The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Twenty	175	330	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 18 1867.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We invite particular attention to the extended announcement in another column of the numerous great advantages to students presented by this institution which is one of the oldest and most flourishing in the country, making its influence felt in every department of trade and rendering its name a household word. It will be seen that the branches taught embrace every element of instruction, from the lowest to the highest, that is calculated to adorn young men for the most responsible business pursuits, and fit them for acting upon their own resources, and, if necessary, for supporting families where such responsibility rests upon their shoulders. The college is kept open the year round and classes are graduated every month in all or such departments as may be desirable.

President Dolbear, while incorporating other general branches, has made the subject of Commercial Education a life-time specialty, and by his energy and devotion to his business has rendered his institution a true *Alma Mater*, till without any aid whatever from the State it has become an established success. The Agricultural and Mechanical departments will be permanently opened in October, and instruction will be given in telegraphing, phonography and political economy. Such institutions must continue to prosper, as the best means for affording that sound practical instruction which is most available to its beneficiaries.

THE QUARANTINE.—It is an indisputable fact that the yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent in this city. We understand however, that its type is quite manageable so far. We should like to know what object is now sought by enforcing quarantine regulations and barricading ourselves against an enemy who has already effected his entrance. These regulations may be excusable when we are ourselves free from disease, but it seems to us the height of absurdity to attempt to keep that out which is in our midst. Governor Flanders would do the city a service, we are persuaded, by relaxing the quarantine laws.

CURRENT TOPICS.

We have received the reprint of *London Society* for the month of August, and find it a most charming number. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, publishers in this country, have spared no trouble or expense in getting out this reprint, and we have an exact copy of the London edition. It is one of the finest magazines published in the world, and certainly nothing issued on this side of the Atlantic can equal it. The illustrations are very fine indeed, and each one tells a story in itself. The articles are peculiar to London society. The tales are interesting, the sketches admirable. The following is a list of the contents of the present number: "Mary Eccleston's Lover," (illustrated); "Summer on the Spanish Frontier," "At Dinner in the City," "Recollections of an Absent Man," "Phases of London Society," (illustrated); "Beautiful Miss Johnson, (illustrated); "Cheap at a Guinea," (illustrated); "Exmoor," "Another Word About Switzerland," Lear's Fool, (illustrated); "Playing for High Stakes," "Monsieur Rousseau's Ghost," (illustrated); "Up Stairs and Down," (illustrated). *The London Society* can be procured from Messrs. Blelock & Co., and other dealers.

—— The bulls and bears are busy over the cotton crop—were busy, in fact, before the appearance of the first bale of new cotton, on Wednesday last. Strange worms and bugs have been exhibited on Carondelet street, and "croakers," not of the bullfrog or scaly species have abounded. Per contra, there have been more hopeful views given utterance to on "the flags," fortified by bright, clear, sunshiny weather, and by encouraging reports from the country. There is, however, little reliance to be placed on the news we receive from the country concerning the growing crops. A planter, writing to the newspaper, or his factor, is not content to give facts and figures concerning his own plantation and those of his immediate neighbors. He "spreads himself" all over the State, some all over the cotton growing region. If he sees a worm on his cotton he declares the whole crop lost. He looks on the darkest possible phase of his own fortune, and assumes that everybody else will be in the same plight. Hence estimates for the new crop vary from two to four million bales—a most absurd difference and affording ample margin for the bulls and bears to figure on.

—— "As amusing as *Punch*" might be said of many of the daily telegrams we receive from the Associated Press. Among the important facts recently made known through this source is the following:

"The Chinese refuse to receive dollars coined by Maximilian."

From sympathy with the Juarez party, we presume!

—— A late Dominion newspaper informs us that at "Theatre Royal," Halifax, N. S., benefits are the order of the night. M. W. Fiske, well known to our theatre going public, is the manager. Mr. and Mrs. N. Y. Davenport had a benefit on the 2d, on which occasion Master Willie Seymour, who appears to be a great favorite with the Bluenoses, sang a new Irish song. On the 3d Miss Annie Stewart was to have a benefit, when the "French Spy" would be produced, and on Fiske's benefit night, the "Serious Family," and the gypsy scene from the 4th act of "Rosedale." The season was drawing to a close. Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, "the star commedienne and charming songstress," was to give a farewell concert at Halifax on the 6th, under "distinguished patronage."

——In the list of deaths from cholera and yellow fever, published last week, occurred the following:

J. A. Manning, a deaf old man, employed during late years by lawyers in this city to copy written documents, died on the 8th instant, at the Charity Hospital.

What an obituary! The "deaf old man," who, worn and weary, sank down by the way side, may in his youth have been ambitious and cherished bright hopes of a glorious future. But how few reach the goal of their young ambition. We can look about us and see many who sought to achieve literary fame, to shine at the bar, to rise to eminence in the medical profession, to acquire great riches; and who are now the merest drudges and slaves, simply existing on a hard earned pittance, all life and hope and energy ground out of them by ill health, misfortune and bitter poverty. Still, notwithstanding these wrecks which strew the great ocean of life, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and we dream on.

This is the era of falsehood. We are deceived so often as to be driven to utter disbelief. Our cable dispatches reach us one day, only to be contradicted the next. As for the telegrams of home manufacture, to "lie like a telegram" has become proverbial. We are certain of nothing. If we wish to argue a point, it is necessary to preface our remarks with a proviso. Provided such and such is the case, why so and so is the result. If we go outside the political arena, and away from special telegrams and Associated Press dispatches, we find the mania for falsehood still epidemic. The fair sex disfigure themselves with huge bunches of false hair: with false ——, but we need not pursue the subject further. Truth lies at the bottom of an Artesian well of such depth that it is an awful bore to get at it.

The steamship Tioga, Captain Morse, sailed last night for Philadelphia, with a full list of freight and passengers.

The steamship Sherman, Captain Sampson, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SHAKSPEARE CLUB.—Remember the theatrical performance by this club takes place to-morrow night in the Opera House.

WINDFALL.—Letters have recently been received in this city announcing that William Budd, recently of London, has deceased, without relatives, in England, and bequeathing to his next of kin in this country fifty millions of pounds sterling. Among the lucky recipients of this stupendous fortune, we are happy to learn, are Mr. Robert C. Gilchrist, a prominent member of the Charleston bar, and that estimable gentleman, Capt. T. S. Budd, of the firm of Budd & Blake, of our city.—*Charleston Courier.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford Music Hall.—Since the management of this establishment passed under the direction of Mr. Deisler, there has been a sensible improvement in the character and interest of the performances.

The City Treasury.—There was a great crowd of persons, of both sexes, of all colors and various classes, gathered at the Treasurer's office yesterday, in accordance with the announcements the papers were led to make that small change would be freely supplied. But the small change intended for that day had been used in paying the public school teachers, and the crowd yesterday consequently went away disappointed, sadly reflecting upon the mutability in human calculations, and the pressing want of mutability in the Treasurer's department. Mr. Howell, the Treasurer, says he has no special day for paying out small change, but will furnish it as fast as he receives it from the engraver.

To be Paid.—The First and Fourth Districts police are to be paid respectively at 10 and 12 o'clock Monday, and the Second and Third Districts police at the same hours respectively, Tuesday. No change for anybody else, we presume, til Wednesday.

Cotton Charges.—We are gratified to learn, upon good authority, that the cotton press men of New Orleans instead of raising the charge for steering cotton from the former price of about 30 cents to one dollar per bale, have concluded to moderate their pretensions to 50 cents, which, in all probability, is a very reasonable charge, all things considered.

City Notes Destroyed.—The city authorities, in conformity with law, destroyed by burning yesterday, at the Gas Works, thus forever putting out of circulation $58,530 of $20 bills, and nearly $8000 of ragged and defaced notes of the city's issue. The total amount destroyed since the 12th of June last foots up $283,115 75.

City Mortality.—As originally reported daily from the various cemeteries of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health:

Dates.	Asiatic Cholera.	Yellow Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Aug. 12	0	2	26	28
13	1	5	27	33
14	1	5	31	37
15	1	2	24	27
16	1	1	33	35
17	2	5	25	27

The mortality reported yesterday is exclusive of the cases interred in St. Louis Cemetery, the Sexton of which failed to report. The deaths of cholera and fever are specifically reported as follows:

Yellow Fever.—Jacob Klunt, 18 years of age, a native of Germany, at the Charity Hospital.

George Welch, 31 years of age, from Massachusetts, at the Charity Hospital.

August Sterln, 23 years of age, a native of Sweden, at the Charity Hospital.

Thomas George, 25 years of age, a native of England, at the Charity Hospital.

Elizabeth Stridle, age not stated, a native of Germany, at the Charity Hospital.

Cholera.—Martha L. McMillan, aged two years, a native of New Orleans, at 213 Camp street.

Alexander McDonald, 57 years of age, a native of Scotland, at 257 Dryades street.

A Beat Arrested.—The Chief of Police, very properly we think, disposed of one of those characters who may be termed "a dead beat," a Mrs Stanley or Standish, as she professes to be, (though she has a score of aliases and innumerable false relations), who has been imposing on the public and annoying parties in authority, by pretending to have means of support which so far have proved invisible to ordinary mortals. According to her stories, as numerous as her aliases and about as credible as her relations of reports are true, she has either lost a fortune or is seeking some man who has been brought under obligations to her for some peculiar favor. Under such circumstances the gallant Chief could but regard her as a vain pretender, and last evening sent her out of the city.

Great Outrage.—Thursday evening, some twenty or more negroes, accompanied by a white man said to be named Miller, entered a coffeehouse in the vicinity of the New Basin and despite the protests of the young man who kept the bar, two of the negroes took possession and freely dispensed liquors, cigars, etc., to their comrades. The proprietor, who was absent, when informed by the young man, reported the fact to the First District Police Station, but as yet we have heard of no arrests in the matter.

Horse Stealing.—Alfred Levi, colored, was arrested by officer Myers last evening, on a charge of horse stealing, made against him by Charles Vanpreut, likewise colored.

Fire.—About five o'clock last evening the wood-shed of house No. 50 Rampart street caught fire, supposed to be caused by lighted matches being thrown from the window of the adjoining house. The fire was extinguished without giving alarm or causing any serious damage.

Larceny.—The store No. 29 Canal street was robbed evening before last of a carpet sack, containing some books and papers and fine articles of clothing, by a colored boy named William Green. The carpet sack and most of the articles were captured, but the negro escaped. The property belonged to P. H. Colb.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

The latest sensation is that John Wilkes Booth is now captain of a much dreaded pirate vessel in the Chinese seas.

Gen. Ord's children were recently thrown out of an ambulance which collided with a steam car at the Cherry street crossing in Vicksburg. They escaped without serious injury.

Hair breadth destruction in law, that which declares that it is a robbery when a thief, stealing a hair pin from a lady, pulls a single hair from her head, but simply larceny when he does not so much as injure a single hair. This fine distinction was once drawn in a case in England, in which a lady prosecuted a Lord in a spirit of vindictive persecution for keeping a diamond pin which he playfully took from her crown at a ball, and kept, but with the intention, of course, of returning it. The facts of the case were, that he was a suitor who didn't suit her, and she took that method of dismissing his persistent and annoying attentions.

The city scrip of Memphis has gone down to 53 cents on the dollar since the election.

Francis Joseph, they say, swore never to sign another death warrant when he heard of his brother's execution. Thus, evil to some works good for others.

A Mississippian, named Swan, is under arrest in Memphis for having two years ago killed a man who insulted a young lady that had been placed under his protection.

Not long since the manager of a plantation near Guntersville, Ala., found all the employees in the field with their pistols strapped on them. Upon demanding the reason why they were wearing arms, he was informed that they were directed to do so by the officers of the "league," some of whom were mentioned by name.

The St. Louis *Democrat's* confidence in the "efficacy" of trial by jury is shaken by the result of the Surratt case. The operations of Stanton, Holt, Butler, Ashley, Conover & Co. have greatly shaken the confidence of the country in the efficacy of oaths, as a means of eliciting truth and administering justice.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Louisiana Intelligence.

Alluding to the Jones family of Natchitoches, the Carroll *Record* says:

"He that liveth by the sword, dieth by the sword" has certainly proven true with this family.

Their career in this State from the beginning, has been marked with blood and difficulties with their fellowmen and now is ended. The father four years ago died by the hand of violence. The elder brother was killed last year in an attempt to take the life of his brother-in-law. And Dick and Bob have just died in prison, where they were awaiting trial by Military Commission, as accessory to their youngest brother, (for the crime of murder,) who is to-day a wandering criminal, having escaped the hand of Justice. He will doubtless soon follow and thus will become extinct, a family who were calculated to be, and might have been, good and useful citizens and better members of society, had they chosen to live differently.

Since this was published the third brother has been arrested in Texas.

THE COTTON WORM.—A general movement against the army worm has been inaugurated in this and the surrounding parishes. The planters are wasting no time or money on experimenting with carbolic acid, ashes, lime, sulphur-fumes, etc., but have turned out all hands and are busily engaged in *catching and killing* the cotton destroyer. One good hand can go over four acres each day and every worm is carefully picked off and smashed. There is no doubt but that a great amount of cotton can be saved in this way as every individual caterpillar now destroyed, would generate thousands, if suffered to exist.

On the 5th of this month we were presented with a glass bottle, containing a supply of cotton leaves, upon which were a few cotton caterpillars busily engaged in eating. On the 11th, the worms had webbed up and the chrysalis hatched out. The result is a fine lot of butterflies, which if at liberty would be depositing thousands of eggs. It is said that fires kindled at night will attract and destroy these butterflies. Whilst killing the worm by day do not forget to attend to the fly at night.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 14th.*

HERE'S YOUR MOBILE EXILE.—Col. Chas. Archie Johnson, (says the Montgomery *Mail*), the distinguished American citizen of African descent, banished from Mobile for high treason, and lately immured as a State prisoner in the dungeons of Montgomery, has applied to us to carry and sell the *Mail* for a livelihood. The tears stood in our eyes. We consented. Mr. Johnson desires us to say that his leg was not lost in the Federal service. He states that while chasing Mayor Horton through the public park he fell and fractured his leg, in consequence of which it was amputated. He says to us in strictest confidence:

"What's banished, but set free From daily contact with the things I loathe?"

The U. S. Military Railroad, extending a distance of 3½ miles, from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, is offered for sale by the Government.

A co-operative lager-beer scow is to be started in New York. Where there are so many hogs, cooperation is very necessary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Farragut's Squadron Arrived at Cromstadt.

Gen. Pope Writes Grant a Letter.

Discharge of Clerks from the Treasury Department.

Wholesale Poisoning at a Pic-nic in Mississippi.

Meeting of Conservative Editors Proposed in the Third Military District.

FROM EUROPE.

Government Ticket Successful in France.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, August 17.—The Indian Commissioners reached Omaha yesterday, held a secret session and proceeded up the river.

Gen. McCall and Mr. Edgar, of the Commissary Department at Fort Harker, were placed in the guard house to prevent a duel.

The military confiscated the sutlers' goods at Big Creek, they having no Federal license.

Washington, August 17.—Pope writes Grant two solid columns. The published letter of B. H. Hill furnishes the text. The following paragraph occurs: "It is, however, my duty to state that in my judgment the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party.

"Whilst these persons remain in the country to exercise the baleful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace."

Sixty clerks, of whom half are females, have been discharged from the Treasury Department for want of work.

Washington, August 17.—Revenue receipts for the week $3,261,000.

Bonner paid $30,000 instead of $39,000 for Dexter.

New York, August 17.—Monday's bank statement will probably show: Loans unchanged; specie increase, $600,000; deposits decrease, $5,000,000, legal tenders, $5,500,000, balance in sub-Treasury at the close of business $136,000,000.

Stocks dull. Loans 4 for good collaterals. Prime paper 5½ to 6½. Governments less active. Bonds ½ lower. Loan market inactive and easy at 4 to 5 on call—6 to 7 for discounts.

New York, August 17.—Cotton very firm. Sales 1100 bales; middling uplands 28¼. Flour, old still tending upward, new irregular. Wheat firmer. Corn excited, 2 to 3c better. Pork heavy $23 06.

New York, August 17.—The steamer City of Paris brings Liverpool dates to the 7th and Queenstown to the 8th.

The Abyssinian captives, it appears, are cut off from the Emperor and both parties surrounded by rebels, so that there is no danger of their falling into his hands. Again, English papers comment that now an expedition to Abyssinia is needed.

The Emperor Napoleon would receive the great bodies of the State on the 15th and leave for Salzburg on the 16th or 17th to visit Francis Joseph.

The *Gazette D'Italia* states that the Garibaldian party propose a movement on Viterbo.

Some contagious disease has broken out in Candia.

The French ships took over 900 families thence to Greece.

The Sultan reached Constantinople on the 7th.

The French elections terminated by 461 candidates being elected on the Government ticket and 20 only on the opposition. The remainder of the 600 are the neutral party.

It is expected that negotiations will shortly be opened for a commercial treaty between Russia and Prussia.

There were 3300 deaths from cholera in Switzerland to July 24th. The disease was abating in violence.

The health of Palermo and Syracuse was good.

A water spout burst in the village of Palergo, Italy, destroying 30 houses. Seventy persons killed and 28 injured by falling buildings. Of 1500 persons 400 are houseless.

An Athens letter says the Turks declare they are supplying food to over 10,000 Christians in Crete. There are 14,000 Cretan refugees in Greece, nearly all supplied by charity.

Rio Janeiro advices to the 10th and Buenos Ayres advices to the 14th read: The Brazilian garrison at Curuzu have been driven out by floods in the river. No active movements have yet been inaugurated, but the general idea was that a large portion of the Allied army would join the corps of Gen. Osorio and attempt the long talked of flank movement higher up on the Parana.

A large part of the Government buildings at Buenos Ayres had been destroyed by fire. Preparations for a mine which would have blown up the Government house at Montevideo, have been discovered and various persons arrested.

The Bishop of Orleans, in a letter, expresses his apprehension for the security of the Papal States. He does not fear internal revolution, but thinks some insidious plot against the Holy Father is being matured at Florence.

The *Moniteur* repeats its statement that the September Convention will be executed in good faith by the French and Italian Governments.

French papers have learned that the French Minister in Mexico is in no danger.

Charleston, August 17.—Total number registered to-day 677, of whom 222 whites and 455 colored.

Savannah, August 17.—Cotton quiet but steady. Sales 150 bales—middlings 25c: receipts 226.

Columbia, S. C., August 17.—Number registered to-day 172—whites, 50; blacks, 122.

Wilmington, August 17.—Registration closed in the first ward to-day. Aggregate result for 3 days, 145 whites, 641 blacks. The whites did not register more than half their strength.

Savannah, August 17.—Weather hot. Heavy rains continue. Crop reports good excepting sections where caterpillers have appeared.

Augusta, August 17.—Cotton market dull. Prices lower. Sales of 26 bales Middling at 26c. Weather hot and cloudy.

The *Telegraph and Messenger*, of Macon, requests Conservative editors of the Third Military District, to meet in Macon on the 23d inst., for the purpose of taking some action in reference to Gen Pope's order. The *Intelligencer* of Atlanta, and *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Augusta, approve the proposed meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., August 17.—Rev. P. W. Beales, senior member of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, died while administering the Lord's Supper to his family.

Vicksburg, August 17.—Passed up, the John Kilgour at 12 M. River falling.

A mysterious case of poisoning has occurred at a pic-nic ten miles east of Vicksburg, held on Thursday. Five whites and three blacks have died, and six or eight others are not expected to live.

John Rigby, an old citizen and influential merchant, died to-day of bilious fever, after a short illness.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—Parliamentary elections will be held throughout North Germany August 31st.

St. Petersburg, August 17.—Farragut's squadron arrived at Cronstadt. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

London, August 17.—Parliament will be prorogued Wednesday next.

Savannah, August 17.—Registration in Florida. Sixteen of the most popular counties have been heard from. Whole number registered thus far: 8656. Whites, 2583; colored, 6073. Leon county, one of the most thickly settled, registers 407 whites and 1537 colored.

Mobile, August 17.—Cotton—sales 200 bales. Fair or low middling 25. Receipts 21 bales.

Baltimore, August 17.—Cotton dull. Rio Coffee dull and unchanged. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn scarce, white $1 08 to $1 12. Oats, fair to prime 73 to 78c. Provisions steady and firm. Whisky dull. Mess Pork unchanged. Lard unchanged.

Louisville, August 17.—Sales of 60 hhds Tobacco—$3 80 to $16 75 for light lugs to medium leaf. Superfine Flour $7. Corn, shelled, 83 to 84c in bulk. Oats 50 to 60c. Mess Pork $23 75. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16¼c, packed. Lard in tierces 12¾c. Cotton—24 to 25c for low middling. Whisky 30c in bond.

Louisville, August 17.—River stationary—2 feet 10 inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, August 17.—Flour firm—family $10 to $10 50. Wheat firm. Corn scarce and firm—85 to 86c. Oats dull at 57c. Cotton firm —middling 26¼. Whisky 30c in bond. Pork dull at $23 50. Bulk Meats 11 to 13c. Bacon —12¼c for shoulders; sides 14¼c; clear sides 15¼c. Lard 12½c.

Southwest Pass, August 17—6 P. M.—Arrived steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New York 10th, merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton. She arrived at the bar at 5.45 P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, August 17, 11 A. M.—Fresh gales from S. S. E., with every indication of a heavy storm. Barometer 29.76.

Went to sea: Steamship Monterey. Nothing in sight.

Washington, August 17.—Brownlow disapproves of changes in the Tennessee franchise laws.

Weather clear and cool; travel resumed.

New York, August 17.—The steamer Virgin arrived a few days since from New Orleans, was robbed on Wednesday during the temporary absence of the mate. Yesterday she was observed to be settling.

The vessel was found deserted and a dead man on board.

London, August 17, Noon.—Consols and bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, August 17, Noon.—Cotton unchanged. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

New York, August 17.—Stocks steady; gold 140¼; sterling 109¾ to 110¼; money 5 per cent.; 5 20's of '62, coupons, 113⅞.

Flour, old, tending upward. Wheat dull but firm. Corn, 1 to 2c. better. Oats steady. Pork lower.

Lard quiet; Whisky steady; Cotton quiet; middling uplands 28¼c.

London, August 17, 2 P. M.—Consols 94⅜. Bonds weak 73¾.

Liverpool, August 17, 2 P. M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

Speech of Gov. Brown, of Mississippi.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, ex-U. S. Senator of that State, and so long distinguished as a Southern politician of the Democratic school, recently delivered a speech to a large meeting of whites and blacks in Copiah county. The Jackson *Clarion* publishes the speech and recommends planters to read it to the freedmen in their employ. We have room for but a few extracts:

CITIZENS—And when I use that term I mean just what I say, and all that I say. The colored people of the South have been clothed by the supreme power of the Government with all the rights of citizenship. Whether it was wise to have done so, or whether, if it was wise, it was done according to the Constitution, which we have all sworn to support, it is not now worth while to enquire. It has been done, and it is not going to be undone. It is wise, I think, to conform, with the best grace possible to decrees which we have no power to reverse; and especially is it wise to do this, when we know that our condition may be thereby ameliorated, and that a contrary course will, with almost absolute certainty, rivet the chains that now gall us still more tightly.

It may be thought that I ought to address you as *fellow citizens*. I can not do this for the very simple but substantial reason, that I am in no proper sense, a citizen of this country. The same supreme power that enfranchised you disfranchised me, and forever debarred me the right to hold office, though every man woman and child in the State, white and black, should desire to have me do so.

And now a word on the general subject of voting. Don't vote for any man because he is a Southern man or any man because he is a Northern man. Don't vote for a man because he calls himself a Republican or a Conservative; pay no sort of attention to names, but vote for the best men who will go for your own interest and the interest of the whole country. But you ask me how shall we know such men? The advice is easy and simple. If you cannot estimate the value of men, go to some who can. You certainly know some white man or some black man in whom you have confidence, go to that man and ask his advice; I do not ask you to come to me, I do not advise you to go to any particular man, white or black, but get the best advice you can, and then act for yourselves and your country.

I have this further advice to give, and the white people may take it as well as you, don't ally yourself with any party, you have been advised to vote with the Republican party, and you have been advised to vote with the Conservative party—my advice is "vote with no party." All parties just now are more or less selfish, venal and corrupt—and now more than ever tyrannical. My advice is steer clear of all parties, vote for fair, honest, upright men, who will do you justice and stand by the whole country.

This is all the advice I have to give on the subject of voting.

The most important advice I have to give is on the subject of education. Educate your selves, help educate your neighbors, but above all educate your children—"This is a new and the prophets." You will never be fitted to use that liberty so suddenly thrust upon you, until you and your children are educated. I tell you now that the right to vote, if used without intelligence, is like an edged tool in unskilful hands, more likely to wound the user than the man against whom it is used. If I was dying and was allowed to utter but three words to the colored people I would say "Educate your children."

On other points allow me to advise you. Be honest, be industrious, be economical. Honesty will bring you friends, industry will bring you money, and economy, after a while, will bring you wealth, "a penny saved is two pence gained."

Most of you want land. Allow me to say in all sincerity, as your friend, regarding you in your present position, that is the last thing you do want. If you had land, what would you do with it? You would want provisions, plows, hoes, axes, carts, mules, everything necessary for carrying on a farm and where are these to come from? Now I will tell you what you want—first of all you want a year's provisions and clothing for yourselves and families, or the means of buying them. Next you want horses or mules, then farming utensils, and last of all and most important, something to feed the horses or mules on. When you get thus equipped, there will be no trouble about the land. There is land enough for every body. If any one of fifty of you will come to me next year, with the means of carrying on a farm on your own hook, I now promise you land on your own terms.

But understand me. I do not agreed to put houses and fences, sink wells furnish, mules, plows, hoes, wagons, fire wood, provisions, clothing, and in short everything to carry on a farm, and then give you everything you can make. That would be setting the colter a little too deep. But if you want land and nothing else, come on, I am ready for you.

I have another little piece of advice for you. When you get land, as you will after a while, pay for it out of your honest earnings, and then you will feel happy in the knowledge that you have not by fraud or force appropriated other peoples goods to your own uses. I traveled the other day, with a black man who rode his own horse. He had bought and paid for him, and I admired the honest pride with which he strode him. If he had stolen him he would have slunk away as a thief. I look to the day when every honest man among you will own land, and set down in full security to your own door, protected by the majesty of the law. But I want you that you must win the coming of that day by habits of industry, frugality and earnest desire for peace and good will among men.

And now in conclusion just one word. Let us conquer our prejudices. Instead of inviting emigration from Europe let us invite it from the North. We want Yankee capital, Yankee ingenuity, Yankee enterprise, and to get all this we must agree to accept Yankee politicians. After the Yankee comes, his politics won't be much in his way. When he sees the dollar, he will throw politics like physic to the dogs. Let him come with his money, and all his go ahead attiveness—there is no danger of his tampering with the negro now, and I promise him a cordial welcome so far as I am concerned. I want these fields cultivated, I want work-shops, I want commercial vim, I want life in this dear land of ours, and to get all this I am ready to forget the past and look only to the future.

THE SOLICITED PARDON FOR SANFORD CONOVER.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday publishes, with great gusto, a recommendation by certain Democratic Congress for the pardon of Conover. If our cotemporary had duly pondered upon the reason assigned for such recommendation, he would not probably have taken the trouble to revive this scrap of history at this particular time. Mr. Rogers in his letter to the President (which other members simply endorsed) distinctly places the desired clemency upon the following ground:

"*My Dear President*: I have been and am of the opinion that the perjury in this case was *suborned and gotten up by another person, or by other persons, and that Conover was their tool*, and to save themselves from public odium they have been instrumental in obtaining his conviction, and as I believe him less guilty than others, *or at least than one other*, I recommend him for pardon."

As the *Chronicle* has undertaken to enlighten the public in this matter so far, will it go a step further and name the parties alluded to as being more guilty than Conover, particularly that "one other" which the "Democratic leaders" seem to have had especially in view?—*National Intelligencer.*

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The following is General Grant's letter on this subject:

CITY POINT, August 18, 1864.

To Gen. Butler:

I am satisfied that the object of your interview, besides having the proper sanction, meets with my entire approval. I have seen from Southern papers that a system of retaliation is going on in the South, which they keep from us, and which we should stop in some way. On the subject of exchange, however, I differ from Gen. Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North, would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. General.

APPOINTMENT OF A POSTMASTER IN RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The first postoffice in Russian America has just been established. It is named Sitka; is established as a special office, to be supplied from San Francisco by vessels at $50 the round trip. John H Kinkead is the postmaster at "Sitka." The location of Sitka (or New Archangel) is accurately shown on the very interesting map compiled in the U. S. Survey office, which accompanies the pamphlet report of Senator Sumner's speech on the acquisition of Russian America. "Sitka" is in north latitude 57 degrees 3 minutes. Mean temperature of the year, 45 degrees; winter, 35 degrees; summer 56 degrees Fahrenheit.

Maximilian.

Since blew the fabulous Fontarabian horn,
And Charlemagne's chief chivalry were slain,
Cleaving swart Paynims uselessly in twain,
The world has heard no tidings so forlorn
As Maximilian's murder. Full of scorn
For his barbarian victors—of disdain
For one who sent him forth to fight in vain,
And basely left him—he an Emperor born,
A hero and a martyr, one thought
Of the fierce strife his kingless realm must know,
Of his sweet wife by madness stricken down.
Ah, cruel death, with supreme glory fraught!
To him who gave his life for Mexico
God has now given a far loftier Crown.

[*Echoes from the Clubs.*

A LIMITED TIME TO TAKE THE BENEFIT OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Record* has a communication from a lawyer named William McKinley, who says the bankrupt law provides that no debtor desiring a discharge from the burden of his debts can get such discharge after June 1, 1868, unless his property is sufficient to pay half his debts. If debtors fail to apply for the benefit of the act during the first year, and yet are not able to pay half their debts, there is no certain relief for them; but they will have to live under the burden of their debts forever, or until a majority of their creditors assent in writing to their discharge. Debtors who apply for discharge during the first year, from June 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, can be discharged, no matter how little they pay. It will thus be seen that time is precious with those who intend to go into bankruptcy.

Election Order.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, } *New Orleans, La.*, August 17, 1867.

Special Orders No. 119.

1. In compliance with section 2, of the act of Congress, published in General Orders No. 33, War Department, Adjutant General's office, current series, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the 27th and 28th days of September next, to determine whether a Convention shall be held, and for delegates thereto, "for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and Civil Government for the State loyal to the Union."

I. The Convention will be composed of ninety-eight members, that being the number of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in the year 1860. The total number of registered voters in the State is 127,639, which, being divided by the number of delegates, gives 1302 as the number of voters entitled to one delegate.

II. Commencing fourteen days before the election, Boards of Registers will, after having given reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, who have not been already registered. No person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting.

III. To secure as nearly as practicable, an equitable representation in the Convention, the delegates are apportioned among the several parishes and districts as follows:

The parish of Ascension shall elect	Two.
Assumption shall elect	Two.
Avoyelles shall elect	Two.
East Baton Rouge shall elect	Three.
West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee shall elect	Three
Bienville shall elect	One.
Bossier shall elect	Two
Caddo shall elect	Three
Calcasieu and Vermilion shall elect	One.
Caldwell and Ouachita shall elect	Two
Carroll and Morehouse shall elect	Three.
Catahoula shall elect	One.
Claiborne shall elect	Two.
Concordia shall elect	Two.
DeSoto and Sabine shall elect	Two.
East and West Feliciana shall elect	Three
Franklin and Madison shall elect	Two.
Iberville shall elect	Two.
Jackson and Winn shall elect	Two.
Jefferson shall elect	Four.
Lafayette shall elect	One.
Lafourche shall elect	Three
Livingston, Washington, St Helena and St. Tammany shall elect	Three
Natchitoches shall elect	Two
Orleans, First District shall elect	Nine.
Orleans, Second District, shall elect	Five.
Orleans, Third District shall elect	Five.
Orleans, Fourth District, shall elect	Three
Orleans, Right Bank shall elect	One.
Plaquemines and St. Bernard shall elect	Two.
Rapides shall elect	Three
St. Charles and St. John Baptist shall elect	Three.
St. James shall elect	Two.
St. Landry shall elect	Four.
St. Martin shall elect	Two.
St. Mary shall elect	Two.
Tensas shall elect	Two.
Terrebonne shall elect	Two.
Union shall elect	One.

IV. The election will be by ballot and will be conducted in the manner and according to the rules governing ordinary elections of a similar character. Each ballot bearing the name of the delegate voted for, will have written or printed upon it the words, "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention." Two days will be given for voting.

V. The Boards of Registers, within their respective parishes, will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting the election—that the Commissioners of Elections, in all the voting precincts, are properly qualified and instructed in the performance of their duties—that due and sufficient notice is given of the time and place of the election, proper ballot boxes prepared, etc.

Each Board will designate some point within each parish, convenient of access, preferably the court house, to which the ballot boxes of all the precincts of the parish shall be brought immediately after the election. The board will then carefully count and make duplicate returns of the votes cast, and will see whether the returns of each precinct correspond with the record of the Commissioners. Each member of the Board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns, one copy of which will be brought by some member of the Board to these headquarters, the other copy being retained by the board until further orders.

VI. The Commissioners of Elections will be responsible for the preservation of order at the polls during the election; that a fair and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot, to every man entitled to vote; and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of the people through the ballot-box. To this end they are hereby authorized and empowered to make arrests, and are clothed, during the days of election, with all the functions of civil executive officers. All civil officers will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services by the Commissioners of Elections in the furtherance of these objects, during the days of election, under penalty of dismissal from their offices, and such other punishment as may be inflicted by Military Commission.

At the close of the election, the Commissioners will carefully count the votes and record the result in duplicate. The ballots will then be replaced in the ballot boxes, which will be sealed and carried, together with one copy of their record made by the Commissioners, to the place designated and there turned over to the Board of Registers.

VII. Should fraud or violence be perpetrated at any of the voting precincts on the day of election, the offenders will be punished in the severest manner, and the election within these precincts will be held over again under the protection of United States troops.

When all the returns reach these headquarters, the result of the election will be published, and if a majority of the votes, according to the law of Congress, have been in favor of a Convention, the names of the delegates elected will be officially announced, and the Convention called together.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The New Issue of Southern Negro Supremacy.

The New York *Herald*, of the 9th, after alluding to the Stanton embroglio and the Radical reconstruction programme, says:

Thus it appears, from the developments and all the evidence before us touching the reconstruction programme of Congress, that if carried out according to the laws as applied by Secretary Stanton and the present commanders of the five military districts, the whole ten of the States involved in this ordeal will be at the mercy of the blacks. We are called, then, to meet the question of the probable consequences of this negro supremacy. The return of twenty, thirty, or forty negro Senators and Representatives to Congress is but an item among the results which may be reasonably anticipated. The consequences of negro ascendancy in the Legislature of this or that State are most to be feared when we consider the unsettled balances as slaves which these Southern blacks will be apt to enforce against their late white masters. Some very significant hints in this direction have already been thrown out in the resolutions of the negro reconstruction meeting of South Carolina.

Granting that the Northern States are prepared for the recognition and acceptance of equal suffrage to the blacks, in New York, or in Pennsylvania or in Ohio, prepared for the full blown experiment of negro supremacy in ten Southern States, as contemplated by the Republican Radicals in Southern reconstruction? Assuming that if, with a Conservative acting Secretary of War in the place of Stanton, and with five military commanders of Mr. Johnson's way of thinking in the places of the five commanders who think and act according to the gospel of Mr. Stanton—assuming that the result will be to delay the work of Southern restoration for even two or three years—will this not be wiser than to rush headlong into this danger of Southern negro surpemacy? Will not the inevitable tendency of negro supremacy in South Carolina, for example, be to drive out the white population, or to precipitate that war of races which, if commenced, will be apt speedily to ripen in a war on both sides of indiscriminate extermination? Will social harmony or peace, or financial confidence or active and systematic industry ever be restored to the South under the threatening danger of negro supremacy?

We cannot answer the questions truly without recognizing the sagacity and wisdom of President Johnson's policy of giving to the Southern whites, as far as possible under the terms of Congress, a chance to recover their lost ground and to take the lead in Southern reconstruction. There is no security, and there are a thousand dangers, in the Radical programme, which now distinctly foreshadows the placing of the late governing whites of the South under the political control and subject to the caprices and revenges of the black race, relieved but yesterday from the moral darkness, oppressions, wrongs and disabilities of African slavery. These dangers are so menacing that they must be appreciated by thinking Northern men. We hold, accordingly, that the time at last has come for a Northern reaction, and the time, therefore, for decisive measures on the part of President Johnson.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, 1867.

The general market has been quiet, and, with the exception of increased weakness in Corn and a better feeling in Flour, we have no alteration of moment to notice in any of the leading departments of trade. The movement in Cotton has been restricted, being checked as well by limited supplies, as by the enhanced demands of holders, and consequently the sales have been of a trifling character, comprising at the close barely 150 bales, at unsettled but firmer prices, the market closing at last evenings' quotations, with a strong upward tendency.

Apart from the uniform steadiness which has characterized rates, we have little of a reportable character to notice in Coin. Gold opened this morning nominally at 139¾ to 140 against 140¼ at New York, and after the transaction of a very limited business closed firm at about the same. There was little demand for Customhouse purposes, and as the speculative feeling had entirely ceased, the transactions have been confined to the following: $6000 at 139¾; $2500 at 140; $3000 at the same, and $2000 at 139⅞. In Silver we notice sales of $2500 American halves, in different sums, at 132¾ to 133¾. Mexican dollars were quiet at 141¼ to 145, in currency, or 3 to 3½ per cent. premium for gold.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been exceedingly light, but rates have been maintained without any material alteration. The limited business in Cotton curtailed the supply of commercial Sterling, and as the remittance demand was of a trifling character, the negotiations have been inconsiderable, including the following: £1000 good clear Sterling at 152¼, £1000 bank at 154¼, and £500 do at 155. The sales of Francs included 10,000 bank at 3 62½, and 15,000, private, at 5.10 for gold. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 150¼ to 151½ for bill of lading bills, 152½ to 153 for A1 to first class, and 154½ for bank; and Francs at 3 67½ for A1 commercial, and 3 65 to 3 62½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange, although quiet, was a shade firmer. The banks continued to check on New York at ½ per cent. premium, one refusing to draw for a round amount at less than ¾. The counter demand was moderately active. The supply of commercial was light, and the sales restricted, including the following: $5000 and $10,000 New York sight at ⅜ per cent. premium, $3000 and $5000 at ¼, $10,000 at the same, and $9000 at 5 16. The closing rates for commercial sight were ¼ to 5 16, and ⅜ per cent. premium.

The Stock market was dull, no sales being reported from the opening to the close of business.

There were no sales of City Bonds reported, in the absence of which we continue to quote the Consolidated at 86 to 88, and the Railroad Issues at 76 to 78, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60; Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 72 to 73; Jackson Railroad change issues at 70 to 73, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds at 51 to 55.

In Uncurrent money the principal operations were confined to City Treasury notes, which changed hands at 10 to 11 per cent. discount for large, and 3 to 4 for the small issues—which is a decided improvement. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 43 to 44c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 75 to 76c, the inside figures being the rate paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE. } SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, 1867.

COTTON—With diminished supplies, continued unfavorable accounts from the interior and unusual stringency on the part of holders, the movement to-day has been characterized by very little animation; in fact the market has been almost at a stand-still. Early in the day there was a moderate inquiry, but this, at a later hour, entirely subsided, by reason of the fact that nearly all the buyers retired in consequence of their inability to execute their orders. Under these circumstances the day's business has been extremely light, aggregating at the close barely 150 bales, taken by five brokers, at irregular but, on the whole, stiffer prices, the market closing firm at last evening's quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 20½ to 22½c, Good Ordinary 23¼ to 24½c, Low Middling 26 to —, and Middling 28c. The withdrawal of the larger portion of the stock renders the execution of orders exceedingly difficult.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,082
Received to-day	195
Received previously	764,3— 764,559
Additional bales made from wrecked, loose, burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.	13,323—778,231
	830,—
Cleared to-day	2825
Cleared previously	857,2— 860,—
Stock on hand and on shipboard	2 —

TOBACCO—We have no transactions to report under this heading. The stock on hand is very light, and as the demand is limited and predicated on figures below factors' requirements, there is little business being done, apart from dribblets occasionally sold in the city trade. There were no sales reported to-day, in the absence of which we continue to quote as follows:

LIGHT.	Interior and Lugs.	Trashy	HEAVY.	Inferior and Lugs.	Trashy
Lugs	4 @ 4½		Lugs	4½ @ 5	
Good Lugs	5¾ @ 5		Good Lugs	5¾ @ 6	
Inf to Com Leaf	6½ @ 7½		Inf to Com Leaf	7 @ 8¾	
Medium Leaf	8 @ 10		Medium Leaf	9 @ 11½	
Fair Leaf	11 @ 13		Fair	12 @ 13½	
Fine Leaf	13 @ 15¼		Fine Leaf	14 @ 18	
Choice Selections	18 @ 21		Choice Selections	18 @ 21	

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and unchanged. The offerings to-day were very light, being confined to a few scattering lots for coastwise shipment. The rates are as follows: 1¼c per pound for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and 1c to Philadelphia, by steamer to New York and Boston 45c per sack for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. By steamer to Liverpool ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 50s per hhd for Tobacco, by sail to Liverpool ½d to 9 16d per lb for Cotton, and 42s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1¾c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR—There is very little Louisiana Sugar in market, the total stock on sale consisting of only about 150 hhds, a few hhds classing fully fair and the balance prime to choice. The demand is only in a retail way however, and the daily sales do not exceed 10 or 12 hhds at 15¾ to 15¾c per lb for fully fair, 15¾ to 16c for prime to choice, and 16½c for good yellow clarified. A cargo of 1100 boxes Cuba Sugar arrived yesterday from the Quarantine Station. That which is now remaining at the Quarantine is principally for the West. The stock here in first hands does not exceed 3500 boxes. There is very little or none in second hands. We note a quiet but firm market, with a fair demand for the local or grocer's trade, at 12¾ to 13 per per lb for Nos 12 and 13 in boxes, 13¾ to 14¼c for Nos 14 and 15; 15 to 15¾c for Nos 16 and 18, and 15¾ to 16¾c for Nos 19 and 20. A few boxes white were retailed in store at 15¾ to 16c per lb.

MOLASSES—There is no Louisiana Molasses in market, but the balance of a crop detained in the country and part of another crop are expected here in a few days. In the total absence of sales we are compelled to omit quotations for this description. We have heard of a sale of 40 bbls refined Molasses from New York at —. The stock of Cuba Molasses on hand is reduced to 1600 hogsheads, held at 50 to 55c per gallon as in quality. A cargo might be bought at a fraction under these figures. Negotiations are pending for a cargo, however, for which it is understood that 52½c per gallon has been offered. The market for Cuba Molasses is dull, although there is now a better demand, principally for small lots. The demand is for the city trade and for distilling.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have been no arrivals from the West since yesterday.

FLOUR—We have to note a little better feeling in this market to-day. The stock on hand is large, but holders, for the most part, refuse to submit to any further reduction in prices. The sales to-day embrace 817 bbls, of which 100 and 200 choice on private terms; 90 Superfine at $8 25, 130 do, at $8 50; 25 single extra at $9 50; 75 double extra at $10; 52 treble extra at $11 50, 95 on its merits at $12 37½, 50 do at $13 per bbl. Yesterday afternoon, not reported, there was a sale of 1500 bbls treble extra, taken for export, at $10 50 per bbl.

CORN—The market is dull and prices are still weaker. Sales to-day 1050 sacks, in lots, of which 100 mixed at $1 02½, 100 do, at $1 05; 100 and 150 white mixed at $1 10; 100 and 200 white at $1 10, 200 choice do, at $1 12½, and 100 do, at $1 15 per bushel.

OATS—We have heard of no sales of round lots to-day. The supply offering from first hands is very much reduced, and we quote the market firm at 60c per bushel. Yesterday, not reported, there were sales of 1037 sacks on private terms.

BRAN—The market is quiet but firm. Sales to-day 600 sacks, of which 300 at $1 12½ and 300, in lots, at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY—There is some little demand for choice grades, other descriptions, however, are dull and nominal. We quote $28 to $30 per ton for prime to choice.

PORK—The market is firm, with a light supply and a good demand. We note a sale of 217 bbls, from the landing, at $23 75 per bbl. Round lots, from store, are held at $26 per bbl. It is jobbing at $26 25 to $26 50.

BACON—Is in light supply and good demand, and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. The sales to-day comprise 12 casks shoulders, in two lots, at 13¼c. 30 casks clear sides, in several lots, at 17¾c per lb. Holders are now asking, in a jobbing way, 13¾ to 14c for shoulders, and 18c per lb for clear sides. Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 20 to 22½c, according to quality.

LARD—The stock on hand is light. There is a moderate jobbing demand at 14¼c in tierces, and 14¾ to 15c in kegs.

GREEN MEAT—Dry Salted Shoulders are retailing from store at 12¾ to 12¾c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Is retailing at 26c in rolls, and 27½ to 28c per yard in bales. The last sales were at 27c for round lots.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 10 to 10½c per lb.

WHISKY—The supply of Louisiana is light, while that of Western is large. There is, however, only a retail demand. We quote Western, in bond, at 35 to 40c and Louisiana at 25c per gallon.

COFFEE—Is in fair supply and demand at 23¾ to 26¼c per lb, currency, and 16¼ to 18¼c, gold, for low fair to strictly prime.

SUNDRIES—Eggs are selling on the landing in bbls at $8 to $12, and 8 to 11c per dozen in boxes; Chickens, young, at $6 to $6 50 per dozen; old, at $10 50 to $11 per dozen; Geese $8 to $10; Turkeys $26 to $30; Potatoes, St Louis, in sacks, $2 to $2 25; Potatoes, Louisville, in bbls, $4 25 to $4 75; Onions $5 50 to $6; Apples $5 to $8; do in boxes, $3 to $4; Cabbages $15 to $20 per 100.

CORN MEAL—Is retailing at $5 25 per bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very light supply and fair demand. We quote 48 to 50c per gallon for Spirits Turpentine, $3 per barrel for Common Rosin; $3 50 for No. 2; $3 75 to $4 for No. 1, and $4 25 for Virgin Dip.

BEANS—Are very scarce and in demand. They are quoted at $16 to $17 for Western, and $17 to $18 per bbl for Northern.

VINEGAR—Cider is Selling at 22½ to 25c, Cincinnati Grape at 25 to 27½c, and French White Wine at 75c per gallon.

SALT—Is in light supply and demand. We quote Coarse from store at $2 20 to $2 30 per sack, and $2 10 for round lots, from warehouse; fine from store at $2 25 to $2 45, and $2 15 to $2 20 for round lots from warehouse.

BUTTER—Choice Northern is scarce and in fair demand. Other descriptions are in large supply with only a moderate inquiry. We quote 28 to 32c for good Northern, and 18 to 22c per lb for Western.

CHEESE—The stock on hand is very large and the demand moderate. We quote 13 to 14c per lb for Western, and 15 to 18c per lb for Northern.

DRIED APPLES—Are selling in lots at 4 to 6c per lb.

COAL OIL—Is in moderate supply and demand. We quote 52c per gallon in barrels for large lots, and 65c in cans. It is retailing at 55 to 60c in barrels, and 70c in cans.

MALT—Is very dull at $1 to $1 80 per bushel for Western, and $1 90 to $2 for Canada.

HOPS—Are in small supply and demand at 65 to 70c per lb.

RICE—There is no Carolina Rice in first hands. It is quoted at 14 to 14½c per lb. Louisiana is in light supply and fair demand at 12 to 13c. Supplies of India are coming in freely and it is now held at 11c per lb.

WOOL—The stock is fair and the demand good. We quote 27 to 30c for Washed, 10 to 12c for burry, 18 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 24c for ¼ to ⅜ Merino, and 25 to 26c per lb for ¾ to ⅞ Merino.

HIDES—Are in moderate supply and good demand at 10 to 10½c for green, and 16 to 19c for dry.

TALLOW—We quote 9½ to 10c for country rendered, and 10½c per lb for city do.

STAR CANDLES—Are in light supply and moderate demand. We quote 16½ to 17c for 12 oz; 17½ to 18c for 13 oz; 18½ to 19c for 14 oz; 21 to 22c for full weight.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 18, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—257 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—221 Texas Beeves, 189 Calves and Yearlings and 25 Hogs.

Stock on sale—871 Texas Beeves, 566 Calves and Yearlings, 116 Hogs, 664 Sheep, and 35 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	9 @ 10 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	45 00 @ —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	30 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00 @ 20 00
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	9 @ 11 00
Hogs	8 @ 9 00
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	9 00 @ 0 00
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	2 50 @ 3 —
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	1 50 @ 2 —
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 00 @ 125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00 @ 80 —
Yearlings, ℔ head	7 00 @ 15 —
Calves, ℔ head	8 — @ 16 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —
Goats ℔ head	1 50 @ 4 —

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 18 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, for Philadelphia, Creevy, Nickerson & co

Steamship Sherman, Sampson, for New York, A Moulton

Steamer Sarah, Deering, for Mobile, Master

Steamer Mississippi, Thompson, for St Louis, Master

Brig William Robertson, Reeed, for Havana, W Goldenbow

Schr Florida, Adams, for Pensacola, Z M Pike

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Clinton, Farwell, from Brazos Santiago, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 11

Steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, from Indianola, (previously reported at Quarantine Station) to Chas A Whitney & co—1st district 9.

Bark Arlvio, (Prussian) Stahle, from Marseilles June 13th, to Blanchin & Giraud—2d district 18

Schr Village Belle (British) Hunter, from Ruatan Island, to master—2d district 14.

—STEAMBOATS—

T J Emery, King, from Lockport

Abe, Radovich, from Fort Jackson.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Republic, Sturdevant, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up bark Arsvio and schr Village Belle.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Jane Ring, Flynn, from Glasgow, to E J Forstall & Sons

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Wm G Hewes, Tripp, from Indianola, to C A Whitney & co—Cargo, $1000 in gold & S Twichell—$50 35 do J J Adams & co—$2 ... in Mexican silver $150 in currency F Belling—156 beeves McQuood & Mehle—sundries to order

Brig Amelia, (Spanish) Beltram, 9 days from Havana in ballast, to Puig Bros

Schr Billy Botts, Howitt, from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar—Cargo, 507 bxs and 27 hhds sugar to Chaffraix & Agar.

Schr Pickey, Sime, 12 days from Turk's Island, to Jos Kelley

Schr Belize, (British) ———, from Tampico, to master

EXPORTS

PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship Tioga—1512 bales cotton, 1 half tierce moss, 247 bbls tree oxy & rolls leather, 1 bbl oil, 5 pkgs mdse.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Sherman—1297 bales cotton, 3 bales wool, 414 hides, 45 pkgs mdse.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—50 boxes 250 bbls sugar and sundry mdse

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—14 sacks coffee, 1 bbl whisky

HAVANA—Per brig Wm Roberts n—18 tierce lard, 29 bales hay, dry skins, oats and ... 240 staves

PENSACOLA—Per schr Florida—112 bbls flour, 50 bbls pork, 5 bbls whisky, 30 sks corn, 30 sks oats and sundries.

IMPORTS.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship Clinton—$14,774 in specie Witherspoon & Halsey—$100 do Somers & Brannon—$2,000 do Texas Express co—$100 do Lovergne & Velasco—$2,000 do Martinez & Palacio—$4,968 do Avendano Bros & co—$12,934 do Herman, Hertz & co—$14,197 do Cramer & co—$10 — do E J Forstall & Son—sundries to Schneider & Zuberbier—T Sarrat—Dreyer Goldstein & co—Martinez & Palacio and order—Total, $39,189 in specie

ROATAN ISLAND—Per schr Village Belle—Fruit to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer T J Emery—Sundries to order.

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD

August 17—33 bales cotton to J & G Cromwell—14 do Joe H M—7 R Pritchard, 1 Britton & Mc—23 do Barrett & LeSassier—5 T H & J M Allen—1 H T Coffee & co—4 cans lathe Holcokes & co—2 boxes ... Chandler & co—8 do D H Holmes—1 do P Markey—do Baker & Thompson—12 do Grant & co—50 fos tobacco, Patton & Duggan—37 do W V Benthuysen—17 J. Irby McDaniels & co—Total: 85 bales cotton.

DIED.

On Saturday, 17th inst. at half past two o'clock P. M., MARIE CELESTE ROSALIE LAINES, wife of Auguste Bertin, aged 44 years and one day.

Her relatives and friends of her husband are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from her late residence, corner of St. Ferdinand and Levee streets, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Lusitanian Portuguese Benevolent Association.

DIED—Yesterday, at 6 o'clock A. M., ANTONIO RICCI, native of Genoa, 64 years of age and member of this Association.

The officers and members are respectfully requested to meet at their Hall, Bayou Road at 3 o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral.

By order of the President.

P. M. CANTON, Secretary.

Dolbear Commercial College

(Open constantly Day and Evening.)

Corner of Camp and Common Streets,

In the Elegant and Spacious Iron Building—N. O.

Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Commercial, Agricultural, Mechanical and Literary Departments.

This College has, by its own merits and thorough practical plan of education, outlived all the liberally endowed State Colleges of this and the South-Western States. It is the *Oldest Commercial College in the United States.*

Every student who gives proper attention to the instruction is guaranteed before graduating to keep any Set of Books, it matters not what the business may be, and do the Correspondence of any house. Students can attend the Commercial Course or the Literary or Agricultural Course, or to Penmanship, Arithmetic or Book-keeping, or the English, French, Spanish, German, Latin or Greek Languages, Telegraphing, Phonography, Penmanship, Book-keeping, or the higher Mathematics as they prefer.

We have ample arrangements for one thousand students during the current year.

N. B.—Merchants, Planters, Lawyers, Steamboat men, Builders, etc., can here learn to open, keep, and close their books correctly in a few days.

Benefits of Attending this College.

1st. The student saves much time and money—as there are special Professors and Apartments for each branch, and all things are taught and practiced as in business.

2d. PENMANSHIP is taught as a SCIENCE (and not by imitation) hence all can easily learn. We have one of the most distinguished penmen living, as Professor.

3d. OUR GRADUATES are sought by business men and may be found, as Principals, Book-keepers and Clerks, in a large portion of the Banks and Business Houses of the city and over the South. They receive $1000, $2000 or $3000 per annum. This education is the best fortune parents can give their sons.

4th. The DIPLOMA of THIS COLLEGE is a passport over the Commercial world.

5th. Young Gentlemen who have entirely neglected their studies, can here be qualified for business in a short time.

6th. This College will qualify young gentlemen to open similar Institutions in all Southern Cities, Mexico, Brazil, etc., if they come well recommended as to character.

7th. Crippled soldiers and sons of clergymen will have a liberal deduction made.

N. B.—Those who write for Book-keepers or Teachers should give *full particulars*. Those who send young students should put their money in the hands of their merchant or the President. *The South must now educate practically or be forever the beasts of burden of the North.*

Circulars and Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

Board.—Students can board with the Professors and other good families at $30 to $35 per month.

Health.—For seven years New Orleans has been as healthy as New York or Philadelphia.

College Office, Room No. 8.

Terms—Payable in advance.

Penmanship—lessons not limited	$25 00
Book-keeping—double and single entry, etc., a perfect course	50 00
Arithmetic—including all commercial calculations	50 00
Lectures on Commercial Law	50 00
(The above constitutes the Commercial Course.)	
Stationery for Commercial Course, including blank books	10 00
Stationery for Penmanship	2 50
Diploma, for Master of Accounts	10 00
English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek—full Course, not limited; Teachers Course of Penmanship, each	100 00
A Life Ticket in all the Departments	500 00
For any Language; for Drawing, per month each	20 00
Higher Mathematics—price depends on the extent of Course.	
English Grammar	50 00

N. B.—A student having paid for a Course in any branch as above, is entitled to a Life Ticket in that Department. He can attend such branches as he may desire. There are monthly graduating classes. Students can begin at any time.

Faculty.—RUFUS DOLBEAR, President, Lecturer on Business Customs, Book-keeping, etc.

RUFUS L. DOLBEAR, Vice-President, Lecturer on Commercial Business, Banking, Exchanges, Book-keeping and Duties of Employés.

Agricultural Department, Mechanical Department. ——— Principal. The Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry—also on Political Economy—and on Mechanics, etc., will begin in October next. Commercial Department, F. A. Monroe, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law, etc.

Mathematical Department—GEO. B. BRACKETT, Professor and Lecturer on Commercial Calculations and Higher Mathematics.

Book-keeping Department—J. B. GRIFFITH and J. W. STEARNS, Professors and Lecturers on Book-keeping, etc.

English Department—REV. GEORGE W. STICKNEY, Professor and Lecturer on English Literature, etc.

French Department—J. V. SERREREAU, Professor.

Department for Penmanship—B. B. EUSTON, Professor and Lecturer on Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

Spanish Department—MANUEL MERINO, Professor.

German Department—REV. A. F. HOPPE, Professor. Latin and Greek Department—M. MARINO, REV. A. F. HOPPE, Professors.

Students intended for this College should bring this Circular or special directions. aug18 2t

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE BOARD OF CITY ASSESSORS, } City Hall, August 15th, 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

SELECT GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, With Preparatory Department, in basement of Church, east corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets—R. M. LUSHER, Principal. The Third Annual Session will open on MONDAY, September 2d, 1867. Boys over 14 years of age will be specially fitted for business pursuits, or prepared for College, according to their peculiar aptitudes or their parents' desire. All will be carefully trained. For other particulars, inquire at the School, or at 86 Prytania street, south corner of Terpsichore, or address the Principal, per post-office. au10 1m

Merchants' Bank, } New Orleans, July 30, 1867.

AT a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 27th April last, more than two-thirds having approved of the reduction of the Shares, and confirmed the act of 18th June, 1867, before Pierre Charles Cuvellier, notary public; Stockholders are hereby notified and requested to call at the Bank, No. 5 Commercial Place, and exchange the Certificates of One Hundred Dollars per Share for new Certificates of Thirty Dollars, in conformity with said act.

A. LIRIA, Secretary.

jy30 6m

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Two Lots of Ground well Fenced in on Louisa Street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street

SATURDAY, August 24th, 1867, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND, in the Third District of this city, designated by Nos. 18 and 17, measuring each 31 feet front on Louisa street, by 118 feet 3 inches 4 lines in depth, between Morales and Urquhart streets.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at a credit of one year, for a note bearing 6 per cent. interest from date.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States stamps. aug18 td

Succession of Franz Joseph Fetsch.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 24th of August, 1867, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, in the Third District of this city, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Marigny street, by 127 feet 10 inches 1 line in depth, between Lafolle and Josephine streets; together with a frame house of four rooms, with a shed forming a back gallery, cistern, shed, well, &c. &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United State stamps. aug18td

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 Thirty-fifth 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 14th, 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.

aug4 6m

THE CAVE,

No. 8............Carondelet street............No. 8

THE best of Liquors, Ale, Beer, etc. Warm and cold Lunches at all hours. A Restaurant is attached to the establishment. Beer cooled by a new process. FRANK HERBER, Manager. jy28 1m

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 Feed, Store, Truck, Valise and Bag business for their own account, under the style of BLAKELY & HOGAN. With an experience of twenty years in the trade we flatter ourselves we not only keep such an assortment of Goods as will merit patronage, and be unequaled in the South.

JAMES D. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM HOGAN.

Nos. 99 and 101 Canal, and 2 Chartres street. New Orleans, June 1st, 1867. jy4 1m

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 his ALLIGATOR TIE, which seems 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 select 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.

No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O.

jy21 3m

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 at Office No. 71 Magazine street. Dealers' Exchange, will meet with prompt attention.

LEEDS & CO.,
Corner Delord and Foucher streets.

au23 3m

Important !------Important ! !

—TO—

BUYERS OF IRON TIES.

NEW ORLEANS, 15, 1867.

JOHN T. BUTLER, Esq.:

Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton coming to this market, cheerfully take this opportunity of stating, for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters, and the public in general, that in our opinion the BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE, should have preference over all other Buckle Ties, as being the Strongest, Simplest and Easiest of Application, and know that we can compress a bale of Cotton put up with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.

The Buckles which are attached to other Ties are weak in their construction and very insecure, and we have been compelled, in many instances, and at our own expense, to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.

SAML BOYD & CO., Shippers' and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.

THOS M SIMMONS & CO., Alabama and Crescent City Presses.

ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican Press.

STANLEY & CO., Commercial Press.

C. N. CHASE, Virginia Press.

C. N. PASTEUR, Proprietor Cooper's Press.

IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Press.

GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO., Penn's Press.

E. M. PASTEUR, Fireproof Cotton Press.

Having secured the Agency for the above celebrated COTTON TIE, we are now prepared to fill orders for Merchants, Planters and Country Dealers, at the lowest prices.

WM. A. BELL & CO.,
Dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties.
No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans.

jel - 3m

Treasurer's Office, } CITY HALL, } New Orleans, Aug 1, 1867. }

THE public are hereby notified that no change will be issued before SATURDAY NEXT, 3d inst., after which change will be issued on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS only.

J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

aug1 1m

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.—Office, No. 89 Canal street, } New Orleans, July 18th, 1867.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, dated the 1st of March, 1867, and 6th June, 1867, the Secretary and Treasurer are now prepared to issue the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Coupons past due on the first Mortgage Bonds.

G. W. SQUIRES, Secretary and Treasurer.

jy 18 1m

J. V. GOURDAIN,

BROKER,

NO. 16 EXCHANGE ALLEY,

BETWEEN CUSTOMHOUSE AND CANAL STS.,

Opposite the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, New Orleans, La.

aug8 1m

For Sale.

A SUGAR MILL, complete; Rollers four feet long, 26 inches diameter, shafts wrought iron, 8 and 9 inches diameter, with or without the Engine, which has four feet stroke, the cylinder having 10 inches diameter.

Apply to ARTHUR THIBAUT, No. 27 Front Levee

aug1 1m

Notice.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the members of the Bar of the State of Louisiana, and the public in general, that Mr. A. BOISBLANC, who has been for thirty years a Deputy Clerk and Minute Clerk of the various Courts for the State of Louisiana, and of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts for the State of Louisiana, of which last Courts he was lately Deputy Marshal, has just resigned his functions as such, and that he now tenders his services to the said members of the Bar and Public.

Punctual attendance to all judicial proceedings, collections of accounts, payment of taxes, and all proceedings under the laws in bankruptcy, etc., etc.

Office No. 121 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, New Orleans.

aug8 1m&w

Lost or Mislaid,

A PROMISSORY NOTE, by John Brunett to his order, and by him indorsed, for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, dated August 25th, 1866, bearing interest at 8 per cent. from maturity, and payable one year after date, at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in this city; signed as *surety* by E. Bouny, a notary public of this city, substituting Adolphe Boudousquie, another notary.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate this note, as the payment has been stopped.

New Orleans, June 22d, 1867.

LEON GODCHAUX

je22 1m

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP, growth of 1867. Just received per steamship Star of the Union—

White Flat Dutch TURNIP,
Red Top,
Large Globe,
Large Norfolk,
Purple Top Yellow RUTA BAGA.

For sale in quantities to suit the purchaser, at the Seed Store of E. HAFNER, 106 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

jy21 3m

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS, WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, except SUNDAYS, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road and for landings on the Teche, will be received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Belanger Canal, and for Houma, will be received and transported through, via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through steamboat rates.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

aul1 tf

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—$113,626 42.

ASSETS

30th April, 1867............$316,813 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. Ball,
J. W. Burbridge, Robert Pitkin,
Jno. L. Noble, A. H. Isaacson,
Moses Greenwood, Richard Milliken,
Alfred B. Huntington, Saml E. Moore,
Hugh McCoil, Wm. H. Henning,
Marshall J. Smith, Thos. M. Scott,
J. Caulfield, Joseph Bovis,
John Chaffe, J. B. Jennings,
L. H. Terry, R. T. Buckner,
Jas. D. Blair, H. H. Ware,
Sam'l Friedlander aug11 6m

Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans.

OFFICE, No. 19 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1867.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending July 5th, 1867............$157,683 27

Viz:

Fire Premiums	$73,365 19	
Marine Premiums	39,051 65	
River Premiums	45,266 43—$157,683 27	
Less Return Premiums		6— 21
		$— 06

Losses paid, viz:

On Fire Risks	$22,087 12
Marine Risks	1— 13
River Risks	18,— 88
	$— 309
Rebate	41,225 30
Reinsurance	9,— 37
Taxes	2,— 46
Expenses, Discount, etc.	4—, 61 — 143,392 37
	$— 06

—ASSETS—

Capital Stock Notes	$200,000 00
Bills Receivable secured by mortgage	5,— 00
Premiums in course of collection	17,246 62
Bills Receivable payable on demand	3,— —
Valette Dry Dock Co. Stock	3,— —
Office Furniture and fixtures	2,691 37
Cash	24,160 70
	$— 69

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

E. RIGNEY, President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1867.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

—DIRECTORS—

E. RIGNEY, H. H. STANLEY,
GEORGE W. MABRY, A. B. HITCHCOCK,
T. M. SIMMONS, JAMES BYRNES,
W. H. H. WITHERELL, B. J. WEST,
T. PRUDHOMME, C. M. SORIA,
B. L. MARR, E. NEWMAN,
ALEXANDER MARKS, J. P. FOLLETTE,
W. R. GREENE, A. D. GRIEFF,
JOHN H. KEEP, C. E. SLAYBACK,
N. H. THOMAS.

E. RIGNEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary. jy12 1m

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

59 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay, Hugh Macdonald. au8 6m

TREATMENT

—OF—

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris University.

Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. ap23 tf

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, ap23 tf Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified by early fall, for positions worth $1000, $2000, or $3000 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

my 26 1y

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGER.

ELKIN & CO., CARPET WAREHOUSE,

3....CARONDELET STREET....3

NEAR CANAL.

MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS.

Just received FANCY CANTON MATTING, WHITE and CHECK.

Which they offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICE wholesale or retail.

—ALSO—

Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 6 to 18 feet. Table OIL CLOTH. WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns. CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, &c. my16 3m

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187½ CANAL STREET.

VICTOR BOUTROUE,

(BRANCH OF THE STORE No. 38 ST. CHARLES STREET.)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. 11 3m

CHARLES E. FORTIER,

AUCTIONEER.

No. 33 Bienville Street.

WILL attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, GROCERIES, &c. jy4 tf

Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1867.

The following resolution was passed in the Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association, of New Orleans, this day:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, 1867, all the steamboats running on the Mississippi river, and its tributaries, will charge twenty-five per cent. extra freight on all Cotton not iron-tied and fully covered with bagging, having no lint exposed.

jy25 2m C. T. REEDER, Secretary.

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

(H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. K. DUNKERSON.)

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 Common Street, New Orleans. jy25 6m

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, the efficacy of which is acknowledged by the European populations threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.

For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. aug1 tf

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.

200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING, all colors. Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloths of all qualities; Window Shades new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries, Damasks, etc. Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc. etc.

By A. BROUSSEAU & CO. 16 Chartres st

au18 tf

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co., } New Orleans, July 23, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th of August prox., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of City Ordinance No. 864 (new series) entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and granting to said Company additional rights and privileges for the extension, use and maintenance of its railroads and depots within the limits of the city of New Orleans."

By order of the President.

WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

jy24 tf

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

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

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of first class Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons......Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons......VanSice, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......———, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons......Edwards, Commander
MORIPOSA, 1400 tons......Quick, Commander

To be followed by the splendid large steamship MISSISSIPPI, Sumner, Commander, on SUNDAY, August 25th, at 8 A. M.

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, 33 Carondelet street, N. O.

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

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......29th June
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......13th July
EUROPE......Lemarie......27th July
ST LAURENT......Bocande......10th August

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO HAVRE OR BREST.

First Cabin, $140. Second Cabin, $100. Including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First cabin......$145
Second cabin......$105

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Extra steamers to Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ......Hillard......Saturday, 27th July

Cabin passage, $100, gold, steerage $— currency, including wine.

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 Common street.

de 21

For New York Direct.

Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

This line is composed of the following steamers:

GEO CROMWELL......Capt. E. E. Vail
GEO. WASHINGTON......Capt. E. V. Gager
GEN GRANT......Capt. F. W. H—
SHERMAN......Capt. A. W. Sampson

The steamship

SHERMAN,

A. W. Sampson, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, August 18th, at 8 A. M.

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

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

my1 1y

For Houston, Texas,

Via New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and Steamship to

SABINE PASS.

PASSENGERS take the Ferry Boat at the foot of St. Ann Street—Jackson Square, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 7 A. M., and the trains at Algiers at 8 A. M., connecting with the Steamship MORGAN, Capt. J. Y. Lawless, at Sabine Pass.

Tickets for Sabine Pass to be had at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 89 Canal street, every day, (Sundays excepted) or at the Ferry Landing at the time of departure.

Freight for Sabine Pass received daily (Sundays excepted) at the foot of St. Ann street.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Gen'l Superintendent.

aug 15 tf

For Mandeville and Madisonville, Daily, and Covington Mondays and Thursdays.

THE staunch, fast, low pressure and splendid United States mail steamer LAURA, will hereafter leave as follows: Mondays and Thursdays for Covington; Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, for Mandeville and Madisonville.

Returning—Leave Mandeville every Monday morning. For further information apply on board. Freight to be sent to the steamer before the departure of the steamer.

LOUIS FRIGERIO, JR.

aug18 1m

SEA SHORE LINE.

BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

Passage......$1 50

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, Geo. L. Blakesley, master, will hereafter leave DAILY, (Sunday excepted) from the Pontchartrain Railroad, for Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.

RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 7 o'clock, A. M. SUNDAY trips will be regularly made unless prevented by weather or low water.

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA.

jy9 tf

THE "ARROW TIE,"

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS.

For sale at the lowest price by

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE

GENERAL AGENTS 63 CARONDELET STREET.

THE above popular fastening has been adopted for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, etc., and by Planters everywhere. Applications, etc.

N. B.—See ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States at the lowest prices. may16 6m

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., etc., constantly on hand.

General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall

nov18 tf ep

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

198 Gravier street, New Orleans.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

feb5 6m 61 Broad street, New York.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

33............Royal Street............33

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN)

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING

By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for Weddings and other Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. FORGET continues his old prices. my—

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

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

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD 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 scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep1 tf

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM CITY END — FROM LAKE END

4 o'clock A. M. horse cars; 5½ o'clock A. M. steam train; 6½, 7½, 8½, 9½, 10½, 12 M., 1 P. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ... 10 horse cars

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M. in lieu of Horse Cars.

An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at 10 o'clock P. M.

On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 8 until 9 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 10c. each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

nov7 tf

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets............$5,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1820.

"Fifty per cent dividend" — "Never litigated a claim."

PAYS PROMPTLY.

KING & FITZGERALD, Agents,

my9 1y No. 2 Carondelet street

Removal.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company. } New Orleans, June 28th 1867.

THE Company have removed their office to the "New Marble Building," No. 22 Common street. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. je28 3m

LANDING ex ship France and Mexique, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—

100 casks Cote de Glairac Claret.

15 cases Rodel Preserves.

Stuffed Turkey and Hare; stuffed Pullet; Mackerel in oil; Capers in oil, Pigs Feet, Stuffed Sausages etc.

C. CAVAROC & CO., 5 Exchange Place.

aug9 tf

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 35 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Dauphine and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.