The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells a lot of ground in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Dumaine, St. Philip, Derbigny and Roman streets, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

GRAND CONCERT.—A very pleasant musical entertainment is anticipated this evening at the New Opera House. The occasion is the grand concert to be given by the Fenner's Battery Mutual Relief Association, under the direction of Professor E. O. Eaton, assisted by a number of accomplished amateurs, young ladies and gentlemen of the city. Among them is that fine vocalist and popular favorite, Miss McLean. Tickets can be had at the principal music stores.

A FORTUNATE CASE OF LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—Mr. D. Maupay, the agricultural and garden seedsman, of this city, was not injured by the collision on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Enterprise, as seriously as at first reported. We are assured that his condition is not dangerous, and that there is not the least occasion for amputation. We also learn in this connection the noteworthy fact that he had the good fortune to be insured in the office of the Great Western and Southern Life and Accident Insurance Company to the amount of $10,000. He will in consequence be entitled to receive from the Company $50 per week compensation for a period not to exceed twenty-six weeks.

THE LATE ALFRED DOLHONDE.—An obituary notice in another place records the death, and designates the place and hour of the funeral, of Alfred Dolhonde, one of our most estimable citizens, a member of one of the oldest and worthiest families of the State. An accomplished gentleman, the deceased was also a merchant of rare energy, diligence, and business qualifications. He was a partner in the firm of [illegible] S. Wallis & Co., and brother to the Dolhondes of the firms of Martin, Dolhonde & Co., and Bonneval & Dolhonde, of this city.

GEN. SHERMAN AND HISTORY.

A curious and a sad branch of pathology is that which deals with the agitations, anxieties, and perplexities of a mind haunted with the memory of some irrevocable act that's of such a nature as to draw upon its author great ridicule or great opprobrium. The man who has committed some signal blunder or some flagrant wrong, is almost certain to be his own critic or accuser, though the whole world, through charity or through fear, should be in that regard as silent as the tomb. It has not been asserted that General W. T. Sherman, in the late war, did anything that was very foolish, nor is it recorded among official annals, or in the historiographic literature of the age, that his career was distinguished by deeds of needless cruelty and exceptional atrocity. But it will not be his fault if the public shall not become familiar with this last imputation. It will not be his fault if men of fearless candor and of conscientious love of truth shall not feel challenged, by his self-comment, and self-commendation as well, to search his campaigns from end to end, and with unsparing veracity expose to view the counterpart of that "perilous stuff" which seems constantly to lay heavy on his heart. It will not be his fault if his name shall not go down to future times associated with the wantonest ravages, the most dire inhumanities and sickening abominations of war. It will not be his fault if the historical Rhadamanthus of the future shall, great as may have been the fame of his military exploits, allot him a niche, not in a gallery which holds such generals as Frederic, Marlborough, Scipio, or even Hannibal, but rather in the same which holds Attila, Alaric, and Tamerlane, and others, whose marches have been cleansed with pestilence and famine under the terribly significant designation of "scourge." We say it will not be his fault if these things shall not come to pass, because he lets no occasion go without coupling with laudatory retrospect of his military operations a plea of defense for the "smashing" principle upon which they were conducted. For example, the inevitable topic found a place in a Fourth of July speech made by him in Illinois. He said:

"As I told you before, I did not intend to make a Fourth of July speech, and I am glad to see the Governor come to my rescue. But there are two or three points in the history of the war that I want you Illinois boys to know. During the progress of the war I could not always talk confidentially with you. We had to be very careful lest information of our intentions should reach our enemies. If I had told in advance what I was going to do, the enemy would have prepared themselves against it. Now it was the desire of our officers to accomplish the object of the war and restore you back to your families. We did not like to see bloodshed; but we were determined to produce results. We fought them face to face and whipped them. They drew us on and endeavored to entrap us in their snares. We started out from Nashville to Atlanta. If we had gone on stringing out the army the whole column would have dwindled down to nothing, and we could have been readily crushed. We, therefore we stopped playing the game of guarding their roads, and commenced destroying them. There are many who accuse me of being inhuman. I appeal to you if I have ever been unkind to you. I don't care what they say. I divided the army under my command, and gave a part of it to my good friend Thomas, and we whaled away with both, and if their cities were destroyed it was absolutely necessary under the circumstances, and by that means many of you are here to-day that other wise might not have been.

Gen. Sherman's repeated efforts to justify, in whole and in detail, the destructive policy which he pursued whenever in an independent command, can not fail to recall the adage that one who defends himself when not accused is his own accuser. In regard to incidents of his "smashing" marches through Georgia and and South Carolina especially, it would seem as though his mind had fallen into a chronic state of self-accusation. He is becoming a psychological study. Go where he may, let him be surrounded by what peaceful or festive scenes he may, he is still mentally retracing his war paths marked by the charred ruins of cities, villages, farm houses, and by the despairing faces of shelterless and famine-stricken populations, the victims, at the hands of these human vultures, jackals, hyenas, and satyrs, the "bummers," of every species of plunder and outrage which either wickedness or ingenuity could suggest.

To be sure, Gen. Sherman says: "There are many who accuse me of being inhuman." But, whoever they are, he does not admit that they are competent accusers. He claims to be out of their jurisdiction. Then why does he enter a defense? Until legally accused, he owes no plea. His language implies that he conceives that accusation against him emanates from somewhere in the South, and he denies that he can be held to account in that quarter. He is content if the people of another section will give him the credit of not having been "unkind" to them. He then sets up the easy and the hackneyed plea of necessity for whatever inhumanity his manner of campaigning inflicted upon others. It is a melancholy spectacle to see so famous a General confessing that he cannot, with all the advantages which modern improvements in warfare give him, make war successfully except by devastating and depopulating a country without remorse, and to the uttermost reach of destructive agencies, human and mechanical.

But we pretend not to pass judgment on Gen. Sherman's theory or practice of war. We have merely purposed to remark briefly on his habit of self-accusation in the shape of gratuitous defense. He need not be anxious on the score of false or injurious impressions becoming fixed in public opinion. History will at last clear up all doubts, and do justice alike to the moral and the strategical questions involved in his campaigns. If they had their cruelties, their brutalities, barbarities and atrocities, that were preventable and not necessary, history will be sure to find them out. Its jaws are as voracious as the Grave and its arms as long, searching and inevitable as Death's. As certainly as these arms will clutch the most long-lived of "Sherman's bummers," history will grasp the true fame and stature of Gen. Sherman and hold them up between heaven and earth for men and angels to contemplate.

Passengers per steamship Herman, Livingston, from New York.

A Cotwell, M Reubens, J Buckley, Mrs Mary Zeigler and child, E J Waite, Dr Brown, J W Dixon, Mr Kerr and lady, Mrs B—S, and 3 in the steerage and 155 officers and men of U. S. Infantry.

Passenger list of steamship Sheridan:

Mrs A C Bennett and 3 children, Wm C Robbins and lady, Chas B Champlin, Mrs M Buckley, Mr J J Wilson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Southwest Pass, July 16.—The brig Cosmopolitan is still at anchor off Pilot Town. Nothing else in sight. Wind South by East, light. Weather fine.

Vicksburg, July 16.—Passed up, Mississippi, at 12 M., and Commonwealth at 6 P. M. River falling.

[NOTE.—The lines of telegraph are interrupted in all directions to-night.]

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From Europe—Another Great Battle between the Austrians and Prussians—The Prussians Victorious—14,000 Austrians Captured—Terrible Losses on Both Sides—A European Congress Proposed—Advance in Cotton—Steward Out for the Philadelphia Convention—Gold and Cotton in New York.

Father Point, July 15.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 5th via Londonderry the evening of the 6th, passed this point en route for Quebec this afternoon.

A great battle occurred on the third near Ludiz. The Prussians gained a complete victory, capturing 14,000 Austrians. The losses on both sides are terrible. Austria has sent in a flag of truce.

Austria has agreed to the cession of Venetia, and accepted Napoleon as mediator. Napoleon immediately communicated with the belligerents.

London, July 6.—The Prussian and Italian reply to the proposed armistice has not yet transpired. There are rumors that the Prussian reply is not favorable.

The *Morning Post* thinks a European Congress will shortly assemble, and the French Government will propose a general disarmament.

In the commercial circles of London peace is regarded as fully concluded.

Liverpool, July 6.—Cotton sales for the week 88,000 bales. Prices have advanced ¼ to ⅜d on the week, closing with an upward tendency. The sales to-day (Friday) were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant. Middling Orleans 14¼d.

London, July 6.—Consols for money 87⅛; U. S. 5-20's, 67¾.

There are slight prospects of peace.

Liverpool, July 6.—Cotton market, according to the brokers' circular: Sales for the week 88,000 bales, including 8,500 to speculations, and 12,500 to exporters.

The market opened dull and downward, but closed buoyant with an advance of ⅜ to ¾d. on American and ¼d. on other descriptions, owing to the prospects of peace.

The sales to-day were 20,000 bales, the market closing firmer and prices advancing. The authorized quotations are as follows: Orleans Fair 16d., Middling Orleans 14¼d., Mobile Fair 15½d., Mobile Middling 14¼d., Uplands Fair 15¾d., Middling Uplands 14d.

The stock in port amounts to 967,000 bales, including 429,000 bales of American qualities.

The breadstuffs market closed very dull, with a decline in all qualities.

The provision market is inactive, but prices are steady.

Bulletin, July 6.—Consols closed at 87¼ to 87⅜ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £165,000. U. S. 5-20's 67¼ to 67¾.

Washington, July 16.—Letters from Secretary of State Seward and Attorney General Speed relative to the Philadelphia Convention are published.

The former strongly sustains it, and expresses the belief that no party as now organized can restore the Union.

Speed opposes the Convention and places his trust in the Republican party.

New York, July 16, 1 P. M.—Cotton buoyant at 36 to 37.

Gold 149⅞. Sterling Exchange, sight 111.

Southwest Pass, July 16.—The steamship Gen. Sheridan, from New York, passed up at 7 o'clock last night.

The Mexican brig Cosmopolitan, from Tuspan, in ballast, has arrived inside and anchored off Pilot Town.

The steamship Admiral Foote passed down at 8 last night.

There is nothing else new. Nothing in sight. Weather fine. Wind N. E., light.

The Call for a Convention of Southern Radicals.

The following is the call for a convention issued by Southern Radicals:

To the Loyal Unionists of the South:

The great issue is upon us. The majority in Congress, and its supporters, firmly declare that the rights of the citizen, enumerated by the Constitution and established by the supreme law, must be maintained inviolate. Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert that the rights of the citizens must belong to the States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe. We have seen this doctrine of State sovereignty carried to its practical results, until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land agitated by a civil war. The time has come when the structure of the Southern States government must be laid on constitutional principles, or the despotism grown up under an atrocious leadership be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress, under its constitutional power, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principle whereby protection is made co-extensive with citizenship. We maintain that no State, either by its organic law, or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of citizens legitimate.

We demand, and ask you to concur in demanding, protection to every citizen of the great republic, on the basis of equality before the law; and farther, that no State government should be recognized as legitimate under the constitution, in so far as it does not by its constitution make imperial protection full and complete. Under the doctrine of State sovereignty, with rebels in the foreground, controlling Southern Legislatures, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is now on Congress, and the great Union party that has stood, and is standing by the nation, by the constitutional rights of its citizens, and by the beneficent principle of free government for the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive action with the true friends of the Republican Government at the North, we invite you to join members from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 1st Monday of September, next.

It is provided that we should meet at that time, to recommend the re-establishment of such governments in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens. We trust that this call will be responded to by numerous delegations of such as represent the true loyalty of the South, and that kind of government which gives full protection to all the rights of the citizen, such as our fathers intended, and we claim for our birthright. Either the levers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation, or rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to rule it.

Shall loyalty or disloyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call which is now in circulation for signatures, and is being numerously signed, answer. Notice is given that gentlemen at a distance can have their names attached to it by sending a request by letter directed to D. W. Bingham, Washington, D. C.

(Signed)

W. B. Stokes, Tenn.,	J. M. Steward, Alexandria, Va.,
Joseph S. Fowler, Tenn.,	Allen O. Hermon, Alexandria, Va.,
James Bettys, Tenn.,	Lewis McKee, Va.,
A. J. Hamilton, Texas,	J. H. Hunnicutt, Va.,
Geo. W. Paschall, Texas,	J. C. Underwood, Va.,
Lorenzo Sherwood, Tex.,	B. Wardwell, Va.,
G. W. Ashburn, Ga.,	Alex. M. Davis, Va.,
Henry C. Cole, Ga.,	Byron Laflin, N. C.,
J. W. McClurg, Mo.,	Daniel R. Goodloe, N. C.,
Jno. R. Kelso, Mo.,	Geo. Reese, Alabama,
J. B. Benjamin, Mo.,	D. H. Bingham, Ala.,
Geo. W. Anderson, Mo.,	M. J. Safford, Ala.,
Jno. B. Freth, Fairfax co., Va.,	J. H. Larcombe, Ala.

The German Fatherland.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, by the way, is usually a very good paper, makes a very strange blunder, says the N. Y. *World*, in regard to what it denounces as the destruction of German patriotism by the war which has just broke out in Germany. "This Austro-Prussian war," says the *Gazette*, "is, to all intents and purposes, a civil war, and a civil war, moreover, in the hearts of a people who have ever been loudest in the proclamation of their brotherhood as Germans. Where now are they singing, as they have sung for generations past, their old patriotic song:

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
Ist's Preussen-land, ist Schwaben-land?"

Where, indeed? The said "old patriotic song," being no older than the "war of liberation," fought by Germany against Napoleon I! It was written by Ernst Moritz Arndt for the purpose of helping to generate, half a century ago, that very "German brotherhood" which the *Pall Mall Gazette* sentimentalizes over as if it had for centuries back been the leading characteristic of German history. As a matter of fact, "German brotherhood" has never existed. The Germans of the south and the north have hated each other with a pure and perfect hatred for ages; and as in Italy, so also in Germany, the division of the common fatherland into a vast number of more or less independent local States has produced a corresponding development of local loves and hates utterly opposed to, and inconsistent with, anything like a general German patriotism.

"What is the German's Fatherland?" asks Arndt in his song. One result of the present war, perhaps, will be to answer this question; but it has certainly never been answered before, though it has been asked by all manner of people, in all manner of ways, from the days of Conrad of Hohenstauffen to our own.

CITIZENS OF CLINTON, LA., ARRESTED.—The Clinton, La., *Democrat*, of the 14th, says:

At Jackson, on Thursday morning, about daylight, squads of negro soldiers surrounded the dwelling places of several citizens, and arrested them. They are charged with having some complicity with the "taking out" of the negro schoolmaster. But little time was allowed them to arrange their affairs, and they were hurried off to Baton Rouge under a negro guard. The following are the names of the persons arrested: Alf. Hazzard, Geo. Cox, James Drain, Eldridge Atkinson, Geo. Shules, Frank Norsworthy, Flem. Stewart, and —— Harris. These arrests were made through information given by a negro man residing in Jackson. Reliable gentlemen of that place inform us that there is no ground whatever for these proceedings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Arrest.—Some little commotion was created yesterday morning as a strong military guard escorted a party of some nine gentlemen—citizens of Clinton, La.—along St. Charles street. They are charged with being implicated in the abduction of a negro school-master teaching in that section, and were arrested on information furnished by a negro man residing in Jackson, La. Their names are as follows: Alf. Hazzard, Geo. Cox, Jas. Drain, Eldridge Atkinson, Geo. Shules, Frank Norsworth, Flem Stewart and —— Harris. We were unable to learn what disposition had been made of the prisoners.

Attempted Rape.—A man enjoying the comforts of a home, in the house of a much esteemed lady in the First District, as a return for the many acts of kindness extended him, attempted, with devilish spirit, to outrage the person of her child, who is but 6 years old. He has been arrested, and is now awaiting the rigors of the law.

Suicide.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young lady named Augustine Le Normand, who committed suicide by shooting herself through the head at her father's residence, No. 67 Dumaine street, on last Sunday evening. Mr. Le Normand, father of deceased, testified that his daughter wished to marry a certain gentleman to whom he objected. She requested him to give her $3000 in gold, which he refused, and he assigns these facts to be the cause of her suicide.

Miss Marie Camel testified that on the day of the occurrence the deceased was in her room and appeared very angry. The father said to the daughter, "Will you kiss me?" She replied, "No, I am too angry." Witness went into the yard, and in a short time Mr. Le Normand came out saying, "She has shot herself." Previous to this occasion the father and daughter have always lived on the most friendly terms.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

House Entered.—The House No. 186 Elysian Fields street, occupied by Mr. Jos. Proctor, was entered between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock Sunday night. The proprietor being absent from town, the house was in charge of a negro, who was unable to give any information as to the amount of property carried off by the perpetrator of the deed. A chisel had evidently been used to open the armoir, while a lot of silverware was scattered promiscuously around the room. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators.

Died Suddenly.—A man named Jack Shannon, while employed in the building now being erected corner 4th and Chesnut streets, fell down yesterday and expired suddenly.

An Improvement.—As an addition to the numerous improvements now in progress in the upper part of the city, we take pleasure in mentioning the erection of a bell on the cupola of the Baptist church, corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets. The bell being connected with the central telegraph station, will peal forth each successive hour for the information of the good people of that District.

First District Court.—Judge Abell.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Jno. McHugh, John Murphy, F. O'Brien, John Bannon, and Roger Cogan, found guilty of robbery, was argued. A new trial was refused in the case of McHugh and Murphy. The case of the remaining prisoners were taken under consideration.

James A. Warrington, found guilty of assault and wounding with a dangerous weapon, was sentenced to confinement in the Parish Prison for six months and pay a fine of $10; in default of which to undergo an additional month in prison.

The Court adjourned to meet on Thursday morning.

Recorder Letten's Court.—J. Cheeremine was arraigned, charged with being drunk and disorderly. He was fined $10.

Several parties charged with minor offenses were disposed by imposing a light fine.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—The few cases disposed of in this Court, yesterday morning, were altogether of an unimportant character and totally devoid of public interest.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Assistant Recorder Cunningham presiding.

Jas Sanders, 17th U. S. Infantry, was arraigned charged with disturbing the peace, and fined $10.

Madame Gerome, charged by Mrs. Messer with assault and battery, was required to furnish peace bonds for three months.

Pierre Darnes and M. Treche, charged with horse stealing, were required to furnish $500 bonds for a further hearing.

Derbigny, colored, charged by Ada Bell with stealing copper pipe valued at $60, from her residence corner Bienville and Tremé streets, was sent before the First District Court and bail required in $1000.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Julius Strickland was arraigned, charged by John Sherman with having committed an assault and battery on him while on the steamship landing, was discharged.

Two police officers—M. Scally and James Rice—were turned over to the tender mercies of the Chief of Police, who, in turn, will send them before the Police Commission for trial, on a charge of being drunk and disturbing the peace.

RED RIVER COTTON CROP.—The Caddo Gazette of July 12th says:

The cotton crop on the hills is very small, and some of it is still in the grass. The re-planted cotton on the overflowed lands, is growing rapidly, and squares are beginning to form on it. Here and there, on the river, may be found a field of old cotton which is filled with bolls, blooms and squares, and promises a full yield. If the season is wet, and we have an early frost, the re-planted cotton will run to weed and scarcely make any lint. If the season should be dry, and the fall late and warm, a half crop may be made.

From practical planters who have just returned from a trip through several counties of Eastern Texas, we learn that the cotton crop is very good, and that more land has been planted than is generally supposed. There are fifteen or twenty counties of Texas which ship their cotton from Shreveport.

The Wonderful Mad Stone—A Large Quantity of it Found in Virginia.

[Richmond (Va.) Correspondence (June 17) of the New York Times.]

Having a tale to tell more wonderful than any that lightened the hours of the Arabian Nights, I have reserved it to the last. Southern Virginia has long been noted for its mineral wealth, but is destined to be more famous by the fact that it has lately shown itself possessed of a mine of "the wonderful mad stone," very limited, to be sure, as to quantity, but almost incalculable as to value, and as the matter is important, I propose to trace the matter fully.

Everybody has long heard of the famous mad stones, not more than a score of which was known to be in existence. In Virginia the substance is known as the Ponto stone, from the fact that Dr. Ponto, (long since dead) a resident of the region where the late discovery was made, was the first to use it, and from him all the known specimens have come. The instances where the Ponto stone has cured and prevented hydrophobia are very numerous, but it was never tried for any other poison. This much of promise, and I come to my history, first saying that the parties not yet knowing exactly how to proceed, I do not feel at liberty to give names in full, and therefore use initial letters.

About six weeks ago a Mr. G., a resident of Halifax, came to Dr. M. and said he had found something that looked like the Ponto stone, and, producing a dozen pieces, wished the doctor to experiment with them. The doctor was skeptical, but, to accommodate his friend, undertook to comply with his desire. For some time no opportunity for experiment was presented—mad dogs fortunately not being very plentiful at any time or in any place, and very scarce indeed in Virginia so early in the summer. At last, about ten days ago, a negro on the doctor's place loading corn shucks, gathered up in one armful a huge copperhead snake which bit him on the arm, just about the wrist. The negro yelled, of course, but stopping only to tie his suspender tightly around his arm above the elbow, started on the run for the doctor. The distance was not great, but by the time he arrived the arm had greatly swollen, thus showing the poison to be very virulent. Dr. M. resolved on trying the stone, and applied it, following the directions in the use of the Ponto stone. In the present instance the stone clung to the negroe's arm with wonderful tenacity for a few moments and then fell off, the swelling, meantime, sensibly decreasing. It was then put in lukewarm water, and the poison was distinctly seen to exude from it. Being taken out of the water and thoroughly dried it was again applied and again adhered, but not so long as before nor with the same terrible grip, but when it came off all the poison in the negroe's veins came with it, or at least the man came back to work at once, and within an hour of the time he was bitten, and has showed no signs of the virus since.

"It was thus satisfactorily established to Dr. M., that the stone would extract the poison of a snake, and it instantly occurred to him that if it was an antidote for one kind of poison it was for another, and he pursued his experiments further. He next applied the stone to venereal poison, and with precisely the same effect. The case was one in the primary stage, and of very virulent character, and in three days an entire cure had been perfected.

"Having thus discovered the great value of the stone, Dr. M. attempted next to trace the discovery of the new store to it, but with only partial success. G. would admit only that he had "found some of it," but could not be induced to say when, where, how, or how much further than he might supply a hundred pounds or so. From a negro, however, it was extracted that G. had come upon the substance while digging a mill-race; that he had scrutinized it closely, taken a specimen and instantly abandoned the mill-race by that route, and restored the ground where the discovery was made to its original state. Thus much and no more would the negro tell, and the secret is buried with the two and likely so to remain. Dr. M., however, and his brother J. A. M., on this slight information ventured a large sum for a half interest in the stone, with a view of having it introduced into the practice of medicine.

"I have spoken of this thing as a stone, but it is nothing of the sort, being evidently a vegetable and not a mineral substance. It is found in small pieces, and is of three colors—a jet black and two shades of dingy white. I have two pieces now before me—one a murky white, an inch and a half long, half an inch wide, and an eighth of an inch in thickness; the other jet black and of the same dimensions, except being a little wider.

"I may mention, in conclusion, that pieces of the stone have been placed in the hands of an eminent New York chemist during the past week for the purpose of analysis, and of experimenting in the large hospitals of the city."

Gov. Hamilton in Washington and His Programme.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* makes the following statement in reference to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, who has been in Washington for some days:

Gov. Hamilton, on his arrival here, called upon the President, and was admitted to a long and confidential interview. He called a second time, and was received in like manner, as his pretensions demanded, he claiming to be a warm and devoted friend of the President, and an admirer of his administration. But it does not appear at all likely that he will call again, or that, if he shall call, he will meet with so cordial a reception. And the reason why his reception will be different from that he has hitherto met will be gathered from a perusal of the following letter from a prominent gentleman in Texas, and indisputably loyal man, well known throughout the country. This letter was received here a day or two since, and has been laid before the President. The writer and recipient are alike well-known, and the information conveyed in the letter is beyond doubt. The letter runs as follows:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 6, 1866.

DEAR ——: Governor Hamilton leaves here to-morrow for Washington. From sources, no doubt perfectly reliable, I learn that he goes on at the invitation of Mr. Speaker Colfax, Trumbull and others, who regard him, as one of his admirers tells me, as the great man of the Union party South of the Potomac.

His programme, I believe, will be to produce or accept a rupture with the President. He will then be serenaded by the Radicals, and will lay before the public the condition of the Union men in Texas and in the South, alleging that the army alone protects them from being driven out of the country and exposed to every insult and outrage; and that if the Governor who this month will be elected by the people of Texas—Throckmorton—is permitted to be installed, he will counsel the twenty-five thousand Union white men of this State and the sixty thousand Union black men of this State to overthrow the rebel minority which oppose and enslave them. An insurrection will be encouraged, and they believe the President will not be permitted to use the army against the white and black Union men of the State in behalf of the white rebels. The President will be denounced in the strongest and bitterest terms as having betrayed the Union men of the South, and given them, bound hand and foot, into the power of the enemies of the country.

His speech will be the signal for a far more violent and vindictive crusade against the President and the South than has heretofore been waged; and the plan is to summon whites and blacks to the polls to exercise the divinely conferred and inalienable rights of participation in the Government.

My information is direct and unquestionable.

LOUISIANA DEAD AT ROME, GA.—A list of "Confederate dead buried at Rome, Ga.," contains the following from Louisiana:

J. M. Heard, 13th regt., S. S.; J. P. Noland, 4th Battery; Wm. Lard, co. A, 4th Battery; E. G. Denton, co. K, 16th and 25th regt; M. G. Austin, co. C, 19th regt.; Ed. Riley, co. H, 1st regt.; A. S. Wilson, co. D, 19th regt.; Wm. Knight, co. I, 29th regt.; G. B. Andrews, co. H, 15th and 16th regt.

Neat headboards have been provided by the ladies of Rome for the soldiers buried in the cemetery of that place. There are "fifty-seven unknown graves," over which there are no inscriptions.

A RADICAL PARTY IN LOUISIANA.—There is a Radical party in Louisiana with head-quarters at New Orleans, and subagencies throughout the State. In less than twelve months it will have its avowed adherents in this portion of the State. Their policy, we can now discern, will be a close alliance with the Northern Radicals and bitter hatred and persecution of the Southern element.—*Ouachita Telegraph*, 12th.

SUPREME COURT IN OUACHITA.—The first session of the Supreme Court of the State held at this place since the inauguration of the war was opened on Monday, Chief Justice Hyman, and Labauve and Taliaferro, Associate Justices.

The number of appeals taken is limited and confined entirely, to the two parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse. The attendance of the bar, of course, is rather meagre.

Judges Howell and Ilsley, the remaining Associate Justices, are not in attendance.

There are a few applicants, some four or five, for admission to the bar, three of the number being from the parish of Union.—*Ouachita Telegraph*, 12th July.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.—The Memphis Investigating Committee will give the finishing touches to its report in a day or two, and then present it to the House. It has been prepared with great care, for the purpose of being used as a Radical campaign document, and is said to abound in sensational charges against the people of Memphis and the entire South, and to contain a long string of indictments against the President and his policy of reconstruction. Some ultra gentlemen of the Radical persuasion speak mysteriously concerning its forthcoming revelations and even go so far as to predict that it will be made the basis for some attempt by this session of Congress to not only double the size of the regular army, but to post it at certain places in the South, and to deprive the President of his constitutional office of Commander-in-Chief. Such persons as the latter declare that Congress will not adjourn this summer unless in a way can first be devised for stripping the President of his constitutional power to thwart their plans during recess.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Official Account of the Condition and Prospects of Wheat and the Other Food Crops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehension of a scarcity of crops, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an annual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average product and present losses of each State, the prospect, on the first of June, was for seven tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average. The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A prospect for 34 per cent. of a crop of winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging.

An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of spring wheat will afford some relief, and ought to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at four tenths for winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of spring wheat, will give about the same result—half an average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter wheat. As the spring wheat, which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State, is nearly as good as usual, at least three-fourths of a crop of that should be expected in this State.

In Wisconsin the winter wheat is reported at six and one third tenths with one and three-fourths more spring wheat than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for the State.

In Iowa, the appearance of winter wheat is nine-tenths; spring ten and three-fourths tenths; breadth of the latter sown twelve and one eighth tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iowa.

In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths.

In New York winter wheat eight and four-ninths tenths; spring wheat nine and three-fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole.

In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of winter wheat is reported, with one-half tenth or five per cent. more than the usual breadth of spring wheat, looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year. Kentucky is reported at five and two thirds of a tenth; Michigan seven and a half of a tenth; Minnesota ten and five-ninths of a tenth for winter wheat, and nine-tenths for spring wheat; Kansas fourteen and one-third of a tenth for winter, and twelve-tenths for spring wheat.

In New England except in Massachusetts, a full growth of spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine and a fraction lower than an average in the other States. Winter wheat, when it is grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-tenths, and in Vermont and Connecticut three-tenths. New Jersey is placed in the same list with New York and Pennsylvania at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about six tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, taken together, promises more than an average crop of wheat.

OATS.—The average of this crop is larger than usual in nearly all the States. The appearance of the crop is, in Indiana, 10; Illinois, 8½-10; Ohio and Michigan, 9-10; in other States ranging from 9-10 to 13-10. Rhode Island, Kansas and Nebraska are above the average. The crop indicates an average yield.

CLOVER.—More clover was sown than usual, and it is reported in a full average condition. In Delaware and Missouri the appearance is worst, though the increased average will make up the deficiency. Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Illinois and Kansas fall a little below the average; Maine thirteen and one-sixth of a tenth.

FRUIT.—A medium crop of Apples is indicated, though there is variation in the appearance in different localities. In New England and the extreme West the prospect is better than usual, in the Central States worse. Peaches have suffered from Winter killing very generally. In Ohio scarcely a third of a crop is expected; in New Jersey less than half a crop; in Delaware and Maryland about six tenths. Pears will not prove an average crop.

THE LATE MRS. CARLYLE.—Mr. Carlyle has composed the following inscription to be placed on the tombstone which he is going to erect over the grave of his wife: "Here likewise now rests Jane Welsh Carlyle, spouse of Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, London. She was born at Haddington, 14th July, 1801; only child of the above John Welsh and of Grace Welsh, Caplegell, Dumfrieshire, his wife. In her bright existence she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worthy that he did or attempted. She died at London, 21st April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life as if gone out."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Case of Paymaster Paulding—Probable Rupture between the President and Secretary of War.

The Washington special of the New York *Herald* says on the 9th:

Matters between the Secretary of War and the President, growing out of the Paulding case, border on a rupture. It seems that the sentence of the Court imposed a fine of five thousand dollars upon the delinquent paymaster, dismissed him from the service, and ordered him into close confinement for one year. The Secretary reviewed and approved the proceedings, finding, and sentence, and ordered that Paulding be confined in Fort McHenry. The friends of the prisoner at once set to work to mitigate what to them seemed an unduly hard case, they contending that he was merely guilty of a technical violation of orders, though still abiding by the spirit of the existing regulations. An appeal was made to Mr. Stanton on Saturday who took the interference in high dudgeon, exclaiming—"What! hasn't the prisoner yet been sent away!" and immediately wrote an order directing that he be sent to Fort McHenry by the 4 o'clock P. M. train that day. His friends redoubled their efforts on this outburst, and, reinforced by the two Senators from New York and other influential men, waited upon the President. The result of the interview and showing made was an order from the President to the Secretary of War directing a stay of proceedings until the Bureau of Military Justice could review the case and report to him.

The order was sent to the Secretary at two P. M., but that officer found it convenient to be absent during the afternoon from his office, and consequently the orders he had previously issued were carried into execution yesterday. It was ascertained that Paulding had been sent away, when the President issued an order directing him to be returned here immediately, and this morning the same officer who escorted him to his confinement started to bring him back. Paulding has disbursed five hundred millions of dollars during the war, and his accounts have never exhibited the slightest symptoms of wrong. This is the first instance in which his conduct has been questioned, and in this case he followed the universal precedent of depositing his money in a national bank and lost it. In no possible way could he be a gainer by it. Hence his friends attribute personal motives to the Secretary of War to account for the hostility with which he has pursued the unfortunate man and cite instances to show where this hostility originated. Whatever may be the cause of it, Stanton is very cross at the President for interfering in the matter, and swears he will make a row about it.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 1866.

The general market continued quiet to-day, but our leading staple was quite excited by the foreign news, and sold to a fair extent (1600 bales) at prices indicating an average advance of 1½c. which may somewhat increase the offerings of exchange.

Gold opened quiet at 150 to 150¼, against 150⅜ to 151 on Saturday evening, but at an early hour the news that 5-20's had advanced on the London Stock Exchange to 67⅝ depressed the market, and sales were made as low as 148¾, the closing sale being 148¾. The sales at the first Board comprised $15,000 (5000 and 10,000) at 148⅞; and at the second Board $11,000 (1000 and two lots of 5000) at the same. In the open market $21,000 (1000, two lots of 5000 and 10,000) sold at 148¾; $15,000 at 148⅞; $25,000 (two lots of 5000 and 15,000) at 148¾; $60,000 (20,000 and four lots of $10,000) at 148¾; $15,000 for to-morrow's delivery, at the same; $7000 (5000 and two lots of 1000) at 149; $60,000 (four lots of 5000 and four of 10,000) at 150, $15,000 (5000 and 10,000) at 150¼, and $10,000 at 150⅛. Nothing of any moment was reported in American Silver. 2000 Mexican dollars brought 2½ per cent premium in exchange for Gold.

Foreign Exchange was depressed by the news. £2800 Bank Sterling sold for 161, and 159 was offered for first class private. The Banks offered to draw Francs at 3 40.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium, but one or two checks were passed at par. Outdoors $20,000 New York sight sold at ⅛ discount, and $140,000 (60,000 and 80,000) at par.

The Stock market was quite animated and buoyant. At the first Board 166 shares Mechanics and Trader's Bank sold at $59 75, 30 shares Citizens' Bank at $57 50, and 200 Opelousas Railroad at $6 35; and at the second Board 10 shares Gas Light at $59 50, 300 Jackson Railroad at $9 75, and Bank of New Orleans at $39, and 60 do. at $39 25.

The sales in the open market included 50 shares Bank of New Orleans at $39, 120 (50 and 70) at $39 50, and 10 Gas Light at $159 50. Nothing was reported in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 96 to 97c., and the Rail Road issues at 84 to 86c., according to the coupons. One Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bond, with eight matured coupons, sold at 77. The only sale of Insurance Scrip reported was $700 Louisiana, for 1866, at 63¾ per dollar.

Nothing was reported in Uncurrent Money. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 65 and the per dollar. Dealers pay the same for small sums. Some holders ask 70c. Louisiana State Bank rule at 25c per dollar. Dealers pay 92½ for State Treasury notes and sell at 95 to 96. Many retail houses receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at ¾ to ⅞ per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, July 16, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet at about previous rates, but at an early hour the accounts by the Nova Scotian which were subsequently published in the evening papers, becoming generally known, buyers came forward with increased spirit, and, although they were met by higher pretensions on the part of factors, took 1600 bales at prices showing an irregular advance of 1 to 2c per pound. Eight brokers participated in the business. With the remark that even running lists of strict Good Ordinary and strict Low Middling of good staple would have commanded 1c more than our outside figures, we now advance our quotations as follows: Ordinary 28 to 27c, Good Ordinary 28 to 30c, Low Middling 32 to 33c, and Middling 35 to 36c. The business, no doubt, would have been much larger, had factors met the demand more freely.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	[illegible] bales
Received past day	641
Received previously	740,086—740,727
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	721,677—721,677
Stock on hand	102,248

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday are confined to 22 hhds Sugar from the coast—no Molasses. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are very small, but those of Cuba are fair. The market is a stand still. There is no demand for round lots, and only a retail business is doing at previous prices. We have heard of a sale of 200 hhds Porto Rico Sugar on Saturday, on private terms. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 55c per gallon. We are assured that a cargo of Cuba Molasses could not be bought under 52½c per gallon. Louisiana Sugar is retailing slowly at 12 to 13½c per pound for common, 14c for fair, 14½ for fully fair, 15c for prime, 16c to 17 for yellow clarified and 17 to 17½c for white. Cuba Sugar at 13¾c for No. 12, 14c for No. 14, and 14½ to 15c for No. 15.

TOBACCO.—The receipts have fallen off. The stock on hand, however, is fair and the assortment is good. There is a good inquiry on foreign account, but the prices asked are mostly above the views of buyers. There have been sales during the past day or two, however, of 40 hhds Clarksville lugs at —, and 44 hhds low to fine leaf at 8 to 16c per pound. We quote: low refused, light and heavy, 4 to 5c, good do 5½ to 7c, common leaf 7½ to 11c, fair do 12 to 15c, good do 15 to 17c, fine 17 to 19c, and choice 20 to 25c per pound.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Prices of Corn have advanced 3 to 5c per bushel owing to light supply and a fair demand. Oats and Bran are quiet. Hay continues dull. Flour is in better demand at previous prices. No large or important sales of Provisions are made, but at retail a brisk business is doing. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of the market:

FLOUR.—Was more in demand to-day, and 1100 bbls were sold to the trade at previous prices, comprising 210 good extra and 200 good and choice extra on private terms, 90 low extra at $11, 200 fair extra at $11 15, 100 good do at $13, 100 do at $13 12½, 100 do at $13 25 and 50 choice extra at $14 25 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $9 25 per bbl. There were also bids for sales of 4000 bbls to the Government, which are accepted subject to inspection. The bids accepted are 1000 bbls good extra at $11 30, 1000 do at $11 50, 1000 do at $11 62½ and 1000 do at $11 75 per bbl.

CORN.—Light supplies and a good demand have caused an advance of 3 to 5c per bushel. About 6000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 500 yellow and 500 mixed at 90c; 600, 1000 and 2300 white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged, only 100 and 300 sacks were sold to-day at 52c per bushel.

BRAN.—Appears to be more in demand to-day, and there were sales of 700 sacks at $1 10 and 500 at $1 12½ per 100 pounds.

HAY.—We note a well supplied but dull market. There were no sales to-day. Ohio river is quoted at $22 to $26 per ton.

STAR CANDLES.—A lot of 509 boxes Schaffrin Star, 12 oz., sold at 20c per pound. Small sales are making to the trade at 20c. for 12 oz.; 21c. for 13 oz.; 21½c. for 14 oz., and 25c. for full weight.

PORK.—The market is well supplied and is dull. There is no demand for round lots. A fair retail business is doing, however, at $35 25 to $35 50 per bbl. for Mess.

BACON.—Sugar-cured Hams are in fair supply. There are not many Sides in the market—Shoulders are scarce. There is no demand at wholesale, but a brisk business is doing at retail at higher prices for Sides and Shoulders. Sugar cured Hams are retailing at 25¼ to 26c. Shoulders 18c., Ribbed Sides 21c., Clear Sides 22c per pound. A lot of 50 tierces good sugar-cured Hams sold to arrive at 26c per pound. 25 casks Shoulders sold on the spot at 17¼c. and 10 casks at 17¼c. per pound.

LARD.—Is in good supply, but there is only a retail business doing at 23½c per lb. for Prime in tierces and 25c in kegs.

BALE ROPE.—Round lots may be quoted at 18c per lb. There is a little demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 18¼c per lb.

WHISKY.—We are informed that choice and desirable brands of Western Rectified are selling at $2 32½ per gallon and retailing at $2 35, while common brands are retailing at $1 85 to $2 per gallon.

INDIA BAGGING.—The stock is small and the demand is increasing. Dealers are now realizing 31¼c per yard in rolls, an advance of ¼c, and 33c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS.—There are not many in the market, they are selling in a small way at 27c apiece.

SALT.—Liverpool Coarse is selling in lots of about 100 sacks, from warehouse, at $1 75. There is little or no demand for Fine. It is retailing at $1 85 for Coarse and $1 85 to $1 90 for Fine.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter is selling at 40 to 43c., Western 28 to 32c.; Western Cheese 15 to 18c., Good Western 15 to 20c. and English Dairy 25 to 26c. per lb.

HIDES.—There are not many in the market; the demand is good, prices are still looking up and Green Hides are selling at 9c. Kip Skins 10c. and Dry Hides 12 to 13c. per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock on hand is small, and there is very little doing. We quote No. 2 Rosin at $3 50, No. 1 at $9, Virgin Dip at $10 to $12, Pitch $6, Tar $2 50 to $4 per bbl, and Spirits Turpentine at 90c. per gallon.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $2 95 to $3, Onions $3 to $3 50, Apples $4 to $5, and Eggs at $22 to $24 per bbl.

RICE.—The market is bare of Carolina. There is no India in first hands. It is selling at 9 to 12c per lb. Louisiana commands 11½ to 13c.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet but firm. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 25 to 28½c per lb, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—There is more offering to go forward, and better rates are obtained. The rates are firm at ¾c per lb for Cotton and 90 per bbl for Flour by steam for New York and ¾c for Cotton by sail. Sailing vessels for Boston obtain ½c per lb for Cotton, 45c per bbl for Flour and 8 to 9c per bushel for Corn. Cotton is shipping for Liverpool at 9-16d and ⅜d is asked. A ship was taken up at ⅜d. The rates for Havre are 1 to 1¼c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 17, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 599 Texas Beeves, 68 Hogs, and 20 Milch Cows.

Sold: 472 Texas Beeves, 79 Calves and Yearlings, 44 Hogs and 304 Sheep.

Stock on sale: 1532 Texas Beeves, 162 Calves and Yearlings, 150 Hogs, 607 Sheep and 26 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	— @	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	— @	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @	—
Texas Beeves Choice per head	50 00 @	60 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	35 00 @	45 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	25 00 @	30 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00 @	20 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	— @	—
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	12 @	14
Creole Hogs	— @	—
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	3 25 @	4 25
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 25 @	4 25
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	— @	—
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	60 00 @	100 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00 @	14 00
Veal, ℔ head	— @	—
Calves, ℔ head	7 00 @	12 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 17, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morgan, Lawless, for Galveston ... I C Harris
Steamship Cameron, Miller, for Sabine Pass ... Master
Steamer Bee and Barges, McCook, for St Louis ... Master
Schr Lizzie, (British), Leppert, for Vera Cruz ... Jos Kelley

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Sheridan, Bolles, from New York 7th inst, to A Moulton—2d district.
Steamship Tappahannock, Huckins, from Apalachicola, to Merritt, Dunbar, McKinnell & co—1st district 17
Steamship Beaufort, Hutchings, from Apalachicola, to Merritt, Dunbar, McKinnell & co—1st district 16.
Steamship Florida, Stebbins, from Key West and Tortugas, to Post & Hobby—1st district
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile
Brig Julia, Smith, 23 days from New York, to Creevy, Nickerson & co—1st district
Schr Geneva, (British) Glover, 9 days from Ruatan Island, to T Shaffer, jr—1st district 28

—STEAMBOATS—

P W Strader, Kennedy, from Louisville
Henry Ames, Crowford, from St Louis
Rapides, Clark, from Shreveport
Grey Eagle, White, from Vicksburg
Doubloon, Hite, from Jefferson
Idaho, McLaughlin, from Beech Hills
Live Oak, Barrett, from Fort Jackson
Cornie, Aucoine, from Thibodeaux
A G Brown, Quessut, from Fort Jackson

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tillie, C Jewitt McCormick, from the Passes—Towed down to sea: schrs Ralph Post and Lizzie Batcheider—brought up ship Harrisburg, brig Julia and schr Geneva.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Picayune, (of New Orleans) Brooks from Genoa for St. John, N. B., in ballast, was wrecked on Duck Island, near Mount Desert, Me., in a fog on the 5th inst. Crew saved. Ship a total loss.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 8—Arrived, steamship Evening Star, Delaney, from New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ST THOMAS, June 26—Sailed for Mayaguez, British brig J Banks, Cochran, to load for New Orleans.

SPOKEN.

By steamship Sheridan, in Lat 29 14, on the 11th inst, bark Martha W. Bentley, from New Orleans for Turk's Island, by way of Matanzas.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Mexico, Brewster, 74 hours from Havana, to H S Rell & co.
Steamship Southern Star, Locke, 72 hours from Havana, to C W Lewis.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Morgan—150 bbls flour, 25 sacks bacon, 150 sks oats, 200 sks corn, &c.
SABINE PASS—Per steamship Cameron—100 bbls flour, 200 sks corn, &c.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Bee—77 tierces and 314 hhds sugar.
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Lizzie—40 000 feet lumber.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—Assorted mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Sheridan—Ass'd mdse.
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Tappahannock—34 bales cotton, E O Taylor—35 do Merritt, Dunbar, McKinnell & co—6 do Slocomb, Lewis & co—9 do 3 sks wool—Overt Elmore—1 bbl wine—L Marianne—order—Total, 87 bales cotton.
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Beaufort—36 bales cotton, Merritt, Dunbar, McKinnell & co—25 do Wood, Low & Leverick—5 do P F Mitchell & co—sundries to order—Total, 66 bales cotton.
KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS—Per steamship Florida—6 bales cotton, Post & Hobby—sundries to order.
HAVANA—Per steamship Mexico—at Quarantine—[illegible].
MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—sundries to order.
NEW YORK—Per brig Julia—Ass'd mdse.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Geneva—Fruit to T Shaffer, jr.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Sheridan, from New York—[illegible]

Per steamship Mississippi, from New York—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer P W Strader—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Rapides—[illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Grey Eagle—[illegible]

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Doubloon—[illegible]

BEECH HILLS—Per steamer Idaho—[illegible]

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Cornie—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer A G Brown—[illegible] A D Grieff & co—sundries to order.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Live Oak—177 sks rice F Martin—sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

July 16—5 half bales moss Wright & Hall—3 bales do, 16 sacks potatoes 5 do beans, 24 do [illegible] L Burie—18 do L Terrebonne—100 feet lumber B Boudreaux—sundries to order.

DIED.

On Monday morning, July 16th, 1866, at 2½ o'clock, of Congestion of the Brain, ALFRED DOLHONDE, aged 37 years, a native of the city of New Orleans.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, which will take place at his late residence at No. 230 Rampart street, between Ursulines and St. Philippe streets, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 17th inst. at 5 o'clock.

On the battle-field of Murfreesboro, 31st December, 1862, BLAISE CARMICK CENAS, First Lieut. Company "A," 1st Reg. La. Reg. or Cavalry, late C. S. A.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, July 17th at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Dr. A. H. Cenas, 114 Customhouse street.

HALL OF BROOKLYN FIRE CO. No. 2.

Died yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., H. ISIDORE BOSQUET, Honorable Exempt member, aged 41 years.

The members of Brooklyn Fire Co. No. 2 and the Fire Department are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place TO DAY at 6 o'clock, P. M., from the Hall of St. John's Lodge, No. 153, opposite the Landing of the Third District ferry. JAMES BUTLER, Secretary.

The Grand M.·. L.·. Concordia No. 3, A.·. L.·. G.·. D.·. A.·. D.·. L.·.

It has pleased the G.·. A.·. of the U.·. to call from amongst us our beloved brother T.·. C.·. F. H. ISIDORE BOSQUET, who died yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., aged 44 years, and a native of Belgium.

All the B.·. of the R.·. L.·. Concordia No. 3, all the B.·. of the Sister Lodges, and also his friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS DAY at 5½ o'clock P. M., from the R.·. Lodge St. John, No. 153, at Algiers, opposite the Third District Ferry Landing.

By order of the W.·. M.·. JOS. P. DEVRON, Secretary.

Exempt Firemen's Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association.

An adjourned meeting of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 18th, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the No. 26, Exchange Alley, corner Custom house street.

Delegates are requested to be punctual, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted. PAUL W. COLLINS, President pro tem. jy14 3t

GRAND CONCERT.

FENNER'S BATTERY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION. Will give a GRAND CONCERT under the supervision of Prof. E. O. EATON, assisted by a number of young Ladies and Gentlemen of the city.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1866.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

Box Office will be open on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., when seats can be procured.

Tickets can be procured from members of the Association, and principal Music Stores of the city. jy12 5t

To the Bondholders and General Creditors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company:

NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1866.

The Commissioners lately sent abroad by the Board of Directors of this Company to effect an arrangement with the principal holders of our mortgage bonds have returned with all the success we could desire, in consolidating our arrear coupons of interest and exchanging them for second mortgage bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, the interest payable semi-annually in our credit and earnestly make this appeal to our creditors in America to follow in the same liberal aid we have received from our foreign creditors in giving us relief from the embarrassments attending the last twelve months, since the road was turned over to us by the military authorities, and the unprecedented success which has crowned our efforts, restoring, during that short period, our road from chaos rebuilding it to an ample supply of rolling stock, with heavy earnings more than twenty per cent. over and above the amounts which have been [illegible] from January to July 1865, $2,122 dollars per month, notwithstanding the many difficulties we had to contend against and the proceedings instituted against this great public enterprise by influential parties whose former intimate connection with the road should have secured their aid and valuable influence in its behalf, are sufficient proof and guarantee that this great Southern Trunk Railway has large resources which will in a very few years, with judicious management, enable it to overcome the ravages of four years disastrous civil war, and not only to pay all its debts with interest, but to remunerate its Stockholders with handsome dividends.

If the same terms are acceded to by the Bondholders in this country that have been agreed to in Europe, we will very soon have ample means to pay the coupons of interest as they mature hereafter, commencing on the first of January, 1867, besides creating a sinking fund for the final extinction of the Bonds.

The State of Louisiana, the City of New Orleans and our sister State of Mississippi have large direct interests in the success of this great Southern Railway. We have every assurance that, at the proper time, they will afford us every assistance in their power which we may require. With the general Stockholders they proved their confidence in the present Board of Managers, by casting for them at the last April election, the largest vote ever cast since the Company was incorporated. While honored with that flattering public confidence, we have no hesitation in assuring the Bondholders, the general Creditors and the Stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company that their interests will be perfectly secured. Their indulgence and time to repair the disasters of the late war are all we ask.

A copy of the agreement made in London by our Commissioners with our foreign creditors can be seen in our office, No. 14 Carondelet street, where a list is opened for the signatures of our creditors in New Orleans who are willing to accept the same terms.

JULES A. BLANC, President pro tem. jy15 10t

Notice to Tax Payers IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 15, 1866.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 28 of an Act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3d, 1865. Notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, to so much of the Collection District of Louisiana as comprises the City of New Orleans, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof a portion of his annual collection list, pursuant to the provisions of said section 28; that the duties or taxes assessed by the said assessor on Licenses have become due and payable, that the said Collector or his Deputy will attend to the collection of the same at his office at the Customhouse in the city of New Orleans between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., from and after the date hereof, and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, or his Deputy, on or before the 5th day of August next, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. United States and National Bank Notes ALONE RECEIVED for taxes.

jy15 3t W. P. BENTON, Collector.

Deer for Sale.

FOUR TAME DEER, for sale on very favorable terms. Apply at No. 92 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets. jy15 3t

Peaches Peaches.

THE finest and largest from Mississippi City orchards, received daily; also, APPLES and PEARS, received twice a week, from Vicksburg, for sale by JOHN PETROVICH, 159 Chartres street and 93 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets. jy12 6t

E. REMINGTON & SONS' PISTOL AND FIRE ARMS MANUFACTORY.

ILLION, NEW YORK.

WE have made HENRY FOLSOM & CO., of New Orleans, sole Agents for the State of Louisiana, for the sale of our Fire Arms. All parties wishing to purchase Arms of our make, can obtain them of the above. Wholesale at the same prices and terms as at our Factory. Dealers wishing to try our Arms can do so with the privilege of returning all unsold at the end of thirty days from date of purchase. The arms to be paid for on delivery, and the money refunded on return of goods if unsold or unsatisfactory.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

Referring to the above, we solicit orders for samples, on approval.

It will cost nothing to give them a trial. Factory price lists will be furnished on application.

HENRY FOLSOM & CO., No. 3 Old Levee street, New Orleans. Post office address, Box 2084. jy14 1m

AUCTION SALES.

WALTON & DESLONDE'S SALES.

A One-Story Frame House on Washington Street, between Urquhart and Morales Streets, Third District, and about Two Squares from the City Railroad Horse Cars

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer. Office, 17 Carondelet street, corner of Union.

SATURDAY, July 21st, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington, Urquhart, Music and Morales streets, designated by the No. 3, and measures 30 feet front on Washington street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

The improvements on this lot consist of a one-story frame shingle-roofed House containing four rooms, kitchen, stable for the horses, two cisterns, &c.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before A. Mazureau, notary public, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps, at purchaser's expense. jy16 td

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mary E. Daigle, wife, vs. Henry Von Phul, Jr., husband.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, PARISH of Iberville, No. 86. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth Judicial District Court, Parish of Iberville, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter designated on SATURDAY the Twenty-eighth day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE OFFICE FURNITURE belonging to defendant, situated in his office on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets in the First District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen at my office.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Seized in the above suit.

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. jy16 19 23 26 29

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT Court of New Orleans. I hereby certify that on the 26th day of June, 1866, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to-wit: No. 2,585—Isabella W. Matthews vs. William W. Matthews, her husband.—In this case submitted for adjudication, the law and the evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, Mrs. Isabella W. Matthews have judgment against and recover of the defendant, William W. Matthews, the sum of Forty-one Thousand One Hundred and Ten dollars and Seventy-six cents in money, with legal interest from judicial demand; that plaintiff be ever also from the defendant nine United States Treasury bonds ... [illegible] ... with interest, to be paid by defendant; that plaintiff recover of the defendant ... [illegible] ... and jewelry mentioned and detailed in the list made part of her petition. And, it is further ordered, that a tacit mortgage be and the same is hereby recognized in her favor on all the property of defendant ... for the payment of the amount of money received by him, for which judgment is hereby rendered with legal interest and all costs of suit. And, it is further ordered adjudged and decreed that the community heretofore existing between said parties be and the same is hereby dissolved.

Signed June 26th, 1866. E. T. FELLOWES, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at the City of New Orleans, on this 26th day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six and the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States.

J. O. CHALON, Deputy Clerk. jy17 31 ly 8d

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR—MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 9th day of July, 1866.—By virtue of resolution 144 new series, of the Common Council of the City of New Orleans and in accordance with section 121 of the City Charter, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the City of New Orleans to cause to be opened Chartres (late Mosenne) street, through the Levee Steam Cotton Press, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets and all Royal (late Casacalvo) street, from Louisa to Congress street, according to an act entitled "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the City of New Orleans and its suburbs, incorporated and not incorporated and the faubourgs of the same," approved April 3, 1832.

jy12 e w 6w JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

FOURTH YEAR!

LOUISIANA ALMANAC FOR 1867.

(ENGLISH EDITION)

Published by FRANCIS BOUVAIN, *Stationer and Printer*, 62 BOURBON STREET. SIGN OF THE "BRONZE PEN."

THE public is respectfully requested to make the above work worthy of the kind patronage extended to Louisiana to the preceding editions. The illustrations will be executed by some of our best Artists. The articles are from talented writers in our midst and the typographical execution of the work will be such as to give general satisfaction.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now received either for copies of the Almanac or the insertion of Advertisements the exceptionally moderate prices of which are as follows:

A WHOLE PAGE	$10 00
A HALF PAGE	6 00
A QUARTER PAGE	2 50

Any subscriber for a whole page will be entitled to one copy of the Almanac free.

New Orleans, July 13, 1866. jy14 6t

For Sale.

THE undersigned keeps a constant supply of the following

FIRE-WOOD, hard and soft,
PICKETS for fencing,
CLAP-BOARDS,
SHINGLES,
BARREL STAVES and HEADS,
HALF do. do.

E. & A. SOULIE, No. 37 Bourbon street, or at the depot No. 1,300 Gravier street, City railroad. E. BILLIEUX. jy13 1m

Wanted to Rent.

A DWELLING for one year or more. Address Box 479, Postoffice, stating number of apartments, locality and price. jy14 1w

LOUISIANA ALMANAC, 1867.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH EDITIONS.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Louisiana publication and those wishing to become so will please forward their manuscripts before the 15th of August, at the latest.

Orders for copies and advertisements for either Edition are now received at the office, 62 Bourbon street. The names of the Agents will be published at a very early day.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN, Editor, 62 Bourbon street—Sign of the "Bronze Pen." jy12 6t

EXEMPTIONS OR REIMBURSEMENTS For Taxes of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

PERSONS entitled to either or both under the late Relief Laws, will have their cases attended to promptly by calling on OCTAVE MOREL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 11 Exchange Alley. jy8 1m

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), Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, the bites and all Diseases arising from impure blood, in both sexes, have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of itching in twelve days.

F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, jy3 tf Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

NOTICE.

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 21st June, 1866.

IN consequence of an arrangement made with the Bank of America for the occupation of a part of this Banking-House, all persons having Bank Boxes or Special Deposits of any kind in its vaults, are requested to withdraw them immediately; otherwise it will be necessary to have them removed to the vaults of the Branch of the United States mint at the risk of the owners.

je22 tf JNO. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

132 ...... Gravier Street 132

between Camp and St. Charles streets.

JULY 5th, 1866.

This Company is now prepared to take FIRE, MARINE, RIVER and INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on the most favorable terms.

EDWARD RIGNEY, President.
WM. P. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
F. JANVIER, Secretary.

jy4 6t tf eod

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD

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.
6 o'clock A. M. horse car	5½ o'clock A. M. st'm train
6 o'clock A. M. st'm train	6½
7½	9
9	10
10	11½
12 M.	1 P. M.
1 P. M.	2½
2	3½
3	4½
4	5
5	5½
6	6½
7	7½
8	8½
9	9½
10 horse car	

Sunday Arrangement:

Steam Train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.

An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.

On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 3 until 6 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. JOHN A. HALL a partner, and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business at my old stand, corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, under the style of J. MORGAN HALL & CO.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1866. J. MORGAN HALL. jy6 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.

COTTON FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants. Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated C. G. O. NAVAL STORES.

jy 2m No. 30 Canal street.

Reynaud, Choppin & Duteil,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

Corner Main and Commerce Streets, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Lewis & Co's Building, Strand, near 22d st., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

je26 tf

Dr. SABOURIN,

166 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, Between Burgundy and Dauphin.

je26 6m

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Courts of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. ap18 6m

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

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

jel4 1m LEEDS & CO.

JOHN T. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON.

MONROE & REDDINGTON,

COTTON FACTORS —AND— GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's. Saw Mills, also the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Cars and all Nails, Pressed Spikes, Spikes and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other house in this city. my26 3m

BACHELORS' HALL,

BAY ST. LOUIS,

KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in New Orleans that he has opened, at Bay St. Louis a BACHELORS' HALL for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort at moderate terms.

may 21 tf J. H. KREBS.

MISOHE & CO.,

(Successor to Barrett & Huber.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and in bottles, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to. feb9 6m

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

NOTICE.

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 inform the residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery, Produce, &c., at the above Exposition that I am ready to communicate with them, and to give them all the details of [illegible]. EDWARD GOTTHEIL, Agent and Representative, Univer. Exposition 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of V. DURAND & RIFFLARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. V. Durand retiring from business.

V. DURAND. JOS. RIFFLARD.

New York, July 1st, 1866. jy17 tf

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JOS. RIFFLARD & SONS, and will continue the General Business heretofore carried on by V. DURAND & RIFFLARD [illegible] street.

New York, July 1st, 1866.

JOS. RIFFLARD. JULES RIFFLARD. HIP. E. RIFFLARD.

N. B.—Mr. F. G. Hughes has an interest in the above firm. jy17 tf

B. ANTOGNINI,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

15 .... CONTI STREET 15

MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to billiards can be found in his establishment, among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated

C. BERGER.

The Champion Billiard-Player.

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables to marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers, also, a new style of Square Tables for Pools players and Caroms.

In order to let the public judge for themselves MR. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.

MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.

BALLS turned and dyed.

Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ten-Pins Balls and Pins. ap18 3m

THE FAIR.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 4, 1866.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS. The Fair Grounds Committee desiring to secure proper plans and specifications for draining and ornamenting the property of the Association and to erecting suitable buildings to be used for the GRAND FAIR, announced to take place 26th November next, offer the following premiums:

1. For complete plans of draining, location and plans of buildings, with full and complete specifications, $[illegible].
2. For plan for drainage only, with full and complete specifications, $25.
3. For plans of all the buildings, with full and complete specifications, $[illegible].

A commission of 5 per cent will be paid for the superintendence of the work, preference to be given to the successful competitor for plans.

All plans must be submitted by the first day of July, 1866, sealed, and in accordance with specifications and conditions to be seen at the office of the Association at the Mechanics' Institute.

C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman Committee on Fair Grounds. je5 tf

St. Peter's Church School.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

No. 3, FRENCHMEN STREET, Corner of Esplanade street.

Opened June 18th, A. D., 1866.

PROFESSOR M. B. McCARTHY, Acting Head Master, with competent assistants, male and female.

Terms—Boarders: Board, Clothing, Washing, Books and Stationery, with medical attendance for twelve months, in advance, $[illegible].

Day Scholars: Highest Department, $6 per month, in advance.

Intermediate or Grammar School, $4 per month, in advance.

Primary Department, $2 per month, in advance.

No extra charge for local or instrumental music, Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish, and free Evening school. Full Commercial Course, from 7 to 9. [illegible] $5 per month.

A. D. McCOY, Proprietor and Rector.

John S. Mannion, of the firm of J. S. Mannion & Co., wholesale Druggists, No. 21 Chartres street, has full power of attorney from the Rector to receive all monies and give receipts. je29 1y

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

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

For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, jy3 1t Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Wheelbarrows and Shovels and Spades.

400 SUPERIOR SCOOP WHEELBARROWS, 600 doz SHOVELS and SPADES, assorted D and long handled.

For sale by C. H. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal and 84 Common street.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

NOS. 669 AND 679 BROADWAY,

New York, June 1, 1866.

I HAVE the honor to inform the traveling public that I have become the proprietor of this beautiful hotel, and am now painting, frescoing, decorating, refurnishing, &c., in the most splendid and luxurious style. The building is of white marble, five stories high, fronting two hundred feet on the finest part of Broadway; most commodiously and comfortably arranged for families and single persons, and is in the very midst of the most elegant stores, and shops, and the most fashionable places of amusement.

Elegant Coaches and Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Railroad Depots and Steamers.

The proprietor is determined that the SOUTHERN HOTEL, in no respect, shall be excelled by any house in this city, and will give entire satisfaction to his friends and the traveling community.

HENRY BRUCE, Late of Kentucky, Proprietor. jy4 3t

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2400 tons ...... Nelson, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons ...... Delaney, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ...... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2800 tons ...... Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ...... Furber, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ...... Vandice, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1800 tons ...... Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ...... Whitman, Commander

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage at reduced prices.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 38 Carondelet street. dec6 1y

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 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER 10
CITY OF NEW YORK 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

FIRST CABIN	$90 00	STEERAGE	$30 00
to London	95 00	to London	34 00
to Paris	105 00	to Paris	40 00
to Hamburg	100 00	to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. 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. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street. mh5

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

NAPOLEON III ...... Bocande ...... July 14
PEREIRE ...... Duchesne ...... July 28
VILLE DE PARIS ...... Surmont ...... August 11
EUROPE ...... Lemarie ...... August 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

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 $3 for second class.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the main line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. Hebard ...... Saturday, August 4
TAMPICO, Capt. Gilbert Pierre ...... Saturday, August 18
FLORIDA, Capt. ...... Saturday, Sept. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief Cabin, including wine $90
Steerage, with superior fare 40

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58, Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 68 Carondelet st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans, by applying to M. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 68 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

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, P. Boardman, master, will continue her trips as follows:

MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train.
TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. do do do
THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. do do do
SATURDAYS, 6 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave on SUNDAY Evening, MONDAY Evening, WEDNESDAY Evening, FRIDAY Morning.

On Monday morning for want of time will only go as far as Mississippi City returning Monday evening via the Bay and Pass.

All freight intended for her should be properly addressed, and sent to the Pontchartrain Railroad depot one hour before the passenger trains.

The above trips and departures will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 5 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to COHEN & BORIA.

ap24 tf No. 10 Carondelet street.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on TUESDAY, July 17th at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston $21 00
do to Indianola 30 00

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other steamer now up for either of the above ports.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship MORGAN, John Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day above ports. jy14 tf

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on FRIDAY, July 20th at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston $21 00
Do. to Indianola 30 00

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other steamer now up for either of the above ports.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure side-wheel steamship I. C. HARRIS, Charles Fowler, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These Steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day at above ports. jy17 tf

For Mobile and Watering Places.

DAILY PACKETS

TOUCHING AT BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN AND MISSISSIPPI CITY.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves TUESDAY, July 17th, on the arrival of the 12 M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying U. S. Mails.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points, at the agent's office.

Freight for Mobile will be received until 10½ A. M., after which it will go per steamer of following day.

Freight for watering places received daily until 12 M.

Both going and returning daily trips will be made as above, unless prevented by low water or bad weather.

jy17 1t I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp & Common streets.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

THE fine fast sailing schooner GERTRUDE, Capt. Wm. H. Bigott, having a part of her cargo engaged, and having superior accommodations for passengers will sail in a few days. For passage apply to ESCLAVA BROTHERS, jy14 tf No. 63 Tchoupitoulas street.

STAR CANDLES!

AGENCY

N. SCHÆFFER & CO.

A SUPPLY CONSTANTLY OFFERED TO THE TRADE, BY J. AVET, *AT THE BLUE STORES*, Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets. jy1 1m ep

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th inst. between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Carondelet street. jy3 td N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company, June 29th, 1866.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of five per cent, was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 9th day of July next.

je30 1m WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.