooner Salvador, Simpson, for Sisal
Schooner Challenger, Woodville, for Ruatan Island

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship W G Hewes, Tripp, for Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney &co—1st district 10
Ship Virginia, Baker, 52 days from Newport, Wales, to master—Point
Bark Fresh Breeze, McDoupal, 55 days from Liverpool, to Decan, Zerega &co—Point
Bark Cephas Starrett, Balbridge, 28 days from Rockland, Maine, to master—1st district
Bark Belle, Toadhunter, 5 days from Havana, in ballast, to R G Mugrove &son—2d district
Schooner Agnes, Blair, 10 days from Cardenas, to M J Smith—P T
Schooner F V Turner, Graves, 6 days from Ruatan Island, to R Tramontana—P T
Bark Webane, Dalrymple, 44 days from Antwerp, to De Gas Bros—1st district

TOWBOATS.

Norman, Dooskey, from the Passes—Towed down to the Bar, ship Mayflower. Brought up, ship Virginia and schooner F V Turner
Tecumseh, Lombard, from the Passes—Towed down to the Bar, schooner Helena Brought up barks Fresh Breeze and C Starrett
Rochester, Germain, from the Passes—Brought up bark Webano

STEAMBOATS.

Mary, Carrell, from Mobile.
San Nicholas, Woods, from Lower Coast.
Grand Era, White, from Argyle Landing.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Lord Lovell, Agnew, from Havana, to E J Forstall &sons

BELOW COMING UP.

Barkentine Scotland, Beverley, 50 days from Boston, to master—
Schooner N and D Scudder, Kehol, 7 pays from Utilla to J Macheca—

BELOW---WAITING ORDERS.

Ship St James, Patterson, 14 days from Savannah, to master—

EXPORTS.

FLORIDA PORTS—Steamship Lavaca—2185 bbls flour 2 pkgs tobacco 413 pkgs mdse 25 cks bacon 660 sks corn 5 bbls molasses 25 bbls potatoes 30 bbls of gork 48 bbls whisky 5 bbls beef 1 hhds sugar 2 tes lard 6 sks salt 125 sks oats 27 bags coffee

HAVRE—Brig Acelia Thurlow—1067 bales cotton 1000 bbls flour 1500 staves

SISAL—Schooner Salvador—2645 sks corn 23 bales cotton

RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner Challenger—16 bbls flour 5 bbls pork 4 bbls beef 2 kegs lard 64 bdls of shingles 331 pcs lumber 5 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Steamer Mary—1 bale cotton 5 pkgs of mdse 50 bbls lime

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship Wm. G. Hewes—16 bales cotton $11,533 50 in specie 34 hhds sugar 96 bags wool 47 tes tallow 290 bdls hides 797 hides 360 head cattle

HAVANA—Steamship Lord Lovell—1650 bxs sugar 240,800 cigars, 6 bales leaf tobacco 3 cases sundries 11 crates pineapples 1 case cocks 2 pkgs mdse

CARDENAS—Bark Agnes—386 hhds molasses 39 tierces molasses

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

LOWER COAST—Steamer San Nicholas—Sundries

ARGYLE LANDING—Steamer Grand Era—63 bales cotton 1439 sks cotton seed and sundries

BY THE RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD—July 20—39 bales cotton 408 bbls potatoes 6 hhds tobacco and sundry produce

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, July 20—125 sks onions 263 sks potatoes 11 bbls rice 158 sks rice 1 bbl beef 7 tcs beef 39 hhds of tallow 21 hides 571 bdls hides

MEDICAL.

RUPTURE CURED.—WITH AN EXPERIENCE of more that twelve years' practice in the treatment and cure of RUPTURE and HERNIA, I will guarantee more perfect relief, comfort and security, and a more rapid improvement than can be obtained of any other person or appliance in the South, without regard to the age of the patient, or length of time afflicted. Also, instruments for the cure of every species of human deformity on hand or made to order.

Call or address, with stamps, for circular, Dr. T. ST. C. FERRIS, office No. 16 St. Charles street, up stairs. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. my31 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEment; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE

For all diseases of malarious origin.

FEVER AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
CHILL FEVER,
REMMITTENT FEVER,
BILLIGUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE,

And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE

Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.

SWEET QUININE

Acts as an antidote to, as well as a curer for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for

SWEET QUININE

over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which, in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.

SWEET QUININE

Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.

STEARNS, FARR & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New York.
my15

A CARD.....A CARD.

Strangers visiting the city, and wishing medical or surgical aid, will call at the Southern Dispensary, No. 230 Carondelet street, near the corner of St. Joseph, where medicines are compounded to cure all chronic cases that may call, if within the reach of medicine or surgery. Consultations are given to males or females. The poor will be prescribed for gratis. Letters giving description of case, and containing five dollars, will meet with attention, and medicine sent by express.

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je22 1y J. E. LOCKWOOD, M. D.

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my28

SHERIFF'S SALES.

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. Manette L. Heno—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1536.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, August 16, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Rocheblave, Dorgenois, Banks and Palmyra streets, designated by the number two on a plan drawn by C. A. De Armas, Surveyor, annexed to an act passed before P. C. Cuvellier, notary public in this city, on the thirty-first January, 1857. Said lot measures, English measure, twenty-nine feet four inches front on Palmyra street, by a depth of one hundred and eight feet, between parallel lines.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from C. Heno by act passed before A. Barnett, notary public in this city, on the fifth of August, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.
jy15 31 au16

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. David C. McCan, George Patterson, et al., Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 24,06.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND sale, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, August 15, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Delord, Louisa, New Levee and Pearl (now Commerce) streets, and designated as lot number two, on a plan drawn by C. F. Zimpel, Surveyor, dated the sixteenth of December, 1834, and deposited as plan number thirteen, in the office of Felix Grima, late a notary public in this city. Said lot measures forty feet six inches front on Delord street, forty feet four inches in width in the rear, and one hundred and two feet ten inches in depth.

Together, also, with sixty-seven shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Being the same property which defendants David C. McCan and George Patterson acquired by purchase from the succession of J. Berry, as per act passed before Theodore O. Stark, notary public in this city, on the tenth day of March, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—The purchaser to furnish a stock note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, for the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-six dollars ($1136), payable on the first of June, 1871, fixed or renewable according to the provisions of the charter of said bank. The purchaser to assume all the obligations and responsibilities of a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank, and the stock note so furnished to be identified with the act of mortgage passed by J. Berry and wife in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, of date October 5, 1836, before Seghers, late a notary public in this city, with the assumption and pledge of stock by D. C. McCan and George Patterson, by act passed before Theodore O. Stark, notary public in this city, dated tenth March, 1857, and with the Sheriff's deed of sale in this case, and the balance of the price of adjudication, cash on the spot, in United States treasury notes.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
jy14 29 au14

Widow Madron vs. Mrs. E. Barkdull (Olive Robinson, wife of Enoc Jones Barkdull)—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 24,205.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND sale, to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, August 13, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the faubourg Pontchartrain, of this city, making part of lot number thirty-five, designated by the number three, upon a plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, architect, on the second of October, 1852, deposited in the office of A. Doriocourt, notary public in this city, and measuring thirty-one feet eleven inches and five lines front on the Grande Route St. Jean, upon a depth of one hundred and twenty-one feet eight inches and three lines on the side of lot number four, and one hundred and twenty feet ten inches in depth.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the faubourg Pontchartrain of this city, designated by the number four, upon a plan made by C. A. de Armas, architect, on the second October, 1852, deposited in the office of A. Doriocourt, notary public in this city. Said lot measuring thirty-one feet eleven inches and five lines front on Grande Route St. Jean, upon a depth of one hundred and twenty-one feet eight inches and three lines on the line of lot number three, and one hundred and twenty-two feet five inches and three lines on the other line.

Said lot being part of the lot number thirty-five, on the original plan of said faubourg, belonging to the said defendant by purchase from Francois Aime Roger by act of sale passed before A. Doriocourt, notary public in this city, on the sixth of April, 1860.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—First: In cash to a sufficient amount to satisfy plaintiff's claim, amounting to the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($2750), with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from the twentieth day of May, 1867, till the day of sale; five per cent attorney's fees on the amount used on; forty dollars insurance and all costs of suit. Second: The purchaser to assume (to the extent of the amount of his bid) the payment of fifty-two promissory notes secured by concurrent mortgage on said property, drawn by defendant to her own order and by her indorsed, dated on the twentieth day of May, 1867, each for the sum of fifty dollars ($50), bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date till paid, and payable from month to month after twentieth July, 1870. Third: And the balance of the price of adjudication, if any, cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
jy13 au2 23

Joseph Gilbert vs. William Voss, Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 3166.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF S