THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUY & LEMKY, PUBLISHERS.
No. 72 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Prominent advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1.50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Street, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1.50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Street, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discounts from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second " "	M. S. SEADY.
Third " "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " "	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth " "	N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second " "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third " "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth " "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth " "	W. P. BLACKMAN.
	J. H. BRIGHAM.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Upon the invitation of Mr. H. C. Warmoth, the so called Governor of Louisiana, a number of citizens of more or less prominence met in the Mechanics' Institute last evening, for the purpose of interchanging views and discussing measures in the interest of peace and good order. If Mr. Warmoth wishes to know our opinion on this subject it is this: The white people of Louisiana and the owners of this soil are on the defensive and do not propose to aggress even upon the carpet baggers except in a legitimate and peaceful way, but they do intend to maintain their ground. Mr. Warmoth and the leaders of his party have the power, and they alone have it, of securing peace by ceasing their aggression and their robberies upon an unoffending people.

If they wish to take up their residence permanently in Louisiana, let them go to work, as many worthy men from the North have done, at some respectable employment other than public office, and earn their bread by manly labor, let them cease inciting the negro population of the State against their former owners, let them endeavor to reconcile the people they have so grossly wronged, by making an effort to become useful citizens. So long as they pursue their present course of action there can be no *real* peace. Mr. Warmoth knows this, and his colleagues know it. A *true* peace is not what you want. You want to cut away, as a wise surgeon does, the diseased part; you want to remove the cause of this disease and then healthy action will set in. Change at once your course of legislation, cease your misrepresentations and slanders upon the people among whom you live; in a word, act like white men, and peace will at once reign within our borders. Before you ask for moderation from us be moderate yourselves, for it is only in this way that you can allay the irritation which your provoking conduct has created.

If, however, you propose to continue acting in the spirit you are now manifesting, our advice is that you should pack your carpet-bags and return whence you came. You have no friendly feelings for this community, and cannot expect them to have any for you.

ARREST OF JUDGE DURELL.—We have been informed on good authority that E. H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court for Louisiana, was arrested in New York a few days ago and held in confinement for several hours, at the instance of an individual in Boston, who has come reason to complain of Judge Durell in his official capacity. The arrest was made at the breakfast table of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Judge being in company with Mr. J. P. Sullivan, of this city, who procured bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, after which the prisoner was released. We have not the facts upon which this arrest was based, but the large bond indicates that the crime charged against him is of a grave character.

What has come over our friends of the *Picayune*? In their edition of yesterday evening, they say, speaking of the State Legislature:

"Those who do not attentively read the proceedings of the State Legislature, as given in the papers, but acquire their information respecting it from street rumors, have very poor knowledge of the course it has taken, and even those who do read the reports attentively, may not adequately understand its tendency, as it varies from time to time in intensity of evil."

At the present moment, we are glad to say, there exists a disposition to moderation and to a milder course, which should be encouraged by a kindly reception of it.

In the column adjoining we find a plump contradiction of the foregoing thus:

"There are rumors afoot to the effect that the Legislature contemplates the passage of an impudicous law, which has for its immediate object the relief of a certain disappointed Senatorial aspirant.

Will the *Picayune* say which of these items of information, it wishes its readers to believe?

The "Blair Knights" have sent us through Mr. E. C. McLean, their Secretary, an invitation to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of a flag to them, to come off at the City Hotel, this evening. We shall make an effort to attend.

Geo. E. Pugh, of Ohio, on Carpet-Baggers.—Extract from his speech at Cincinnati, July 24:

CARPET BAGGERS.

I do not want the expansion of currency for another reason. Taking advantage of the fact that the Southern and Representatives from the Southern States, which were agricultural States, were out of Congress, those New England manufacturers improved the opportunity to put the screw on us, and enacted a tariff greater and heavier than we ever had before. They said: "We have reduced the taxes." On what have they reduced the taxes? On manufactures? Will that reduce the price of manufactured goods? Not while that high tariff stands, for while that tariff stands no similar goods can be imported from abroad, and Mr. New England man has the monopoly of the market, and can charge what he wants. That reduction of taxes is not for you; it is for them.

Do you wonder why they refuse to admit representatives truly representing the people of the agricultural States? Do you wonder why they want to oppress and impoverish the Southern States? Do you wonder why they want their class of vermin, meaner than the meanest thing known heretofore on the face of the earth? I mean the carpet bagger—because he represents nothing. He is like the locust or the grasshopper of the plains passes away and no man knows his habitation. Those who do represent the people of those States will submit no longer to this New England imposition which is put upon them. In every department of the Government, in every way in which it could be done, our money wrung from us, and kept from the Treasury by the legislation of this infamous Congress, has been used to plunder the people of the agricultural States; to skim off the rich alluvium of our valleys, to strip the bleak shores and barren mountains of New England smile.

But, fellow citizens, before we can return to specie payment—before we can do any thing—we must again restore the vast resources of our country which ruined before the war. We must restore stability, industry and the rewards of industry to that great section of our country which lies South of the Ohio River. When we have restored those vast agricultural resources of wealth to the last duplicate, then the sinews for the war, which did not exist at the beginning of the war, will be at our command. Very little pork, very little wheat or flour. We exported cotton and rice, and tobacco and sugar, and these have all been destroyed in order that we might show a sublimest philanthropy toward the negro.

We must restore the condition of those States, we must have that wealth to bear the taxes which are necessary to support this public debt, and to reduce it—but on equal terms of citizenship, and by an honest administration of the Government—to reduce this tax to some reasonable amount. And now, are we going to get the help of the Southern States with these gentlemen in power? No, never. To be sure, they say: It is almost done. Virginia is standing out, to be sure, and Mississippi standing out, and Texas standing out, and Alabama wanted to stand out, but they enticed her in with a stick. And what have they got for it? Get State Governments in the South? Why, I read in the morning's paper the complaint of one of these carpet baggers from Tennessee, and another carpet bagger from South Carolina, praying that this House of Representatives would not adjourn, although it was very hot weather, for if they did adjourn without arming the negroes the State Governments would disappear before the day of the Presidential election. [Laughter.]

There was nobody for them except these men whom we have imposed on them through this Congress, the very scum of the earth. The people who could never be elected to office among us have gone down there, and while nearly the whole of the white population have been disfranchised, in violation of the Constitution, in violation of the laws of war, in violation of the laws of nations, while this has been done, loose adventurers, men exiles without honor and without shame, are returned to fill the seats in Congress once filled by Calhoun and Jackson and such great names in the history of our country. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Hara said he wanted his protest entered on the minutes or returned to him. He could get it published.

Mr. Wilcox (Rep.) said: I object to no proper protest, but no man can say that I, for one, was guilty of collusion or bribery, or was influenced by any improper motive in my vote.

Mr. Todd (Rep.) objected to such a vituperative protest being spread on the minutes.

Mr. Wittgenstein's motion was put and carried—yeas 16, nays 9. So the protest was returned to Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Wilcox offered a resolution of censure upon Senator O'Hara for offering a protest so disrespectful to members of the Senate. This was laid on the table.

A bill to authorize ex Gov. Wells to use the State wax referred.

The House bill to divide the State anew into five Congressional districts was passed finally by all unanimous vote.

The North Louisiana and Texas Railroad bill passed finally.

After some other business of minor importance the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 11 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment. Roll call—58 members present. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

Jerry Hall, (col.) of Orleans, introduced a resolution allowing all contestants who have failed to establish their right of representation their per diem from the first day of the session, and their mileage. The resolution read once.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on the petition of Benjamin Murrell, of Morehouse parish, asking relief.

Imbelle, (col.) of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably on the resolution directing the United States flag to be displayed from the top of the State House during the sessions of the General Assembly, and from the tops of all parish Courthouses during the sitting of the courts.

Kent, (Dem.) of St. Helena, moved to strike out "over the Courthouses," which motion was laid on the table.

The Committee on Railways reported unfavorably on the House bill directing the removal of steam cars from the levee. Report agreed to and bill lost.

Brewster, (Rad.) of Ouachita, introduced a series of joint resolutions in token of the memory of Thaddeus Stevens, which eulogized for his family and directing the desks of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and members of both Houses be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days. Adopted.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, presented a petition of the Sisters of Charity, of the St. Vincent Orphan Infant Asylum, praying for relief, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Gray (Rad.) introduced a resolution to authorize the Committee on Public Health to visit all licensed distilleries in the parish of Orleans and Jefferson. Laid over.

Isabelle, (col.) gave notice of an intention to introduce a bill to incorporate the Young Men's Friendly Society of New Orleans.

Holland, (col.) of Texas, introduced a bill providing for the support of paupers in the several parishes of this State. Laid over.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon, and which they recommend, the Senate bill relative to the incorporation of Grain Elevator and Warehouse Company of New Orleans.

On motion of Gray, (Rad.) of Orleans, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill, No. 31, and House bill No. 51, relative to the creation of a Board of Registration of this State. Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, in the chair.

After considering the Senate bill for some time, the Committee determined to suspend action upon it, and took up House bill No. 51, and proceeded to the same, when

Lee moved that the Committee rise, and then report back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill, No. 31, and House bill No. 51, relative to the creation of a Board of Registration of this State. Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, in the chair.

After considering the Senate bill for some time, the Committee determined to suspend action upon it, and took up House bill No. 51, and proceeded to the same, when

In consequence of no quorum being present, the Committee arose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned until to-day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock.

Radical Ku-Klux.

DEMOCRATIC NEGRO HUNG UP BY LOYAL LEAGUERS IN DRESS—REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM A SWINGING LIMB.

While little minded, cowardly-hearted Radicals are inventing lies and malicious charges against imaginary Ku Klux to induce the Legislature to call out the militia and inaugurate a war on all industrious people who have not filled smoke houses and corn cribs, the balance of the party are trying their hands at the Ku-Klux business. The difference between the two orders being that the original Ku Klux are a terror to the guilty and punish unwhipt crimes, while the new order tortures and frightens only the industrious and innocent. We have already mentioned the fact that Harbour Lewis, the blackest hearted white man in West Tennessee, had organized a Ku Klux, of the loyal leagues, of which Republican negroes and keep them in the Loyal Leagues. This report has received additional confirmation, and it appears that Radical Ku-Klux around millions of dollars in this country, where negroes are more disposed to be Democratic.

Last spring a respectable colored man, named William Johnson, a blacksmith by trade, who never took much part in politics, removed from Lexington, Mississippi, to this county. He hired himself out to a man named Dorsey Williams, who lives fifteen miles above Brownsville, and seven miles from the railroad. Johnson, was frequently approached by white Radicals of the neighborhood, who made themselves busy to find out his politics. He kept his own counsels for a long time, but about a week ago told a party of them in the shop that he did not intend to vote for Grant and Colfax, unless he knew more about it. They at once denounced him as a secesh and a rebel sympathizer.

Last Saturday night Johnson was called out of his cabin, where he was making a basket, by three men with black faces. One of them, at least, had the voice of a negro. He asked what they wanted, they said they were friends and wanted to talk. He went out and took a seat on the fence, when another party came mounted and some on foot, until fifteen were assembled. They then asked him if he intended to vote for Grant and Colfax, and he told them he would not unless he knew more in their favor. Whereupon a rope was produced and put around Johnson's neck and the other end thrown over a limb near by. They then pulled him up about two feet from the ground, tied the rope to a sapling and left him suspended in the air and started off with a yell. The victim had the use of his hands, and happening to have a knife in his pocket, succeeded in cutting himself down. The Loyal Leaguers returned and added him to some distance into the woods, firing their pistols and yelling bravely. Johnson made good time and he fell about a mile and a half to reach a family of hogs from their resting place. The Leaguers chased the hogs some distance, thinking they were after Johnson, while he recovered from his stunning fall and slipped off in the opposite direction. He walked to the railroad that night, and reached here the following day. He lost his wagon and mules, and also saw on the streets one of his known persecutors.—*Memphis Avalanche, Aug 7.*

Radical Election Figures.

[From the New York World]

Several of the Radical papers have been figuring at the electoral vote, trying to show Grant elected, but are unable to count enough votes to insure success. The South Bend *Register*, Schuyler Colfax's home organ, gives the following table as the best the Radical ticket can do:

Arkansas	5	Mississippi	5
Florida	3	Nebraska	3
Illinois	16	Nevada	3
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	5
Iowa	8	North Carolina	9
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	7	South Carolina	8
Maine	7	Tennessee	10
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	7	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	5
Total			155

It will be seen by this table that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri are conceded to the Democracy. They also give Seymour and Blair Maryland, and Virginia—but claim Mississippi, a State which has already gone Democrat—and by claiming the latter, they think they can get eight votes of enough to elect their ticket. But conceding the votes of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will not be counted, this takes seven votes from that table, and by giving them all the votes they have claimed, which we do not concede, it still leaves the Radical ticket, by their own showing, four short of an election. But in addition to this the States of Indiana, Nevada Nebraska and Wisconsin claimed in the above table, are sure to go Democratic, which will reduce their electoral vote to 117, or thirty one short of an election, with the vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas excluded. Let them do as they please, the Radicals are certain to be defeated. Their own organs and leaders reveal enough in their figuring and anxious to prove this fact, and that Horatio Seymour will be the next President.

Letter from Dr. C. M. Vaiden on the Condition of the Crops in North Mississippi.

VAIDEN, MISS., Aug. 18, 1868.

Editor Clarion—Having seen but little information published in regard to the crops in this section, and that little entirely the reverse of my observation, I have concluded to report to you my own conclusions.

We had a drouth of six weeks preceding the 10th July, which seriously affected early corn, but did very little damage if any to the cotton crop.

Since the 10th of July, rains have been continuous, benefitting the corn to an extent that will give a full supply, and in many portions of this and the adjoining counties, an excess. The cotton crop has grown to an inordinate size, and if the rains would only cease, hopes of moderate yield might be realized. But one day the field is full of white blooms, and by the time they redden, a rain falls, and they permanently adhere to the young boll, are never shedded until the young boll perishes and both drop together.

This is the condition of the crop in all North Mississippi from which I have heard.

We have now delluged with rain, and the evils complained of to the injury of cotton are not all.

The boll worm is doing great damage.

The grass worm though abundant, so far has not interfered with cotton.

Reports have gone forth that the yield of cotton will be unprecedently large, and bagging in consequence has gone up, and shortly we may expect to see the price of the staple decline, all arising from the flattering reports based upon the great size of the weed. It is my honest opinion that for the last four weeks but little towards the development of the cotton crop has been effected, and if the rains continue three weeks longer the yield in a large portion of the State will not exceed that of last year. Dry weather will vindicate and probably save the evils complained of.

Very respectfully,
Editor Clarion. C. M. VAIDEN.

A great many intelligent English people have adopted a philosophy of the spirit of which the following is a sample:—"If I save a man from drowning on condition that he will give me his whole estate, he is better off than if I leave him to drown. It improves the condition of both parties, and the same is true of all trades."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Expelled Negro Bradley and His Friend Campbell.

The Tax on Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

The Butler Zouaves in a Free Fight at the Capitol.

The London Journals on Thad. Stevens.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 14.—It is understood that Secretary Browning said, in connection with the McGarrahan and New Idria decision, that he could understand why Senator Conness should be active in the matter as the decision affected his State and constituents, but he was at loss for the motive which made Stewart and Nye so zealous.

Wells, Schofield and Randall were absent from the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Rosecrans leaves next week.

Evarts decides that temporary appointments for the New Orleans Collectorship and Alaska offices can be made at once. There are sixteen applicants for the New Orleans Collectorship.

The Senate has not improved the Revenue bill.

It is stated that Rollins, at the earnest solicitation of prominent Republicans, has determined to retain the Revenue Commissionership until after the election.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $415,000.

Rev. Mr. Gurley, formerly Chaplain of the Senate, has accepted the Presidency of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia.

The regulations concerning the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars, issued to-day, cover forty thousand words. Tobacco boxes, after July 20th, may be withdrawn for consumption upon payment of the new tax, and without being registered. It may be removed for export without payment of the tax or repaying it, under regulations heretofore in force, upon an order from the Collector in charge of exports at ports of shipment.

Until stamps are prepared tobacco and its products must be inspected and branded by a Tobacco Inspector, under the regulations heretofore prevailing, before being removed for consumption or sale.

A company of Butler's Zouaves marching to relieve the guard over Stevens, fired a volley down Twenty-first street in response to a stone hurled at them. A colored waiter standing in the door of a restaurant was shot through the thigh. The *Express* says when they reached the Capitol some disagreement arose between themselves and they took to free fight. The *Star*, speaking of the firing and its results, says a large crowd immediately gathered and for a time there was every prospect of a serious disturbance. The police did their duty, as well as the reserves, appearing in force promptly, by surrounding the Zouaves checked further proceedings, and when order was restored allowed them to proceed.

The President has recognised Frederick Will beim Kanewicke, Consul of the North German Confederation, at Mobile, vice Theodore Wille, ditto, at Charleston, Johannes Kruttschnitt, ditto, at New Orleans; Enrique Aina, Spanish Consul, at Key West, and Manuel de Rosyra y Alberite, Vice Consul of Spain, at Savannah, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, August 14.—The following Gubernatorial nominations have been confirmed by the Senate: Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—H. McCay for eight years, and Hiram Warner 4 years.

Campbell, a negro, moved to reconsider the action of the Senate on the minority report in the case of the expelled negro Senator Bradley, and spoke at length. He predicted that if Bradley was sent forth on the world with this foul imputation on his fair name his life would be sent by the sympathies of ninety-two thousand men of the down trodden race, and in the mind come when the bones of Campbell would rise in judgment against the men who perpetrated such injustice on an innocent man and brought about such calamities.

The cotton blows in this vicinity are well developed, and the staple is of superior quality.

St. Louis, August 11—Two men rented a house near the Express office, and had a package addressed to them purporting to contain a case of whisky. The express company had delivered the package was knocked senseless and robbed of a roll of seven thousand dollars. The robbers escaped.

Columbus, N.C., August 14—The vote of the Governor to Radical measures of the Legislature has created intense feeling among the extreme members of the party, and occurred among the Radical and Moderate Republicans.

Intelligence received here indicate the arming of the negroes in different portions of the State, and threats of violence have been made. The leaders publicly say there is a captain on every plantation. The whites anticipate serious trouble.

The Governor has failed to make the loan of $125,000. Members are grumbling because the people talk of refusing to pay taxes.

The following miscellaneous news is from the *Herald*: Thomas Bennett at Chester District was the only department that remained in rebellion against Gen Ponce, and it only awaited the arrival of the proper force to enforce obedience. During Ponce's absence Col Corrano was appointed to act as military Governor, and during his absence the war mutinous and command of the militia in a regular mutiny, threatening a counter revolution against Ponce, for the purpose of obtaining the Presidency himself. Corrano is expected to come back from Ponce soon and declare himself Dictator, when Corrano, who is probably working under orders, will be ready to assist him.

Peace prevailed in Guatemala.

The report that yellow fever had broken out in San Salvador was contradicted. It had disappeared in Rivas, Nicaragua.

The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua had been approved and exchanged.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Toronto, C. W., August 14.—Sixteen men were arrested here to day for attempted complicity in the Indiana Express robberies.

London, August 14.—All the journals comment on Stevens' death. The *Times*, after recounting Stevens' prominent connection with the recent impeachment project, and his views relative to the payment of the 5-20 bonds, concludes: "The death of Thaddeus Stevens is not now a public loss. His impeachment policy was of incalculable injury to his political party, and the business it disclosed, which he encouraged dies with him. He was a counter revolution upon and self willed man, but not mean or deceitful. He is the last of the leading Americans who had the courage to rise above party banality."

The *Morning Telegraph* has the following: Stevens was neither good nor, nor generous, but in his time did signal service, and with all his faults he made the famous phrase, "That was a man."

The *Daily Evening News* concludes: "The death of Stevens leaves no important place unfilled, either in the land of his party or in the councils of the nation."

Lisbon, August 14.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, July 12th, has arrived. War continues between Paraguay and the Chiguay Allies, and a severe engagement had taken place between the Paraguayans to erect a mill that will cost about $35,000."

Had that gentleman come to Savannah, he would probably have had to pay a pretty good price for his lot to begin with. If he did not discourage him, he would probably have found your city ordinance prohibiting the erection of his mill; if undaunted by delay, he should have persisted, and by some means rid himself of the difficulty, another ordinance would probably have sprung up to prohibit his proposed steam engine; and if he managed to overcome that obstacle, he would have been met with another ordinance prohibiting the smoke from coming out of his chimney. Finally, having seized his mill and set his machinery to running, it is possible that he would discover that the Legislature had passed a law to tax paper here at all. If that was not the case, the executive Government, State and county taxes and license, the numerous fees and fines that would be levied upon him, would soon break up and slightly exaggerated, but in the main presents the real state of the case. If we should have Savannah increase in size, population, prosperity, wealth and importance, we must encourage a more liberal spirit towards and foster our manufactures, and all those enterprises which tend to make a city great and powerful.

A writer in Prussia says that Bismarck is more the king than the King. More hats are lifted to him public than to anybody else. While the King is planning the arrangement of the leg stripes for his soldiers, the great Count is negotiating with the powers that be, and always for the good of Prussia. He lives in a plain row of buildings, with a thick shaded garden of lime trees in the rear, in which he often walks to obtain relaxation from the cares of overwork. Look into any shop-window in Berlin, and there is his photograph. His name is heard at the hotels and in the cafes. There are Bismarck gloves, Bismarck collars, Bismarck rifles and Bismarck loss. If any question of State comes up the newspapers wait for Bismarck to give an opinion. It is said that he cares very little for the King, but the King cares much for Bismarck. At present the great man is ill, and the people say he is overworked; but the physicians have said that the trouble is delirium tremens.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 14, 1868.

The commercial week closes this evening upon a dull general market. In the money market proper there has been no material variation. The demand for discounts continues on the same limited scale noticed for some time past, while the supply of capital available for the purpose is entirely Al paper is ample. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals. We hear of nothing doing in country paper; in fact, it is hardly negotiable, lenders refusing to part with their funds unless for good city names, on which they rely for prompt payment at maturity. The street rates are 1¼ to 2 per cent per month for good business paper. Loans on collaterals are done occasionally at 1 per cent per month for first class, and 1¼ to 1½ and 1¾ for second grade, and mortgage paper rules at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for the former and 15 to 15 for the latter.

Gold opened at 146⅝ to 147¼ (against 146 at New York) and after a moderate movement closed at about 146, the decline being attributable to telegrams received from New York reporting that market as closing at 146⅝. The sales include $100,000 at 146⅝; $112,000 ($600 and $2000 at 146⅝; $18,000 ($4000, $6000 and $8000) at 147; $4000 at 147¼ and $6000 at 147¼. There were sales in New York to-day for account of parties here of $50,000 at 147¼.

The transactions in Silver include $3000 in American half dollars at 136¾ and $1000 at 137. We quote 135¾ to 136¾ for the latter and Mexican dollars 151 in currency and 3 per cent premium.

Foreign Exchange was nearly stagnant, the only sales reported being £500 bank Sterling at 161¼, £1500 at 110 for gold, and a small amount of bank France, for remittance, at 5.50. We quote Sterling nominally at 161¼ for bank, and 160 to 160¼ for private A1, and Francs at 5.52½ to 5.51¼ for the former, and 5.57½ to 5.55 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange underwent no material variation. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent premium, some of them meeting with a rather better demand for their counters, while with others there was no improvement. The sales of commercial included $10,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent premium, several smaller sums at the same, $5400 at ⅛, and $31,000 at 5.16. A small amount ($2500) private bankers' sixty days sight on New York, sold at ⅛ discount. In Stocks 100 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at 63½. A sale of $10,000 State Warrant was reported at 65. We did not learn of any transact we in Levee Bonds.

We now quote as follows: Bank of Louisiana—to $11; Louisiana State Bank $20 to $21; Mechanics and Traders' Bank $48 50 to $51; Canal Bank $41 to $45; Union Bank $38 to—; Citizens' Bank $143 50 to $111; Bank of New Orleans $51 50 to $72 50; Southern Bank $95 to $99; Merchants' Bank $17 50 to $20; Crescent City Bank $18 to $20; Bank of America $32 to $120; City National Bank—to $90; Louisiana National Bank $70 to $91; Union Insurance Company $80 to $85; Hope Insurance Company $45 to $46; Germania Insurance Company $80 to $90; Louisiana Insurance Co. 50 to 52; Carrollton Railroad $42 to $52 50, Opelousas Railroad—to $2 25, Jackson Railroad $6 25 to $6 50, Navigation Company—to $6 25, Canal & St. Charles street Railroad $57 to $60, Crescent City Railroad $99 to $100; Citizens' Railroad $97 50 to $100, Gas Company $17 to $19; Pontchartrain Railroad $6 to $6; Louisiana State sixes, ex coupons, 61 50 to 62 50; Consolidated City Bonds 79 to 80, Railroad City Bonds 75 50 to 76, Canal Bonds, first mortgage bonds, 80 to 81, Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, 55 50 to 56.

The movement in City Treasury Notes were on a limited scale, and the market shows no considerable fluctuation. The sales included $5000 at 81½ per cent discount, $1000 at 81, $4000 and $5000 at 80, $2000 at 80½, and $2000 at 81½ and 81¾. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 81 to 83 discount, and supplied the demand from tax payers at 82 to 83.

State Notes were held at much higher figures, owing to the anticipation of some favorable action concerning them by the Legislature. The sales were reported. Some parties quoted 25 to 25½ discount at the close.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 14, 1868.

COTTON—The movement to day was at a complete stand still. There was little or no enquiry at any price for cotton, and the consequence were restricted to some three or four bales. One bale of new cotton, the first received in this season from Atchafalaya, and relative to its middling, was sold by auction to day at 31½c. The week's sales sum up 275 bales. The receipts proper for the week, (ex 2d,) are reported at 2,888 against 2,888 (ex Texas, 121 bales) amount to 65 bales, and the exports to 177 bales, the latter having been to New York exclusively in the unsettled state of the market and the difficulty of obtaining general quotations, but as some indication of prices it may be said that good ordinary could be bought at 26c, low middling 27½c, and middling—to 28c. Yesterday's business embraced 11 bales, the particulars of which were not made known until to day.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,256
Received to-day	—
Received previously	2,888
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc.	1,919
	20,063
Cleared to-day	—
Cleared previously	20,063
Stock on hand and on shipboard	1,961

FREIGHTS—There are at present no vessels on the hitch for Liverpool, and the amount of freight offering to go forward. Cotton was the regular steamers are getting small cargo-se, but there is nothing doing in the sailing line. We quote Cotton to Liverpool by the port 3-16d. Cotton to New York per lb Tobacco to go $8 per hhd. Flour to New York and Boston 75c per bbl. Pork and Beef to go 25 cents to New York and Boston 18 to 20c per bbl.

TOBACCO—Since our review of last Wednesday the market has been very quiet and the demand very light. We quote manufactured Cubile, of which 28 at 10c, 1 at 10½c, and 1 at 12c per lb, (making a total of 11 for the week,) and the demand for this supply has become much reduced, and receipts are light and decreasing. The week's receipts comprise 97 hhds, exports 110 (exclusively to New York) Total receipts from 1st September to date 15,018 hhds; total exports 13,967. Stock on hand at the commencement of commercial year 31 hhds. Stock now on hand and on shipboard 3160 hhds. We still quote the market firm at the following rates:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refuse	— @ —	— @ —
Common Leaf	9 @10	9 @ 10
Medium	10 @12	10 @ 12
Good	14 @15	14 @ 15
Fine	16 @18	16 @ 18
Choice selections	17 @20	17 @ 21
Fine wrappers	25 @28	— @ —

RIVER NEWS—Arrived this morning the steamer Belle Algerine, Capt Thos Leathers, from Bayou Sara, with 300 hhds sugar, 1 hhd molasses, 1 bale cotton, 1 bale hides, 1 bale furs, 1 box furs, 1 box skins, 1 box peltries, 1 box deer skins, 1 box beeswax, 1 box tallow, 1 box ginseng, 1 box bees, 1 box sundries, 1 box specimens, 1 box specimen rock, 1 box specimen ore, 1 box specimen wood, 1 box specimen bones, 1 box specimen bones, 1 box specimen bones