The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT 13 1867.

Mr. W. E. David, for some years employed in the auction house of Montgomery & Brother, Camp street, has commenced in the same line of business for himself, at No. 56 Baronne street, Mr. Albert Gaillard being associated with him as auctioneer.

Mr David has had considerable experience in the sale of stock, and proposes to hold such sales, viz: for horses, mules, cattle, buggies, etc, three times a week, at his sale stables, No. 134 Baronne street.

We have no doubt Mr. David will have it in his power, and will do full justice to all who may entrust him with the transaction of such business.

He announces, in our advertising columns on the French side of the paper, a sale of furniture on Tuesday next, 15th inst, at 275 Bayou Road, and a sale of horses, mules, open and top buggies, barouches, harness, etc, at 131 Baronne street, on Wednesday, 16th inst.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—On our French side we publish to-day the list of the lyric and dramatic troupe engaged to perform at the French Opera House the coming season. The company are to sail from St. Nazaire, on the 16th inst for New Orleans, via Havana, accompanied by Messrs. Paul Alhaiza and Edouard Calabresi, directors of the troupe. Mademoiselle Aubert, a lady who has had great success in Europe, as a soprano of the highest order, is a member of the company, and the other artists have been selected with special reference to their acknowledged talents in the lyric and dramatic world. We shall be able to speak of them more particularly hereafter. A brilliant season is anticipated in our operatic circles.

NEW CLIO THEATRE.—There was an increased attendance upon the re-opening of this new theatre, on Orleans street, last night. The programme was interesting and the performances an improvement upon those of the first evening the establishment was opened. The historical panoramas, as we have heretofore stated, are very instructive, while the *tableaux vivants*, composed of women chosen for their beauty, figured like so many *chefs d'œuvres* in gilded framework tinted with crimson gauze, were brilliantly illuminated in such manner as to create the most imposing effects, such as to be appreciated should be seen rather than described. Pantomime is added to the interest of the whole, and judging the character of the theatre by the performances so far, we conclude that the Clio will compete favorably with our up-town candidates for popular favor.

LIGHT-HOUSE DESTROYED.—Mr. M. F. Bonzano, Light-house Engineer and Inspector, announces the destruction of the light house on Shell Keys, at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River. No light can be exhibited at present on the shoal.

HUMOROUS MISTAKE.—A lady in Nashville, on money bent, was making a visit to the penitentiary, and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing, and turning to the keeper who was showing her round, said to him in an undertone: "Dear me! the viciousest looking women I ever saw! What were they put here for?" "They are here," he replied, "because I am here: they are my wife and daughter, madam!" But the "madam" was traveling out as far as possible.

FIRE IN NASHVILLE.—A fire occurred in Nashville the night of the 8th inst, and we regret to learn that the office of the *Union and Dispatch* suffered loss to the extent of $1000 or $1500, mostly covered, however, by insurance. Mr. Huntington's store suffered about $2000 damage to goods by water. He was also injured. The *Union and Dispatch* says: "Our foreman's dog, Lee, confined in the burning room, barked and pawed at the door leading to the news room, and one of the compositors who went to release him, first saw the flames." The fire did not prevent our enterprising friends from getting out their paper in the morning announcing the result of the Northern elections.

THE STORM AT ATCHAFALAYA BAY—LIGHT-HOUSE SWEPT AWAY AND THE KEEPER PERISHED.—The lighthouse steamer Geranium, Captain H. W. Tiltberg, having been dispatched by the acting lighthouse engineer and inspector, Dr. B. ..., to examine the lighthouses near the track of the cyclone of October fifth and sixth, has put into Brashear city, and reports the iron screw-pole lighthouse at Shell Keys, near the entrance to Atchafalaya bay, entirely destroyed, hardly a vestige remaining of this costly structure.

At South West Reef, nineteen miles east and one-half west of Shell Keys, the sea rose eleven feet, and the washing of the waves against the structures carried away the iron gallery around the light-house, breaking off the solid iron rafters on which the gallery rested. It is believed that but for the giving away of this gallery and the relief thereby afforded, this structure would have met the same fate as the Shell Keys lighthouse.

The assistant keeper at Shell Keys, who was in charge of the light during the storm, has not been heard from, and is supposed to have perished. The principal keeper and one assistant were absent from the station during the storm, and are safe.

All the other lighthouses west of the Mississippi are safe.—*Republican.*

WHAT SHERIDAN SAID IN 1865 AND WHAT HE SAID IN 1867.—During General Sheridan's visit to Philadelphia the other day, the *Press* says he entered freely into conversation with all who desired to converse with him. Upon political subjects he expressed himself without reserve, and never so earnestly and clearly as when asked for his opinion concerning the great political problems of the day. His manner was entirely undemonstrative and reserved, though frank and friendly. In conversation with Messrs Evans and Henszey, of the Philadelphia committee of reception, he said, speaking of the correct policy to be pursued by the country: "There is but one policy to pursue, and that is to carry out the measures of Congress according to the interpretation which that body has given to those measures."

He also said that every one of his official acts, in his late position, had been indorsed by Grant, and were virtually the acts of that general. Referring to the probable dangers of the present situation, General Sheridan used the following language: "If the rebels get in power through the policy of Andrew Johnson, the rebellion is made honorable; and as so many soldiers have been sacrificed in the suppression of the rebellion, I am in favor of depriving the rebels of their political power by giving the colored Unionists the right of franchise."

As late as the 9th of July, 1865, General Sheridan gave his opinion of negro suffrage in an address to the returned soldiers at Chicago. He said: "I want those who have been in the South to bear testimony to the condition of these freed negroes. My opinion is that they are not fitted for the exercise of the franchise. I want them to get a fair price for their labor, but I do not think they are fitted to take part in the legislation of the country."—*Exchange.*

THE STORM.—We notice a great change in the appearance of our streets, particularly the Strand, within the past day or two. The strong east wind that blew for some day or two directly after the storm of the 3d, kept our streets so covered with water that nothing could be done for several days in the way of removing the enormous amount of debris that obstructed the Strand and some other streets. Now those streets begin to present their usual appearance, and in a few days more a stranger will not readily discover any of the effects of the terrible storm, without some examination for that purpose.

But when we look at our wharves the heavy loss by the storm is unmistakable. The Central is the only wharf upon which a dray or carriage can go. All the rest have been badly damaged. Indeed, the cost of putting them in as good condition as before the storm can hardly be less than $150,000.

And even the Central wharf has been damaged in a way that was not observable at first. The cross timbers seem to have been loosened from the piles, so that day before yesterday some 500 or 600 barrels of coal fell through into the bay, the strength of the wharf having been impaired by the storm.

However, every exertion is being made to put the wharves in repair, and Mr. Le Clere, the wharf clerk, informs us that Kuhn's wharf will probably be ready to receive freight by the middle of next week.—*Galveston News, 11th.*

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—*Nashville*, Oct. 9.—The vote for Governor was counted in the Legislature to-day, and Brownlow's majority was 51,844. The inauguration will take place to-morrow.

Resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to favor impeachment, were referred.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to repeal all laws disqualifying persons for office or juries on account of race or color, and repealing the exemption and stay laws in suit for labor as domestic servants or employés. Passed the first reading and referred.

The Quickest Passage Across the Atlantic.

GEN TRANSATLANTIC CO, 58 BROADWAY, New York, Oct. 7, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald—You will notice the extraordinary passage just completed to day by the famous steamship Pereire, being eight days and twenty-two hours from Brest, which port she left on Saturday, September 28th, at 4 o'clock P. M. This time is the quickest on record by several hours. The Pereire has made twenty-one trips across the Atlantic of which two exceeded ten days only by a few hours, while several trips were made under nine days from dock to dock. The Ville de Paris, belonging to the same line, is, in all respects, the equal of the Pereire. With best thanks in advance, I am your much obliged, GEO. MACKENZIE.

WHAT THE SOUTH AWAITS.

The New York *Tribune*, in a characteristic and spiteful article, under the above caption, in its issue of the 7th inst., indulges in language which does great injustice to the people of the South. It charges that "if reconstruction shall be defeated or postponed, it will be because the unchanged Rebels would have it so, and because the partial successes of their Northern brethren give them reason to hope they may yet recover their lost power through the prompted Northern reaction; that the Rebels refuse to vote, because the blacks also vote; that they await the expected triumph of their Northern allies, whereby they will be enabled to trample the blacks under foot, deprive them of the right of suffrage, and beat, maim and butcher them."

The people of the Southern States await the day when their brethren of the North shall cease to carry on a vindictive war against them; to abuse them with vulgar and senseless epithets, to grind them to the earth with unjust and unequal taxation; to domineer over them with armed troops; to incite their former servants against them, and to slander them, as the *Tribune* has done in the article quoted. If reconstruction shall be defeated it will be because the Radicals did not intend it should be accomplished, and not because the South prevented it. The *Tribune*, if it can appreciate no other argument, will certainly not underrate that drawn from interest. That reasoning is well understood in the North, where they generally predict the line of conduct men will adopt by the course which their advantage would dictate. Now, tested by our vantage would dictate. Now, tested by our interest, let us ask the *Tribune* what benefit it is to the South to defeat or postpone Reconstruction. The South longs for peace and for a participation in the benefits as well as the burdens of the Union; but she is unwilling to consent to her own humiliation. If degraded she must be, by elevating her former slaves, not to a position of equality with her, but to a position of superiority over her—if impoverished she must be by taxes and confiscation of her lands, she prefers it should be done by others without her approval. There was a time when Reconstruction could have been effected with the greatest ease, but that time has passed away, for the present, as the *Tribune* and the party with which it acts wished it to lapse; and it depends altogether upon the latter whether or not it shall ever be accomplished. So far from it being the interest or the wish of the South to continue estranged and inimical to the North, every man of sense here knows and is made to feel that financial ruin is inevitable if the country shall remain in its now unsettled and unhappy condition. Capital is daily leaving us—many of our best citizens have gone to other States never in all probability to return and many more would leave if they had the means to go and to establish themselves. As it is, those who contemplate an early removal from these negro and radical dominated States are not few. Many of our sugar and cotton planters, when the surrender had taken place, went to work with energy to resuscitate their lost fortunes, and after two years of fair trial they find themselves in a worse condition than at that time, for they have sunk the available funds saved from the wreck in which they found themselves when the war closed, and are in debt besides. Thousands of planters who have tried to raise cotton the present year, will not renew the experiment and the reason. Many of them cannot do so, if they would. The worm has destroyed a great portion of the cotton made and other calamities have overtaken them in addition to the difficulties they already had to contend with. The laboring force is becoming more indolent and more unmanageable every day. A terrible epidemic disease has entered their dwellings and carried off their loved ones. Afflictions of every kind and in every shape have been visited upon them until in their despair they are ready to cry out like Job, "all these things are against me." It is at such a moment that the *Tribune* accuses them of waiting "to beat, maim and butcher" their black brethren. The sole thought in the Southern breast to-day is how to escape from its proximity to the race. No one here dreams of ever again exercising authority and discipline over them, and many are glad the system has come to an end altho' its cessation bids fair to make a waste howling wilderness of this once happy and flourishing land.

It is unquestionably the interest of the South that an early restoration of its political rights should take place, and that the Government should once more be put on its prosperous course, but those rights must be restored with honor and in their untrammelled exercise, to make them desirable to the people of this section. Americans, North and South, are not the stuff of which slaves are made—defeat them in battle you may—imprison them—kill them you may also, but tame their spirits—never. If the North thinks to do this with us they know little of our temper. We have no intention of indulging in any language savoring of threats or of resistance to the lawful powers of the Government—that day has ended; but if the proscriptive policy of the extremists of the Republican party shall not terminate very soon, a gradual depopulation of the Southern States already begun will ... go on, and perhaps such a result has been foreseen by the men to whom we refer. If so they will regret the movement when it is too late.

So far as this city and State is concerned, the prospect for business is most discouraging. Already two months of the fall season have been lost to our merchants. The city is one vast hospital. Our stores are deserted—those of their employees who are not absent from their posts by sickness, or in attendance upon others, have no customers to wait upon. Our hotels are empty. When the advance of the season has purified the atmosphere, so as to justify visitors in coming here, they have little or no money to expend in anything but the most necessary supplies. We are not indulging in lugubrious anticipations, as the correspondence of merchants will testify. All this is owing to the political condition of the country, as much as to the existence of disease. That is temporary and will soon cease, but the former seems interminable. Instead of exciting the prejudices of the North against us, the *Tribune* would be better engaged in allaying the bitter feelings which still exist among its readers towards the people of the South and in placing before them a true account of our condition. As for the black race, they are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and will not thank the *Tribune* for its superfluous solicitude.

HON JOSEPH S. WILSON.—From a personal knowledge of Mr Wilson's character and talents, and his great value as a public officer of long experience in the Land Department at Washington, we are able to say that the encomiums pronounced upon him by our cotemporary the *Crescent*, in the paragraph subjoined, are well merited and highly appropriate. The New York *Evening Mail* is not less just:

"The following personal notice, taken from the columns of the New York *Evening Mail*, is only a mere mention of one of the most modest and deserving officers in the service of the Federal Government. Mr. Wilson is not only a genial, companionable gentleman and remarkably efficient public servant, but he is a scholar of deep research, a writer of fair merit, an essayist of unusual power and eloquence, and has the capacity, the cultivation and the practical ability which are the requisites for the best class of statesmen. He is, however, of such unusual modesty that the extent of his powers and acquirements, the solidity of his sense and the accuracy of his judgment, are not so widely appreciated as they deserve. Withal, he is a most amiable gentleman and a sincere friend.

"It is generally conceded in Washington that the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is one of the hardest working men connected with the Government. And his ability is equal to his industry. His last annual report, with its numerous maps, is a marvel of information, and if members of Congress would think less of increasing their own salaries, and would print additional numbers of Mr. Wilson's reports, they would do the public more good than is their wont. The forthcoming report of the General Land Office will contain a map which will astonish the public. It will contain a view of the entire world, with the relative commercial connection of the United States with every country on the globe. It will be of immense value, and a new idea in map making."

DEATH OF HENRY TIMROD.—We have just received the sad intelligence of the death of Henry Timrod, Esq, a well known poet and genial Southern gentleman. He died of hemorrhage of the lungs, at his house in Columbia, S. C., on the 7th inst. This event, not unexpected by his friends, who have long been watching with anxiety his failing health, will carry a pang to thousands that may not know what a loving and gentle heart has ceased to beat, but who have admired the art of the poet and been thankful for the genius which has given them so often an exquisite and pure delight. More familiar friends and abler critics will do justice to his memory and his labors hereafter; but on this bright October day, when the dullest clod must be moved by "the glory in the grass, the splendor in the flower," we cannot but be deeply touched by the loss of one who loved and interpreted nature with the fervor of an impassioned genius, but whose sweet tongue will voice her praises no more forever.—*New Orleans Times.*

A STEAMSHIP LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.—*Southampton*, Oct. 7—Noon.—The steamship Bavaria, of the Hamburg American line, sailed from this port on Saturday last for New Orleans. The Teutonia will follow in about a month. These voyages are merely experimental. Should the scheme succeed the above named company will continue the service between Hamburg and New Orleans via Southampton.—*Cable Telegram to N. Y. Tribune.*

Carlotta has recovered her senses, but is sadly changed in appearance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Olympic Theatre.—There was a full audience last night, and the frequent demonstrations of applause during the performance of the new local extravaganza, "Trip Round New Orleans," were gratifying as an evidence that Mr. Beamer's efforts to please the patrons of the Olympic have been successful. There were some original hits in the piece, one of which—"Why was Miss Marie" (who so deftly caught a bouquet thrown to her) "like some one at the bottom of a well," with the answer, "because she caught the bucket" (bouquet)—was not bad. Miss Marie, by the way, tempers stinging sarcasms with honeyed sweetness, like the Bee. And thus

"While Satire shoots Pleasure with her gun,
The more the feathers fly, the more's the fun."

City Mortality.—There were 88 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 48 of the deceased are reported as victims of yellow fever.

The following table shows the mortality for each day of the month since the 1st inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Fevers.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total
October 1	63	12	1	21	97
.. 2	51	14	4	17	91
.. 3	39	11	2	21	87
.. 4	75	6	3	23	107
.. 5	57	11	0	20	86
.. 6	60	16	0	21	97
.. 7	58	9	0	23	90
.. 8	50	10	3	15	78
.. 9	64	8	3	23	98
.. 10	54	14	2	30	102
.. 11	50	12	2	20	83
.. 12	48	11	1	30	88

The following table exhibits the progress of yellow fever deaths in this city from week to week since July 13:

Week ending July 13, 20, 27; August 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28; Oct. 5, 12 ... [figures illegible]

We are inclined to think the epidemic is on the decrease in that manner which results solely from a diminution of material, rather than from any climatic or other cause.

General Hartsuff Very Ill.—This courteous and efficient officer, Adjutant General of the Fifth Military District, was reported to be much worse yesterday on account of inflammation of the bowels, having resulted from his recent severe attack of cholera. We trust he may be spared to his already severely afflicted family.

Work on the Levee.—Governor Flanders has issued an order under an act of the Legislature, ordering the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary to put convicts therein at work, repairing the levees of the State.

Fort Bliss Abandoned.—By authority from the Secretary of War, by letter dated Adjutant General's office, October 3, 1867, General Mower has ordered that Fort Bliss, Texas, be abandoned, and the garrison and property therein removed to Concordia, Texas.

Larceny of a Watch.—Lizzie Sanders, colored, was arraigned before the First District Court yesterday, charged by Mrs. Margaret C Dubois, who resides at 382 Carondelet street, with stealing a gold watch, worth $100, from the room of Mrs George H Grieff. She was remanded to prison in default of furnishing bail to answer on the 21st instant.

Committed for Trial.—H. Canby and F. Peterson were examined before Recorder Letten, yesterday, on charges preferred against them by R. Lodge. They were committed to the First District Court for trial, the first for buying property, knowing the same to be stolen, and the latter, for receiving the same knowingly. They gave bail for their appearance.

Personal.—Mr. W. S. Pike, of Pike, Lapeyre & Bro., and Mr Geo W. Griffin, of Griffin & Porch, both active members of the Howard Association, are sick with yellow fever.

A Romance of Nobility and the Epidemic.—We take the following from the *Times* of last evening: Several singular circumstances illustrative of the vagaries of human nature have occurred in the Fifth Military District of late. Recently a private soldier, a clerk at head quarters, was summoned to Europe to enjoy a large fortune of which he had become legal possessor. Another private, serving as farrier to an artillery company stationed on the Texas frontier, has just been discharged to proceed to his inheritance. The source of an English baronetcy, and care of twenty thousand pounds a year.

For some time past, a private soldier of Company G., 6th U. S. Cavalry, was detailed for clerical duty at District Headquarters. He proceeded by the name of Sachow, although it was generally known among his companions that this was not his proper cognomen. He was very reticent concerning his family affairs making no confidants whatever. He was a Prussian, but when and where he arrived in America we have not learned. He first comes into notice as sergeant major of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, where he won the reputation of a good, faithful and brave soldier. His conduct since the war has not tended to lessen his fair fame in the estimation of his superiors. Stricken down by the yellow fever, he lived but a short time; but even on his death bed refused to reveal to his most intimate friends aught relating to his previous history beyond the fact that his family are of high rank in Prussia, that he had been a law student at home, and that he hoped his parents and friends would be impressed with the belief that he had died in battle.

Since a notice of his death appeared in the city papers, the following letter has been received by Gen. Mower:

ST. LOUIS, October 5, 1867.

To the Major General Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans

General—The New Orleans *Crescent* apprises me of the death of Mr. Charles J. Sachow, late a clerk in General Headquarters.

Deceased was an old friend of mine, who studied jurisprudence in the same university where I took my degree, and, as far as I know, I am the only person in this country who knows his real name and is acquainted with the whole family. Mr. Sachow's father is an officer of high rank in Prussia, and has never heard a word from his son since the latter's departure from Europe, six years ago; this Sachow himself told me when I saw him last in New Orleans.

Deceased, who once was the pride of his family, and had the reputation of a student of great talent, was unfortunately led astray by bad companions, and for a while led a most reckless life, causing much grief to his father, who naturally disapproved of this mode of life of his son. And as the latter would not desist, the family finally broke with him, and he changed his name, one of the best in the land, and left his native country for parts unknown to his kindred.

Under these circumstances, I feel that I owe it to the bereaved father to tell him where repose the ashes of his poor son; but before I fulfill this duty of humanity, I wish to know whether Sachow, while sick, made disclosures with regard to his family in Europe or not; and as I know of no better source of information I take the liberty to address myself to you, with the respectful request to have the matter investigated, and to inform me of everything of interest to my friend's family.

Have the goodness to ascertain where the body is buried, and if, as I hope, the man known in your department as Charles J. Sachow has done his duty as a citizen and a soldier to the satisfaction of his superiors. Please, General, give me an official certificate to that effect. It may prove a consolation to his noble father.

If any of Sachow's former comrades have a likeness (photograph) of him, it would be a charity to send it to his family by me.

My deceased friend, although not faultless, has never in his whole life committed a dishonorable act, and I have been told in New Orleans, that his kind heart and gentlemanly qualities have won for him many friends in this country.

I need not tell you, General, how great a service you will render a respectable family by granting the favors asked in this letter, and I rest assured that you will kindly comply with my request.

Any communication which you will be pleased to address to me will reach me at the Prussian Consulate General, in New York.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient, humble servant,
VALDEMAR JOHNSEN,
Late British Vice Consul at Matamoros, Mexico.

Gen. Mower replied to the above as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., Oct. 4, 1867.

To Valdemar Johnsen, Esq., care of Prussian Consulate General New York city:

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., making inquiries regarding the death of Chas. G Sachow, I have the honor to state that private Sachow died of yellow fever in this city, Sept. 20, 1867, and was buried in Cypress Grove Cemetery No. 2. He entered our service sometime in 1863, and was appointed Sergeant Major of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, serving as such until honorably mustered out of service with the regiment.

He next enlisted in the regular service September 24, 1866, as private in the 6th United States cavalry. Nothing definite was known here of his parentage while at these headquarters.

It has been ascertained, with tolerable certainty, that the father of young Sachow is Count Von Moltke, a distinguished Prussian General, and Chief of Staff to the King of Prussia. He has the credit of planning the victorious campaigns of last year against the Austrians.

Private Sachow performed his duties faithfully and well. His gentle and unassuming manners won for him many friends, and he was generally beloved by his comrades.

Inquiry has been made, but no picture or photograph of the deceased can be found in this city. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOS. A. MOWER,
Brevet Maj Gen U. S. A.,
Commanding Fifth Military District.

THAD. STEVENS ON THE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.—The following is a copy of a letter from Hon Thaddeus Stevens in reply to an inquiry which the letter itself will explain:

September 21, 1867.

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, "What effect the success of the President's views will have on the national securities," I am of opinion that its effect would be very injurious.

The President contends that the body of men acting as Congress has no constitutional powers, and can do no valid acts in the absence of the excluded States. The Congresses that authorized the war debt and laid the internal duties to pay it were composed of precisely the same number of representatives, from the same States as the present. If it should be decided that those Congresses had no constitutional existence, the five twenties, ten-forties, seven-thirties and the legal-tender greenbacks will have been issued without authority, and will be worthless.

Whether they would ever be redeemed would depend on what the President consider a constitutional Congress, after the admission of the rebel representatives, when the condition of the debts of both belligerents would be considered. Yours, truly,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Franklin Pierce.

Death of Samuel B. Taylor.

Democratic Victory at Louisville.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The application for pardon of R. M. T. Hunter was written soon after the close of the war. His expressions of approval apply to Johnson's, and not to the congressional plan of reconstruction.

Revenue receipts to-day, $391,000. Receipts for the week, $2,500,000. For the fiscal year to date, $64,814,000.

Gen. Schofield returns to Richmond to-morrow.

Franklin Pierce was serenaded at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday night, and said:

"I warn you, my friends, to note the fact that these triumphs, whatever they may be, are no party triumphs. The people have risen in their majesty, with a consciousness of their power, and disregarding party lines and party aspirations, have been silently considering what belongs to them, their children and their country. I think the great battle has been fought and won. If the results are significant in nothing else they are in this: that the white race—our race—the German, Italian, French, Irish, Scotch and Anglo-Saxon people—are still to be the controlling power on this continent."

The Superior Court of New York, on an appeal, has decided the Garner Will case in favor of Mrs Tyler.

The Republican majority in Iowa is estimated at 20,000.

Washington, Oct 12.—The gubernatorial result in Ohio cannot be known positively until Tuesday.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Oct 12, 1867.

In accordance with your oral instructions I have the honor to make the following report in reference to the counterfeit 7 30 notes of the denomination of $1000, second series, dated June 15th, 1865:

The notes of this denomination and series were all printed in this department with four notes upon each sheet, and the notes were lettered respectively A B. C. and D. All the counterfeits yet presented bear the check letters A or B. I have yet seen none with either C or D. It may well be, however, that C's or D's are in circulation, because both the A and B. notes are evidently printed from one and the same plate, the check letter being altered by the counterfeiter after printing a portion. It therefore may have been altered to C. or D. after printing the A and B.

The most obvious points of difference between the genuine and counterfeits are in the size of the seal, in the numbering, in the central vignette, in the border of the lathe work, in the counters and in the Treasurer's signature. The details of the differences are as follows:

Seal.—The counterfeit seal is one sixteenth of an inch larger than the genuine, and this difference in size is due to the points of the seal alone, the counterfeit points being longer than the genuine. The central portions of the seal are of the same size in both the counterfeit and the genuine. The ink of the counterfeit seal is of a lighter shade than the genuine.

Number.—The figures of the counterfeit numbers differ in shape, particularly in the figure 4, and are printed with a different ink. The genuine ink has a metallic lustre, while the counterfeit is dull and leaden.

Central Vignette.—The expression of the face in the counterfeit female figure is very different from the genuine, as the eyes are larger and more open, chin larger and neck narrower than in the original. The convolutions of the lines forming the clouding at the right of the female figure are more flattened in their courses in the counterfeit than in the original. The clouding under the figure is slight and indistinct in the counterfeit, making the space between the figure and the words "Treasury Department" lighter in the counterfeit than in the original. The letters forming the word "Pluribus" on the shield at the left hand of the figure are well defined in the original, but in the counterfeit they are irregular and compressed, and the lines do not form perfect letters. There are many other minute points of difference in the central vignette, particularly in the drapery, which a careful comparison will disclose.

Borders.—In the border of the counterfeit note the black centres of the lathe work are irregular in shape, while those in the genuine are perfectly regular and uniform in their length. The counterfeit has more white space about the central star than the genuine, and the black dots around the white space, which are perfectly concentric in their arrangement in the genuine note, are irregular and not concentric in the counterfeit, while about the star in the coupon the border is larger and clearer in the genuine than in the counterfeit, and the work between the stars in the counterfeit is compressed and indistinct, giving the counterfeit coupon border a muddy look, while the genuine is clear and sparkling.

Counters.—In the black counters of the 1000 the central spurs on the figures are nearer each other in the counterfeit than in the original, and the cyphers in the counterfeit are more oblong. In the green tint counter of the 1000 the round spear at the left hand foot of the figure on the genuine note cuts into the head-shaped centre of the lathe work, while in the counterfeit it is entirely clear of it.

Treasurer's Signature.—In the first letter of the Treasurer's signature the crossing of the ends of the hair lines of the upper and lower portions of the letter "F," in the original, form a small triangular space of white, and this white space is wanting in the counterfeit. In the genuine note there is a well defined cross line at the top of the capital "U" in the word "United," under the Treasurer's signature, but in the counterfeit there is only a faint line connecting the tops of the letter. There are many other points of difference not necessary to detail, as those above recited will lead any expert to detect the others. The back of the counterfeit note has many striking points of difference from the genuine. Among them it may be only necessary to notice that the cycloid work upon which the words: "pay to bearer" are engraved is much darker and heavier in the counterfeit than in the genuine, the counterfeit lines being rough, while the genuine are sparse and clear. The square tablet which encloses the cycloid work in the counterfeit is nearer to the tablet which encloses the terms of option than in the genuine. In the date of option of June 15th, 1868, the "th" after June 15th is near to the figures "1868" in the genuine, while in the counterfeit they are some distance from the figures. The expert, in noting these differences, will scarcely fail to notice many others which exist, but which it is deemed unnecessary to extend this report by noting in detail.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. M. CLARKE,
Chief of Division.

To Hon. John McCulloch, Sec'y of Treasury.

New York, Oct. 12.—Money easy; 7 per cent. Gold closed firm at 141⅜. Government's slightly lower. Stocks active and excited, at better prices.

New York, Oct. 12.—Cotton more steady; sales 2500 bales; middling uplands 18c. Flour firmer; State $9 to $11 25; Southern $10 75 to $15. Wheat active; 2 to 3c. better. Corn 2c. better. Mess Pork $22 50. Lard 14 to 14¾c. Freights higher.

Richmond, Oct. 12.—Gen. Imboden will apply to the U. S. District Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the registering officer to register his name. In case the Court refuse to grant the writ he will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus test the validity of the oath required by the reconstruction act, and demonstrate what virtue there is in the pardon accorded by the President to the excluded classes.

The chief of the Freedmen's Bureau has received a letter from Norfolk, explaining the troubles on the Taylor farm. The negroes have been allowed to remain there up to this time unmolested. Taylor was pardoned more than a year ago. He has been endeavoring to get them off, but they have persistently refused to leave. A few days since a party went out from Norfolk, accompanied by an agent of the Bureau to persuade them to leave, offering places on Gen. Wise's farm, which is still in the hands of the Government. They assembled together, and through their spokesman refused all offers of a compromise, declaring that the President has no right to pardon Taylor, and that they would remain on the farm and defend what they considered their property, against all comers. Steps will be taken to eject them by civil process. There has been no outbreak as yet, and no armed demonstration was made. The conference was a peaceable one, but it is feared that trouble will grow out of it and blood may be shed before the squatters will yield their sovereignty.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held their first meeting this evening and organized.

The Board of Registration closed its books last evening. During the five days there were registered in this city 189 whites and 157 blacks, which leaves the black majority nearly the same as before.

The African church has been refused to the Republican mass nominating convention, and it will be held in Capitol Square, Monday. A meeting is being held now to make preparations for it. Hunnicutt and Underwood will doubtless be two of the five delegates nominated.

Gen. Beauregard leaves in the morning for Washington.

Mobile, Oct. 12.—Cotton active; sales of 1200 bales middlings at 15½ to 16c. Receipts, 982.

Three interments from yellow fever to-day.

Savannah, Oct. 12.—Cotton declined—New York middlings 16½c. Sales 600 bales; receipts 1450 bales.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—Flour firmer; extra $11 to $11 25; family $12 to $12 25. Wheat 5c higher; No. 1 red $2 65. Corn firmer at $1 10. Oats firmer at 68c. Whisky unchanged—35c in bond. Pork dull at $23. Lard held firmly at 13½c. Bacon very firm; shoulders 14½ to 14¾c; clear sides 18¾. Green Meats 14½ to 13c for sides; 14½ to 15c for Hams. Butter scarce and firm at 35 to 42c. Cheese dull at 11 to 14½c. Potatoes dull at $2 75 to $3.

Augusta, Oct. 12.—Cotton active; prices easier and irregular; sales of 587 bales middlings at 15 to 15½c; receipts 319 bale

Louisville, Oct. 12.—Sales—85 hhds Tobacco at $4 30 to $20 50. Flour $8 50, superfine. Wheat $2 70. Corn, sacked $1 12, new ear 85 in bulk. Oats 68 to 70c in bulk. Cotton dull, 26c. Mess Pork $24. Bacon—shoulders 15c, clear sides 19½c. Lard 14c. Whisky 34c in bond.

Baltimore, Oct 12.—Cotton very dull; middlings 18½c. Flour quiet and firmer. Wheat firm. Corn declined 3 to 5c. Oats lower—70 to 72c. Provisions steady and unchanged.

Louisville, Oct. 12.—River falling, 26 inches in the canal by the mark.

A great Democratic mass meeting is held tonight at the Courthouse to celebrate the recent victories. Much enthusiasm prevails.

St Louis, Oct. 12.—Tobacco nominally unchanged. Flour very firm. Wheat steady and firm; prime red $2 40 to $2 42. Corn very dull; mixed white $1 03 to $1 04; yellow $1 05; choice white $1 11. Oats higher; fancy white 68c; choice 66c; prime 65 to 66c. Pork easier at $24 to $24 25. Bacon dull but firmer; shoulders 14¼c; clear sides 18¾c. Canvassed sugar-cure Hams 26c; plain canvassed ditto 18½c. Lard 14 to 14¼c.

Louisville, Oct. 12.—Justices Swayne and Ballard have decided the Civil Rights bill constitutional.

Sam'l B. Taylor, a nephew of the President, is dead.

London, Oct. 11—Midnight.—Paris dispatches say that affairs in Italy look serious. It is believed that the whole nation will follow Garibaldi's project, and that Victor Emanuel will soon cross the frontier and proclaim Rome a part of the kingdom of Italy.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Napoleon will return to Paris Tuesday.

Bourse heavy. Rentes declining.

Frankfort, Oct. 12.—Bonds 74¾.

London, Oct. 12.—Evening.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 71¾.

Liverpool, Oct 12.—Evening.—Cotton steady, sales 10,000 bales.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Oct. 12.—The cotton claims of loyal Southern owners, amounting to $120,000, awarded by the Court of Claims in June last, has been paid, less 2½ per cent.

The successful claimants are residents of Mobile, Charleston and Atlanta. The court required absolute proof that the claimants never voluntarily aided the rebellion.

Forney telegraphs from Philadelphia that Sharswood is elected by at least 600 majority

Ohio politicians seem afraid to speak on the gubernatorial result in that State.

CABLE SUMMARY.—Three iron-clads have been sent to the Irish coast.

Napoleon complains of Austria's delay in reorganizing her army.

The Garibaldians are entrenched at various points in Viterbo.

Their plan is to draw out the garrison of Rome, when the home insurgents are to rise.

Napoleon and the King of Prussia will meet soon at Baden.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Manchester advices unfavorable. Goods and yarns drooping.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The heirs of the original owners of Harper's Ferry object to the sale ordered by Congress.

The original deed, executed to George Washington, stipulates that the property shall only be used by the United States.

New York, Oct. 12.—Money 7 per cent; gold 144¾, sterling unchanged, 5-20's of '62, coupons, 112¾.

Flour a shade firmer. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Oats 1c better. Pork $22 50 to $22 55. Lard quiet. Whisky steady. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 18c. Freights firmer.

Washington, Oct. 12, 1 P. M.—Nothing from Ohio.

Nothing from Philadelphia to make Sharswood's election doubtful.

Louisiana Intelligence.

We take the following items of news from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 9th instant:

The yellow fever has made its appearance in Bayou Sara. Four deaths have occurred. Mr. Dillingham, the President of the Bayou Sara Howards, died of it. Eight cases and four deaths have occurred on False River, in Pointe Coupee. We learn of but one new case in West Baton Rouge.

The citizens of Iberville and Ascension, at a meeting held September 23d, passed a resolution asking that a special tax be levied on all lands subject to overflow, for the purpose of building and maintaining the levees. That is the only way in which the repair or build levees.

The Iberville *South* says that one of the Radicals elected to the Convention in New Orleans, was formerly a cotton burning rebel in that parish.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN POINTE COUPEE.—Total number of votes cast, 2050. For Convention, 2019, against Convention, 36. Delegates—W. H. Cooley, 1595, Emile Honoré, 1555, Theo. Mahier, 1553. The ticket being elected by a large majority. The other having received a small majority, as follows: Wm Smith, 136, John Colley, 518, James M Hurst, 149. There seems to have been a falling off of more than 700 from the total number of registered votes.—*Echo, 9th.*

THE GRAND LEVEE.—We are happy to hear that Gov Flanders has been in communication, this week, with Colonels Claiborne and Van Wickle, in relation to the Grand Levee. His Excellency also sent Major Tom Bynum to confer with these gentlemen, and to get certain information from them. The Governor is pledged to use his utmost exertions to assist us, and if he does not succeed, it will be no fault of his.—*Echo, 9th.*

The Clinton, La., *Democrat* announces the death of Dr. Edward Delony, of that place, at Woodville, Miss., where he had gone to sojourn for a few months.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 12th has the following:

We regret to learn from our exchanges in the Attakapas country, that the yellow fever is spreading and is proving very fatal. At Vermillion, a small village, said not to contain over two hundred inhabitants after the flight of many citizens on the appearance of the epidemic, some forty or fifty deaths had occurred at the last accounts. Both the druggists and one physician were among the victims.

We are sorry to announce the increase of the epidemic at Gossin neighborhood, 3 miles below this place. It has made its appearance in two or three more families during the last week, and the death of two children occurred on Tuesday night. The scourge is reported to be in the family of Hon. W. W. Pugh, of Assumption, at Valanzuela, about four miles below Donaldsonville, on the Lafourche, and also in Donaldsonville.

The Houma *Civic Guard*, of same date, says:

The storm of Friday, the 4th instant, injured the cane and rice crop very much. All good cane is down flat, as well as the rice. It is estimated that it will reduce the quantity of sugar at least one-third, and if the weather continues wet, the rice will all rot in the field. The tides were uncommonly high, overflowing the banks of the lower Terrebonne to within twenty-five miles of Houma.

Later from Mexico.

[From the Picayune.]

We have received *La Iberia*, of the capital to Sept. 21, and the *Tres Republicas*, to the 14th; also, *El Pais*, of Guadalajara, to the 5th inst.

The licenciates or counsellors Mariano Riva Palacio and Rafael Martinez de la Torre, have published in Mexico a history of the trial of the late Emperor Maximilian and of the steps preliminary thereto. As these gentlemen belong to the Liberal party, and were the counsel of the Emperor, and were sent for and came from Mexico to Querétaro to defend him, their relation will be held to be thoroughly impartial one. *La Iberia* promises to reproduce it in its *folletin*.

D. Antonio Escandon being about to sell his furniture at auction, an order was made by the Government to suspend the sale upon the ground that the things were subject to confiscation.

The Baron Magnus, Prussian Minister, had returned to the capital "completely restored from the indisposition which had retarded his return."

A correspondent of *El Globo* says that after Maximilian had fallen, after being shot, he suffered severely from having had his right arm broken by a ball. He then received the *coup de grace* at the point—whether of the knife or gun he does not say. The process of Ganal for embalming was not employed, and in place of that the body was placed in a bath composed of chemical resolvents—"*reactivos*." The eyes were replaced with glass ones taken from an image of St. Ursula, which was found at the hospital.

He further says that American papers had said that the body had been hung up from malicious motives. It was true in fact, but not as to motive—it having been suspended to dry. As soon as the body was dried it was clothed in pantaloons and a jacket, boots put on the feet and white gloves on the hands.

In the opinion of this correspondent the body has not been so embalmed that it will reach Vienna otherwise than in a state of putrefaction unless proper means are promptly taken to better preserve it.

D. Leon Guzman, Governor of Guanajuato, having refused to order a vote to be taken upon amendments to the constitution proposed by Juarez as President, Lerdo de Tejada, as Chief of the Cabinet, tells him that he must act as the Government directs him, or resign. As he seems indisposed to do this Gen. Florencio Antillon, is appointed Governor in his stead.

The wife of Gen. Santa Anna had petitioned for some remission of the rigor of her husband's imprisonment.

A press association is proposed at Mexico for the procuring news, etc.

The movables of Somera, subjected to confiscation, are valued at $161,333.

The British Minister to France.

[Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Lord Lyons, the newly-appointed Minister from Great Britain to this Court, is not expected to arrive in Paris before the 20th of October. No better successor for Lord Cowley could be found, and in giving him the Paris mission his Government have only offered him a fair acknowledgment for his many eminent services. Certainly, of all the ministers who have represented it at Washington, I do not remember one who was more universally esteemed than was Lord Lyons. His simple, unaffected manners, his honestly expressed appreciation of the American character, and his earnest desire to draw as close as possible the relations between the two countries, won for him, naturally, a high degree of popularity. The qualities which he displayed while in Washington will be equally serviceable to him here, and I have no doubt that he will become as great a favorite with the Emperor as Lord Cowley has ever been.

MAXIMILIAN'S CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS.—Some time ago it was stated that upon his death the Emperor Maximilian had forwarded to the Duc d'Aumale a sealed package containing documents of the highest importance, and which the French Emperor had made vain efforts to obtain. This story was contradicted, but it is now revived in another form, the fresh version being that M. Hooricks, the late Charge d'Affaires of Belgium in Mexico, and who has just returned from that country in company with the French Minister, M. Dano, has brought back with him a packet of confidential papers, which he was charged by the late Emperor to place safely in the hands of His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Speculation is of course busy as to the nature of these documents, and as to whether they are identical with those said to have been sent to the Duc d'Aumale.—*Ibid.*

The Prayer of the Betrothed.

A lady in the St. Louis Union, over the signature of "Index," portrays her thoughts in the following beautiful verses, on the eve of her marriage:

Father, I come before thy throne,
With low and bended knee,
To thank Thee, with a grateful tone,
For all Thy love to me.
Forgive me if my heart this hour,
I give not all to Thee,
For deep affection's mighty power
Divides it now with Thee.

Thou knowest, Father, every thought
That wakes in my breast,
And how this heart has vainly sought
To keep its love suppressed,
Yet when the ... words passed one,
Sit so fondly by my side.
And breathes the vow I cannot shun,
To me his destined bride—

Forgive me, if the loving kiss
He leaves upon my brow
Is thought of in an hour like this,
And thrills me even now.
He's chosen me to be his love
And comforter through life,
Enable me, oh God, to prove
A loving, faithful wife.

He knows not, Father, all the deep
Affection I control,
The thousand loving thoughts that sweep
Resistless o'er my soul.
He knows not each fount of love
That gushes warm and free;
Nor can he ever, ever prove
My warm idolatry.

Then guard him, Father! round his way,
Thy choicest blessing cast;
And guide each successive day
Still happier than the last
And, Father, grant us to live,
That when this life is o'er,
Within the happy home you give,
We'll meet to part no more.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1867.

We hear of no material change in the money market. It continues extremely stringent, not withstanding the recent movement in cotton and tobacco. Note brokers can hardly negotiate commercial paper. When done it ranges from 1½ to 3 per cent. per month, and often higher. The general market has been quiet, with only a moderate movement in our leading staple. Gold opened, under the influence of telegrams from New York, at the advanced rate of 144¾, but subsequently sold as high as 144¾, and closed at 144¾ to 144⅞. The sales included $8000 at 144¾, and $4000 at 144⅞, $2500 at 144⅞, and $4000 at 144⅞.

Nothing transpired in Silver. It may be quoted at 137½ to 138, Mexican dollars 147 to 148.

There was rather more doing in Foreign Exchange, and rates showed a slight improvement. The supply, however, was only moderate. £2000 bill of lading Sterling sold at 155⅝, which shows a slight improvement. A1 clear is quoted at 156 to 157, and bank at 158½ to 159. 25,000 private bankers' Francs sold at 3 61¼. The bank rate is 3.57½.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued moderate and sold at rather full rates. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and bought at ¼ discount to 1 16 premium, but the ruling rate was par. Among the sales of commercial we noticed $25,000 at par, and $5000 at ¼ per cent. premium.

Nothing transpired in City Bonds. They have for some time been nominally quoted at 86 to 87 for the Consolidated, and 76 to 77 for the Railroad Issues, according to the coupons, but it has been impossible to realize these figures. Sales of the latter, in fact, have been made at 72½, and even lower, but only to a trifling extent. They have been seriously affected by the political movements of the times. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds at 54 to 55.

The sales of City Treasury notes indicated increased firmness, and we quote the large at 12 to 12½ per cent. discount. Small notes rule at 2½ to 3 discount.

COMMERCIAL.

☞ Our quotations for Western Produce and Provisions are generally intended to represent wholesale prices. At retail, or in filling small orders, higher rates may have to be paid.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, October 12, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a scant supply. The demand, however, was fair; but buyers claimed lower prices in consequence of the foreign news and the actual sales, which embraced 600 bales, were at figures showing an average falling off of ¼c per lb. We consequently quote good ordinary at 16 to 16½c, with sales at less than the inside figures, low middling at 17 to 17½ and middling at 18½ to —.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867 bales		15 29
Received to-day	467	
Received previously	17,131	17,598
		32,854
Cleared to-day	1,501	
Cleared previously	8,480	10,021
Stock on hand and on shipboard		22,833

TOBACCO—The market is quiet. There is only a moderate supply offering and prices are very firm. There has been some inquiry on the part of buyers, but mostly at figures below the views of factors and transactions have consequently been mainly confined to small lots. The only sale reported was that of a lot of 12 hhds low leaf to medium Western District, taken for the North at —. We now quote as follows:

LIGHT.			HEAVY.		
Inferior	to	Trashy	Inferior	to	Trashy
Common ref used	4½	5	Com mon ref used	5¼	6
Fair	do	5½	Fair	do	6½
Fine and choice do	6½	7	Fine & choice do	7	7¼
Common Leaf	7	8	Common Leaf	8	9
Medium	do	9	Medium	do	10
Good	do	12	Good	do	14
Fine	do	14	Fine	do	16
Choice Selections	17	19	Choice Select	18	22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds		3,1..
Arrived to-day		...
Arrived previously	446	
		4,0..
Exported to-day	42	
Exported previously	1423	1,465
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds		2,1..

FREIGHTS—The market is very dull. There is a considerable amount of tonnage on the berth and very little of anything offering to go forward. The rates by steam are as follows: ⅝c per lb for Cotton to New York; to Boston and Philadelphia; $5 to $6 per hhd for Tobacco to New York; 65c per bbl for Flour, and $1 25 for Pork; 65c per bbl for Flour to Boston. Cotton to Liverpool ⅝ to 11-16d per lb; Tobacco 45s per hhd. By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅝ to 9-16d per lb; to Havre 1¾c. Tobacco to Liverpool 40s to 42s 6d per hhd.

SUGAR—There are only a few hogsheads of Louisiana Sugar left in market. They are in the hands of dealers and are retailing at 16 to 16¾c per lb for fully fair. The old crop has all been disposed of and there will be no supplies of Louisiana until the advent of the new crop about the close of this month. Cuba Sugar is selling in a jobbing way at 13c for No. 12, 13¾ to 14¾c for Nos. 14 and 15; and 14¾ to 15¼c for Nos. 17 and 18.

MOLASSES—There are only a few barrels Louisiana in market—they are retailing at 70c per gallon. Receipts of the new crop are expected about the close of this month. The market for Cuba Molasses is firm. It is selling in lots of 50 and 100 hhds at 55c per gallon. The last cargo sold was at 55c per gallon. Choice is retailing at 60c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals since last Wednesday morning, but a steamer is telegraphed as having passed Vicksburg and is now due. The landing is bare of produce and the stocks in store are small.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, choice extra is in request, but there is little or none on hand, for the other descriptions there is very little demand, owing in part to the very small stock offering and in part to the scarcity of money. With the usual demand which must soon spring up with the fall trade, however, the supply would be altogether insufficient, and prices would enhance rapidly. In fact, some of the stock here and a good portion of the supplies on the way is held on speculation. The sales to-day are confined to 160 bbls, in the following order: 60 bbls. at $7 50 for common and $8 for fine, 50 choice superfine at $10 75, and 50 choice extra at $11 50 per bbl.

CORN—The market continues dull, but there is very little on hand. Only a few jobbing sales are making to the trade at $1 35 to $1 38 per bushel for mixed, and $1 40 for white. A lot of 50 sacks white mixed sold at $1 38 per bushel.

OATS—The market is unchanged, with only a light supply and jobbing demand. The sales to-day are confined to 297 sacks, of which 100, 247 and 150 at 75c per bushel.

HAY—There is little or no new Western in first hands. It has been selling at $30 per ton for prime. Old is selling in store at $26 per ton for inferior and $28 for prime.

BRAN—The stock is very light, but the demand is only in a jobbing way at $1 80 per 100 lbs.

PORK—The market is quiet but firm. There appears to be some inquiry but no round sales have transpired. We feel safe in quoting $26 50 per bbl for mess, with a dull market, however—20 bbls sold at $26 50 and 30 at $26 75. It is retailing at $27 25 per bbl.

BACON—The market is steady and firm, with a fair jobbing demand at 15¼c per lb for shoulders, 19¾ for clear sides, and 27½ to 28¼c for sugar-cured hams.

LARD—The market is quiet but firm, with small stock on hand. We have no sales to report, but quote prime in tierces 14⅞ to 15c kegs 16c. At retail dealers obtain ¼ to ½c more.

BEANS—The market is bare of Western, and there is only a small supply of the new season's crop of Northern Beans on hand. They are in good jobbing demand at $18 50 to $19. The last round sale was at $16 per bbl.

COTTON SEED—The last sales were at $15 per ton.

RICE—There is a scarcity of choice grades of Louisiana. Other descriptions, however, are in fair supply and good jobbing demand. We quote 7 to 8c per lb for inferior; 8½ to 10c for ordinary; 10½ to 11¼c for prime, and 11½ to 12½c for choice.

BALING TWINE—Is quoted at 21c per lb. The last sales reported were at that figure.

TALLOW—Is in light supply, with a fair local demand at 10c¼ to 11c per lb for city rendered, and 10¼ to 10¾c for country.

WOOL—The market is dull, with little or no inquiry for any description. There is a large stock of burry on hand, but that of the higher grades is very light. We quote 10 to 12c per lb for burry; 16 to 19c for Louisiana native; 18 to 22c for Texas ½ to ¾ merino, and 22 to 25c for ¾ to ⅞ merino 25c.

BUTTER—We note a sale of a dairy consisting of 16 firkins choice Goshen at 40c per lb. Choice Northern is scarce and in demand. The supply of choice Western is light with a fair inquiry. We quote Northern, at 37 to 40c per lb for choice, and 30 to 33c for good; Western 25 to 28c for choice, and 20 to 23c for good. There is little or no inquiry for the inferior descriptions of either Northern or Western.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in round lots from store at $5 25 per bbl.

STARCH—The stock on hand is light, but there is only a moderate inquiry. It is quoted at 8½c per lb for Western.

CHEESE—The demand is principally for choice grades of both Northern and Western, the stocks of which are light. Inferior qualities, however, are dull and neglected. We quote Northern at 18 to 20c for cream; 8 to 12c for skim, and 20 to 22c per lb for English dairy. Western, 18c for choice; 14 to 16c for good, and 18 to 20c for English dairy.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock on hand is fair, but there is only a moderate retail demand at 26c in rolls, and 26½ to 27c per yard in bales. Round lots may be quoted at 25c cash.

KENTUCKY BAGGING—Is in light supply and moderate demand at 26c per yard. Round lots are quoted at 25 to 25½c.

BALE ROPE—Is in light supply and moderate retail demand at 10¼ to 11c per lb. Round lots may be quoted nominally at 10c.

NAILS—American are in good supply and demand at $6 10 to $6 25 per keg for 4 to 60d.

WHISKY—There is a moderate inquiry for Western, which is in fair supply. It is quoted at 35 to 45c per gallon, in bond. Louisiana is in light supply and good demand at 35 to 40c in bond. Bourbon Whisky is jobbing at $2 25 in bond.

BREAD—Pilot Bread is quoted at 8c per lb, and navy 7½c.

DRIED APPLES—Are quoted at 5 to 6c per lb for old.

HIDES—The market is almost bare of supplies. The demand, however, is very light. We quote 10 to 10½c for green, and 16 to 18c per lb for dry country. There are no Mexican dry Hides here.

HOOP POLES—There are no hogshead poles in market and only a few barrel. They are in request. We quote $40 to $50 per thousand for barrel, and $100 to $115 for hogshead.

LIME—Rockland is in fair supply and moderate demand. We quote $2 50 per bbl for round lots.

TAR—Is in light supply and moderate demand at $6 per bbl.

OILS—The market is almost bare of Coal Oil in bbls, the stock in cases is fair with a moderate jobbing demand. We quote, in a small way, 60 to 62½c per gallon in bbls, and 67½ to 70c in cases. The stock of Linseed Oil is in light supply, and there is a fair jobbing demand at $1 46 to $1 48 for raw. Lard Oil is in light supply and good demand. It is quoted at $1 10 to $1 15 per gallon for summer and fall strained, and $1 25 to $1 30 for winter strained.

SALT—Is in moderate request. There is, however, only a light supply and dealers are asking higher prices. We quote coarse from store $2 30 to $2 40 per sack, fine $2 45 to $2 50, coarse from warehouse $4 15, and fine $2 30.

COFFEE—On Monday, not previously reported, a cargo consisting of some 5007 sacks Rio sold to a dealer on private terms. There have been sales during the past three days of 800 sacks Rio, in lots to the city trade, at 23c per lb, currency, for common and 25¾ to 26c for prime. There is very little demand for the country, owing to the enforcement of quarantine regulations throughout the interior. The stock embraces about 15 000 bags, of which only 8000 are now remaining in first hands.

STAR CANDLES—We note sales of 50 boxes 14 oz at 22c, and 25, full weight at 25c per lb. They are in light supply and moderate demand, and we quote 19c for 12 oz; 20c for 13 oz; 21 to 22c for 14 oz, and 24 to 25c per lb for full weight.

FISH—The stock on hand is light, but there is not much demand. We quote Mackerel, No. 1 at $21 per bbl. No. 3 at $13. Half barrels are held at $12 for No. 1, $9 25 for No. 2, and $7 for No. 3.

ESCULENTS—The receipts during the past week or so have been mostly unsound. St Louis Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 to $2 50 per bbl. Apples $4 to $6; Onions are dull at $3. Cabbage sell at $30 per crate; Sour Krout at $15 to $16 per bbl.

POULTRY—Chickens sell on the landing at $7 per dozen.

EGGS—Are selling on the landing at 28 to 32c per dozen, in boxes, and $22 to $26 per bbl.

GREEN MEAT—There is none in first hands. The last was a small lot of shoulders, which sold at 13¼c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—We heard of a sale today of 10 tons, taken for shipment to Memphis. The stock on hand is large, but there is a very good demand for the country. We quote round lots at 8¾c per lb. They are retailing at 9c.

BRICK—There have been sales during the past few days of three cargoes paving brick, comprising 90,000, at $19 per M. There is a good demand for the latter, the stock of which is light. Building Brick are in fair supply and fair demand. We quote in round lots $10 to $12 per M for the former, and $16 to $17 for the latter. At retail dealers are obtaining much higher figures.

ROSIN—Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 500 bbls No. 1 and extra No. 2 sold at $3 50 per bbl, round. This lot, in addition to the 350 bbls common, noticed in our last report, was purchased for shipment to Europe. The 300 bbls Nos 1 and 2 reported yesterday on private terms were taken for the West. The supply of pale No. 1 and extra No. 2 is considerably reduced, in fact there is little or none of the latter in first hands. The stock of other descriptions, however, is large, with a fair demand. We quote $3 per bbl for common, $3 25 for low No. 2, $3 50 for extra No. 2, and $4 to $4 50 for low to pale No. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Is in moderate request. The stock is fair but is mostly in the hands of one party, who is holding firmly at 50c per gallon. There are now on the landing about 500 bbls awaiting shipment to the West.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, October 13, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship General Meade, Sampson, for New York, Creevy, Nickerson & co

Steamship Guyane (French) Offret, for Havana, V. Perrilliat

Steamer Sarah, Deering, for Mobile. Master

Bark Queen Victoria, (British) Hughes, for Liverpool, J H Ashbridge & Dean

Bark Mary Lucretia, Hendrickson, for Mobile. G A Fredrick

Schr Cora, Mack, for Galveston E B Poole

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Aransas Pass, to J P Deshon—1st district.

Steamer Louise, Hopkins from Mobile.

Bark Asphodel, Norton, from Liverpool August 3d, to W R Buddendorff—Point.

Brit Margaretta (Prussian) Vittenburg, from Havana, in ballast to master—Point.

Schr Linda Stiles, from Havana, to S Fernandez—2d district 13.

—STEAMBOATS—

Aloe, Radovich, from Lower Coast.

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The towboat Switzerland, Davis, from Head of the Passes—Brought up bark Asphodel and brig Margarita.

MEMORANDA.

Capt Magrath, of the steamship Reindeer, reports that on the 6th inst encountered a heavy gale, which continued sixty hours. She sustained no damage.

On Sunday last saw a ship and bark ashore off Galveston. Also a hermaphrodite brig ashore, high and dry. Saw a brig dismasted near same place.

Off Sabine Pass, saw two schooners ashore.

The bark Asphodel, Capt Norton, previously reported ashore at the Head of the Passes, was lightened of a portion of her cargo and towed to the city by the towboat Switzerland.

St Helena, August 8th—The ship Indian Merchant, of and from Calcutta for Galveston, (New Orleans?) which put in July 28th in distress, sustained considerable damage to both hull and cargo. A survey has been held upon her, and the cargo between decks recommended to be discharged, in order that a further examination be held, in order to ascertain the extent of damage. She is now discharging for this purpose.—N Y Herald.

DOMESTIC PORTS

New York, Oct 4—Sailed for New Orleans, steamship Cortes, Whitman.

Boston, Oct 5th—Sailed for New Orleans, steamship Kensington, Lewis.

Lewes, (Del) Oct 2d—Sailed, steamtug America, for Nassau (N P) to tow a steamship (the Alhambra) from that port to New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Bremerhaven, Sept 17—Arrived, ship Vesta, from Galveston; 19th—Sailed, ship Constantia, Naljes, for New Orleans.

Cadiz, Sept 17—Arrived from New Orleans, bark Fanny Lodge.

Liverpool, Sept 21—Cleared for New Orleans, ship J H Ryerson, Gardiner

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Meade—773 bales cotton 75 hhds tobacco 691 bdls hides 55 bbls oranges 265 sks cotton seed 29, pkgs mdse $5000 in specie.

HAVANA—Per steamship Guyane—29 bales wool lot stock

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—14 bbls whisky 133 bbls flour 6 do sugar 413 bbls pork 2 bbls 3 hhds sugar and sundries.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Queen Victoria—779 bales cotton 403 hhds tobacco 85 bbls tallow 10 do turpentine 4 pkgs beeswax 6/00 staves.

MOBILE—Per bark Mary Lucretia—In ballast.

GALVESTON—Per schr Cora—58,000 feet lumber 16 bdls shingles 16,000 laths.

IMPORTS.

ARANSAS PASS—Per steamship Reindeer—2 bales cotton Collector Internal Revenue—82 head cattle McQuaid & Moble—130 do calves G P Deshon—sundries to order.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—180 bales cotton to C A Whitney & co—13 do H W Farley & co—8 do Lehman, Newgass & co—3 do Butt Flash & Lyons—3 do rope cuttings M Kaufman & co—sundries to order—Total, 174 bales cotton.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Antarctic—709 bdls iron ties Brown, Stipley & co—58 casks glass 2 do hardware to S E Moore & co—690 bxs tin plate E A Bridge—24 casks hardware 10 crates earthenware 10 kegs soda A McLaurin—25 crates earthenware to Sheppard, Abbott & co—2 casks 1 case hardware 12 kegs nails 300 bdls hoop iron J J Bonneff—70 tons slate 50 do canal coal 332 sacks salt to Zerega & Junkins—8 casks hardware C T Buddecke & co—13 do units 300 bdls iron L B Pothier—3 casks hardware Weill & Levi—1 do Slack, Stauffer & co—8 do 6th crates earthenware E & J Wilkins & co—51 crates 3 casks and 154 pkgs earthenware 537 bxs tin plate order.

HAVANA—Per schr Linda—207 bxs sugar J Avet—60 do Jos Kelley—21 do jolly Piaggio Bros—14 do mdse to Dunbar & co—180 bunches bananas J Machica—180 doz pine apples order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Aloe—86 bbls rice E Dupre—15 do R Bruce—9 do F Martin—28 sks do Peuaud & Fellon—1 hhd oranges to C Villere—sundries to order.

$25 Reward,

FOR the detection of the swindler, who collects money on PICTURES and LOOKING GLASSES belonging to the undersigned.

Authorized Collectors have a printed certificate bearing the State seal of Louisiana. Any other person using the State seal of Louisiana is a swindling imposter, and collecting money on same. the above reward will be paid for his detection and conviction, by S. M. WHELPLEY, 133 Gravier street.

oct9 2w

Spring Hill College,

NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

THE new Session in that well-known College, will begin on TUESDAY, the 22d instant.

Rev. L CURIOZ, President of the College is now in the city, and will leave the city with the students entrusted to him on the 22d instant, by the 4 o'clock Pontchartrain Railroad cars

For further information, and for accounts, apply to Rev. L. Carles, corner of Common and Baronne streets, or to P. Poursine & Co., Agents of the College, 38 Natchez street.

oct11 12t L CURIOZ.

LAW OF HUMANITY,

IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct1 3m

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. GIRARDEY'S SALES.

Lease and Coffee House, No. 40 St. Peter, between Royal and Chartres streets, at Auction.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.

Office, No. 17 Exchange Place.

WEDNESDAY, October 16th, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, on the premises—

The Lease, Stock and Fixtures of No. 40 St. Peter, between Royal and Chartres streets. The lease has about twenty months to run, rental $75 per month, and payable monthly.

For the stock and fixtures, Cash. oct12 td

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT—PARISH OF ORLEANS. No. 557—Miss Stella vs. Mattie Eyback—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable Paul W. ... Third Justice of the Peace, in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at my Warehouse, on Bienville st., between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, the following articles seized in the above entitled and numbered suit:

Two CARPETS;
One ROCKING CHAIR;
One CHAIR;
One lot CHINA WARE;
Two SHADES;
Six TUMBLERS;
Two BOWLS;
Four PITCHERS;
Two BASINS, etc.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

ARTHUR LANGE, Constable.

oct13 16 23

Lugger for Sale.

THE fine, new Lugger LADY OF THE LAKE, now at the head of the Old Basin, about ... tons burthen, with all the necessary apparel and utensils. All persons who may have claims against the said Lugger are requested by the owner to present the same as soon as possible. oct13 3t

Opening of Schools for Colored Children.

Office of Board of School Directors, 35 Burgundy Street. New Orleans, October 11, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Schools for the education of colored children will be opened on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., viz:

1. A School for Boys at the corner of Robertson and Customhouse streets, for the District comprised within the New and Old Canals, and Rampart street and the Lake

2. A School for Girls of the Second District, at No. 243 Rampart street, between Ursulines and St. Philip streets. Pupils must present themselves punctually at 9 o'clock A. M., accompanied by their parents or guardians.

Due notice will be given of the opening of the other Schools within a few days.

By order of the Committee

oct12 2t EUG. DESDUNES, Secretary.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and Commission business in the city of New Orleans, under the name and style of NELSON, LANPHIER & CO and as such tender their services to their old friends, as well as to the public generally.

S O NELSON
T A NELSON
J S LANPHIER.

Counting House No. 56 Carondelet street. October 7, 1867. oct13 1w

Removal.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE office of this Company has been removed to No. 45 Camp street, corner of Gravier.

B. B. BUCKNER, President.

oct11 1m

P. G. MOHAN,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, NO. 97 ST CHARLES STREET.

Between Perdido and Poydras sts.

WILL attend to the Sale, Purchase and Renting of Real Estate, Bank and other Stocks, Scrips, Etc. Furniture, Carts, Provisions, Groceries, Port Warden and all in and out-door sales attended to with promptness. sept12 1m

Notice.

Auditor's Office, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 31, 1867.

PERSONS pursuing trades, professions or occupations ... the city of New Orleans, are hereby notified that the tax of one fourth of one per cent upon the amount of their gross sales or receipts for the quarter ending September 30th 1867 is now due and payable at the State Auditor's office, corner of Royal and Conti streets, within ten days from this date—in default of which two per cent will be added to the amount due to be recovered according to law.

H. PERALTA, State Auditor.

oct4 10d

Office Canal and Claiborne streets Railroad Company, No ... Camp st., New Orleans, September 27, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS for bonding the CANAL AND CLAIBORNE STREETS RAILROAD will be received at this office until Noon on MONDAY the 14th of October. Specifications on file at the office of the Company's Engineer ... may be examined daily, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors

J. O. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

sept 28 2d

Removal.

H. PLUSSAN has removed to No. 102 Gravier street, at W. H. ... & Co's. New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1867. oct3 1m

J. L. COURET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 21 .... Conti Street .... No. 21. New Orleans.

WILL sell on commission all marketable Louisiana Produce forwarded to him. sept7 1m

Stevens House,

21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suited to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The house having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

sept11 6m GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

Landreth's Garden Seeds—Growth of 1867.

THE undersigned has now in store a well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Vegetable Seeds from the establishment of D Landreth & Son, Philadelphia. Also, a fine lot of Onion Sets.

Country Merchants supplied with Seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers.

H. HAFNER, 108 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

sep6 1 oct21

University of Louisiana.

Medical Department—Faculty:

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
SAMUEL B. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor pro tem. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

WM. C. NICHOLS, M. D., C. J. BICKHAM, M. D.

The Thirtieth Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 11th, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the new and extensive rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now EVERY CHAIR HAS ATTACHED TO IT A PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the lecture.

Fees for all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, (paid but once) $5; Practical Anatomy $10. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

PROF. S. M. BEMISS, Acting Dean.

aug6 3m

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

(H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. E. DICKERSON.)

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 Common Street, New Orleans. jy26 6m.

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE BOARD OF CITY ASSESSORS, CITY HALL, August 13th, 1867.

THE Board of City Assessors of New Orleans having completed their Rolls of Assessments for the year 1867, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board at Room No. 15, City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the owners of property or taxpayers of said city of New Orleans, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) during thirty days, from the 15th instant, after which time the Board of Assessors will meet at their office on the 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th of September next, to consider the applications made by persons conceiving themselves aggrieved.

S. P. HARPER, Secretary Board.

aug16 tf

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

78 .... Camp Street .... 78.

1866.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year 1866	$618,114 66
Losses, etc., paid during the year 1866	441,696 93
Assets December 31, 1866	390,673 85

This Company continues to Insure Fire, River and Marine Risks at the current rates of premium.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Monkos, F. K. Converse,
H. R. May, B. F. Ethell,
John T. Moore, Robert Hare,
John G. Rogers, Jos. E. Isenhour,
Wm. M. Perkins, Jos. Hoy,
J. M. Allen, J. H. Ludwigsen.

sep22 1jan1

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 .... Chartres Street .... No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS,

OFFER at low prices—
CARPETING—English and American of all kinds,
Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—300 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton, Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep29 6t

TREATMENT —OF— SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOZ,

Druggist, from the Paris University,

CORNER CONTI AND BURGUNDY STREETS. sep25 1f

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Charles Schuttler has by act passed before R. J. Ker, notary public, on the 23d day of August 1866, pursuant to an adjudication at a public sale made by C. E. Girardey auctioneer, on the 9th of August, 1866, purchased the property hereinafter described, and whereas, Adelia Françoise Casper, lately the widow of said Charles Schuttler now the wife of J. M. Robert, testamentary executrix of said deceased, has applied to the clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded for a monition, or advertisement, in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act relative to monitions and more ... of proceedings," approved the 10th day of March, 1834: Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements in time, or manner of sale, or for any defect whatsoever; to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the auctioneer aforesaid, on the 9th day of August A. D. 1866, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1866, in the matter of the succession of Catherine Hubner, wife of J. G. Weber No 15,745 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale Charles Schuttler became the purchaser for the price of $3000.

Description of Property, as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz:—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, customs, privileges, servitudes and appurtenances, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Liberty, Howard, Terpsichore and Felicity streets, which are severally designated by the Nos Two and Three, and adjoin each other, measure each forty-two feet front on Liberty street, by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, between parallel lines. The improvements comprise four one-story cottage tenements with kitchens, etc. The said property was acquired by John A. Weber, during the community which existed between him and his late wife, Catherine Hubner, from Mistress John A. Wilkins and William T. Gilmore by act passed before J. Graham, notary public, on the 9th June, 1855.

Clerk's office, Second District Court of New Orleans this 12th day of October, 1867.

P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk.

oct13 26 nov9

Howard Association.

No. 59 Camp Street.

Those requiring relief are referred to the following list of members, and places where they will make application:

First District.

G. W. GRIFFIN 3-9 Apollo street;
H. W. REYNOLDS, 489 Magazine street;
W. COOPER, 31 Melpomene street;
L. C. DILLARD, 92 Palmyra street;
B. DaSILVA, 216 Carondelet street;
J. O. PIERSON, 156 Bacchus street;
J. WILLIS, 442 Lafayette street;
W. S. PIKE, 173 Camp street.

Second District.

A. BELLANGER, 110 Rampart street;
H. H. DENTZEL, 334 Common street;
W. H. HEWETT, 274 Bayou Road.

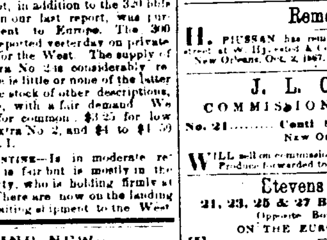
Third District.

R. L. ROBERTSON, 425 Royal street;
LA PLACE Drug Store, corner Victory and Elysian Fields streets;
A. GOLDMAN, Drug Store, corner Goodchildren and Elysian Fields streets.

Fourth District.

C. H. NOBLES, 4 Old Magazine street;
J. M. HOWELL, 96 Pleasant street;
JAS. STRAWBRIDGE, 285 St. Mary street;
F. R. SOUTHMAYD, corner Washington and St. Charles streets, Drug Store;
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, 377½ Felicity Road;
A. G. VANDERGRIFF,
JOHN I. ADAMS, corner Second and Prytania streets.
E. F. SCHMIDT, President,
482 Camp street.
J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary,
294 Josephine street.

oct4 1m



The Arrow Ties and Painted Iron BANDS FOR BAILING COTTON.

Combine the utmost SIMPLICITY with the greatest SECURITY. They are made of the best WROUGHT IRON, and have been thoroughly tested and approved BY THE COTTON PRESSES

In all the principal Sea Ports, and by the Planters throughout the Cotton-growing States.

For sale by Merchants and Dealers in all the principal cities and towns at the very lowest prices.

A Liberal Discount to Dealers.

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE, General Agents.

sept26 2m 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans

Factors' and Traders' INSURANCE COMPANY,

39 .... Carondelet Street 39

NEW ORLEANS.

ALL DIVIDENDS IN THIS COMPANY ARE PAYABLE IN CASH.

Amount of Premiums received in the first year (of eight months) of its business, ending 30th April, 1867—$412,626 42.

ASSETS

30th April, 1867 .... $546,815 91

The Company continues to issue Policies against Loss and Damage by fire and the perils of rivers and seas at the current rates of premium.

MICHEL MUSSON, President.
HARMON DOANE, Vice President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

James Hewitt, J J Warren,
W. A. Johnson, Wm Ba...
J. W. Burbridge, Robert Pitkin,
Jno. L. Noble, A. H. Isaacson,
Moses Greenwood, Richd M...kon,
Alfred S. Hartington, Saml E Moore,
Hugh McColl, Wm H Henning,
Marshall J. Smith, Thos M. Scott,
I. Caulfield, Joseph Block,
John Chaffe, J. B. Jennings,
L. H. Terry, R. T. Buckner,
Jas. D. Blair, H. H. Ware,
Saml Friedlander

aug11 6m

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

The undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer the ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,

jy21 6m No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O.

Appeal to the Benevolent.

ARCH-DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1st, 1867.

IN the absence of the Most Reverend Archbishop Odin, and in a period of extreme calamity, the undersigned feels it urgently incumbent on him to appeal officially to the charity of the public, at home and abroad, on behalf of the several Charitable Institutions of this city.

Owing to the severity of the dreadful epidemic, now so fatally prevailing in our midst, the numerous inmates of the said Institutions have been and are still tremendously suffering; and death is deplorably augmenting, every day, the number of parentless children, of tender age, and of persons, destitute, infirm and demented to be provided for at present and hereafter.

The Institutions, in whose favor relief is solicited, have respectively under their care as follows:

THE ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM—120 Female Orphan Infants, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

THE NEW ORLEANS FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—230 Orphan Girls under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

THE ST. ELIZABETH ASYLUM—180 Orphan Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

LOUISIANA RETREAT—100 Insane persons, of both sexes, under care of Sisters of Charity.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM—400 Orphan Boys, many of whom are infants, under the care of the Society of the Holy Cross.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM—280 Orphan Boys and Girls, under care of Sisters of Notre Dame.

LADIES OF PROVIDENCE ASYLUM—100 aged men and women, under care of Ladies of Providence.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—150 Penitents under the devoted care of the Nuns of the Order of the Good Shepherd.

All of the said Institutions are unendowed, and depend for their support on the charity of the community, already exhausted by the calamities of the late war, inundation, and deficiency of crops.

Pecuniary, or other donations, addressed either to the Very Reverend Archbishop, New Orleans, or to Thomas Layton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank, New Orleans, will be remitted to the undersigned, who will attend to their faithful and judicious distribution.

N. J. PERCHE.

Administrator of the Arch Diocese of New Orleans.

oct2 tf

Southern Manufactures.

MANUFACTURED at LEEDS' FOUNDRY, in the city of New Orleans,

NEWELL SCREWS,

Equal in every respect to those made in the West and North, and for sale as cheap as any offered in this city.

SUGAR KETTLES,

(Diploma and Blue Ribbon awarded at First Louisiana State Fair.) Of a form and quality unsurpassed, which are offered at the lowest prices.

Orders left in box No. 73, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will meet with prompt attention.

LEEDS & CO.,

aug6 3m Corner Delord and Foucher streets

Howard Association.

APOTHECARIES, and all persons having bills against this Association, will present them at the office, 59 Camp street, every SATURDAY, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

sept11 tf J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S "Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular line of fine new Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons .... Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons .... Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons .... Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons .... Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons .... Edwards, Commander
MORIPOSA, 1400 tons .... Quick, Commander

☞ Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to

CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO, Agents, 38 Carondelet street, N. O.

Or GEO. S. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

dec6 1y

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... Saturday, 19th Oct.
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... Saturday, 2nd Nov.
EUROPE .... Lemarie .... Saturday, 16th Nov.
ST. LAURENT .... Bocande .... Saturday, 30th Nov.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE

First Cabin, $160, Second Cabin, $85 including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):

First cabin $165
Second cabin $85

Baggage checked through to Paris

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to

VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 127 ...

dec30

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, GEN. MEADE,
GEN. GRANT, SHERMAN.

The steamship

CORTES,

S. Whitman, Commander

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, October 19th, at 8 P. M.

Freight for Bremen and Havre taken by this line and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON

sep1 1y 41 Carondelet street

Independent New Orleans Canal and Lafourche Packet.

THE regular passenger and freight packet HATTIE GILMORE, Max Bader, ... master, J. B. Martin, clerk, will leave New Orleans every Monday and Thursday ... for Donaldsonville, Thibodeaux and all landings on the Bayou and Canal ...

For freight or passage apply on board.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE firm of TURNELL & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. TURNELL,
JAMES D. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM HOGAN

New Orleans, June 1st, 1867.

Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. John A. Turnell in the late firm of Turnell & Co., will carry on the ... business ... under the style of BLAKELY & HOGAN. With an experience of twenty years in the trade we flatter ourselves we know the wants of the community ... and trust ... patronage ...

JAMES D. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM HOGAN

Nos. 90 and ... Canal and 5 Chartres street,
New Orleans, June 1st, 1867.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

MACHINERY

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of

SAW MILL, FLOURING AND CORN MILL MACHINERY, WOOL CARDING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWS,

Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., constantly on hand.

General agents for the Southwest for ... Portable Engines, and ... Flouring Mills.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido street ...

DR. CHARLES E. EELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXID GAS.

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most ... manner. Consultation in French, Spanish and English.

Dr. RICORD'S

INJECTION AND PILLS.

For the cure of GONORRHEA, whether recent or chronic in both sexes—easy treatment and a cure guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and their ... early fall, for positions worth ... per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education ... fortune for young Gentlemen. Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics ...

RUFUS DOLBEAR

my 26 1y

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187½ CANAL STREET

VICTOR BOUTROUE.

BRANCH OF THE STORE ...

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order for Men ... at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½ between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets $3,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1850

"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never ..."

PAYS PROMPTLY.

WM. E. FITZGERALD, Agent.

my4 1y No. ... Carondelet street.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

LATE HYDE & GOODRICH

Established in New Orleans ... years. Manufacturers of Jewelry, Silverware, Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

☞ The largest assortment in the South always on hand.

oct4 3m Corner Canal and Royal streets.

CHARLES E. FORTIER,

AUCTIONEER.

No. 33 Bienville street.

WILL attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, GROCERIES &c. ...

To Rent.

FROM the 1st of October ... a ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE ... between Claiborne and Derbigny streets ... Apply at the corner of ... and ... streets, Third District.

For Sale.

25 HOGSHEADS powdered Willow CHARCOAL, 100 bales No 1 MOSS, 100 ... bales ...

LAURENT LACASSAGNE, 31 Toulouse street.

sept15 1m

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after September 17th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

[timetable illegible]

☞ Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15 cents each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

nov7 tf

Southern Picture and Frame Depot.

A CHOICE selection of PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS and LOOKING GLASSES, ... religious, Southern, Military, Marine, National, ... Also—Oval Top Mirrors and Looking Glass Plates at the lowest prices, to good parties, on Credit, payable at the rate of one dollar per week.

Pictures framed; Frames regilt.

A Good city canvasser wanted at the Show and Sales Room, 133 Gravier street, corner Dryades.

S. M. WHELPLEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

sep22 1m

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 3 Carondelet street, Near Canal.

ELKIN & CO.,

Invite attention to their NEW STYLES of goods direct from Europe and the North ...

WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELLS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OILCLOTHS of all widths,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CURTAIN GOODS &c.

For sale at the LOWEST PRICES.

We have secured the services of Mr. H. R. BONNEVAL, formerly of the house of J. D. Daniel & Co., who would be pleased to see his friends and customers.