The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By John L. Lareschè, at Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street—Groceries, Liquors, Jewelry, Furniture and Harness.

CHANGE OF TIME OF THE OPELOUSAS TRAINS.—It will be observed by the schedule elsewhere that on Sunday morning the special train will leave Algiers at 8 o'clock, connecting with the ferry boat which will leave at 7½ o'clock.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—We have received from the publisher, Lawrence Kehoe, 145 Nassau street, N. Y., the October number of this periodical. It is both original and eclectic in its composition, its 144 pages containing contributions from able Catholic writers, and select reading from English, Scotch and Irish reviews and magazines. After existing a year and a half it sustains the character of a first class publication of its kind. Its price to subscribers is $5 per annum.

RUSSO-AMERICAN FRATERNIZATION.

The commentaries of the English, the French and the German press on the Russo-American fraternization which recently culminated in an unlimited out-pouring of mutual admiration between Mr. Secretary Fox on the one part and no less a personage than the Czar Alexander himself on the other part, have not a preponderance of complimentary sentiment in respect to the attitude of the American republic in the matter. Even the English liberals of the John Bright school, who are accustomed to praise inordinately every national passion, hobby or whim of the American democracy, are somewhat perplexed and shocked at this development of Russo-mania in a form not only pronounced but fantastically enthusiastic. The French and German liberals shrug their shoulders, recall strange memories of Kosciusko and Pulaski, repeat some strange quotations from Washington's farewell address, allude to crushed, suffocated and dismembered Poland, and to Hungary trodden down by Muscovite soldiery in the crisis of her struggle for republican independence; and they hint that American democracy must be very deep in its cups when it sends a mission of special greeting and felicitation to the Czar and swears eternal friendship for the representative of the Cossack despotism which has so long been regarded as the supreme foe to political progress and to republican liberty in Europe. Similar expressions were called forth by two remarkable episodes in Mr. Bancroft's eulogy, as orator appointed by the Government in behalf of the nation, on the late President Lincoln. We refer to those passages in which he selected from all the countries in the world China and Russia as especially worthy of American admiration and gratitude for the friendly spirit of their neutrality during the war which had just ended, and for the vigor with which they, too, were accustomed to crush rebellion. There is a good deal of skepticism on the part of European liberals as to the genuineness of the sympathy professed between American democracy and Muscovite despotism, or as to the possibility of any sincere and solid alliance between the two. The London *Cosmopolitan*, which, though conservative in politics, expresses a very general opinion in Europe in this regard, says, referring to the mission of Mr. Fox:

"We believe he is no more authorized to pledge the support of his countrymen to the ruthless ravisher of Poland than he is commissioned to barter away the honor of his countrywomen. We ought to know something of the American character, and believing that we do, that we can look beneath those fleeting passions and prejudices that so often agitate the surface of American politics, we hesitate not to declare any possible coalition under Heaven more probable than the unnatural alliance of American democracy with Muscovite despotism. Mr. Fox is not delegated to speak for the American people on this question. His mission is simply to present the resolutions adopted by the Congress on the occasion of the attempt on the Czar's life—not to make 'buncum' speeches. To talk about the 'mutual support' of Russia and the United States is to raise expectations on one side which he ought to know his countrymen would reject with abhorrence."

The skepticism thus indicated would be perfectly rational if no other bonds of sympathy existed between the two countries save those that were due to analogous forms of government. But in this case there are sympathetic instincts that have no relation to democracy *per se*, or to despotism *per se*, but which have their source in aspirations towards imperial aggrandizement and extension which are common to both sides, which are not conflicting, but in the pursuit of which they feel that each may be a useful coadjutor of the other. It is not American democracy which, in the person of Mr. Fox, shake hands with Muscovite despotism but it is American desire of national greatness which wishes good speed to Russian progress either in Europe or Asia which promises to preoccupy or to enfeeble those powers, England and France especially, from which the United States can have anything to fear as rivals or as foes. For a like reason Russia was for the North during the late civil war and rejoiced at the downfall of the Confederacy. She did not care what political theory triumphed; she only saw in the result what she believed the assurance of a great American empire capable of checking the westward progress and of offsetting the maritime power of the western nations of Europe.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Bain, sailed at 6 o'clock last evening, for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, with a fair freight, the U. S. mail, and the following passengers:

For Baltimore—A Martinez, wife and 2 children, Capt Jas Shiss, wife and 2 children, Miss S A Talbot, Mrs F Herman and sister, Chas Howard, Geo Smedes, C H Parkhurst, J S Carter, Mrs Isaac Carter and 2 children. For Havana—Jno P McGrath, J C Yates, J Baker, Wm N Osborne, Dr J A DeHart, O Chardon, wife and child, F Cent, M Walkepina, G Muller, C Stedler, D Fernandez, G Garcia and nephew, Capt Chas Mathew, Jas Sanders, Jno Moore.

For Key West—Mrs Sarah A Boyn and 2 children.

Tonsorial Torch-and-Turpentine Tourists.

[From the New York World, 22d.]

One of the prominent Torch-and-Turpentine tourists is a certain dusky "Doctor Randolph, of "New Orleans." There has been considerable doubt whether this dingy "Doctor" was a Doctor of Laws or of Divinity. He turns out to be, like the late "Doctor" Dostie, a tonsorial doctor. Monday night, the Radicals of Oneida made great preparations to receive the Hamilton troupe, but, instead of the whole delegation, only "Dr. Randolph, of New Orleans," appeared. A local report of the reception says:

"As soon as the dusky form of the Doctor was seen, he was at once recognized as an old resident of Oneida. The Doctor's face lit up with a broad grin of recognition as his eyes fastened on the "striped emblem" (barber's pole) of his old profession and the honest countenance of his former partner (Mr. Highgate) in the tonsorial profession, at Oneida, several years ago. The gun ceased its loud roaring; the crowd began to grow smaller, enthusiasm to simmer, and in a few minutes the usual quiet of that beautiful village again took the place of excitement, while the crowd had dispersed in disappointment and disgust. M. T. D. Highgate, the colored barber of Oneida, says "that the doctor has improved considerably since they dissolved copartnership, and does some credit to the colored population—he thinks he is looking for a larger bowl than the one they used to keep their change in; he thinks he would like to go in business with him again were it not he is afraid that he (Highgate) might not get his share if the doctor should resume any of his old tricks."

This "Doctor" has been collecting considerable sums of money in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, for "highgrade colored schools in New Orleans," of which he assumes to be "superintendent." He has now joined the Torch-and-Turpentine traveling troupe, and it completes the absurdity of this whole "Southern loyalist" business that they could not secure for their company a genuine Southern negro, and were obliged to take up with a bogus barber from Oneida, in this State, who now claims, like Conway, to be "a delegate from Louisiana."

THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY.—The London *Times*, in an article on the prostration of Hanover, observes that the peace which has at last been concluded between Prussia and all the former allies of Austria has not yet been granted to the little Kingdom of the Elbe, apparently because King John of Saxony shrinks from a restoration which would degrade him to the rank of a mere vassal, or perhaps, because he understands that his subjects do not feel disposed to acquiesce in an arrangement which would make them the servants of two masters. Saxony will, however, have to bend or break. It was with the utmost reluctance that Count Bismark submitted to the necessity which dictated the clause in favor of Austria's most faithful ally in the Preliminaries of Nikolsburg. But Saxony, Austria, and France are not likely to have more than their bond from the Prussian statesman. Prussia engaged to respect the integrity of the Saxon territory, but she subjected the Kingdom to the rule she had laid down for all the members of the Northern Confederation. Even to those terms she was only bound by the strict letter, and reserved the power to put upon them the broadest interpretation she could contrive. She professes even to have contracted no obligation whatever with respect even to the present Sovereign of Saxony or to any member of the Royal House. It is clear that Saxony must put up with that position for which Hanover has been so earnestly and so vainly supplicating; and if Prussia plead the necessity of self-defence in her dealings with Hanover, it is a marvel that any consideration should deter her from the far more necessary annexation of Saxony.

Greely says, "Lincoln was always wrong but you could drive him right; Johnson is always wrong, and you can't drive him right."

Mr. Quig asks if the Radicals can say that Andy Johnson does not "turn out" well.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Arrival of Gen. Beauregard at New York by the Ville de Paris.

New York Markets of the 27th.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Hawks.

Warsaw, Ky., Garrisoned by U. S. Soldiers.

Chief Justice Chase says Jefferson Davis Cannot be Tried at Richmond by Judge Underwood's Adjourned Court.

Secretary McCulloch and the Cotton Regulations.

Report of the Agricultural Department—Cotton Estimate—Southern Statistics.

Democratic Renominations for Congress in Maryland and New Jersey.

Recall of Mr. Motley From the Court of Vienna Asked for by Americans.

Western Markets and Other News.

Washington, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Warsaw, Ky., where ex-Provost Marshal Ferris was taken from the steamer Gen. Buell to answer to the charge of murder for hanging two guerillas, says it has been garrisoned by a company of soldiers by order of Gen. Davis, commanding that Department.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The *Intelligencer* states, on authority, that Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood have concluded that because of the legislation of the last Congress the adjourned Court cannot be held at Richmond next month, consequently the case of Mr. Davis cannot be tried.

Recently a delegation of Southern citizens sought to have modified the existing rules and regulations under which cotton is transported to market, the revenue tax paid and the final shipment of it is made to domestic ports. Secretary McCulloch has referred the subject to the Attorney General for his opinion in the premises.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Department, in his report for September, states that in the seven months of the present year the receipts of cotton in Great Britain, from America, were one million and eighteen thousand bales, of four hundred pounds each. American averaged 31½c per lb. India 22c, and all others averaged 27c. The cotton crop for this season is estimated at 1,800,000 bales.

One interesting feature in the present report is the assumption of the statistical relations with the South. The returns from that section of stock, as compared with 1860, are as follows: Horses 68 per cent, mules 70, cattle 65, sheep 80, hogs 56 per cent. Sheep, in Texas, have increased 25 per cent. All farm crops are remarkably fruitful.

Henry McCulloch, the present member, has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Conservatives and Democrats of the First District of Maryland.

Montgomery Blair has been nominated by the Conservatives of the Fifth District for Congress. It is thought the Democrats will nominate Harris for re-election.

T. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, has been nominated by the Democrats for re-election to Congress.

New York, Sept. 27, P. M.—The steamer Ville de Paris brought 638,800 francs in gold.

Gen. Beauregard was a passenger by her.

New York, Sept. 27—Evening.—Coupons of '81, 111¾, of '62, 111⅛, of '65, 108⅝, 10-40's 99.

Cotton closed strong with sales of 3000 bales; Middling Uplands 34c. Orleans Middling 36c. Flour and Wheat unchanged. Mess pork heavy at $32 90. Lard heavy at 18c to 19c. Sugar steady. Muscovado 10¾c to 12c. Coffee dull. Naval stores steady. Turpentine 66 to 67c. Rosin $4 to $4 50. Carolina 6s, 65¾ to 65⅞.

New York, Sept. 27.—Rev. Dr. Hawks, formerly rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, and Bishop of Mississippi, died to-day.

New York, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Aspy Bay says the Newfoundland telegraph lines were very badly damaged by the equinoctial storm. Cable news is momentarily expected.

Gen. Sweeney announces he declines having anything to do with the Fenian proceedings.

New York, Sept. 27.—A Vienna telegram of September 11th says a petition, asking for the removal of Hon. Mr. Motley, the U. S. Minister, on account of his neglect of the interests of American citizens here, is receiving numerous signatures.

New York, Sept. 27.—Gold closed at 145.

Richmond, Sept. 27.—Judge Ould has been elected for the State Senate over John Tyler, Jr.

Boston, Sept. 27.—Cholera has appeared in North Adams, in this State. There have been eight cases and five deaths in the past 24 hours.

Louisville, Sept. 27.—Sales 81 hhds of Tobacco at full rates. Flour Superfine $9 50; Choice $14 50. Prime red Wheat $2 25. Corn in bulk 85c. Oats 48c. Mess Pork $32 25. Bacon Shoulders 17c. Clear Sides 21c. Lard 19¼c. Raw Whisky $2 33.

The river is stationary with 15 feet of water upon the falls.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—The first fair in Colorado was opened at Denver on the 18th. The most attractive feature of the fair was the numerous specimens of ore from the different mines in the territory. The agricultural products of Colorado were well represented and included some fine species.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet. Buyers are holding off for lower prices. The quotations are unchanged. Wheat, choice spring, better; other grades unchanged. Corn and Oats unchanged. Mess Pork drooping, at $33 50 to $33 62½. Lard lower, at 20½c. for choice keg. Whisky firm, at $2 32c.

The Iron Mountain Railroad was sold at auction to-day for $4,700,000 by Gov. Fletcher, the State being the purchaser.

Cincinnati, Sept. 27.—Flour firmer and in good demand, prices 50c higher, Superfine $10 50 to $11 50; Trade Brands $11 50 to $1350; Fancy $14 to $15. Wheat quiet at $2 28c. Red Corn scarce and firm at 83c. Rye firm at $1 10c. Whisky in good demand at $2 33 in Bonds. Some dealers are asking $2 34c. Provisions easier. Mess Pork $32. Bacon 16¾, 18¾ and 20¾c, for Shoulders sides and clear sides. Lard dull with small sales at 18¾c; Prime firm. Butter scarce at 5c advance; sales at 37c. Gold 144.

Nashville, Sept. 27.—It is believed the present favorable weather will soon remove the cholera. Twenty-two deaths are reported therefrom for the past 24 hours and 13 deaths from other causes. The decrease inspires business circles, with confidence and absentees are daily returning.

Memphis, Sept. 27.—Forty-five new cases of cholera are reported. There were twenty-four deaths in the past twenty-four hours. The disease is confined almost exclusively to the negroes and the lower class of whites.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—A dispatch says Queen Emma will be conveyed home in the Government steamship Vanderbilt, which was tendered by Secretary Seward.

Toronto, C. W., Sept. 27.—Several regiments, both volunteer and regular, have been ordered into camp, at St. Johns, near the Vermont line. All Government employés in the different departments have been enrolled into the civil service regiments.

Vicksburg, Sept. 27.—Passed up, M. S. Mephas, at 1½ o'clock last night. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 27.—The ships Ella Thayer and Oswego are outside the bar. The ship Susan Hicks is still aground on the bar. A schooner, name unknown, arrived at the bar this evening. One tug is here and one went around to Passe-à-Loutre. This morning weather clear and pleasant; wind N. W., light. Good tide this evening.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Pittsburg Convention—Speech by Gen. Butler—The Cleveland Convention Denounced—The President Ridiculed—Butler the Lion of the Convention—From the Southwest Pass—Cotton and Gold Markets.

Pittsburg, Sept. 27.—The proceedings of the Convention yesterday were animated. Several amusing songs ridiculing the President were listened to with favor.

Resolutions were passed hostile to the President.

Gen. Butler made a characteristic speech, and Gen. Willich denounced the Cleveland Convention as made up from the stragglers of the army.

A dispatch was received from Gen. Fremont, which elicited three cheers for him.

Butler was the lion of the Convention.

Among the resolutions presented by Colonel Streight was one asking Congress to direct the President to remove from the late rebel States all the arms and munitions of war not needed for the present use there; which was adopted with one vote in the negative, the first and only one of the character cast in the Convention, and which created a sensation.

The resolutions also endorse the Constitutional amendment, and assert its propositions are the mildest terms ever granted to subdued rebels; that the President has no right to a policy as against the legislative department of the Government, and that his acts have converted the conquered rebels into impudent claimants to the rights which they have forfeited and places they desecrated; that the rights of the conqueror to legislate for the conquered is the public law of all civilized nations.

Gen. Butler, in his remarks, said: "As soon as these communities have shown a desire to be received, in an humble thankfulness for the clemency meted out to them—because it is for men who have erred to be humble—when they acknowledge their mistake, they should be received, but not until then. Mr. Davis is, perhaps, by no means the worst man in the Southern Confederacy, but he chose to have the place of a representative man, he played for an Empire, and staked his life on the result, and let him pay the forfeit [applause], as an example for all time, that no man shall plot treason in the halls of the Congress of the United States. [Applause.] Gen. Lee left the army of the United States and went into Virginia and was at the head of the rebel forces of Virginia before his State seceded, and carried her out at the point of the bayonet. Now we had an Arnold, and he escaped punishment, but he did not remain here. We have, as it seems to be, an equally guilty traitor, and the question to be decided in this country is, whether his surrender as a prisoner of war when he was captured, shall avail him against the desertion of his flag to take service in the armies of the enemies of his country. [Cries of "No, no!"] I therefore again say that I would make an example of this man, so that no soldier hereafter should be found to desert the flag of his country. ["Good," and cheers.]

Now, then, fellow soldiers, what shall be done with the soldier who deserts his flag and takes with him the secrets of his commander. [Cries of "hang him."] Shooting is too good for him who he deserts for the purpose of taking command, or bribed by a higher command in the armies of the enemies of his country.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 27.—The steamer ashore on Body Island is the Sheridan, from New York for New Orleans. Her passengers, twenty-three in number, have been safely landed. Assistance has been sent by the underwriters, and hopes are entertained of saving the vessel and cargo.

New York, Sept. 27.—Henry J. Raymond has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress.

New York, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamer Niagara, from Richmond.

Boston, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamer St. Louis, from New Orleans.

New York, Sept. 27.—Gen. Leadbetter, late of the Confederate Army, died at Clifton, C. W., of apoplexy, last evening. He belonged to Mobile.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 27.—The ship Susan Hicks is still aground on the bar. The ship Ella Thayer is outside the bar, also another ship, name unknown, arrived at the bar this A. M. Tide very low. Weather clear and pleasant. Wind northwest. Two tugs are outside the bar.

New York, Sept. 27, 1 P. M.—Gold 145¼. Sterling exchange quiet: 60 days' bills 108½. Cotton is strong and firm; sales, so far, 1000 bales.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat ditto. Uplands, 37¼c. Orleans, 39¼c, asking 40c. Mess pork quiet at $32 90 to 32 95.

Russian Policy and the Eastern Question—A New War and New Coalitions Possible—American Relations to the Contest.

The able Paris correspondent of the New York *World*, in an interesting letter of the 15th instant, says:

There are now only three men whom I know of, capable of saying "Let there be war!" and there are only two of them crowned, and the third is a crown minister. Of these, the last, Count Bismarck, prefers peace for the moment. But neither the Czar nor the French Emperor have great good to gain by tranquility. For the former, Turkey lies ripe to decay, which must fall to them by natural gravity, and give him the whole of the Black Sea for an estuary and the head of the Mediterranean for his southern frontier. To this end he is agitating among the Greek subjects of both Turkey and Austria, who hold him to be their Head of the Faith, and when Turkey drops upward to the Czar, as she must if the Western powers offer no resistance, Russia will look equally across the Adriatic, mistress of it, and, applying her cohesiveness to the half barbarous elements that lie along the tributaries of the Danube, will be for a century at least, the great impassable, absolute mountain, glacier faced, with an Asiatic heart, saying, like the Western ghost that shook her once: "All Cossack, or all Republican!" This, it seems to me, must come about, and Russia is working for it day and night, plotting with Roumanians and Croats, sowing poison in the fields of the indolent Sultan, meanwhile developing her enormous system of military railways, whereby, with all Asia for a recruiting office, she can empty two-thirds of mankind upon the enfeebled and divided West. These are no poetical visions. What I have outlined is as certainly the policy of the house of "Romanow" as that you are debating upon the next Presidency. Frederick the Second did not invade Silesia with a more positive purpose. Therefore, dispensing with Drouyn de Lhuys, M. Moustier, crammed with the points upon Russian ambition, is called back to Paris from Constantinople by the French Emperor. When Russia advances southwestward, two or three changes are inevitable and immediate. Germany must consolidate under the Hohenzollerns, and all Western Christendom unite against the Czar as against France at the close of last century. There can be no dissensions then. He who is most worthy will naturally take the reins, and it would not be extraordinary if out of the new State of Prussia the Captain General of the armies came. To maintain herself at sea, though from the sea she is well-nigh invulnerable, Russia would have only one line of policy—to attach America to her cause, and supply the moneys to build, equip and man fleets of war that we would not fight.

This would seem to be the policy of interest with us, but it would probably be followed by results in Europe that would make our line of principle adverse to the Czar. In the face of his enormous power and ambition, the only chance for the West would be the concession of every popular right and every just demand. This, therefore, would be the republicanization of half the world, as contrasted with Cossack conquests on the other half. In such conflict America could have no Asiatic sympathies.

Returning half way upon this train of destinies, notice, for a moment, the result of the seizure of Turkey by the Russians. At once the gigantic interests of England in India pass to Russia, who will hold the highway to them. Naturally she will be the arbiter of Asia, whither, while you are reading this, Russian influence is paramount and Russian energy sleepless. England must fight, therefore, with visions of the poor-house in the distance, and to her and to France every child of Gomer and every human being of Romanic origin must collect to dispute the world with Magog and Madai.

It is this that passed through every mind in France, and Germany, and England, at the news of M. Monstier's accession, as with a dreadful and dim premonition they uttered:

"It is the Eastern question that he is wanted for!"

If you will follow this matter out in your mind, you will gain some vague idea of the mighty questions in which America must mingle. The time is past for our withdrawal from these European issues. Henceforth they must enter largely into our history. There are, at this moment, absolutely speaking, only three positively great Powers on the globe, and these are Europe, Russia and America. Three centuries ago there were only two—Europe and the Turk. The sword that slew the Turk now menaces all the Isles of Japhet.

In a Continent so disturbed as this must be by these clashing ambitions, the weary, the frightened, the educated, will go in long caravans of sails to the continent of rest. While with them will go the arts and the dawning of a golden era for us, in the sensuous and intellectual, there will also go the traditions that have cursed Europe and made her untenable—the superstitions of subjects, the arrogance of privileged blood. As by these we were worth seeking in our democratic estate, it will be well if the democracy is framed to survive their traditions. The great political parties of the future in America will be based upon the European question—the party of the republic and the party of the nation; the party that favors a great country, and the party that seeks to conserve only a free country. The great country party have their representative here already in Capt. Fox, saying, like Mace and Goss, the heroes of the late prize fight:

"We be the two champions; let's go starring together."

The other party of the republic have their champions in every constitutional body in Europe, fighting with the minorities for the natural privileges of mankind withheld.

I suppose that Captain Fox's party is the biggest.

The reconstruction of Austria, which I have enumerated as an impending question, would be a purely domestic one did it not involve the settlement of stormy elements, to suppress any of which would make war. Austria is now an entirely humbled power, reaping deserved retribution for its long and obstinate usurpations and superstitions. It is more humiliated now than after either of its submissions to Bonaparte. Its bloody and tyrannous wars to subject Italy to its reigning family have ended with the abandonment of this object; but it is now, as formerly, silently struggling to pacify and recuperate, with the hope of pickings and stealings in the future. Its sway in Germany is done. None of its neighbors love it; but France and England are now greatly interested in the preservation of its integrity, so that it may be a barrier between the West and Russia. It was for this same reason, inversely, that Russia assisted to suppress the Magyar revolt. She was then anxious to repel the Western powers, and wished Austria to mask her Turkish projects and be a barrier behind turbulent Poland. These desires operate no longer, and not the strangest spectacle that you may be called to witness would be the forcible suppression of Hungary by that same England that received Kossuth with such enthusiasm. The probable destiny of Austrian-Germany is to fall under the power of the Hohenzollern, making the long-desired compact Faderland they sing so much of, while her extra-German components go to Russia.

The French Emperor and the Future Peace of Europe.

"Malakoff," the New York *Times's* Paris correspondent, writes on the 8th:

Notwithstanding the many evidences of the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, there is an uneasy feeling in regard to war which manifests itself in many ways. The army, of course, is responsible for much or most of the latter, for the army thinks that if France is to change her northern boundary now is the time to do it, before all Germany is organized under one head. The army thinks, too, that it has played altogether too small a *rôle* in late events, and that it has need of regaining the ground lost.

But, I believe, it may be safely predicted that the Emperor intends now to make such demands and open such negotiations as will enable him to keep the question open till after the Exhibition, and till his army is amply provided with improved arms, and then Prussia will have to accept the propositions made now in a mild form, or fight the most terrible war which has yet been seen on European soil. The French army and people will accept this arrangement, and nothing short of it. There is a fond demand for peace, certainly; there always is in every country; but in France the cry for peace only extends to those wars the Government has been in the habit of making "for an idea." When it comes to the question of the Rhine, there will be no "fire in the rear" in France; every man, woman and child will support the war, and will subscribe to every loan the Government may demand. The political economists, even the peace men, believe that if France had her last "natural frontier," there would then be a prolonged peace and a prosperity never before known to the country, for the Empire would then have no grave cause of warfare with her neighbors, and she would be so large and well protected that nobody would dare to attack her.

As regards guns, the French Government, as I informed you several weeks ago, have adopted, with modifications made by the Emperor himself, an American breech loading cannon, of which large numbers have been cast at the Government works at Angoleme, under the direction of an American gentleman who brought the first patent to France. The Government, it appears, counts largely upon these guns, and when to them shall be added the Remington and Chassepot breech loading muskets—if it be true that both these systems have been adopted—the army will be ready to march without fear of anything less than a coalition of all the north of Europe.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE SITUATION.—Mr. Phillips has been nominated to Congress by certain of his admirers, and will have a chance to present his claims to the voters of a Massachusetts district. However erratic his views, he is generally sincere, and is down on duplicity and humbug. He excoriates through the columns of the *Anti Slavery Standard* the squad of vagrants who call themselves the Southern Loyalists, and who met in Philadelphia last week. He denounces them for repudiating negro suffrage, and very truly says, that unless they represented the negroes they represented nobody but themselves, and that he does not see the propriety of the National Government establishing an imperial protectorate over the South to take care of two or three hundred individuals, and he might have added, loafers and scoundrels at that. He further maintains that while the negroes are all loyal and necessarily friendly to the champions of their rights, which these fellows pretend to be, and while they constitute a majority in most of the Southern States, the fact that the so-called loyalists call for Government protection shows that they are a mere handful of disorganizing scoundrels, opposed and despised by the majority of both colors. Mr. Phillips deserves credit for the freedom with which he gives the scouting guerrilla ... of the party a piece of his mind. We hope he will be elected, for, although his views are extreme and impracticable, he possesses a moderate degree of honesty, and that is such a rare commodity among his associates as to make it doubly valuable.—*N. York News, 22d.*

An Anglo-Colonial View of President Johnson's Position.

[From the Montreal Herald, Sept. 14.]

The turn which political affairs are taking in the United States is not of such a nature as to satisfy those who have anticipated the triumph of the Johnsonian or Congressional party in the fall elections. Vermont was of course tolerably certain to adhere to her old party leanings with little noticeable change, but the President's friends undoubtedly calculated upon and boasted of [illegible] less considerable among the voters of Maine, where the Dockyards and Customhouses, and the old Democratic feeling offered a [illegible]. The failure, therefore, of the Johnson candidates throughout the State to save it even from a larger Radical majority than that of last year, could not but be taken as a marked indication of the direction of public opinion under the recent discussion. Other and [illegible] the same sense. The Presidential tour, nominally undertaken as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Douglas, has been made the opportunity for stumping the country from Washington round by New York to Chicago and thence to St. Louis and Cincinnati. The speeches made during this tour have been in as bad taste, considered in a [illegible] point of view, as they have been indiscreet in the part of one who has attained the chief magistracy of a great nation, and has therefore a dignity by which to explain and advocate the policy which he adopts. The position of the President is of course, very different from that of a constitutional monarch. The constitution has intended that he should be the embodiment and leader of a party; but he should be so with the dignity which becomes one who has constantly to deal with the interests of persons and populations, who differ from him in opinion, but to whom he is bound to mete out impartial justice.

Nothing could be more unworthy of the character of a chief magistrate than the violent speeches which Mr. Johnson has made at each station of his recent trip, and the constant repetition of the same fault has made it so plain that it arises from self-evident defects in character or temper, which must lead to evil in the practical administration of affairs, that all men of respectability have been shocked at the exhibition. Thus he has lost the support of several who were a few weeks ago disposed to separate themselves from the Radical policy, but who now feel that they cannot associate themselves with those of whose dispositions and intentions Mr. Johnson has become the exponent. The disinclination to go farther with the President, thus shown by the persons of whom we are now writing, has been increased by the mode in which the preliminary arrangements for the elections have been made by the friends of Mr. Johnson. The plan of the party engineers was to combine with the old Democrats as large a number as possible of deserters from the Republicans or Radicals, but the list of candidates has been so arranged as to force the Republicans, if they desire to go with Mr Johnson, to vote directly for their ancient opponents, and for men who are generally not of superior standing or character. From all these causes there is every reason to believe that the Northern States will at the present elections choose Radical representatives by an overwhelming majority.

AN EX-FEDERAL GENERAL'S EXPERIENCE WITH FREEDMEN LABORERS.—The Local of the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 21th has the following:

Second Justice Court—G. W. Beckner Presiding.—Pierson and some other colored individuals made affidavit, charging Gen. M. K. Lawler with assault and battery upon their precious persons. The General had been experimenting in assisting a large lot of these aristocrats in making a crop, giving them land and advancing supplies. In return, they couldn't see the point in making a proper return when the crop came in, and they allege that the General *et als.* gave several of them a good old fashioned thrashing in order to make them toe the mark. The General waived examination and gave bonds to appear before the District Court.

THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF BOSTON.—The Boston assessors have just made their returns of the valuation of property in that city, and they foot up, real estate, $225,767,215; personal estate, $189,595,130; total, 415,362,345. The increase over last year's assessment is $43,460,570. The number of tax-payers this year in Boston is 34,192, being 502 less than last year. The total taxation in Boston, for city, county and State purposes, is but $1 30 per $100. The amount to be raised this year for city purposes is $5,274,484.

A letter to the Springfield *Republican* from New Orleans denies the statement that it is unsafe for Union men and Northerners to reside in that city. The writer cites Wallace & Co., dry goods dealers from Boston, who sold goods to the amount of four million dollars last year, some of whom advocate negro suffrage and are known as Radicals, and yet are not molested, and have no fears of trouble on account of their opinions.

Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Stafford county, Va., tells of a negro woman of that region leading her people in idol dances, and giving out herself as immortal. Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Mississippi, says hundreds of negroes in that State have adopted what they call the New Religion. They teach that God is dead, and that the Saviour has been superseded by two old negro women, whom they worship in his stead.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

They are dying at the rate of 1200 a day of famine in India.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—For the twenty four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were 33 deaths reported to the Board of Health, being 26 whites, 5 blacks and 2 not stated. Included in the total we find 11 deaths reported under the head of cholera, being 7 whites, 2 blacks and 2 not stated. Five deaths from yellow fever appear on the report.

Coroner's Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday: on the body of Jacques Michel, colored, aged 2 years, found dead at No. 275 Bourbon street, of cholera.

On the body of Stitt, a colored infant, found dead corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gaiennie streets, still born.

On the body of Chas. Matthews, aged 4 days, found dead near the corner of St. Andrew and Franklin streets, of *tris. nascent.*

The Killing of Jas Mackin.—In the case of Thomas Behan, charged with killing Jas. Mackin on the 12th inst., at the house of accused, No. 314 New Levee street, was continued until the 16th proximo. Mary Behan, the wife of the accused, charged with being an accessary after the fact, was held in $1000 bail to appear on the same day. Miss Jane Burns, an important witness in the case was held in $2500 bail to appear and give testimony in the case. An examination of this case, previous to sending the parties before the First District Court, was intended yesterday. T. S. McCay, Esq., appearing for the prosecution, requested a postponement of the case, the counsel for the defence being required out of town was unprepared to bring the preliminary examination to a termination owing the large number of witnesses to be heard. The request was granted and the examination fixed for October 16th next.

Burglary.—A report from Lieutenant Ramel states that the house No. 223 Old Levee street, kept by Mr. Angate, was burglariously entered last night by some person or persons unknown and the sum of $25 carried off, together with some valuable papers.

Sudden Death.—Capt. Sam Brewer, one of the Mayor's specials, was seized yesterday morning with a sudden attack of cholera and expired in a few hours. Capt. Brewer was well known in the community, he served with honorable distinction as an officer in the 7th La. Regiment, Hays' Brigade, was foreman of No. 5 Columbia Fire Company, and held a responsible position in the office of our cotemporary the *Crescent*. His numerous friends will mourn his demise.

Attempt to Murder.—Mr. W. J. Bartlett who has been residing at Boutte's station, on the Opelousas railroad, was violently assaulted on Wednesday night last by a man named E. B. Finney, a magistrate of that parish.

Finney, accompanied by a negro, met Mr. Bartlett as he was returning to his home at a late hour of the night and assaulted him, first with a sword cane, which was wrested from him, and with a knife. Failing to murder him which he evidently intended to do, he drew a pistol and fired two shots without effect. Finney was mounted a portion of the time on a horse, and the negro who accompanied him carried a double barrelled shot gun. Finney, before commencing the assault first demanded his weapons. Several wounds were inflicted upon Mr. Bartlett, who was received in this city last evening and conveyed to the residence of his brother, Col. Frank Bartlett.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Nancy Jane Bell, colored, charged with obtaining from Ellen Sullivan, under false representations, the sum of $50 in currency, had her case continued until the 29th inst.

Officer A. Boyd, of the First District Police, was charged by one Pat McGinn with discharging a loaded revolver at him with intent to kill. The prosecutor failing to appear, the case was dismissed.

Wm Downs was charged by C. N. Daniell, with having abstracted from his pocket the sum of $25 while deponent was on board the steam boat Fanny Pierson, lying at the New Basin. The charge was dismissed at the request of the prosecutor.

P. W. Burke was charged by officer Horrigan with carrying concealed weapons and fined $20, which he paid and was released.

Thomas Wallace was charged by the Chief of Police with being a vagrant. He was held in $1000 bail to appear on the 3d proximo.

Oscar Brown, colored, was charged by Francis Graaper, colored, with knowingly having a stolen mare in his possession. The charge was dismissed.

Phillip Fault was charged with being drunk and interfering with the officer in the discharge of his duty. He was fined $2 50 or five days in the Parish Prison.

Jas. Jones, colored, was charged by Robt Campbell with committing a murderous assault on him with a knife. Continued.

Gideon Gamer, colored, was charged with disturbing the peace and fined $2 50 or 5 days in the Parish Prison.

Peter Mulligan, charged with refusing to appear against a prisoner after causing his arrest, was discharged.

Jas Donovan, charged with being drunk and committing a nuisance in the street was fined $5.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Sarah Smith, charged with lying drunk on Barracks street, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Annie Johnson, colored, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace on Customhouse street, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Manuel Handy, colored, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was fined $20 or twenty days in the Parish Prison.

B. Johnson, colored, charged with shooting at A. Bastine with intent to commit murder, had his case continued.

Jacob Brown, colored, charged by Jane Kerr with committing an assault and battery with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, was continued.

A number of minor cases were dismissed.

Recorder Letten's Court.—W. D. Green and —— Lockwold, charged with fighting, were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days each.

P. Donahue, charged with sleeping on Washington Avenue, was fined $5.

Alonzo Smith, a deserter from the United States army, was returned to his command.

Thomas McGinnis and Mrs Garven, charged with a contempt of court, was discharged.

Henry Thornton, charged with assault and battery. Case continued.

John Bedart, charged with cutting F. Schmidt, had his case continued.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—John Keegan, charged with violating a City ordinance, was fined $5.

F. Mullen, on a similar charge, was required to pay the same amount.

Conrad Burger, charged with committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Burger, was fined $5, and required to give bonds to keep the peace.

Andrew Zimmerman, charged with assault and battery on Rosalie Davis, was fined $15 or ten days' imprisonment, and bonds to keep the peace for one year.

Thomas A. Dwire, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character and having in his possession [illegible] supposed to have been stolen, was discharged.

John Simmons, colored, charged by Jane Lawrence with assault and battery, the charge being withdrawn by the prosecutrix, she was fined $5.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1866.

With the exception of a further improvement in Flour, we have no material variation to report in the general scale, the movement in which disclosed but trifling activity throughout the day, while operations in our leading staple, altogether restricted by limited offerings, were to a far extent, and trivial in sales of 1900 bales at prices within the range of our quotations.

Under the favorable influence of an improvement at New York, Gold opened this morning at 143 to 144¾, against 142 the closing rate last evening, and after fluctuating between 143¾ and 144⅜, closed steady at 143¾. There was one sale at the Board of $6000 at 144½. In the open market the transactions included $7000 and $8000 in Francs at 141¾, $1000 Mixed at 141¾, $5000 at 142¼, $3000 at 142¾, $1200 [illegible] and 4000, at 143, $3100 [illegible] 10,000 and $1500 [illegible] and $6000 at 143¾, [illegible] and $2000 at 143¾. In Silver we noticed sales of $1500 in American halves at 136, $400 at 134¾, and $1000 at 134⅜, also a small amount of Mexican dollars at 142, and 16000 at 113.

Foreign Exchange has undergone no alteration worthy of special notice. The supplies on sale were to a moderate extent, and the demand only nominal. The negotiations of sterling included the following: £600, £700, £1000 and £600 A1 at 151, £2000 at 151⅜, and £1000 (2000 and 2000) first class at 152. In Francs we noticed the sale of 25,000 private bankers at 3 70. Sterling may be quoted at 148 to 149 for bill of lading bills, 151 to 152 for A1 first class, and 154 to 155, nominally, for bank; and Francs at 3.75 for A1 commercial, and 3.65 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has suffered a still further decline. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ discount to par—generally at the former rate—some of them being willing to draw for round amounts at ¼ discount. The sales of commercial included $80,000 (30,000 and 40,000) at ⅛ per cent discount, $200,000 (50,000 and 150,000) at ⅛, $25,000 at 5-16, $50,000 (20,000 and 30,000) at ⅛. $50,000 Boston sight at ⅛. $10,000 fifteen days' sight on New York at 11-16, $1000 thirty days' sight at 1¼, $25,000 same at 1¼, and $15,000 at 1⅜ per cent discount. The rates for commercial sight were ⅛ to 5-16 discount.

The Stock market manifested but trifling animation. The sales at the Board, embraced 20 shares Opelousas Railroad at $6 25, 30 Bank of New Orleans at $41, 100 Crescent City Bank at $42; and 25 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $61. In the open market 25 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank sold at $62, 90 Bank of New Orleans at $41 50; 50 Canal Bank on private terms, and 10 New Orleans City Railroad at $206. $6000 Merchants' Insurance Company scrips for 66 sold at 61¼c per dollar.

City Bonds were extremely dull. There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired outdoors. The Consolidated are quoted at 96 to 96¼, and the Railroad issues at 81½ to 85 according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 78 to 78½; Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds with eight matured coupons at 80.

In Uncurrent money we noticed a sales, at the Board, of $5000 in City Treasury notes at ⅞ per cent. discount. In the open market $1300 in State Treasury notes sold at 6¾ per cent discount. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 66 per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 99c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7 to 10 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ⅛ to 1 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Thursday Evening, Sept. 27, 1866.*

COTTON.—The market opened this morning under the same influence that prevailed yesterday, and although there was considerable looking around, the movement evidenced but little activity throughout the day. The favorable telegrams from New York imparted additional confidence to factors, many of whom stiffened their pretensions, but buyers showed no disposition to operate at figures in advance of the ruling rates, and consequently the sales were restricted to 1960 bales, at figures within the range of our quotations. Ten brokers participated in the business. With the remark that the lower descriptions appear to be in fair demand, and at prices, in some instances, above our rates, we repeat as follows: Ordinary 28 to 30c, Good Ordinary 31 to 33c, Low Middling 35c, and Middling nominal.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales 102,682
Received to-day	636	
Received previously	9,870	10 498
		112,378
Cleared to-day	184	
Cleared previously	21,271	21,455
Stock on hand		91,123

The clearances are exclusively for Boston.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts since yesterday. There is very little or none of the old crop remaining in the country. There is none on sale here, and operators are awaing the coming in of the new crop, which will be in about a month hence. The stock on hand of the production of Cuba is small, but the demand is altogether local and in a jobbing way. The principal sales to-day comprise 50 hhds Fair Porto Rico Sugar at 14½c, and 100 boxes Yellow Cuba (in 2 or 3 lots) at 13 to 14½c per lb. A small retail business is doing on the landing at irregular prices, sellers accepting the best figures they can realize. Cuba Sugar is retailing in store at 12½ to 13c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13 in boxes, 13½ to 14½ for Nos. 14 and 15, 15½ to 16¼ for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½ for Nos. 19 and 20. A lot of 60 hhds good Muscovado Molasses sold at 58c per gallon. It is retailing in store at 56 to 60c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—There was again some inquiry on foreign account, principally for Bremen, without resulting in any sales, however. The stock on hand is small, but the assortment is good, and is very firmly held at full previous prices. Only a few hogsheads were sold to the trade to-day. We have revised our quotations for Choice Selections and Cuttings, and now quote: 3½ to 4½c per lb. currency, for Low Refused, Light and Heavy; 5 to 5¾c for Good do.; 6 to 8¾c for Common Leaf; 8 to 10c for Fair do.; 11 to 12c for Good do.; 13 to 15c for Fine, and 17 to 21c for Choice Selections and Cuttings.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—We noticed considerable animation throughout the general market to-day. Flour was in good demand, and holders exhibited no inclination to relax their stringency, while the transactions in Grain show no material change since yesterday. Provisions are very dull, and the only sales that came under our notice are for small retail parcels. We refer our readers to the annexed details of to-day's business:

FLOUR—There was a good inquiry for this article, and holders realized very full prices. The sales amounted to some 1800 bbls, divided as follows: 50 Common at $7 50, 50 Superfine at $11, 200 Choice do. in 2 equal lots at $11 25, 100 on its merits at $11 50, 200 do. at $12 50, 100 Double Extra at $13 12½, 400 do. at $13 25, 330, 147 and 236 bbls Choice Extra, all on private terms.

CORN—The demand was fair at about yesterday's prices, resulting in sales of 3500 sacks, of which 3000 Ordinary Mixed at 80c, 150 Yellow and Yellow Mixed at 82c, and 240 White at 87½c per bushel.

OATS—There was some little excitement in the market to-day, produced by the high rates noticed in the dispatches from the West, and about 3500 sacks changed hands, but no higher figure than 50c was reported. The sales were distributed as follows: 2000, 800, 425 and 251 sacks, all at the above price.

BRAN—There is a fair stock in warehouse, but none on the levee. The transactions comprise 2024 sacks, of which 1000, 1000, 211 and 250, all at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is dull and prices are drooping. We noticed sales to-day of about 150 bales, including 120 Prime St. Louis at $27 50, and 300 do. at $28 per ton.

BACON—We notice only a retail business at 18¼c to 18⅝c for Shoulders, 21c for Ribbed Sides, and 22 to 22½c per lb for Clear. Dry Salted Hams are selling at 17½ to 18c per lb, and Sugar cured at 26 to 27c per lb. To-day we noticed a sale of 15 casks country packed Clear Sides at 21c per lb.

LARD—The market is very dull, and quotations are nominal. We have heard of no sales.

PORK—We have no sales to report, except a few jobbing lots at $33 50 to $33 75 per bbl for even weight Mess. Round lots cannot be quoted above $33 per bbl. Prime Mess is very dull at $29 50 to $30 per bbl.

STAR CANDLES—There is only a very small stock on hand, which meet with ready sale at 26c for 12 oz, 21c for 13 oz, and 24c per lb for full weight. The sales to-day embrace about 350 boxes Sheaffer's, of which 250 12 oz at 26c, and 100 13 oz at 21c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock is quite or very nearly all exhausted. Dealers obtain 39c in rolls and 41c per yard in bales.

BALE ROPE—There is nothing of any consequence doing, but we quote round lots at 16¼c and retail parcels at 18c per coil.

IRON COTTON TIES—With a small stock and active demand, holders realize 11 to 12c per lb.

WOOL—There is a fair supply on hand, and the demand is being supplied at 16 to 18c for Louisiana Natural, 18 to 22c for Texas ¾ to ¾ Merino, 22 to 25c for do. ¾ to ¾ do., 28 to 30c for washed, and 13 to 15c for burry.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is only moderate, at firm prices. We quote White Rosin at $5 50 to $7; A No 1 at $6 to $6 25, No 2 at $5 50, and Common at $5 to $5 50 per bbl. Tar at $3 to $4. Pitch at $4 50 to $6 per bbl, and Spirits of Turpentine at 90 to 95c per gallon.

COAL OIL—We have no sales to report. Round lots sell from 50 to 55c per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $4 50 per bbl, Onions at $1 75 to $5 50. Green Apples $4 to $5. Eggs advancing at 25 to $26 per bbl. Chickens at $5 for small and $7 for large, Geese $11 and Turkeys $15 to $40 per dozen.

GUNNY BAGS—Small lots are selling at 20c a piece. There have been imports from Calcutta very lately of 1,000 extra heavy Gunny Cloth and 500 bales Gunny Bags.

COFFEE—There is a fair demand, and the supply on hand is amply sufficient to meet it. To-day we noticed sales of 40 bags Prime at 19½c, gold, duty paid and 150 at 23½ to 25½c per lb, currency, for Fair to Prime Rio.

MALT—We notice only a moderate demand, chiefly for small lots. The last sales were made at $1 20 per bushel for Good Western.

HOPS—A good demand prevails for new Hops, but there are none in the market. Good Western will bring 95c $1 00 per lb.

WHISKY—The market is very dull, especially for Western, which has been almost entirely superseded by the introduction of Louisiana manufacture. Good Western Rectified is quoted at $2 to $2 05, and Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 85 to $2 per gallon.

SALT—There is a good demand and prices rule firmly. The supply of Turks Island is confined to a small cargo, which is held at $8 per sack. Liverpool is now quoted at $2 30 to $2 50 for Fine from warehouse, and $2 30 to $2 40 for Coarse, while the former in cargo brings $2 05 and the latter $2 per sack.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Are in fair supply and the demand is moderate at 30 to 40c per lb. for good Northern Butter and 35 to 40c for Western, both Western and Northern Cheese is selling at 17 to 18c per lb.

FREIGHTS—There is considerable Cotton and Produce offering to go forward coastwise, and with a scarcity of tonnage the rates are very firm, and are ruling with a strong upward tendency. There are three steamers taking for New York, all with their full complement engaged at 1c per lb for Cotton and $10 per hhd for Tobacco, and only one sailing vessel, a schooner, with her cargo engaged at 1c per bbl for Flour and ¾c per lb for Cotton. Engagements are being made for the next steamers for New York at 1c per lb for Cotton. The rates are now 1¼c per lb for Cotton, by steam, for Boston; ¾c per lb for Cotton and 35c per bbl for Flour, by sail, for Boston and New York. Foreign freights continue very dull; they are 9-16 to ⅝d per lb for Cotton, by sail for Liverpool, and 47s per hhd for Tobacco, for Havre we quote, nominally, 1¼c per lb for Cotton. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool is loading at ¾d per lb. Tobacco is going for Spain, by sailing vessels, at $13 to $14 per hogshead.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 26, 1866

Arrived yesterday—191 Sheep and 80 Hogs.

Sold—191 Texas Beeves, 76 Calves and Yearlings, 25 Hogs, 220 Sheep and 5 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—1095 Texas Beeves, 651 Calves and Yearlings, 109 Hogs, 1969 Sheep and 36 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ lb net	— 00	@ — 00
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb	— 00	@ — 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— —	@ — —
Texas Beeves Choice per lb head	35 —	@ 50 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	— —	@ — 15
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	25 00	@ 35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	14 00	@ 20 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	— —	@ — 00
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	— 10	@ — 13
Creole Hogs	— —	@ — —
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	—	@ 9 00
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 25	@ 5 25
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	— —	@ —
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	70 00	@ 100 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	7 00	@ 14 00
Veal, ℔ head	— —	@ — —
Calves, ℔ head	6 —	@ 12 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	12 —	@ 25 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 28, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cuba, Bain, for Baltimore, via Havana — Witherspoon & Halsey
Steamship Wm Taber, Whitney, for Galveston — Howes & Brown
Steamship St Mary, Tripp, for Brazos Santiago — I C Harris
Steamer C Castro, Porter for Mobile. — Master
Steamer Lucretia, Maybury, for Mobile. — Master
Brig Benjamin Delano, Wilson, for St Andrew's Bay. — E R Poole

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Vigo, Norton, from Montgomery, (Ala)—New Basin
Steamer Benefit, English, from Mobile.
Bark Robert, Carter, 35 days from Boston, to G A Fosdick—1st district 24.
Bark Wapella, Orr, 35 days from Boston, to Geo A Fosdick—Point
Bark Conquest, Howes, 28 days from Boston, to Geo W Hynson & co—3d district 34
Lugger Sea Gull, Henry, from Jesuits' Bend, to master—2d district 25.
Lugger Lafourche, ——, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 25.

—STEAMBOATS—

John Kilgour, Switzer, from St Louis.
Hunter, Palms, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Pioneer, Gillen, from Jefferson.
A O Brown, Quelut, from Fort Jackson.
Live Oak, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.
Judge Fletcher, Tobin, from Ouachita River.
Magenta, Leathers, from Vicksburg.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tecumseh, Schellenger, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea ship Maria C Day—brought up barks Wapella and Conquest.

The towboat Wecaco, Follett, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up bark Robert.

MEMORANDA.

We learn by letter from Portland, Me., dated Sept. 21, giving particulars of the loss of the Add O. York previously reported wrecked on Cape Sable. The vessel's hull will not be got off, being bilged, and rudder and keel driven upon the beach. Three hundred bales of cotton were saved, and likely several hundred more will be got out in a damaged state. But little insurance on the hull.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BALTIMORE, Sept 20—Sailed, ship John Clark, for New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 7—Loading, British ship Royal Sovereign, Cox, for New Orleans.

SPOKEN.

Sept 18, at 12 M, 30 miles north of Hatteras, steamship Concordia, Sears, from Boston for New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Susan Hinks, Atwood, from Calcutta April 22d
Ship F S Thayer, Thompson, 27 days from Philadelphia, to G A Fosdick

EXPORTS.

BALTIMORE VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Cuba—Baltimore—194 bales cotton 40 bbls wool 150 hides and sundries—Havana—20 tcs hams 24 tcs lard 21 bales moss 550 bbls potatoes 100 bbls onions 20 bbls apples and sundries

GALVESTON—Per steamship Wm Taber—200 bbls flour 200 sks corn 500 sks oats 12,000 feet lumber and sundries.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship St Mary—200 bbls flour 100 bxs candles 150 bxs soap 150 bxs starch 20 bxs sugar and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer C Castro—12 bbls whisky 11 sks coffee.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—12 hhds sugar 450 bbls flour 64 hhds bacon 381 coils rope 240 sks corn and sundries.

ST ANDREW'S BAY—Per brig Benjamin Delano—20 bbls flour.

IMPORTS.

MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Vigo—64 bales cotton Battle, Noble & co—49 do M Miller & co—20 Wilson & Young—20 Rotherlin, Warren & co—11 Ware & Bro—3 Jury, Harris & co—3 to order 1 Gilmer & Saunders—2 do Simpson & Moore 5 cotton gins to [illegible] [illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Benefit—11 bales cotton to Stewart, Hyde & co—do do H M Call—sundries to order—Total 21 bales cotton.

BOSTON—Per bark Robert—Ice to Kraus & Smith—and order.

BOSTON—Per bark Conquest—800 tons ice to J. L. Warner & co—and order.

BOSTON—Per bark Wapella—500 tons ice to H. McCloskey. And order.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G W RAILROAD

[illegible]

DIED.

Yesterday morning, 27th September 1866, at [illegible], THOMAS FANN, aged [illegible], son of FLORIAN DAVIS and ERMINIE PARDO.

The friends of both families are invited to attend the funeral THIS [illegible] MORNING [illegible]

SUGAR.

PLANTERS [illegible] SUGAR [illegible] JN. COMMON[illegible]

Succession of John Peter. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible] P. E. GROSSE [illegible]

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS, *WHOLESALE.*

THE OPENING COMPLETED.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

49 OLD LEVEE STREET 49

[illegible] DRY GOODS [illegible] SHOES AND HATS [illegible]

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE.

GREAT OPENING.

PEPIN & TURCOTTE

Will open their Magnificent Store

131......CANAL STREET......131

(Touro Building) between Royal and Bourbon streets,

On Thursday, September 27th.

A Large and Splendid Stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, directly Imported from France, England and Germany.

The attention of Ladies is specially called to our Beautiful Assortment of

SHAWLS,
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth CLOAKS,
BASQUINES,
PEPLUMS,
JACKETS, Etc.,
Of the Latest Parisian Style.
Rich, Cluny-trimmed BODIES,
COLLARS,
SLEEVES,
INFANT ROBES,
Marseilles DRESSES,
EVENING GOWNS, Etc.
SILKS,
FOULARDS,
CASHMERES,
MERINOS,
POPLINS,
BIARITZ,
LINOS,
SULTANAS,
BRILLANTS,
PIQUES,
PRINTED PERCALS,
LACE,
VEILS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERIES,
LINENS,
TULLES, Etc.

New Style Balmorals and Empress Skirts.

—Also—

A Large Stock of Domestic DRY GOODS, for Families and Plantations.

The whole at much reduced prices. sep28 1f

OPENING! OPENING!!

C. JAUBERT & CO,

30......CHARTRES STREET......30

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

THE attention of City and Country dealers is called to their immense and varied Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which they are now receiving and offer at prices which defy competition. sept23 3m

Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, screened for family use, and delivered free of cartage to all parts of the city, for sale by W. G. COYLE & CO. Office—No. 142 Gravier street. Yard—Corner Magazine and Girod. sep27 3t

At Jas. Ryback, 149 Canal street.

500 Doz. best quality KID GLOVES, slightly damaged at 75 cents a pair, also, 800 doz. at 50 cents. sep27 6t

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. LARESCHE'S SALES.

BY JOHN L. LARESCHE & C. [illegible]

NOTICE.

MRS. ROBIN having returned from Havana [illegible] MERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE. [illegible] PEE ROBIN.

Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!

800 BLANKETS [illegible] PERIET at No. 32 [illegible] street. [illegible] OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

[illegible]

To Rent.

A HOUSE [illegible]

Wanted.

A GOOD COOK WANTED. Apply [illegible]

Notice.

HAVING [illegible] WIDOW [illegible]

Stolen, Lost or Mislaid.

[illegible]

Carpet Warehouse,

17 CHARTRES STREET. 17

LATELY RECEIVED CARPETINGS [illegible] CURTAIN MATERIALS [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Alexander's Spool Thread.

[illegible]

State Taxes.

Last Month for the Payment of Taxes.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND DIS[illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

A [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 18[illegible])

Corner of Delord and Fourcher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform [illegible] LEEDS & CO.

To Whom It May Concern.

[illegible]

Special Notice.

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, New Orleans [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

RE-OPENING

OF THE

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM

143 Common Street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

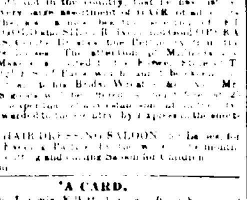
SUBSCRIBERS [illegible] EXCHANGE NEWS ROOM SATURDAY EVENING [illegible] Members of the CHESS CLUB [illegible] EDWIN F. OVERALL sep14 1f

For Sale,

ON very moderate terms, a RICE PLANTATION on the left bank of the river in the Parish of Plaquemines [illegible]

FELIX SARON'S HOUSE

214 Baronne street, Corner Girod.



THE [illegible] GLASSES [illegible] A large HAIR DRESSING SALOON [illegible]

A CARD.

My wife Lavinia Elliott, having left my house and board without any cause, I hereby caution the public that I will pay no debt she may contract. sep25 3t w J. ELLIOTT

NOTICE.

Referring to the above advertisement I beg the public to understand that I left the above named individual on account of ill treatment. As to debts that I may contract, I am fully able to settle for them on demand. I will not be accountable for debts contracted by the said J. Elliott. [sep27 3t] LAVINIA ELLIOTT

YEATMAN & WHELESS (ROBINSON YEATMAN, New Orleans; HENRY C. YEATMAN, of Woods, Yeatman & Co, Nashville; JOHN F. WHELESS, Nashville.)

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

71 Carondelet street, New Orleans. sep 2 1m

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 and is used by the European population with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery. For sale by F. GAUDOZ Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. jy8 1f

THE BEST OF ALL COTTON PRESSES ONLY [illegible] THOMAS BAIRD. [illegible] Orders can be left at A. F. DEMILT'S Bagging and Rope House [illegible]

Removal.

MR. C. DUHAMEL has removed from No. 46 Chartres street to the corner of Bienville and Chartres. sept 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

For Mandeville and Madisonville Daily, and Covington on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE elegant and favorite low-pressure side-wheel and fast steamer Ella May, will leave as follows: EVERY DAY (except Saturday and Sunday) after the arrival of the 12 o'clock m. train. On SATURDAYS the Ella May will leave the lake end after the arrival of the 3 o'clock P. M. train; and on SUNDAYS after the arrival of the half-past 8 o'clock a m train. Freight for Covington to be sent not later than half-past 10 o'clock a. m. train. Freight for Mandeville and Madisonville to be sent to the Pontchartrain Depot not later than 1 o'clock p. m. LOUIS FRIGERIO Jr., 26 Chartres street.

Regular New Iberia and St. Martinsville Tri-Weekly Packet.

In connection with the N. O. O. & G. W. R. R.

Steamer TECHE, E. B. Trinidad, master, Emile Landry and Robert Broussard, Clerks.

HAVING been thoroughly overhauled, the favorite and fast steamer TECHE will leave [illegible] on MONDAY August 13th and leaving Brashear City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] New Iberia on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays [illegible] N. B. The TECHE will extend her FRIDAY trip to St. Martinsville. For further particulars apply to A. B. CHARPENTIER, 62 Custom-house street. J. E. CARLIN, 30 Old Levee street.

Galveston and Indianola,

via N. ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & G. W. R. R. AND BERWICK'S BAY.

THE traveling public are informed that [illegible] G. W. R. BAILEY, General Superintendent.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer Camelia, W. L. Cozzens master, [illegible] MONDAYS [illegible] Pontchartrain R. R. TUESDAYS [illegible] THURSDAYS [illegible] SATURDAYS [illegible] Pontchartrain R. R. [illegible] SUNDAY Evening [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] WEDNESDAY Morning [illegible] FRIDAY [illegible] ON MONDAY'S TRIP [illegible] Springs and Biloxi [illegible] unless prevented by bad weather or low water. [illegible] For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 19 Carondelet street.

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PILLS BLOOD PILLS

Blood Purifier!

ARE UNEQUALED FOR CURING

Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

SICK HEADACHE

Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, St. Anthony's Fire,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Erysipelas, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of Fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years. ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his foot had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable. ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after [illegible] [illegible] Fever Sore which [illegible] eight years. [illegible] Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint [illegible] in which the Purifier and Pills work like a charm.

THE BLOOD PILLS

Are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not require to [illegible] which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill. They are really a

BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,

and in conjunction with the

BLOOD PURIFIER!

Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c., &c.

DR. ROBACK'S

Stomach Bitters!

Should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,

(Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,)

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 E. Third St., CINCINNATI, O.

Are Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines

EVERYWHERE.

BARNES, WARD & CO., JAMES GONEGAL, J. S. MACKSELL & CO., New Orleans.

Redemption of City Bonds.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, New Orleans, September 1st, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of section 5th of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City Debt of New Orleans and to provide for the payment [illegible]" [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office [illegible] October, 1866, [illegible] for the SALE TO THE CITY OF 300 BONDS [illegible] PROSPER O. DeBUYS, Secretary, City Hall Room No. 22, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds."

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
P. G. MOHAN [illegible]
JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, Treasurer.
GEORGE CLARK, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
T. H. HIGINBOTHAM, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Ass't Aldermen.
P. O. DeBUYS, Secretary.

J. M. H. HEDGES.

Cotton Ginnery and Packery,

381 Tchoupitoulas street,

Between Thalia and Terpsichore streets, head of Hunter street.

Cotton hauled to or from any part of the city. The celebrated E. Carver & Co. Cotton Gins used. Sacks to contain Cotton in Seed furnished to Planters and Commission Merchants free of charge; Highest price paid in cash for Cotton in Seed.

Box for orders at 108 Gravier street. P. O. box No. 1816.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 12th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the first Grand Fair of this Association shall be held at the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the TWENTIETH OF NOVEMBER ensuing.

Inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock-raisers and others from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this Industrial Exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the Association.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treas.
I. N. MARKS, President.
C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of Ocean Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons......Nelson, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2500 tons......Knapp, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons......Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......Vandice, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons......Parker, Commander
MONTEREY, 1500 tons......Whitman, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons......Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1500 tons......[illegible], Commander
MISSOURI, 1500 tons......[illegible], Commander

THE steamship MISSISSIPPI. Will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29th, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Wharf at foot of Jackson Square.

Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and to save of freight and passage will be made for any other freight [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM CREEVY, Agent, 31 Carondelet street. Or C. K. GARRISON, P. [illegible] No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows: CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, March [illegible]; CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]; CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible] and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin [illegible] Steerage [illegible] to London [illegible] to Paris [illegible] to Hamburg [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown [illegible] $75, $85, $105. Steerage $3[illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. ELLIOT & McKEEVER [illegible]

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
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont
EUROPE......Lemarie

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135. Second Cabin, $80. [illegible] table wine free of charge.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $4 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7[illegible] to [illegible]

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines [illegible] Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans—Mr. V. Ferrilliat, 35 Carondelet [illegible] Persons desiring to go to France may obtain passage tickets at New Orleans by applying to [illegible] FERRILLIAT Agent [illegible] stead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

NEW YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY WILL despatch the following steamers: TAMPICO [illegible] September, FLORIDE [illegible] [illegible] GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent [illegible]

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, Sept. 29th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston [illegible] Freight to Galveston taken at half City of [illegible] rates. Freights to Lavaca delivered free of Lighterage.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

THE new low pressure side-wheel iron steamship HARLAN, John Lewis, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of [illegible] street. For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common streets. sep24 1t

For Brazos Santiago—Direct.

MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves Thursday, Sept. 27th, at 5 p. m.

For Brazos Santiago.

THE iron low pressure side-wheel steamship ST MARY, Captain Tripp, will leave as above from foot of St. Joseph street, carrying the U. S. mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common streets.

For Mobile Direct.

MORGAN DAILY LINE UNITED STATES STEAMERS—SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

To leave FRIDAY, September 28th, on the arrival of the [illegible] train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

THE new iron low pressure side-wheel MARY, A. L. Myers, Commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails. For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common streets.

For the Watering Places.

MORGAN LINE OF U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi City and Biloxi.

THE new low pressure iron steamer FRANCES, Capt. J. A. Walker, will make [illegible] trips for the above places as follows: MONDAYS [illegible] train Pontchartrain R. R. TUESDAYS [illegible] THURSDAYS [illegible] SATURDAYS [illegible] Returning, leaves Pascagoula WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY morning. Mississippi City and Biloxi Monday [illegible] and FRIDAY morning, [illegible] all landings, excepting Ocean Springs. The Tuesday and Saturday trips will be made through to Pascagoula. These trips will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water. NOTICE.—The above Steamer, for [illegible] will be withdrawn from the Route after the 30th inst. I. C. HARRIS, Agent, Corner Camp and Common streets.

FOR HAVANA.

THE A No. 1 fast sailing British schooner MORRIS P A Frontz master [illegible] For [illegible] passage, apply at F. Sarcheco, No. 229 Old Levee street, or to the Captain on board, Post 25, Second District.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

Departure of Cars. FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END. [illegible]

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly Station must apply to the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 10c each way. GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1866—Passenger trains leave the Depot in Algiers every morning, at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 1 P. M. Returning, the train leaves Brashear City at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 7 P. M.

On Wednesday morning a special passenger train leaves the Algiers depot for Brashear and way stations at 6 o'clock. On Sunday morning the special train leaves Algiers at 8 o'clock. The ferry boat at 7½ as usual.

The railroad ferry boat leaves the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, every morning at 7¼ o'clock to connect with the regular passenger train.

Free ferry tickets furnished to all passengers who procure their railroad tickets at the Company's office, 66 Canal street, or at the ticket office on the ferry boat.

Excursion tickets to and from any station on the road can be had at reduced rates.

First class steamers running to New Iberia, Franklin, intermediate landings on the Teche make daily connections Sundays excepted, with the trains at Brashear City.

Freight received and delivered at the railroad ferry landing at the foot of St. Ann street every day, Sundays excepted, for and from all stations on the road, and for all and from points on the Bayou Teche, &c., will also be received and delivered [illegible] Algiers. G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

73......Chartres Street......73

Kept by PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

Mr. Forget continue his old prices.

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

HAVING been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully invite all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting to Mechanics' [illegible] to [illegible] the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if addressed on the subject. Apply at Mechanics' Institute Senate Chamber, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. EDWARD GOTTHEIL, Agent and Representative Paris Universal Exposition 1867.

DISEASES.

MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, reminds his friends and the public that he attends as heretofore to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. All syphilitic diseases, old and new, Ulcers, Ulcerations, Scrofula, Pimples, the Tetter and all Diseases arising from an impure blood (in both sexes) have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of Tetter in twelve days. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Orleans and Bourbon streets.