NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 86. NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1028.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW EL DORADO, 59 ST Charles street, the most popular and enjoyable Concert Hall in New Orleans; Mr. B. R. Warner, Manager; open every night. Look at this array of talent: Miss Alice Mitchell, comic songs and facy dances; Mlle. Sarah, slack wire performer; Sandy Dolan, Ethiopian, Dutch and Irish comedian; Tony Benton, Irish character, vocalist and comedian; Master St. George, the accomplished clog dancer; Professor Cooke, characteristic vocalist. Admission twenty-five cents; said ticket good for refreshments. The bar will be always supplied with the finest brands of imported liquors. je25 1m

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the AMERICAN KITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri. ap29 3m 1taw

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 fullest 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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. my31 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 238 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to H. M. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place. je21

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SUMMER RESIdence, situated in the town of Biloxi, fronting the sea shore. This place has a grove of sweet orange trees, yielding from 60,000 to 100,000 oranges annually; also peach, plum, fig and cherry trees, a magnificent wharf and bath-house, everything in perfect order. For particulars address lock box No. 779, Postoffice, New Orleans. jy16 1w*

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUAble property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana. jy16 tf

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner, of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. jy9

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACcommodating terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, je12 Office 50 Royal street.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES, in different tracts, of the finest Sugar lands in the State. A large portion of these lands is covered with magnificent forests of red cypress, and portions are near the river, Morgan's Texas Railroad, and the line of the Chattanooga and Texas Railroad—contiguous to an inexhaustible market for lumber and wood—and are very valuable. The whole, or an interest, will be disposed of at extremely low rates, as the owner is about leaving the State in consequence of ill health. For full particulars apply to Colonel J. O. Nixon, No. 106 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock A. M., or to Messrs. Davis & Freret, Real Estate Agents, No. 45 St. Charles street, or to Mr. Placide J. Spear, No. 46 Exchange Place. my6

LOST.

NOTICE—LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 669 of the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, on Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, San Franscisco, 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 jy18 30

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE OF HAND for Five Hundred Dollars, drawn by W. F. Ahrens in favor of G. Yalets, due fifteenth August next. The public is cautioned not to trade for the same, as payment has been stopped. jy17 22 27 G. YALETS, 68 Fulton street.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

196 .....Camp Street.....196

EDWARDS HOUSE.

Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms with excellent board, at very reasonable summer prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 3m.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. C. H. HYAMS HAS this day been admitted a partner in our house. The firm heretofore carried on in the name of Thomas Janney & Co., will be continued under the name of Moore, Janney & Hyams.

THOMAS JANNEY, ROBERT MOORE.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 1t

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CAMMACK & Hyams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. C. H. Hyams is charged with the liquidation of the business of the firm.

MORGAN CAMMACK, C. H. HYAMS.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 1t

NOTICE.—I WILL CONTINUE THE BROKERage business in my own name and for my own account at No. 25 Carondelet street.

MORGAN CAMMACK.

New Orleans, July 19, 1870. jy20 1t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PACKWOOD BROTHERS & CRIPPEN, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the late firm of WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO., at Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street.

R. T. PACKWOOD, G. H. PACKWOOD, J. H. CRIPPEN.

New Orleans, Louisiana, July 1, 1870. jy1 30t

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. HENNING retires from said firm. The remaining partners assume all liabilities of the late concern.

W. H. HENNING, R. T. PACKWOOD, J. H. CRIPPEN.

New Orleans, July 1, 1870. jy1 30t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing between W. K. Spearing and J. A. Patmor, under the style and name of W. K. Spearing & Co., is herewith dissolved by mutual consent. W. K. Spearing continues the business from this day, for his own account and in his name.

New Orleans, June 28, 1870. jy14 3tood

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE undersigned, during the year 1869, the following certificates:

1. A CERTIFICATE of thirty shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
2. A CERTIFICATE of twelve shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.

Application has been made for new certificates.

P. L. BERNARD, Corner St. Louis and Rampart streets. ap7 2tam 6m

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS, ATTENTION!

THE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN, AND MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

The 7 A. M. Train,

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The 4:15 P. M. Train,

Makes close connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run through to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Ticket office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Office, New Orleans, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

T. S. Williams, General Superintendent; J. B. Morey, General Traveling Agent; New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. Frost, General Superintendent; D. B. Morey, General Traveling Agent; Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. W. Scott, General Passenger Agent. jy22 3m

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the General Superintendent, New Orleans.

TO EXCURSIONISTS:

Regular Fare is Five Cents Per Mile.

Excursion tickets good to go on Saturday night, and return on Sunday, or on Monday, at or before 11:05 A. M., are furnished at the following rates:

Kenner and return	50
Frenier and return	$1 15
Manchac and return	1 90
Pontchatoula and return	2 40
Tickfaw and return	2 90
Amite and return	3 40
Tangipahoa and return	3 90
Osyka and return	4 40
Magnolia and return	4 90
Summit and return	5 40
Brookhaven and return	6 40

For Sunday excursion tickets see advertisement.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Passengers who buy tickets in the cars will be charged twenty-five cents extra. All station offices will be open for the sale of tickets one-half hour before the departure of trains. jy20 23

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

Excursion Tickets to Magnolia and Intermediate Stations,

On and after SUNDAY, July 17, Excursion Tickets good on the seven A. M. train North on Sunday, and on trains South, arriving in New Orleans at 2:40 A. M., and 11:05 A. M., Monday following, will be sold at following rates:

New Orleans to Kenner and return	50
New Orleans to Frenier and return	$1 25
New Orleans to Manchac and return	1 90
New Orleans to any station between Manchac and Magnolia, and return	2 00
New Orleans to Magnolia and return	2 00

Tickets good on Saturday evening train at one regular fare to go and return on Sunday and Monday following.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. jy15 Sa4t

PASSENGERS GOING EAST, VIA LOUISVILLE OR CAIRO,

Should purchase Tickets by the

ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

Forming the best and most comfortable Line to New York, Boston and Northern and Atlantic cities, with magnificent Palace Combined Day and Night Coaches, through to New York without change.

Three Lightning Express Trains Daily.

This is the only Line from Cincinnati to New York under one management; the only Line from Cincinnati to New York without break of gauge; the only Line whose trains run through to New York without change; the only Line running coaches through without using compromise wheels; the only Line running Palace Broad Gauge Coaches through without change.

If you desire prompt time and certain connections, finest scenery on the Continent, most comfortable cars in the world, most magnificent dining halls and ample time for meals, and the safest, best and most comfortable route, go to New York by the

Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Tickets by this Line for sale at all tickets offices through the South.

WILLIAM R. BARR, General Passenger Agent, New York. W. B. SHATTUC, General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio. fe2 1y

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.

THREE TROUGH TRAINS DAILY,

With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville line and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. FOLLETT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis. J. L. GRISWORD, General Superintendent, St. Louis. THOMAS DORWIN, General Southern Agent, Louisville. jy5 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

RICHARD C. BOND, (T. F. FISHER), STOCK AND NOTE BROKER.

162.....Common Street.....162. jal1 1y

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.

15.....St. Charles Street.....15

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

BAKERS.

PREMIUM BAKERY.

O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR.

131 Rousseau street, Fourth District.

This long established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. The FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1870, being the third mark of distinction of this kind received by him in four years.

His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used.

Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pies, Crackers, etc., and furnishing orders on short notice. ap29 6m

CRESCENT CITY YACHT CLUB

The Races Yesterday

LIMNAS THE WINNER

The annual regatta of the Crescent City Yacht Club took place yesterday, according to announcement, on Lake Pontchartrain, at Milneburg, generally known as the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad. The regatta was announced for one o'clock P. M., but owing to extreme calm at the time, the commencement was not made for near three hours later.

For some time before the hour appointed, a large number were assembled in the neighborhood of the judges' stand and everywhere around where a good view of the sport could be had. The Mobile steamer Frances had a crowd on board, and a considerable number of ladies were among the spectators.

The great point of interest in this regatta seemed to arise from the circumstance that a new first-class yacht, the Mathilda, which had been built at the North expressly to outsail any vessel of her class in this part of the country, was expected to make her *debut* on this occasion.

Now the yacht folks around here believe considerably in their vessels, and it is an article of faith among them that John Mahoney, the boat-builder of Algiers, can, and does build boats which it is very difficult indeed to outsail. So when it was known that a yacht had appeared which purposed to knock all Mahoney's achievements into the realms of nowhere, a large crowd was present to witness the feat. Algiers was very strongly represented; for the Algerines from the nature of their occupations, are a race of nautical proclivities, and there are some ancient mermen among them who know all about boat handling. All these felt that the honor and glory of the Algerine empire was involved in the fate of the yacht Limnas, which came from the studio of Mahoney.

The following were the entries:

First-class yachts over twenty-two feet in length:

Zephrina, owned by O. F. Vallette; length twenty-seven feet six inches; sailed by Captain George Blakesly.

Limnas, owned by H. Rareshide; length twenty-seven feet five inches; sailed by Anson Holley.

Mathilda, owned by S. Barnes; length twenty-seven feet five inches; sailed by Alick Brewster.

G. Fellows, owned by C. E. Whitney and J. A. Arnold; length twenty-five feet seven inches; sailed by G. Albert.

Second class yachts, from twenty to twenty-two feet in length:

Domino, owned by J. O. Nixon; length twenty-one feet ten inches; sailed by L. Baron.

Restless, owned by C. B. Watt; length twenty-one feet eight inches; sailed by W. C. Vaught.

Third class yachts, from seventeen to twenty feet in length.

Minna, owned by George H. Case; length seventeen feet six inches; sailed by W. Carroll.

Corinne, owned by A. M. Fortier; length seventeen feet eleven inches; sailed by M. Fowel.

Fourth class yachts under seventeen feet in length.

Coquette, owned by Mr. Norcom; length sixteen feet ten inches; sailed by Mr. Brill.

Nedyne, owned by S. W. Scott; length fourteen feet eight inches; sailed by A. J. Breedlove.

The entrance fee for first class boats was five dollars; four dollars for second class; three dollars for third class, and two dollars for fourth class.

There being four entries of the first class, according to the rules of the club, the second best would be entitled to the entrance money for that class.

The judges appointed were Messrs. J. O. Belknap, George Knower and George M. Philips.

The prizes were: For the first class a purse of $150; second class a purse of $100; third class $75, and fourth class $50. It was to be at the option of the winners to receive money or its value in silver plate.

For some time after the hour appointed there seemed to be some uncertainty about the anchoring of the northern stake boat, but at length everything was ready except the stiff breeze, which, although called for by sundry whistles, so far refused to come. The expectant crowd did their best to while away the time, until the longed-for breeze made its appearance. The whole subject was discussed over and over, and all around. As it grew later a great deal was said about *stakes*, but to many, no doubt, *steaks* would have been more apropos, as the dinner hour had long been past. A mercurial but thin voiced fiddle, having a small boy attached to it, struck up the "Devil's Dream" and the "Irish Washerwoman," but neither produced the wished-for breeze. The growing monotony was a very little enlivened by a man falling over the wharf into the water, and being fished out again; but he was not enough drowned to make it a very interesting case.

It should be stated that at the drawing for places, the windward position was won by the Mathilda, for the first class; by the Limnas, for the second class; by the Corinne, for the third class, and by the Coquette, for the fourth class.

At length, the welcome breeze was seen rippling the water; a tap of the bell gave the signal to get under weigh, and at sixteen minutes before four o'clock the boats started, and got under sail pretty much as they lay, there being little perceptible difference in alertness or seamanship in any of the crews. As their distance from the point of departure increased, it was difficult to judge of their relative progress, particularly as several outsiders were "sloshing around" interrupting the view and evoking anything but prayers from the excited spectators. The contesting vessels, as they heeled over with the breeze, suggested the idea of so many fellows with their arms akimbo, skating on a big pond and it was not till the foremost ones turned the distant eastern stake boat, that the Limnas was seen to be ahead, rounding the boat in fifteen minutes from the time of starting. The Mathilda followed next and then the Fellows. The others were like the last sheep in the flock, that ran about so much that it couldn't be counted; they were so mixed up that no one could pretend to tell t'other from which.

The extreme western stake boat was at length reached, the Limnas being far ahead as she turned it, followed by the Fellows and Mathilda, the others coming on at a respectful distance. At four minutes after 5 the Limnas passed the home stake, completing the first round, and hailed by vociferous cheers from the people on shore. The crew loudly responded, and one fellow, not satisfied with ordinary shouting and clapping, inverted himself and demonstrated with his feet how glad he felt. The Mathilda followed the Limnas, seven minutes behind; then came the Fellows, Restless, Domino, Zephrina, Coquette, Nedyne and Minna. By this time the Limnas was far, far ahead on the second round, and the Mathilda about mid distance between her and the boats above named.

By this time one element of interest in the regatta was eliminated; for it was certain, even to the most unnautical eye that the Limnas would be chief winner with little trouble. So it proved, for the Limnas reached the home stakeboat, completing the race and distancing her competitors severely; coming in at five hours, fifty-nine minutes. The Mathilda reached the home stakeboat next, seven minutes later, proving second best in the regatta. The others reached the home stake in the following order. Domino, six hours and sixteen minutes; Corinne, six hours, sixteen minutes and thirty seconds; Zepharine, six hours, sixteen minutes and forty-five seconds; Fellows, six hours, seventeen minutes and thirty seconds, Restless, six hours, seventeen minutes and thirty-five seconds; Nedyne, six hours and twenty-five minutes; Corinne, six hours and twenty-six minutes; Minna, six hours and twenty-seven minutes.

The race having commenced at 3:44, the time of each boat can be easily calculated by reference to the above figures.

The following is the general result, the winners being—

First class, Limnas, prize $150 or its value in plate.

Second class, Domino, prize $100 or equivalent in plate.

Third class, Corinne, prize $75 or plate.

Fourth class, Coquette, prize $50 or plate.

The Mathilda, being second in the first class, received the entrance money—twenty dollars.

Notwithstanding the discouraging prospects of the regatta at first, on account of the calm, the race, after all, was one of great interest, for after they were fully under way there was breeze enough to exhibit the points of the vessels and the seamanship of the various captains. Every one can not be first in a race, and it is only justice to those who lost in this race to say that they contested it gallantly, and deserved better luck. The Mathilda, in particular, is a splendid vessel, although she was extensively beaten by the yacht Limnas, built by John Mahoney, of Algiers. The fact is, any one who builds a boat to beat Mahoney's build had better get up soon, and after fixing the boat he builds so nice that she can't be any better, drive in a few more nails to make sure.

As sunset approached, the spectators dispersed, and the courteous members of the Crescent City Yacht Club, and the gentlemanly committee of arrangements, headed by Commodore J. O. Nixon, proceeded to the hotel to award the prizes. Everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously, there being just excitement enough to give a proper seasoning to the occasion.

It has been determined by the club to give what has never yet been given in the whole country—a grand national regatta. This will take place about the seventeenth of August next at Biloxi.

This regatta will be attended by yachts from all parts of the Union, and the prizes to be put up for the occasion are certainly worth competing for. The first prize will consist of silver plate and $1500 cash; the second prize will be a purse of $1500, and the third and fourth prizes will be $1000 and $500; making, altogether, the sum of $5000.

It will be a great occasion, and the Crescent City Yacht Club deserves all commendation for this spirited enterprise. Everything that brings men from distant sections in friendly intercourse has a desirable tendency to cement our nationality.

THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

Duration of Late European Wars.

The New York *World* says:

In the Crimean war of 1853–6, Turkey declared war against Russia October 5, 1853. Russia declared war against Turkey November 1. France and England declared war against Russia March 27–28, 1854. The battle of the Alma was fought September 20; battle of Balaclava, October 25; battle of Inkerman, November 5. Sardinia joined the allies January 26, 1855. The Malakhoff was taken by the French, September 8. Sweden joined the allies November 21; and hostilities were suspended February 29, 1856. The war between the Western powers and Russia lasted two years lacking one month.

The Italian war of 1859, was begun by the rejection of the Austrian ultimatum by Sardinia April 26. The Austrians crossed the Ticino April 27. The French entered Genoa May 3. The battle of Montebello was fought May 20; battle of Magenta May 30-31, and battle of Solferino June 24. The peace of Villa-Franca was signed July 11. Hostilities were active but ten weeks.

The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 began by the invasion of Schleswig by the Prussians February 5. The Prussians took Duppel April 18, and Alsen July 9. Treaty of peace betwen Denmark and Germany signed at Vienna October 30. Actual hostilities covered a space of twenty-two weeks.

The German-Italian war of 1866 was begun by Prussia June 14. Italy declared war against Austria, June 20. The battle of Custoza was fought June 24, and the battle of Sadowa July 3. The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria was signed at Prague August 23, and between Austria and Italy at Vienna October 4. Actual hostilities between the beligerents lasted only five weeks.

SHERIFF'S SALE AT TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT, OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—We call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on St. Ann street, between Tonti and Rocheblave streets, Second District. For full particulars and terms, see advertisement.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—Through Colonel Case, receiver, we learn that H. B. Kelly, Esq., one of the attorneys for the general creditors of this bank, has recently returned from Washington, where he was assured by the Attorney General that the case of Terrill et al. vs. the bank, pending in the United States Supreme Court, will be heard in November or December next. This will be some comfort to the depositors, as no dividend can be declared or paid until questions involved in this case are decided.

It has been estimated that the Crimean war cost France eighty thousand men, the Italian campaign sixty thousand, and the wars in China and Mexico sixty-five thousand. The total loss in treasure is represented in an official report of the British Secretary of Legation in France (July, 1869) to be equivalent to $2,200,000,000. The strength of her army on a war footing is over 757,000 men. Her navy, at the close of last year, could boast 62 iron-clads, and included, altogether, 491 war vessels, mounting 3045 guns.

The country will now be full of speculators in breadstuffs, and they will do the best they can to run up wheat, flour, and corn, etc., to famine prices. Let consumers look to their interests. We shall have immense crops this year, and there will be no necessity for famine prices in this country.

An extensive sulphur mine exploded on the fourth of June near Lercara, in Sicily. Of three hundred persons buried in the same only one could be saved, and he told that when the way out was shut off to them they fled into the interior recesses of the mine and were crushed one by one by blocks of sulphur falling down on their heads. Everything possible was done to save the victims, but working in the mine soon became so dangerous that the men had to abstain in order to save their own lives. Lercara is situated in one of the poorest regions of Sicily.

We learn from a reliable source that the literary efforts of Mrs. Albert D. Richardson, have been collected by herself, and will shortly be given to the public in a handsome volume. Mrs. Richardson is a very talented writer, and her book can not fail of exciting a peculiar interest.—*New York Globe.*

The San Blas marine route across the Isthmus of Darien, recommended by Captain Selfridge, involves the digging of a canal twenty-six miles long

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court—Rule for Contempt

Board of Metropolitan Police vs. S. N. Burbank.—In this case defendant has filed the following answer to the rule for a contempt, wherein he is charged with having failed to account for about $65,000 of funds belonging to the Metropolitan Police Board. And now into court comes the defendant, and for answer to the rule herein taken, says, under oath:

1. That so far as in his power he has complied with the injunction herein issued, by turning over to the Civil Sheriff all funds and Metropolitan Police warrants of the city of New Orleans, issued by the Board of Police, which he received from the State Treasurer, or warrants redeemed by him as Treasurer of Police, except about $100 now in the Southern Bank, and between $800 and $900 of a special fund or funds on deposit, which last named funds he is ready to turn over, as soon as the exact amount can be ascertained and demand made therefor.

2. That he has never intended any disrespect or contempt of this honorable court, and is now willing to comply with all lawful orders of the court.

3. That he has not in his possession, and never has had, so far as he knows, any other Metropolitan Police warrants, save those mentioned in this answer.

4. Having done all in his power in answer to the process and orders of this court, and having been wrongfully, harshly and unjustly treated in this behalf, by an unscrupulous adversary, the members of the Board of Metropolitan Police, as he verily believes, he prays to have this rule discharged, and that the plaintiffs be condemned to pay the costs of this proceeding, reserving his right to costs in other cases linked with this, and his right to actions for damages against the plaintiffs.

Action on the rule was postponed indefinitely.

Deiter, Goldstein & Co., vs. Sawyer Haywood.—In this case plaintiffs have filed a petition to the following effect: They represent that the defendant is a member of an association known as the "Cotton Press Association," which is composed of the lessees and owners of all the cotton presses of the city of New Orleans, except the Safety Cotton Press.

Petitioners represent that the object of said association is to monopolize and control the handling of all the cotton brought to this city, and that one condition of membership in said association is, that no press shall compete for business with the other presses of said Association, and that in consideration of withdrawing from competition, the profits of all business done shall be divided among the presses that render no service to the owners and buyers of cotton, equally with those that do.

Petitioners represent that a large number of said persons do no business, or very little, and that to furnish them their distributive shares of profits, the insurers and buyers of cotton are burdened with unjust and extortionate charges for the storage and handling and compressing of cotton.

Petitioners represent, further, that in common with the other owners and buyers of cotton, they have been subjected to the unjust and excessive charges aforesaid, and that they have sought to escape the burdens of said monopoly by having their cotton compressed at the "Safety Cotton Press," which is not connected with said association.

Petitioners represent that said association enforce their monopoly by onerous and unjust demands upon all who seek to avoid their exaction, and that the defendant, in conformity with the rules of the association, has charged petitioners twenty-five cents per bale on all the cotton stored in defendant's press, bought by petitioners since December, 1861.

It is alleged that this charge is made for allowing the cotton to be marked in their press, as was subsequently removed to be compressed in the Safety Cotton Press.

Petitioners represent that the marking of the cotton was done before it became their property, or they had become in any manner responsible for the same, and that said charges are not done by them.

It is further represented that W. O. Bell, secretary of the association and agent for the members thereof, in collecting their illegal demands, has refused to receive payment under protest, and declared that he would harass petitioners with a multiplicity of writs and costs, and that defendant, in accordance with this threat, divided his account of $861 50 into thirty-seven separate demands, upon each of which he brought suit before Justice Collins.

Petitioner charged that said association is a monopoly, which is burdensome and restrictive of legitimate trade; is contrary to law, and that the means employed to enforce said monopoly are oppressive and illegal.

They charge that the numerous suits aforesaid are brought to vex them and to multiply costs, and to prevent petitioners from having their rights adjudicated by higher tribunals established by law to decide difficult questions of jurisprudence.

They ask an injunction restraining defendant from prosecuting the vexatious suits aforesaid, and demand damages to the amount of $500.

Judge Emerson granted the injunction, fixing the bond at $800.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Lee, Johnston and Beauregard.

We copy the following special dispatch to the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

NEW YORK, July 18.—It is rumored that a tart personal correspondence recently passed between Napoleon and Bismarck, and that the extreme sensitiveness of the two governments had its origin in this:

In conversation with a distinguished English journalist (Mr. Dulaney, of the London *Times*), M. Ollivier went out of his way to compliment Queen Victoria, and to express his reliance upon the neutrality of the ministry. "They can not fight against us," he said, "and we shall not need them to fight for us." The Emperor converses freely with his friends about the war. He said to John Bright's nephew, Walter Bright, on Thursday, "I am an old man, and this is my last fight, but I want to break my boy to harness before I die;" To Mr. Slidell, who visited him at St. Cloud on Friday, he is reported in *Figaro* to have said: "You may write to General Lee, and General Johnston, and General Beauregard, and tell them to come at once and bring as many rebels with them as they can."

In Berlin the most intense and warlike excitement continues to be displayed by all classes of the populace. Count Bismarck is cheered whenever he is seen. He inspires unbounded confidence. He is, as usual, reserved and silent; but he has had a lengthy, and, report says, a very satisfactory interview with Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister. It is believed that Mr. Bancroft has given the Prussian government the fullest assurance of American sympathy. The masses of the people believe that Prussia will receive troops and loans from the United States.

All the leading journals have dispatched war correspondents to the Rhine frontier. Charles Reade and Anthony Trollope are in Paris en route for Metz. It is said that the Prince of Wales is making up a party of lookers-on, composed of fast nobles and foreign artists. Gustave Dore went to the front Saturday. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, is a volunteer aid on the staff of General Deguyer. Mr. Smalley, of the *Tribune*, is in Cologne.

Some figures from the revenue office at Washington, show what Virginia is doing in the tobacco business. The collections for the present year, ending the first of this month, were $4,146,000 against $1,562,000 the previous fiscal year; and the total collections since Grant came into power, are considerably larger than the whole of those while Johnson was President. The returns all say that the prospects of the new crop and future trade are excellent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

The North German Steamers

Not Exempted from Capture in France

ACREAGE OF COTTON THIS YEAR

A MILLION ACRES IN COTTON

The Crop Four Million Bales

WHEAT CROP MATERIALLY LESSENED

Lone Stars Victory at Memphis

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR AMES

Declaration of War Received by Prussia

AMERICA'S LOSS BY THE WAR

German Emigrants Decline 200,000

RUSSIA INCLINES TO FAVOR GERMANY

God's Intervention to Check Protestantism

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

French Government Refuses to Exempt North German Steamers from Capture—Internal Revenue Receipts $535,000—An Executive Office at Long Branch—Twelve Per Cent Increase Acreage of Cotton—A Million Acres in Cotton—The Crop Favorable for a Good Yield—Details from the Cotton States—From Three and a Half to Four Millions Bales—The Wheat Crop Materially Less than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Official dispatches have been received here that the French government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea ignorant of the war which may enter French ports.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $535,000.

The Narragansett and California have been ordered to fit for sea with all dispatch.

The internal revenue department decides that weiss beer is a fermented liquor.

The President and family have departed for Long Branch. The President will return at stated times, but will have a special office at one of the Long Branch hotels, where he will tarnsact executive business.

The agricultural report for the month says the increase of acreage of cotton as indicated by the returns of the country correspondents, averages twelve per cent, and aggregates nearly a million acres. It is almost literally true that the people are devoting all their energies to the culture of cotton. The condition of the crop is so far favorable for a good yield. Fully an average in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and slightly below the average in the Carolinas, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee.

North Carolina had a surplus of rain in June, which, in places has occasioned injury, especially in the counties of Martin, Carteret, Edgecomb, Dertford, Beaufort, Green, Rowan and Mecklenburg. The plant is late and small in parts of South Carolina, but they are growing rapidly in the recent favorable weather.

To defective seed, or drougth in planting time, a bad stand is attributed in many places, and the growth has been retarded by excessive rain. Heavy rains in Georgia have done some damage. In Clayton and Spaulding counties fields have been badly infested with lice, which threaten failure in some instances. To the influence of the commercial fertilizers is attributed the promising appearance of the plant in many fields.

In Alabama the crop is generally flourishing, though local reports are quite variable. Complaint of injuries from hail or rain storms are reported in Dallas, Macon and Etowah, and from lice in Sumter and Randolph, while the crop is reported backward in some counties; it is two weeks in advance of last season in Conecuh.

In Mississippi heavy rains and cool nights have proved unfavorable in the counties of Neshoba, Washington, De Soto, Yallabusha and Lafayette. Lice are reported in De Soto and Lafayette.

Heavy rains are more favorable for the growth of grass than of cotton, and are obstructive of clean culture, and have been injurious in Arkansas.

In the Red river region of Texas cotton is generally flourishing, with some injury from lice. Neither the catterpillar nor the boll worm has appeared, and there are few drawbacks which a few weeks of favorable weather can not repair. With an average season the present average should give nearly three and a half millions of bales, with one of the extraordinary length of the last, product would be little short of four millions, which was of so remarkable a character for coatinued growth and late picking that our October estimate (a reasonable one at the time) of 2,700,000 bales was advanced at the close of the season to three millions of bales.

Hon. A. J. Springfield has been appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama.

No fighting nor important political news.

The report of the Agricultural Department for July says the great wheat growing districts all show a reduction in condition rendering it certain that the crop of the year will be materially less than that of 1869. The future reports of the condition at and after harvesting, are still the elements of the ultimate estimate, but the average depreciation of thirteen per cent and the diminution in breadth of about six per cent, would make the present estimate about 210,000,000 bushels, the decreasing being at least 48,000,000. As an offset to this, we are told that the increase in the breadth of corn is greater than the decrease in the average of wheat. It may be placed at five per cent, or about 1,750,000 acres.

Tobacco—There is an increase of acreage in Virginia and Kentucky. Our returns show an aggregate increase of about five per cent. A slight decrease is indicated in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. The appearance of the crop is superior in Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. The drougth has injured it on the north side of the Ohio.

M. Berthemy has arrived, and takes charge of the French mission. M. Paradol's remains go to France.

10:30 P. M.—No fighting nor nothing startling.

The President has approved the decision of Secretary Cox, that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company has the sole right to construct a railroad from Kansas across the Indian Territory to Texas. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior was based upon the fact that this road had arrived first at the point on the Southern boundary of Kansas, designated by law as the point whereon railroads were authorized to enter the Indian Territory.

Midnight.—No hostilities as yet. News comes slow.

NEW YORK.

Gold Closed Weak—Governments Dull—Southerns Heavy and Lower—Explanation of a Blunder in Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money opened active and closed easier. Exchange quiet and steady, closing weaker. Governments opened firm and quiet. During the afterno