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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING OCT. 16, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By C E Girardey & Co., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the lease, stock and fixtures, of No. 40 St. Peter street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

The enormous decline in the price of cotton during the past twelve months, unless speedily arrested and the downward tendency reversed, will settle the question of its cultivation in the South under the present system of labor, and, we fear, for all time to come, so far as this generation is concerned. Cotton cannot profitably be cultivated at present prices, even setting aside the risk of its destruction in the field from all vexatious causes previous to maturity. Planters will lose at least twenty dollars a bale with a fair average crop, which it seems now quite unsafe to count upon.

In September, 1866, middling cotton was worth in this market from 38 to 40 cents per lb. The value of the same quality yesterday was 18 to 19 cents, which is a decline in twelve months of 21 cents per pound. How is this immense depreciation to be accounted for? and is it temporary or likely to be permanent? These are important questions to the planters of the South, because, if the fall in prices be attributable to their own miscalculations, it behooves them to know if it is in their power to restore the value of the staple. Unquestionably the main cause of this heavy fall in prices is the increased production of cotton in all parts of the world, stimulated by the high prices prevailing since 1861. Some writer alleged that it would have been to the interest of the South that cotton had never been enhanced in value over the rates ruling previous to the war. The correctness of that assertion is now demonstrated. The Southern States possessed a monopoly of the cotton trade with a crop exceeding four millions and a half of bales. Less than half of that quantity was produced the past year, and the control of the market has been transferred to other producers, while the quality of the cotton grown in the Mississippi valley cannot be equalled by that produced in any other part of the world. The cause then of the decline is simply this—that at the prices ruling in England during the last five years, planters in Egypt, in Brazil, and in the East Indies, could undersell the American producer, and the article they raised suited the spinner as well as the better cotton grown in the United States. When the war set in and the English manufacturers were cut off from American cotton, they were forced to look elsewhere. Prices rose to an enormous figure, and the production was stimulated to an unprecedented degree. Spinners were compelled to alter their machinery to enable them to work up the coarser cottons of other countries, and then their use became established. Since the war closed the old preference given to American cotton is no longer yielded, and instead of giving the law to the Liverpool market, it follows the fluctuations of that grown in other countries. Our planters, tempted by the value of cotton in 1865 and 1866, bent all their energies to the production of this one staple. Every available acre of land, every dollar that could be invested, every laborer that could be induced to work, was subsidized in its behalf, and only a moderate breadth of land was put in corn. Very few realized more than their outlay, and the greater proportion found themselves in debt when their crops had been gathered, but the worm did great damage and the loss was laid principally to that cause. The negroes worked with tolerable industry, not having then become so demoralized as at the present time. In 1866 and 1867, attributing the failure of the year's labor to other causes than the true one, they renewed the experiment, determined to give the free labor system a fair trial. The same result has this year attended their efforts, the worm having again in large sections of the country swept the fields, and the negroes having again and to a greater degree disappointed the expectations of their employers. Had the planters followed the advice given them by the press and by those familiar with the cotton trade, they would have curtailed the crop sufficiently to have prevented the great reduction in price which has taken place, in spite of the ravages committed by the worm. Had all the cotton destroyed in that manner, of 1866, been saved, it is now evident that this reduction would have come six months sooner than it did.

It is evidently the interest of the planter to pursue for the future the policy hitherto recommended to them. Let them devote just one-half the breadth of land to cotton, the coming year that was appropriated the last two seasons to this culture and the balance to corn and other productions for home consumption, and they will receive as much money for the quantity grown as they will realize for the present year's crop. Let them also give more attention to the quality of the staple, and to its preparation for market, than they have hitherto done. The present heavy tax on cotton paid to the Government is so palpably a premium in favor of the foreign producer, that Congress cannot reasonably disregard the clamors that have been made for its repeal. A strong effort will be made during the ensuing session to accomplish this object. At the present date the stock of cotton in Liverpool is in excess of the consumption. Our planters, therefore, ought to withhold as long as possible their crops from market. It is fortunate in this view of the question that some of the tributaries of the Mississippi are yet unnavigable, and that the season's business will open later than usual. The longer it can be postponed the better for the holder. By our last advices the general commercial condition of England was very discouraging. Extensive failures of houses hitherto considered wealthy and of high standing have occurred and more are anticipated.

DEATH OF MR PETER LORILLARD.—The New York *Tobacco Leaf* announces the death of the well known and wealthy tobacco manufacturer, Peter Lorillard, formerly of the firm of P. & G. Lorillard of New York. He was 73 years of age and died at Saratoga.

The "Black Crook" was put upon the stage of the Adelphi Theatre, in Nashville, on the 12th instant.

TENNESSEE.—In the Tennessee Legislature, Mr. Rodgers introduced a bill to repeal the act offering a reward of $5000 for the apprehension of Ex Governor Harris. This is in accordance with the suggestions in the message of Gov. Brownlow.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt Morrell, from Belize, (Honduras) brings the following passengers:

W. L. Robinson, J. D. Price, Mrs. Price, N. Price, Mrs. [illegible], Dr. J. C. Durham, F. A. Draper, Mrs Mary [illegible].

NOVEL CAUSE FOR A DUEL.—Our cotemporary of the *Louisianais* had to fight a duel on account of a typographical misplacement in an article in which the letter "B" (for *blanc* white) occurred after the name of the colored delegate, and the letter "C" (for colored), after that of the white member elected to the Convention from the parish of St. James. He received a slight flesh wound in the calf of his leg.

Capt J. W. Tobin, of the New Orleans and Ouachita trade, is again in the city looking after the interests of his new clipper packet for that trade. The immense cylinders are cast and nearly ready, and yesterday the ponderous water wheel shafts and the cranks, all made of wrought iron, were received from Buffalo, New York.—*Louisville Courier.*

[N. Y. Cor. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger]

General Prim, the Spanish revolutionist, I am creditably informed, was a passenger (in cog.) by the French steamer Pereire, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Gentlemen who have had conversations with him as personal friends say he preserves a strict reticence concerning the business which has brought him to this country, but hints are thrown out that it has reference to Mexico. Prim is known to many persons in this city, who respect him for his qualities both as a soldier and a man. He speaks English fluently, and is better informed on American politics and politicians than most foreigners, even in his station in life, are expected to be.

The Supreme Court of New York have given a verdict of $5000 to Mrs. Filo, whose husband was burned to death in consequence of the explosion of fireworks in a store.

Hon. Edwin M Stanton was among the arrivals at the Continental Hotel last night.—*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 8.*

There is a prevalent suspicion that the "Hon. Edwin M. Stanton" did not enjoy his visit in Philadelphia as much as he had hoped to, especially when late in the evening the shouts over a Democratic victory greeted his ears. It is understood that he now entertains a deep sympathy for Cardinal Woolsey, and is about to devote the remainder of his days to the study of Shakespeare.

The police jury of the parish of St. John the Baptist, La., is composed of forty-one blacks and seven whites.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 61 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 39 of the deceased are reported as victims of yellow fever.

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

	Yellow Fever.	Other Fevers.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total
October 1	63	12	1	21	97
.. 2	51	14	4	17	86
.. 3	56	11	2	28	97
.. 4	75	6	3	23	107
.. 5	57	11	0	26	94
.. 6	60	16	0	21	97
.. 7	58	9	0	23	90
.. 8	50	10	0	18	78
.. 9	64	8	3	23	98
.. 10	56	14	2	30	102
.. 11	49	12	2	20	83
.. 12	46	11	1	30	88
.. 13	32	5	0	24	61
.. 14	33	3	1	21	58
.. 15	39	8	2	12	61

Board of Aldermen.—The Board held their usual weekly session last evening. Present: Aldermen Burbank, Clay, Dewees, Dumas and Grieff. Alderman Burbank in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that applications had been made to him for an appropriation for the benefit of the widow of Erastus Wells, late Commissary of Poydras Market, who was assassinated not long since by some unknown person, while in the discharge of his duties; also, for the benefit of the widow of Capt. Loupe, who was killed in the July riot of 1866. As it has been customary with former Councils to give small sums to the families of such employés as had been killed or maimed while in the employ of the city, the Mayor recommends a small appropriation to Mrs. Wells. The Mayor is also of opinion that as the City Government is bound to protect its citizens in both persons and property, something should be given to the widow of Capt. Loupe. Referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Mayor relative to the claims of the Dalogny and Livaudais heirs to certain batture property in front of the suburb "Lacourse" and the suburb "Annunciation," recommending the concurrence of the city in the terms of sale petitioned for by said heirs.

The Mayor accompanied this communication with a resolution, authorizing the City Attorney to answer the petition of said heirs in the suit instituted by them in the Second District Court, and recommends the adoption of the same. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the City Surveyor, recommending that the contract with Frank Marquese, to shell certain portions of First, Eighth, Ninth and St Andrew streets, in the Fourth District be annulled, and that the ten per centage of the amount of contract retained be forfeited to the city and expended to repair these streets under the supervision of the Surveyor's department. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A communication was received from the City Surveyor, reporting condition of wharves, as follows:

First District—Portion of steamship wharf at head of Felicity street sunk down, and levee badly caved. Not sufficient depth of water in front of shipping wharves Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. Texas steamship wharves in good condition. The large cavity between the levee and the new upper steamboat wharf is being filled up. The steamboat wharf, from Delord down to Canal street, in fair condition.

Second District.—The lower Steamboat Landing is in fair order but needs extending, as a sand bar is in full sight, starting from 380 feet below Canal street and extending about 600 or 700 feet. The levee from Canal street to Beef Market needs repairing with lake shells. The large wharf opposite the Beef Market is a wreck. The levee in front of the Red Stores is badly caved about 60 feet in length. All the wharves from this down to Esplanade street (with one or two exceptions) are in fair order.

Third District.—Landings Nos. 25, 29 and 30 need repairs. Landings Nos. 36 and 39 stripped of planks and timber.

Fourth District.—Wharf at the head of Soraparu street sunk down and parted from the levee, and the levee badly caved. All the other wharves of this District stand very well yet.

The Surveyor recommends some provision be made to put the wharves and levees in order to receive the commerce which will soon be in front of the city. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution from the Lower Board to inquire whether the Board of Assessors did its duty last year, was concurred in.

An ordinance from the Lower Board to repeal an ordinance for administration of the public schools in the city of New Orleans, No. [illegible] new series, approved July 11, 1866, was lost.

A resolution from the Lower Board, to elect four city physicians and apothecaries, was laid on the table.

A resolution from the Lower Board in regard to the sale of the city real estate, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Lower Board providing for the appointment by the city authorities of 24 nurses, 6 for each District, at $100 per month, to wait on the sick and destitute, was laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the expenditures made for the benefit of the asylum for the aged and infirm.

Also, favorably upon the petition of Mrs. C. A. Murphy for assistance to the Union Benevolent Society.

Report agreed to and accompanying resolutions adopted.

An ordinance from the Lower Board regulating the weight of bread, its quality, its being stamped, and providing for its inspection, was read the first time.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Sauvinet in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts, $117,849 75; expenditures, $102,032 94. Balance on hand, $109,849 40.

Among the receipts are $107,425, from the sale of State notes, and $30,840 in city notes; (These city notes are those furnished by the City Engraver, Mr. Schmidt.)

Among the expenditures are $11,427 12 disbursed on State Notes, and $1000 to S. Schmidt, cost of city notes.

The report was referred to Finance Committee.

The Controller reported checks drawn on the Treasurer during the week to the extent of $30,133 75.

Report referred to Finance Committee.

The City Attorney informed the Board that judgement had been rendered with costs against the city, in favor of policeman James Rice, for $18, retained from his salary for a uniform which he did not receive.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was received from John Bierry desiring to lease the City Park for twenty five years, on condition of his making certain improvements, with the privilege of collecting toll not to exceed 10 cents each for horsemen, 15 cents for single horse vehicles, and 25 cents for two horse vehicles entering the Park. Twenty per cent of the income of the roads to be paid by petitioner to the city—the improvements to revert to the city. Referred to joint Finance Committees of both Boards.

A communication from the Controller stated that he had adjudicated the contract for running the Bienville Draining Machine to Denis Cronan, with Patrick Irwin and M. Geruon as sureties, for one year, at $15,000. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The porters of the City Hall asked an increase of their daily salary from $1 50 to $2. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mrs. A. McKee asked payment for the use by the city in 1862 of certain property belonging to her. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A petition from certain citizens asking that the contract with D. Mulligan to erect a school house corner of Esplanade and Mystery streets be enforced, was referred to Committee on Improvements.

A petition was read asking that the wharves of the First District and the streets leading thereto, be repaired. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution virtually requiring all city officials and appointees to take the oath of loyalty prescribed for Government officials by the Act of Congress known as the Military "Reconstruction Bill," was offered by Mr. Flood.

Mr. Gumbel moved to lay on the table. The motion was lost and the resolution was adopted. Nays—Messrs. Gauche, Gumbel and Sterry.

A resolution offered by Mr. Flood, to request the Commanding General to remove the present Board of City Assessors, as "an impediment," in the terms of the resolution, "to reconstruction," was lost.

A petition from Pascalis Labarre, asking compensation for extra services as clerk to the Finance Committee, was referred.

A communication from B. Matharan, asking the privilege of leasing the open space at the head of Poydras market, was referred to the City Attorney and Surveyor.

A petition from Capt. Cochrane, of the bark Prima Donna, relative to certain wharfage charges, was referred.

An ordinance came up for concurrence, in form amended by the Upper Board, to sell after thirty days' advertisement, the right of way for 20 years for a railroad along Julia and other streets from the Levee, with horse-power as far as Broad street, and thence along Julia and other streets with steam power to the Lake, not to exceed 20 cents per passenger.

An amendment was adopted to allow the use of the track from the Levee to Broad street to other roads intersecting upon compensation, to be determined by experts, was adopted. The ordinance, as a whole, was adopted and the Board adjourned.

Board of Health.—The Board failed to get a quorum last night, owing probably to the professional engagements of the physicians serving on the Board.

Through the courtesy of Dr. S. A. Smith, President, we were shown the reports of the Health Officers of the Second, Third and Fourth Districts; there was no report from the Health Officer of the First District.

From these reports and the opinions expressed by the President, we infer that the epidemic is gradually abating. It first appeared in the Third District, and was for a long time confined to that section of the city. It then skipped the Second and broke out in the First, then the Fourth, and lastly it appeared in the Second.

It has now almost entirely disappeared in the Third District, partially so in the First and Fourth, but not so much so in the Second. When it first appeared it was confined to no special localities, but soon after it seemed to go from house to house, traveling in lines. It was slow to appear in Jefferson City and Carrollton, but there it now still continues with but little decrease. It may require more than one night's frost to effectually check the epidemic this season.

General Bragg.—This officer, so well known as one of the distinguished Generals in the Southern Army, having volunteered his services to the Howard Association, has since done yeoman duty for the sick, particularly in the most destitute portions of the city, and has entitled himself by his sacrifices and devotion, to a full membership in the Association, which has been accorded him. On one occasion we hear of the General humanely providing for a negro who had refused to be served by any physician unless he belonged to the Freedmen's Bureau, the Grand Army of the Republic, or the Radical Republican Party.

We regret to hear that the General's work has been so arduous as to bring on an attack of dengue. He is, however, improving, and we trust will soon be on his mission of love and mercy once more.

Duel Frustrated.—Lieut. Shoenecker, of the Third District, reports that he arrested eight gentlemen at the Gentilly Road, Monday morning, who were implicated in a duel about to take place in that locality. Messrs. J. O. B—n and E. B—l were the principals, and the following were their accompanying friends: Messrs. Charles G—e, L. G. E—r, J. A. E—r, J. H. W—z, W. R. L—e, and E. A. B—n. They were all arraigned before Recorder Letten and placed under bonds of $500 each to keep the peace.

An evening cotemporary mentions a rumor that another duel happened about the same time, and that one of the parties to it was killed. But we must confess that we could hear nothing of any hostile meeting except the one above, from which we suspect the rumor of the other sprung.

Postponement of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, held yesterday morning, the annual fair which was to have been held next month, was postponed to the 7th January, 1868.

The Wife Murderer.—Charles Joseph, the negro man who recently murdered his wife, on Baronne street, was arraigned before the Recorder of the First District Monday, and sent before the First District Court for trial, without the privilege of bail.

First District Court.—The following prisoners were arraigned in this court Monday, Judge Thomas, of the Second District Court, presiding, and were sentenced as follows:

James Brohan, for stealing carpenters' tools, valued at thirty dollars, the property of D. H. Miller, three months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Silas Weed, for wounding James Sutherland with a knife, one year at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Alice Reynolds, for assault and battery on officer A. J. Brian, of the police, imprisonment for one hour in the parish jail. She wounded the officer with a penknife, but was allowed to plead guilty of assault and battery.

Joe Carter, colored, for stealing a piece of cloth worth eighteen dollars, from Mr. Haggerty, thirty days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Jim Burns for stealing articles valued at fifteen dollars from John Pouton, sixty days in the Parish Prison.

John McIntyre, for assault and battery on Wm. Robinson, ten days in the Parish Prison.

In a prosecution against McIntyre for stealing eight dollars from Robinson, a nol. pros. was entered.

John Maxwell, for assault and battery on Mary Jones, two charges, thirty days in the Parish Prison for each offence.

First District Recorder's Court.—Richard Scott, a colored man, arrested on the charge of obtaining $40 from Rudolph Turregano, under false pretence, will be tried on the 23d.

Peter Milliken, for stealing some trifles from Mary Titus, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

The Empress Carlotta.

We take the paragraph below from the New York *Times* and are persuaded it does no more than simple justice to this excellent and deeply afflicted lady.

Our French exchanges received last night bring the sad news that she is hopelessly insane, that she escaped lately from the palace of her brother, the King of Belgium, at Tervueren, near Brussels, and was found in a farm house where she had hired herself as a servant.

A distinguished gentleman of New Orleans, and an eminent member of its bar, who was presented to the Empress in Mexico and engaged in conversation with her, represents her as a lady of high cultivation and extraordinary talent, and every inch a queen.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is remarkably ignorant of the history and career of "poor Carlotta." It alludes to her as belonging to a class of ladies "who have come rapidly and unexpectedly to rank, who have not always been either ornaments nor aids to their lords," and speaks of her as having "recklessly entered the Imperial Party in Mexico against Maximilian, but by her lavishness made his short reign a splendid prodigacy and herself brokenhearted." We are amazed to meet such statements. The Princess Carlotta was born the daughter of a King, was one of the most accomplished ladies of Europe, was the noblest ornament to her lord, and aided him with all the powers of her bright genius. Instead of making her husband a unhappy reign in Mexico "a splendid profligacy" by her lavishness, she constituted a Court there which was a model of simplicity and domestic virtue, and devoted a great part of her time to the most beneficent labors of charity and piety. Because we may have been opposed to the Mexican Empire, it is not necessary to misrepresent the unfortunate lady who lost her reason and her husband in the enterprise to which she gave up her heart.

REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The latest returns of registration in the Southern States are as follows:

	White Voters	Black Voters	Total
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This gives the blacks a majority in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In Georgia the whites have a majority of about 2,000; in North Carolina and Virginia, 15,063 each; in Texas, 35,000; and in Arkansas, about 15,999.—*N. Y. World.*

A Republican "Toots."

While the Albany *Journal* is vociferating at the top of its lungs that everything is at stake on the result of the election in this State, the former editor of that paper is declaring, through the *Commercial Advertiser*, that Republicanism is at its last gasp.
[illegible] Hear him.

Well, and what will it avail our Southern countrymen to wait? Suppose they receive intelligence to-morrow that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and even Iowa have yielded to the "reaction," and have been borne back into the Democratic camp. Would such a result change in the least their *status* as regards reconstruction? Not in the least. The plan laid down by Congress is being carried out, and there is no escape from it. How foolish, then, for the Southern people to blindly close their eyes and imagine that they can avoid the inevitable, instead of boldly and bravely meeting the issue, dealing with affairs as they find them, and making the best of the situation.

Which is right, the *Journal*, or its whilom editor? For our part, we have no doubt that the great Democratic gains made, and to be made, this fall, will change the whole face of national politics. In the first place, they will cause the white citizens of the South to stand resolutely aloof from the bastard governments thrust upon them at the point of the bayonet. No man of sense and observation can suppose that pure negro governments can stand. The non-participation of whites in State politics would kill the reconstruction scheme of Congress "as dead as Julius Cæsar." In the second place, the moral effect of great Democratic gains will paralyze Congress. Seeing that their scheme must eventually miscarry, they will have no heart to persist in it. And in the last place, as soon as the prestige of overpowering strength in the Republican party is broken, its decadence will be so rapid, and the popular demand to have the Union restored so emphatic, that the Republican leaders cannot resist it. Great majorities in Congress amount to little, when great majorities of the people are of a contrary way of thinking.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Revolutions, as the Radicals are fond of saying, never go backward. The Democrats of Connecticut are not satisfied with the successes of last spring. In the town elections of Monday, according to the New Haven *Register* of October 8, so far as heard from, the Democrats have not lost a single town, while there is a certain gain of seventeen towns.—*Ibid.*

The Present Congress.

The elections in all the States which choose Congressmen this fall (with the exception of vacancies to be filled in Ohio, and, perhaps, one or two other States,) are now over, and the political character of the Fortieth Congress may be accurately be determined. The following table will show the strength of the respective parties in this Congress, as well as that which preceded it:

	39th Con. Rep.	39th Con. Dem.	40th Con. Rep.	40th Con. Dem.
California	3	0	1	2
Connecticut	4	0	1	3
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Illinois	11	3	11	3
Indiana	9	2	8	3
Iowa	6	0	6	0
Kansas	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	2	7	0	9
Maine	5	0	5	0
Maryland	2	3	1	4
Massachusetts	10	0	10	0
Michigan	6	0	6	0
Minnesota	2	0	2	0
Missouri	7	2	8	1
Nebraska	1	0	1	0
Nevada	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire	3	0	3	0
New Jersey	2	3	3	2
New York	20	11	20	11
Ohio	17	2	16	3
Oregon	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	16	8	18	6
Rhode Island	2	0	2	0
Tennessee	4	4	8	0
Vermont	3	0	3	0
West Virginia	3	0	3	0
Wisconsin	5	1	5	1
Total	146	47	144	49

By the foregoing table, it will be seen that the Democratic gains in the lower House of the present Congress, are two members, and that the Republicans have lost as many. The latter have a majority of ninety-four—forty-six more than are necessary to pass any bill by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto.

The Republican majority in the Senate for four years, is beyond the reach of any party changes whatever.

These facts are conclusive as to the futility of any hope that the elections soon to take place in the Northern States—however they may go, will prevent reconstruction under the control of the present Congress.—*Miss. Clarion.*

THE COTTON TAX.—In the United States Court at Memphis, a few days since, a case involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax was submitted as an agreed case without argument, in order that it might be carried up to the Supreme Court. Judge Trigg stated that he would much prefer to have the case fully argued, but inasmuch as counsel much desired to take it to the higher tribunal, and as he felt it to be important that the highest judicial authority should give an opinion on the subject, he would, for the purpose of acceding to their wishes, in this particular, give a judgment in favor of the defendant—thus deciding, in effect, that the act levying a tax on cotton was constitutional. The decision of the Supreme Court will be awaited with interest in the South. How it can decide the tax to be constitutional is more than we are able to see, and we have but little doubt that the judgment will be the other way.

The "tax gatherer," in Brick Pomeroy's last paper, is one of his best characteristic sketches. It is good.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Circular from the Treasury Department.

Analysis of the Ohio Elections.

Fever Abating at Memphis.

New York and Louisville Races.

FROM EUROPE.

Desperate Battle near Verona.

Papal Troops Badly Beaten.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The State Department has advices from Malta, September 20th, that cholera had appeared there.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says Sharswood's majority is 741, and that the Republicans have a majority of [illegible] on joint ballot.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $231,000.

Postmaster General Randall has purchased a site for a new post office in Boston.

Beauregard had an interview with Grant to-day.

Generals Ord and Pope are expected here to-morrow.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Oct. 15th, 1867.

The Department is prepared to give twenty bonds of 1867 in exchange for seven and three-tenth notes, interest to be charged on the bonds and allowed on the notes up to the time of conversion. Notes to be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, or to the Department here, at the risk and expense of the holders, the bonds to be returned at the risk and expense of the Department.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Oct. 15.—In conversation regarding Southern railroads, Gen. Grant expressed himself to the effect that they have been managed with great energy, and that liability to pay their indebtedness to the Government arises from causes beyond control of the managers. In favor an extension of time in all cases.

New York, Oct. 15.—The *Herald* contains the following analysis of the Ohio elections: At the election for Congress men in Ohio last year, the Republicans carried sixteen out of the nineteen districts in the State. The Democrats elected their candidates in the 5th, 12th and 13th districts, the latter by a majority of 241, which Columbus Delano, the defeated candidate is now contesting.

At the election on the 8th inst. the Democrats carried 12 of the 19 districts, and came within 100 of carrying 2 others. In the two districts carried by them last year, and not contested, their majorities increased from 2052 to 5254 in the Fifth District, and from 3260 to 6402 in the Twelfth District, while in the Thirteenth, which is being contested, the Democratic majority increased from 271 to 3417. In every Republican district the majorities are cut down immensely. In the Seventh District, which gave Hon. Saml Shellabarger 2571 majority, the Radicals escaped with a bare majority at the recent election, while in the Eighth District the majority was reduced to 1882 to 62. In the Second District the Radical candidate was defeated by nearly 1000 votes.

Gen. Cary, the successful opponent, although personally in favor of negro suffrage, is opposed to forcing it upon any State, and pledged himself to the Democracy to oppose any measure looking to the passage of a bill by Congress enfranchising the blacks, either in the North or South. He may, therefore, be regarded as an opponent to the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

The most significant feature about these districts is the revolution in the Tenth. This district is represented by Mr. J. M. Ashley, the member of Congress, who brought in articles of impeachment against the President. At his last election, the Republican majority gave the Democrats a majority of 121 in that district.

New York, Oct. 15.—A dispatch was received by Wm. P. Converse & Co., of this city, dated New Orleans, to-day, from J. F. Caldwell, Secretary of the Howard Association, saying "Epidemic declining. Please notify all parties making collections not to stop. We have enough funds to carry us through."

New York, Oct. 15.—In the Jerome Park races, the hurdle race was won by Julius, with Tycoon second. Time—3.45¼. In the Park handicap, Moore was first and Enchantress second. Moore drove four and the race was given to Enchantress. Time—2.12¼.

New York, Oct. 15.—Money active at 7 per cent. Gold weaker closing at 143¾. Exchange dull and weak at 9 a 9¼.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—This evening a meeting of officers and men who were in Farragut's squadron at the capture of New Orleans was held to organize a systematic effort to obtain the prize money claimed to be due them for captures at that place. There was a large attendance, and a determination was manifested to press their claims on Congress. A letter was read from Butler in reference to his bill before Congress to authorize the payment of said prize money.

New York, Oct. 15.—Flour—State $9 35 to $11 35, Southern $11 to $15. Wheat—amber, State, $2 75; amber, Michigan, $2 80. Corn scarcely so firm; mixed Western $1 42 to $1 44. Oats—Western 82 to 85c. Pork drooping at $22 25 to $22 45. Lard 13¾ to 14⅝c. Whisky quiet. Coffee favors buyers. Cotton a shade firmer. Sales 1800 bales; middling uplands 19¾c. Rice dull at 10½ to 11¾c. Freights firmer.

Stocks strong. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold 143¾. 5-20's of '62 coupons, 111¾.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—Cotton—better feeling—middlings 18c. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat strong, but prices unchanged. Corn slightly lower. Oats active. Provisions unchanged.

Gov. Swann received the militia to-day. Six thousand men were in line. The review passed off without unpleasant incident.

Charleston, Oct. 15.—Cotton active—advanced ½c. Sales 700 bales; middlings 17c. Receipts 84 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 15.—Cotton active and advancing. Sales 1050 bales, New York middlings 17¼ to 18c. Receipts 1500 bales.

Augusta, Oct. 15.—Cotton active. Sales 540 bales; middlings 16 to 16½c. Receipts 563 bales.

Richmond, Oct. 15.—The Committee of the Va. and Tenn Railroad have returned from Washington. They had a satisfactory interview with Gen. Grant Monday, and with Gen. Schofield to-day. It is now certain that the election for President will take place at the adjourned meeting of the Board. Gen. Mahone will be chosen by acclamation. This gives him control of the line from Norfolk to Tennessee. Arrangements with the Tennessee roads for continuation to Memphis have been perfected.

The interference on the part of the Secretary with the election was not intended as a military measure, but was the result of the failure of the railroad company to comply with their contract in regard to the payment for rolling stock.

Mobile, Oct. 15.—Cotton—sales 500 bales. Factors demand full prices; middlings 16½ to 17c. Receipts 826 bales.

Two interments from yellow fever to-day.

Memphis, Oct. 15.—Fever abating and the excitement subsiding. 24 new cases and 7 deaths at noon to-day.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—Tobacco—sales 72 hhds at $4 25 to $25 for lugs to leaf. Superfine Flour $8 50. Wheat $2 65 to $2 70. Corn, shelled, $1 10. Mess Pork dull at $23 50. Bacon easier, shoulders 11¾c; clear sides 19c. Lard 13¾c. Whisky nominal at 31c in bond.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—River about on a stand, with 26 inches water in the canal by the mark.

There were two races over the Woodlawn course to-day. The first, jockey club purse $600, 3 mile heats, was won by Lee Paul. Time, 5:39¾, 5:39¾, 5:46¼. Grant was second, Brand's chestnut filly third, and Bayswater and Cooper distanced in the first heat. The second race, mile heats, was won by London, with Counterproof second and Tom Porter third. Time, 1:47¼, 1:47¼.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.—Flour firm—family $12 to $12 25. Wheat firmer. Corn buoyant—$1 10. Oats firm—60c. Whisky quiet, unchanged. Pork dull and nominal—$21 50 to $22. Lard dull—13c. Bulk Shoulders 12¾c and dull. Bacon dull—shoulders 14c; clear sides 18½c.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—Tobacco—medium and good grades dull and heavy, but not quotably changed. Flour firm—extra $8 75 to $9; XX $9 50 to $10 25; choice and fancy $11 50 to $13 50. Wheat quiet—choice white $2 65. Corn firm—$1 08 to $1 09 for prime and choice mixed and yellow; $1 10 to $1 12 for prime and choice white. Oats dull and lower—67 to 69c. Provisions very dull. Pork dull—$24. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear sides $19¼c. Plain Hams 19¾c. Sugar-cured Hams 26c. Lard 11¼ to 12. Whisky nominal.

Baltimore, Oct 12.—Gov. Swann reviewed the militia to-day—6000 men in line. The review passed off without unpleasant incident.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 15, 6 P. M.—Arrived—Steamship Star of the Union, Cookrey, Philadelphia via Havana, merchandise and passengers to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

Wind north, weather clear and cool.

Paris, Oct. 15.—It is reported that if the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical, the Pope will take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered an asylum.

London, Oct. 15—Evening.—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 71¼.

Frankfort, Oct. 15—Evening.—Bonds 73⅞.

Liverpool, Oct. 15—Evening.—Cotton closed stronger at a slight advance; middling uplands 8¾d; middling Orleans 8¾d; sales 15,000 bales.

Florence, Oct. 15.—The revolutionary bands which entered the Papal States at different points on the eastern and southern frontier have concentrated at Frasinore, under Alenotti Garibaldi in accordance with General Garibaldi's directions.

Florence, Oct. 15—Evening.—Exciting news from the South has just been received. A battle has been fought near Arcola, in the province of Frasinore, between the Garibaldi volunteers and the Pontifical troops. A strong detachment of Papal zouaves was sent from Rome during the latter part of last week to prevent the junction of the insurgent bands in Frasinore with a party under Alenotti Garibaldi, which was reported to be in that province. They were unsuccessful in this object, and were obliged to meet the united forces of the insurgents under Alenotti Garibaldi in person. A desperate fight took place outside the town of Verona. The Papal zouaves were badly beaten, losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Garibaldians lost 5 killed and 15 wounded. No report of numbers engaged on either side.

London, Oct. 15—2 P. M.—Consols 94. Bonds 71 5-16.

Liverpool, Oct 15—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer, Manchester advices favorable.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Oct. 15.—There are 130 military and naval treasury officers here and elsewhere awaiting the subsidence of the fever to proceed to duty in the Fifth Military District.

The three per cent. certificates issued in redemption of compound interest notes cannot be used as National Bank reserve.

Mutilated national bank notes must be redeemed at the respective banks. The Controller issues new notes only to the banks in packages of $500.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature favoring Grant's nomination for the Presidency and the abolition of the cotton tax.

The Democrats gain three State Senators, and 10,000 votes in Iowa. The Republican majority is 20,000.

Liverpool, Oct. 14—Evening.—Cotton active during the day and slightly advanced; sales of 20,000 bales; uplands 8 5-16d; Orleans 8 11-16d.

Washington, Oct. 15.—There will be no Cabinet changes until after the New York election, unless the Secretaries resign peremptorily, which is improbable.

New York, Oct. 15.—The *Tribune's* special says the largest cotton claimant is a former New York bank President who went South at the beginning of the rebellion. He claims 900 bales of cotton captured by Sherman, at Savannah, which the Treasury Department refuses.

Stocks excited and heavy; money active, 7 per cent; gold 144; sterling unchanged; Governments very heavy; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 111¼.

Flour 5 to 10c better. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn 1c better. Oats ½c better. Pork heavy, $22 35 to $22 40. Lard steady. Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 19c.

Southwest Pass, October 15, 6 A. M.—Wind N. E. Weather clear. Barometer 30 35. Sailed, steamship Mariposa.

Galveston, Oct. 14.—Only two new cases of yellow fever and four interments during the last forty eight hours.

Nine deaths are reported at Liberty, and five at Moss Bluff, on the Trinity, from yellow fever.

Capt. W. R. Tucker and four men of the Mexican schooner Novel, has been missing since the 20th. It is supposed that they are all lost.

Louisiana Intelligence.

THE CATERPILLAR.—This rapacious insect, true to its migratory and gregarious instincts, is now floating itself in hordes upon every tree, shrub or plant in town and country that can minister to its devouring appetite. In droves, like an army marching in phalanx, it travels alike the dusty roads and green earth, sweeping fences and climbing elevations, marking its destructive course with, the evidences of desolation. Having stripped the cotton plant of its leaves and exhausted the resources which supported it, food in those quarters, it may be seen "wending up" and preying to myriads upon such leaves of the forest and garden as can minister to its gormandizing sense.—*Feliciana Gazette.*

ST. MARTINSVILLE.—The *Courier of the Teche* of this place last, informs us that ten or eleven persons have died of yellow fever in St. Martinsville, during the week. Among the names of the victims we are pained to see that of one of our old friends, Mr. Pierre Gary, an excellent citizen, who occupied with credit and during many years, various offices of honor and profit.

The same paper adds that the disease is prevailing with greater severity in the vicinity of that town.—*Opelousas Courier.*

SUICIDE AT LAKE CHARLES.—Chas. C. Kuyler, of Beaufort, N. C., committed suicide at Lake Charles, (Calcasieu) on the 9th of September last, by drowning himself in the Lake, with a revolver, after writing a letter stating his intention to destroy himself.

New Orleans and North Carolina papers please copy.—*Opelousas Courier.*

A KIND ACT.—A day or two ago, business required us to call upon a lady of Baton Rouge, and while in conversation, she remarked, "I understand you are in distress for want of money to fix your levees in West Baton Rouge. I am poor and have but little for my own support. If fifty dollars will be of any assistance I will give it cheerfully to aid others who may be poorer than myself, and I only wish I could make it five hundred." Coming as the generous offer did, unsolicited and unexpected, our surprise may be imagined. A kind-hearted act like this cannot remain unnoticed, and we state with pleasure that the lady in question is Mrs. Sarah E. Jones, the proprietress of the Central House.—*Sugar Planter.*

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.—The period is passing rapidly away within which insolvent debtors of past years may avail themselves of the benefit of the national bankrupt law, with such relief as the law grants. After the 1st of March, 1868, no debtor will be able to obtain a discharge in bankruptcy unless his assets shall be 50 per cent. of his indebtedness, or by assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors.—*Natchez Union.*

Inaction of Prominent Men.

[From Georgia Correspondence New York Times.]

The prominent men of Georgia—I mean those who possess in the highest degree the confidence and respect of the masses—take no part in the coming election, and do not say or do anything for or against the Convention. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is at his home in Crawfordsville, busily engaged on his "History of the War of the States," which the National Publishing Company of Atlanta announce as in the course of publication. Hon. Howell Cobb, of Macon, is busily employed going his circuit in Southern Georgia, and confines himself exclusively to the practice of the law. Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Augusta, although he has "writ a screed or two" anent reconstruction, does not participate in any way in the election or choice of candidates, but seems bent on getting the Supreme Court to pronounce the cotton tax unconstitutional and void. Ex-Senator Robert Toombs, in partnership with his son-in-law, has opened a law office in the town of Washington, Wilkes County, and devotes all his energies to his profession. Honorable Martin J. Crawford and Henry L. Benning, of Columbus, Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, and others of like prominence, are at their homes, either practicing law or planting. A gentleman who is intimate with most of the above named gentlemen (with the exception of Mr. Stephens) told me recently that they rarely talk on political subjects, and if questioned as to their opinion, they treat the subject as one with which they have nothing to do. All these gentlemen are understood to be opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but they do not make any effort to persuade others to adopt their views.

I feel assured, from everything I see, hear and learn, that the Convention will be adopted by a large vote, not merely by a majority of the vote polled at the ensuing election, but by a majority of the registered voters of the whole State. There are communities in which a large proportion of the white voters will vote against the Convention, but throughout the State the registered electors will try the Sherman road to restoration to the Union.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—A SEATHING REBUKE.—The following is the result of the Court Martial in the case of Major Pierce, of the United States, who a short time ago closed the office of the *Constitutional Eagle*, at Camden, Ark., for denouncing the exhibitions of drunken men in uniform:

Brevet Major Gen. S. Peirce, U. S. A., has been tried and convicted by court martial, convened at Camden, Ark., of violating the fifty-fourth article of war, in causing the destruction of the *Constitutional Eagle* office, at that place, on the 8th of August last. The sentence condemned the accused "to forfeit his monthly pay for one year, and to be degraded in rank so that he shall have his name placed on the list of captains of infantry, and shall take rank next after the fifty captains now next below him in rank, and to be reprimanded in general orders."

Gen. Ord, in approving the sentence, takes occasion to codify Major Peirce in this way:

"The article in the newspaper, which provoked the accused to commit a penitentiary offence, denounced exhibitions of drunken men in uniform on the streets of Camden. Major Peirce seems to have been aware that untruthful criticism does not provoke a man of sense, but that newspaper comments usually are resented only in proportion to their fidelity to fact. The General Commanding hopes that this view of the subject will impress itself upon him, and that hereafter he will have no occasion to feel resentment at any publication upon the subject of drunkenness."

It is reported, whether as a jest or otherwise, that Mrs. Lincoln is about to write a book—"Five Years in the White House." It would certainly have one good bookish quality—it would sell.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Yes, in two ways—sell for money and sell the purchaser.

IMPEACHMENT PLAYED OUT.—A petition is going round for signatures asking the Fortieth Congress to impeach Andrew Johnson without unnecessary delay. We rather think that impeachment is knocked on the head. The elections on Tuesday settled it. It is laid out flat on the Radical platform, and it makes what the old crones call "a very purty corpse."—*N. Y. Herald.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1867.

We have no new feature to report in the Money market. There is still a good demand, but very little available capital to meet it. The deposits in the banks have been drawn down to an unusually low point, and the most they can do, with some few exceptions, is to renew customers' paper. Outside there is very little active capital. Note brokers, consequently, find it very difficult to negotiate either commercial or mortgage paper; the former is occasionally done at 1½ to 3 per cent per month, but higher rates have been paid. The latter rules at 12 to 15 per cent per annum, but short loans have been negotiated at 1½ per cent per month. Some first class has been taken within a day or two at 12, and some not quite so desirable at 15. The comparatively active movement in Cotton has, thus far, given no marked relief.

Gold opened at 144 to 144¼, and after an unusually limited business closed at 144. We have rarely noticed so dull a market. There did not appear to be any speculative feeling, and the sales within our observation were confined to a few unimportant lots, including $3000 at 141 and $2000 at 141¼. The accounts from New York, which will be found in another column, were not of a character to excite the demand, and neutralized the influence which might have been otherwise felt from the decline reported in 5-20's at London. In Silver we noticed sales of a small lot of American half dollars at 137¼, and 4200 Mexican dollars, $1300 of which sold at 146¾ and $3000 at 146⅞.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed more liberal offerings of Sterling, but heard of very few negotiations. The recent failures abroad have excited such general distrust that it is difficult to pass the ordinary run of bills. Some strictly A1 was offered but held at figures above the views of bankers. £2200 A1 bill of lading sold at 155¼ and £4000 A1 clear at 156. Sterling may be quoted at 154½ to 155¾ for bill of lading bills, 156 to 156½ for A1 clear, 157 for very first class, and 158 to 159 for bank; and France at 3.67½ to 3.66¼ for A1 commercial, and 3.60 to 3.57½ for bank.

The market continued to be very scantily supplied with Domestic Exchange, and, although the remittance demand was trifling, yet rates stiffened. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, but in the course of the day one of them raised its pretensions to ⅜. The sales of commercial were confined to a few inconsiderable amounts at par to ⅛ and 3-16 per cent. premium, including $5000 at ⅛ and $5000 and $15,000 at 3-16.

The Stock market continues about at a stand still, the only sales reported being 20 shares Citizens' Bank, at $146. This is the outside rate of our last quotations, but there is so little doing, quotations are to a great extent nominal.

Nothing transpired in City Bonds. They are quoted nominally at 81c to 86c for the Consolidated, and 71c to 76c for railroad issues, according to the coupons; but sales of the latter have been made at figures materially below the inside rate. We also hear of an offer of 73 having been refused for a small lot. Louisiana Sixes are nominal at 58 to 60c, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds, at 70c, to 72c, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, at 54c, to 55c.

We have no change to report in City Treasury Notes. Two or three lots of the large changed hands at 12¼ to 12⅜ per cent discount, but they cannot be quoted higher than 12¼c to 13c. The small notes rule at from 25¼c to 3c. In State notes there was a sale of $3000 at 30 per cent discount, and a smaller sum at 29c. Bank of Louisiana notes can hardly be quoted over 35c per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

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

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, October 15, 1867.

COTTON—The comparatively active movement reported yesterday was resumed to-day, with still more spirit, buyers for Spain, France, Liverpool and the North participating in it, the bulk of the business being done for foreign export, and although it was checked both by the difficulty of passing foreign bills, and the inadequate supply offering, yet it was, nevertheless, to an increased extent, summing up 1500 bales. Prices were still irregular—small lots prescribed from the market occasionally changing hands under quotations—but in the whole ruled more in favor of factors, particularly for the better qualities which were in request, but offered sparingly. The figures paid, however, require no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary, nominal, good ordinary 16 to 16½c, low middling 17 to 18½c and 18, middling 18¾ to 19. Prices derived additional strength from the encouraging tenor of the Liverpool and New York accounts, but on the other hand the movement was checked by the difficulty of passing foreign exchange in consequence of the general distrust excited by the recently reported failures abroad. The sales for the past three days comprise 3050 bales, taken partly for the North but mostly for Spain, France and Great Britain. The receipts proper, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, comprise 2231 bales against 659 during the corresponding period last week showing an increase of 1572 bales. The exports embrace 778 bales to Liverpool, 1026 to Boston, and 970 to New York, making a total of 2774.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st 1867 bales	15,266
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1026
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

The exports comprise 1026 bales for Boston.

TOBACCO.—We have but little alteration to make in our remarks concerning this market. There has been a fair degree of inquiry on the part of buyers, but operations were restricted by the limited supply offering and the advanced pretensions of holders. There were sales to-day of 10 hhds, in several lots, on private terms and 1 do, wrappers at 25c per lb. The lot of 28 hhds, noticed in our report of yesterday, classed from refined to good leaf and sold at 9c per lb round. We have revised our quotations as follows:

	Light	Heavy
Refused	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice selections	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1	[illegible]
Arrived to-day	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Exported to-day	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard hhds	[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—The market is very dull. There is a considerable amount of tonnage on the berth and very little of anything offering to go forward. The rates by steam are as follows: ¾c per lb for Cotton to New York, 1c to Boston and Philadelphia; $5 to $7 per hhd for Tobacco to New York, 65c per bbl for Flour, and $1 25 for Pork, 65c per bbl for Flour to Boston. Cotton to Liverpool ⅝ to 11-16d per lb, Tobacco 45s per hhd. By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅝ to 9-16d per lb to Havre 1½c, Tobacco to Liverpool 40s to 42s 6d per hhd.

SUGAR.—The few hogsheads Louisiana Sugar remaining in market are selling at retail at 16 to 16½c per lb, for fully fair. Cuba Sugar is selling, in a jobbing way, at 13c per lb for No. 12, 13⅝ to 14½c for Nos. 14 and 15, and 14¾ to 15¼c for Nos. 17 and 18.

MOLASSES.—A few barrels of Louisiana remaining in dealers' hands are offered at 70c per gallon, without selling. The market for Cuba Molasses is firm at 55c per gallon. It is selling, in lots at that price, Choice is retailing at 60c.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Lizzie Gill, from St. Louis, is the only arrival from the West since our review of yesterday. The towboat Mohawk, with barges, has passed Vicksburg, but has not yet arrived here.

FLOUR.—The expected immediate arrival of several barges, with 22,950 bbls of Flour, has somewhat unsettled the market to-day, and caused buyers to hold off. There is, however, little or no stock on hand, and receivers appear to be firm and confident in their views as to prices and the course of the market. The principal sales to-day are confined to 1123 bbls, of which 50 and 100 superfine at $10 50, single extra at $11; 50 single extra at $11 25; and 75 superfine at $10 50; 100 and 100 single extra at $11; 93, on its merits at $12 25; 200 and 250 choice extra at $13 50; 50 treble extra at $12 75, 50 and 50 choice extra at $14 per bbl.

CORN.—The market is quiet but steady, with a limited demand and very small stock. Only 1373 bags were sold to-day, of which 173 and 400 white at $1 38, 100 and 200 do, and 500 yellow at $1 40 per bushel.

OATS.—A lot of 3600 sacks sold at 70c, one of 415 at 73c, and 250 sacks at 75c per bushel. The inside prices show a decline of 5c per bushel. About 8000 sacks are being expected by the barges now due.

BRAN.—Yesterday there were some sales to the trade at $1 90 per 100 lbs. To-day there is nothing doing. Buyers are awaiting the receipt of 4520 sacks by the barges.

HAY.—A lot of 200 bales, prime old, sold at $22 50 per ton; 200 bales were sold, particulars withheld, and 109 at $30 per ton. There is little or no new in market—we quote it at $30 per ton. Inferior old is held at $26; prime $28.

LARD.—A lot of 50 kegs prime sold at 16c per lb. The market is quiet but firm, with a small stock on hand. We quote prime in tierces at 11⅞ to 15c per lb. At retail dealers obtain ¼ to ½c more.

BACON.—The market is quiet but firm, with a fair demand—19 casks clear sides sold in store at 19¾c and 10, on the landing, at 19¼c per lb. Shoulders are jobbing at 15¾c; clear sides 19¾ to 20c; sugar-cured hams 28 to 28½c per lb.

PORK.—There is no demand for round lots, and we quote mess nominally at $26 50 per bbl. A lot of 50 bbls mess sold at $26 37½ per bbl, cash. It is retailing at $27 to $27 25 per bbl.

ESCULENTS.—St. Louis Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4 to $4 50 per bbl; Apples $5 to $8; Onions, $3 to $3 25 per bbl; Cabbages $15 per crate; Sour Krout at $15 to $16 per bbl.

EGGS.—Western are selling on the landing at 25 to 30c per dozen in boxes, and $25 to $28 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Chickens are selling on the landing $7 per dozen for the young, $10 for the old and $12 for Geese.

BUTTER.—A lot of 25 firkins choice Western sold at 24c per lb. There is a fair inquiry for choice grades of Northern and Western, which are in light supply. The poorer qualities, however, are dull and neglected. We quote Northern at 40c per lb for choice and 30 to 35c for good. Western, 24 to 30c for choice, and 15c or fair.

OILS.—The market is almost bare of Coal Oil in bbls., and holders in consequence are asking much higher prices. The stock in cans is fair and with no improved demand for the country. Prices are ruling with an upward tendency. We quote, in a jobbing way, 62½ to 63c per gallon in bbls, and 69 to 71c in cans. Linseed Oil is firm, with a light supply and good demand, at $1 48 to $1 50. There is a good demand for Lard Oil, the stock of which is light. It is quoted at $1 10 to $1 15 per gallon for summer and fall strained, and $1 25 to $1 30 for winter strained.

STAR CANDLES.—We note sales of 50 boxes 12 oz. at 19c; 50 do. 13 oz at 20c, and 50 do. 14 oz at 21c per lb. They are in light supply, with a fair demand, principally for short weight. We quote 19 to 19½c for 12 oz; 20c for 13 oz, 21 to 22c for 14 oz, and 24 to 25c for full weight.

IRON COTTON TIES.—We note a sale of 500 bundles, taken for Memphis, at 8c per lb. The stock on hand is large, consisting of about 130,000 bundles, but there is a good demand for shipment to the country.

CORN MEAL.—There were sales to-day of 220 bbls, in one lot, on the landing, at $5 50, and 50 bbls, in several lots from store, at $5 75 per bbl. This shows an advance of fully 25c per bbl. for round lots.

HIDES.—The market is almost bare of supplies. We notice an improvement in the demand, and quote 10¾ to 10½c per lb for green, and 16 to 18c for dry country. There are no Mexican dry Hides on the market.

CHEESE.—A lot of 70 boxes choice Western sold at 18c per lb. The stock of all descriptions is light. There is a good demand for the higher grades, but inferior grades are dull and nominal. We quote Northern at 20c per lb for cream; 8 to 14c for skim, and 20 to 22c for English dairy. Western at 18 to 20c for choice, 15 to 16c for good, 10 to 12c for inferior, and 18 to 20c for English dairy.

WHISKY.—There is a large stock of Western on hand for which there is little or no demand. It may be quoted at 30 to 37½c per gallon, in bond, according to proof. Louisiana is in light supply and fair demand at 25 to 30c in bond.

DRIED APPLES.—There are very few in market. They are quoted at 5 to 6c per lb for old and 7 to 9c for new.

LIME.—There is none in first hands. The stocks on sale consists of about 4000 bbls Rockland, which is held by dealers. There is some demand both for the country, and the supply of the city trade but only in a small way. We quote round lots at $4 85 per bbl. It is retailing at $3 15.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Is in moderate request. The stock is fair but is mostly in the hands of one party who is holding firmly at 50c per gallon.

ROSIN.—Is in large supply and moderate demand at $3 per bbl for common; $3 25 for low No. 2; $3 50 for extra No. 2, and $4 to $4 50 for low to pale No. 1.

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

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

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

RICE.—There is no strictly choice Louisiana in market. The stock on hand consists principally of ordinary Louisiana, which is in fair jobbing demand. We quote 7 to 8c for inferior, 8 to 9c for ordinary, 10 to 11c for prime and 12 to 12½c per lb for choice.

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

TALLOW.—Is in light supply, with a fair local demand at 10c to 11c per lb for city rendered, and 10¼ to 10½c for country.

WOOL.—The market is dull, with little or no inquiry for any description. There is a large stock of burry on hand, but that of the higher grades is very light. We quote 10 to 12c per lb for burry; 16 to 19c for Louisiana native, 18 to 22c for Texas ⅛ to ¾ merino, and 22 to 25c for ⅞ to ¾ merino 25c.

INDIA BAGGING.—The stock on hand is fair, but there is only a moderate retail demand at 25c in rolls, and 26¼ to 27c per yard in bales. Round lots may be quoted at 25c cash.

BALE ROPE.—Is in light supply and moderate retail demand at 10¾ to 11c per lb. Round lots may be quoted nominally at 10c.

NAILS.—American are in good supply and demand at $6 10 to $6 25 per keg for 4 to 20d.

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

HOOP POLES.—There are no hogshead poles in market and only a few barrel. They are in request. We quote $40 to $50 per thousand for barrel, and $100 to $110 for hogshead.

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

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

FISH.—The stock on hand is light, but there is not much demand. We quote Mackerel, No. 1 at $23 per bbl. No. 3 at $13. Half barrels are sold at $12 for No. 1, $7 25 for No. 2, and $7 for No. 3.

COFFEE.—The demand for this article is mainly for the supply of the city trade. Owing to the enforcement of quarantine regulations throughout the interior, there is little or no inquiry for shipment to the country. We quote 24c per lb for common at 27¾ to 30c per lb for prime.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 15, 1867.

Arrived [illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 122 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Remaining—[illegible] Texas Beeves, — Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, — Sheep, and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, per net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, [illegible] quality, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, per lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 1st quality, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, October 16, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Oriental, Snow, for Boston — Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Clinton, Farwell, for Galveston — C A Whitney & co
Steamship Lizzie Fletcher for Pensacola — Master
[illegible] — Master
[illegible] — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Trade Wind, Morrell, from Belize (Hond.) [illegible]
Steamer [illegible] from Mobile—P R R
Sch Florida, Allen, from Pensacola to master—New Basin
Sch Texana, Taylor, from Pensacola to master—New Basin
Sch Charlotte, Pepper, from Pensacola to master—New Basin

STEAMBOATS.

Lizzie Gill, O'Neal, from St. Louis
[illegible]
[illegible]
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara

MEMORANDA

By letters to Messrs. J. H. Ashbridge & Decan we learn that the steamship Gladiator sailed from Liverpool for this port on the 26th ult.

Capt Morrell of the steamship Trade Wind, reports having left in port at Belize, (Hon) bark Gibraltar from Liverpool, discharging, and one bark name unknown.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Roberta, Wade, 21 days from New York, to Geo A Fosdick
Ship [illegible] Harvey [illegible] days from Boston, to master
Brig E M Morris, Turner, 20 days from Bath [illegible]

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Oriental—1026 bales cotton, [illegible] hides [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] bbls molasses 30 bbls oranges [illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—200 bbls flour [illegible] bbls potatoes 50 bbls whisky 300 bales hay 75 sks corn [illegible] sks sugar and sundries.
PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie [illegible] 50 bbls flour [illegible] bales hay [illegible] sks corn [illegible] sks oats and sundries.
ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Henry Adkins—250 tons pig iron.
ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Lizzie Gill—Sundry mdse.

IMPORTS.

BELIZE—Per steamship Trade Wind—25 bbls lime [illegible] 37 do 18,000 plantains 17 bunches bananas R Tramontana—50 bbls molasses Wheeler & Sheppard—[illegible] J M Putnam—1 do machinery Leeds & co.
MOBILE—Per steamer France—31 bales cotton to Jno Hoy—3 do Lehman, Newgass & co—1 do Butt, Flash & Lyons—sundries to order—Total, 35 bales cotton.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Florida—32,500 feet lumber 7,000 laths 6 9 gunny bags 103 bbls lime to G W Adams.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Texana—800 sks salt F Del Bondio—29,000 feet lumber Sanford & Black.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Charlotte—200 sks salt 165 bbls rosin 49 do turpentine Ware & Bro.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Lizzie Gill—4 boxes and 4 bbls eggs F DelBondio—[illegible] sks oats M Drohan—[illegible] C T Buddecke—[illegible] S H Kennedy & co—[illegible] [illegible] R K Walker—[illegible] R T Torian—[illegible] J H Oglesby & co—[illegible] Cobb & Foote—[illegible] J Barringer—[illegible] G W Byrne & co—[illegible] R Tramontana—[illegible] A Perdreauville—[illegible] Garbini & Petrovich—[illegible] W M Summers—[illegible] J Hamilton & co—[illegible] Miller & Meyer—[illegible] Schneider & Zoberbier—[illegible] Hart & co—[illegible] G N Morrison—[illegible] Weisenbach & Klumpp—[illegible] Glenn, Chalmers & co—[illegible] D W C Sanford & co—[illegible] Stone & Murphy—[illegible] Battle & Noble—[illegible] Mc Quaid & Mehle—[illegible] sks oats and sundries to order—Total, 3 bales cotton, 7 hhds tobacco.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—18 bales cotton Folsom & co—16 do J L Lee & co—17 do R Flower & Mace—10 do R Pritchard—9 do Nalle, Day & co—7 do Voisin & Dronet—6 do Watson, Crawford & co—6 do H T Lonsdale—[illegible] A Miltenberger & co—5 do Fellowes & co—4 do Meyer, Deutch & Weis—1 do J P Higgins & co—2 do A E Bignon—1 do E Lecler—1 do F J Da Silva—1 do A F Hickman—1 do Folsom & Pierson—[illegible] Colomb & co—6 sks seed cotton J H Oglesby & co—[illegible] Bouligny & Esclapon—[illegible] do Aldige & Wolfe—92 sks rice F Dupre—6 bbls do E F Stone—[illegible] A Miltenberger—4 bbls pecans J David—1 do Seale, Colomb & co—[illegible] A F Hickman—[illegible] do A Tolbert—[illegible] J O Spor—[illegible] Schmidt & Zeigler—[illegible] C N Worthington—10 do F Cherot—1 half bbls do Milliken & Bringier—2 bbls do 9 bbls oranges J Bettancourt—1 do 1 bbl pecans B Reibi—3 do F Preau—7 do W A Todd—11 bales rags Schwartz & Gugenheim—1 lot old iron and sundries to order—Total, 119 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible] bales cotton to R Flower & Mace—19 do H M Isaacson—17 do Meyer, Deutch & Weis—15 do Bouligny & Esclapon—14 do Jamy & Harris—13 do J L Lee & co—12 do M B Bradley & co—10 do West & Wright—8 do A Moulin—6 do A Miltenberger & co—5 do A S Mansfield—3 do Garrard & Craig—[illegible] H J Phelps & co—4 do M D Dowell & Nugent—3 do Martin Glynn—2 do Voisin & Dronet—2 do Ben Toledano—1 box and 1 bbls pecans to Bulger & co—3 do Schmidt & Zeigler—2 do J Ranoult—[illegible] J Adams & co—7 do Blanchin & Giraud—3 do J David—4 do P E Pugh—1 do P Gecke—3 do F Cherot—4 do Cobb, Dolhonde & co—3 do F Avet & Carubon—13 do E Fortin—3 do L Garmsbacker—60 sks rice F Dupre—1 bbl pecans E Laundry—5 bales hay and sundries to order—Total, 162 bales cotton.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Cottle—1 bbl hides 3 kegs tallow 9 bbls rice F Martin—20 do E Dupre—70 sks bran J David—sundries to order.

N. O., JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

October 15—38 bales cotton to R Pritchard—13 J & G Cromwell—4 Blanchin & Giraud—2 Jos Hoy—13 R L Adams—88 T H & J M Allen—45 J R Powell—21 J F Harrison & Son—10 Barrett & Le Sassier—50 Richardson & May—9 Gates, Gillespie & co—5 B M Turnbull & co—22 Hogan & Patton—13 Henderson, Peale & co—[illegible] Summers & Brannins—21 Payne, Huntington & co—13 O A Fosdick—5 Burchett & Whittaker—15 Britton & Moore—14 Ricks & Hall—4 W B Thompson—29 S H Aby & co—36 Alcus, Scherck & Autey—11 Parham & Blunt—9 Friedlander—8 Lehman, Newgass & co—10 C N Worthington & co—9 Boyd & Martin—3 Battle & Noble—16 H T Coffee & co—4 D R Carroll & co—22 M Hiller & co—5 H Allison & co—7 W A Johnson & co—1 Randall & co—1 Kahn, Adler & co—5 Arthur Stone & co—10 bbls whisky Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—6 cases tobacco J P Sarrazin—17 do L Hirschbeimer—167 do W Van Benthuysen—25 do Mayer & Bros—5 do B Hernsheim—25 do Patton & Duggan—38 do Irby, McDaniels & co—185,219 feet lumber T H Commings—3000 do E N Moore—3000 laths 60 bbls & do S B Bodley & co—25 832 do E J Hart & co—1 car laths Hotchkiss & co—2 do wood J B Hayes—1 do P D Loomis—sundries to order—Total, 583 bales cotton.

OBITUARY.

Died, of the prevailing epidemic, on the 8th inst., at the family mansion, "Evergreen," Parish of Rapides, HORATIO S. SPRIGG, in the 25th year of his age.

Mr. Sprigg took the disease from visiting a steamboat at Alexandria from New Orleans. He was in the most vigorous health when attacked, and in a few days has been stricken down by the fell destroyer.

Mr. Sprigg was the only remaining son of Gen. Horatio S. Sprigg, so long and so favorably known as one of the earliest and most successful planters of the parish of Rapides, distinguished alike for his integrity and frankness and the open hospitalities of his magnificent homestead.

At his father's death, the unfortunate subject of this tribute of affection and friendship was sent to Europe for education, and after a few years returned home an accomplished linguist, and relieved his widowed mother of the cares and responsibilities of business. He married early, and soon after volunteered in the Confederate service under the gallant and lamented Leeds, and served afterwards on the staff of Gen. Magruder.

On the return of peace Capt. Sprigg returned home, to find, in common with the planters of the South and with his fellow citizens of the parish of Rapides in particular, the destruction and loss of all property and stock and their hitherto beautiful plantation a wilderness and a waste. He went manfully to work in the endeavor to rebuild as far as might be, his family's fallen fortunes. But soon, alas, he lost the partner of all his joys and sorrows. His accomplished and beautiful bride departed, and turned all his bright hopes of life into one absorbing beverage of woe: save the lone consolation of their infant boy, (now sole bearer of his father's name), life had lost all its joys for him.

His early death has created a void in a community which has already lost too many of its substantial citizens, and where he was soon appreciated for the many virtues which had distinguished his father.

To his aged mother, now in Europe superintending the education of her grandchildren, this will be a crushing blow. May she bear it with the resignation and fortitude which only the consolations of religion can bestow, and in the active exercise of her duties to the living, may she find some alleviation of her sorrows for the dead.

H.

Succession of Felix Gaudez.—No. 29,734.
THE Creditors of this succession are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, within ten days from this date hereof.
PAUL E. LARESCHE,
Attorney for Administratrix,
No. 6 Exchange Alley.
oct16 3t10d

Steamship Alhambra.
THE Consignees of cargo by this steamer, from Liverpool, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned and sign the Average Bond.
J. H. ASHBRIDGE & DECAN,
159 Common street.
oct16 1w

$25 Reward,
FOR the detection of the swindler, who collects money on PICTURES and LOOKING GLASSES belonging to the undersigned.
Authorized Collectors have a printed certificate bearing the State seal of Louisiana. Any other person [illegible] money on sales is a swindling impostor, and the above reward will be paid for his detection and conviction, by
S. M. WHELPLEY,
135 Gasquet street.
oc 9 2w

Spring Hill College,
NEAR MOBILE, ALA.
THE new Session in that well-known College, will begin on TUESDAY the 22d instant.
Rev. L. CURIOZ, President of the College is now in the city and will leave the city with the students entrusted to him on the 22d instant, by the 4 o'clock Pontchartrain Railroad cars.
For further information, and for accounts, apply to Rev. L. Curioz, corner of Common and Baronne streets or to P. Poursine & Co., Agents of the College, 36 Natchez street.
oct11 [illegible]
L. CURIOZ.

LAW OF HUMANITY,
IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.
AN ESSAY for Young Men on Physiological Errors and Abuses [illegible] with the humane view of treatment [illegible] sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
oct1 3m

Removal.
COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE office of this Company has been removed to No. [illegible] Camp street [illegible].
S. H. BUCKNER,
President.

P. G. MOHAN,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
NO. 97 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Between Perdido and Poydras sts.,
WILL attend to the Sale, Purchase and Renting of Real Estate, Bank and other Stocks, Slaves, Etc. [illegible] Cargo, Provisions, Groceries, Furniture, and all in and out-door sales attended to with promptness.
sep12 1m

Office Canal and Claiborne streets Railroad Company,
No. 6 Camp street.
New Orleans, September 27, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS for building the CANAL AND CLAIBORNE STREETS RAILROAD will be received at the office [illegible] Noon on MONDAY [illegible] lots.
Specifications on file with the Company's Engineer, [illegible] may be examined daily, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. G. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

J. L. COURET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 21.........Conti Street.........No. 21.
New Orleans.
WILL sell on commission all marketable Louisiana Produce forwarded to him.
sep7 3m

Stevens House,
21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
THE Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suited to merchants and business men. It is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.
THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.
sep11 5m GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

Landreth's Garden Seeds—Growth of 1867.
THE undersigned has now in store a well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Vegetable Seeds, from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia. Also, a fine lot of Onion Sets.
Country Merchants supplied with Seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers.
H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street,
sep6 1m opposite St. Charles Theatre.

University of Louisiana.
Medical Department—Faculty:
A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
SAMUEL B. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor pro tem, of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Demonstrators of Anatomy.
WM. C. NICHOLS, M. D., C. J. BICKHAM, M. D.
The Thirtieth Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 11th, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the new and extensive rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now EVERY CHAIR HAS ATTACHED TO IT A PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT, in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the lecture.
Fees for all the lectures, $140; Matriculation, (paid but once) $5; Practical Anatomy $10. Payment required in advance.
For further information address
PROF. S. M. BEMISS,
Acting Dean.
aug6 3m

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.
(H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. K. DUNKERSON,)
Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
136 Common Street, New Orleans.
jy25 6m

Notice to Tax Payers.
OFFICE BOARD OF CITY ASSESSORS,
CITY HALL, August 15th, 1867.
THE Board of City Assessors of New Orleans having completed their Rolls of Assessments for the year 1867, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board at Room No. 15, City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the owners of property or taxpayers of said city of New Orleans, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) during thirty days, from the 19th instant, after which time the Board of Assessors will meet at their office on the 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th of September next, to consider the applications made by persons conceiving themselves aggrieved.
S. P. HARPER,
aug16 tf Secretary Board.

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
78..........Camp Street..........78.
1866.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
Premiums for the year 1866..........$618,114 66
Losses, etc., paid during the year 1866..........441,698 95
Assets December 31, 1866..........990,673 85
This Company continues to Insure Fire, River and Marine Risks at the current rates of premium.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
A. Moulton, E. K. Converse,
M. H. May, B. F. Ethel,
John T. Moore, Robert Hare,
John C. Rogers, Jos. E. Isenhour,
Wm. M. Perkins, Jos. Hoy,
J. M. Allen, J. H. Ludwigsen.
sep22 1yesl

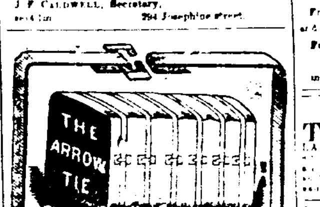
For Sale.
25 HOGSHEADS powdered Willow CHARCOAL.
100 bales No. 1 MOSS.
100 [illegible] bales
50 [illegible]
LAURENT LACASSAGNE,
sept15 1m 21 Toulouse street.

Removal.
H. PIUSSAN has removed to No. 109 Gravier street, at W. Hylested & Co.'s.
New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1867. oct3 1m

TREATMENT
—OF—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ,
Druggist, from the Paris University,
CORNER CONTI AND BURGUNDY STREETS. sep28 tf

AUCTION SALES.
C. E. GIRARDEY'S SALES.
Lease and Coffe House, No. 40 St. Peter, between Royal and Chartres streets, at Auction.
BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO
Office No. 17 Exchange Place.
WEDNESDAY, October 16th, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, on the premises—
The Lease, Stock and Fixtures of No. 40 St. Peter, between Royal and Chartres streets. The lease has about twenty months to run, rental $7 per month and payable monthly.
For the stock and fixtures: Cash.

Howard Association.
No. 59 Camp Street.
Those requiring relief are referred to the following list of members, and places where they will make application:
First District.
G. W. GRIFFIN, 319 Apollo street;
H. W. REYNOLDS, 489 Magazine street;
W. COOPER, 34 Melpomene street;
L. C. DILLARD, 36 Palmyra street;
B. DaSILVA, 216 Carondelet street;
J. O. PIERSON, 46 Bacchus street;
J. WILLIS, 4-2 Lafayette street;
W. S. PIKE, 171 Camp street.
Second District.
A. BELLANGER, 126 Rampart street;
H. H. DENTZEL, [illegible] street;
W. H. HEWETT, 24 [illegible] street.
Third District.
R. L. ROBERTSON, 14 Royal street;
LA PLACE, Drug Store, corner Victory and Elysian Fields streets;
A. GOLDMAN, Drug Store, corner Good Children and Elysian Fields streets.
Fourth District.
C. H. NOBLES, 6 Old Magazine street;
J. M. HOWELL, 96 Prosper street;
JAS. STRAWBRIDGE, 265 St. Mary street;
F. R. SOUTHMAYD, corner Washington and St Charles streets, Drug Store.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, A. G. VANDERGRIFF, 372 St. Felicity Road.
JOHN I. ADAMS, corner Second and Prytania streets.
E. F. SCHMIDT, President.
482 Camp street.
J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.
sect4 1m 294 Josephine street.



The Arrow Ties and Painted Iron
BANDS FOR BAILING COTTON.
Combining, as it does, SIMPLICITY with the greatest SECURITY. They are made of the best WROUGHT-IRON, and have been thoroughly tested and approved BY THE COTTON PRESSES
In all the principal Sea Ports and by the Planters throughout the Cotton States.
For sale by Merchants and Dealers in all the principal cities and towns in the cotton growing States.
A Liberal Discount to Dealers.
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
General Agents.
sept20 2m 41 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Factors' and Traders'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
39..........Carondelet Street..........39
NEW ORLEANS.
ALL DIVIDENDS IN THIS COMPANY ARE PAYABLE IN CASH.
Amount of Premiums received in the first year of eight months of the business ending 30th April, 1867: $413,626 42.
ASSETS
30th April, 1867..........$546,845 91
The Company continues to issue Policies against Loss and Damage by Fire and the perils of rivers and seas at the current rates of premium.
MICHEL MUSSON, President.
HARMON DOANE, Vice President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
James Hewitt, J. J. Warren,
W. A. Johnson, Wm. Bell,
J. W. Burbridge, [illegible]
Jno. L. Noble, A. H. Isaacson,
Moses Greenwood, [illegible]
Alfred S. Huntington, Saml. E. Moore,
Hugh McColl, Wm. H. Henning,
Marshall J. Smith, Thos. M. Scott,
I. Caulfield, Joseph Bloch,
John Chaffe, J. B. Jennings,
L. H. Terry, S. T. Bucknor,
Jas. D. Blair, H. H. Ware,
Saml Friedlander. aug11 6m

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES
—FOR—
COTTON BALES.
The undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.
In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.
Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.
These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.
The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized, but it is deemed out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.
CHAMBERS & LATTING,
jy21 3m No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O.

Appeal to the Benevolent.
ARCH DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, October 1st, 1867.
IN the absence of the Most Reverend Archbishop Odin, and in a period of extreme calamity the undersigned feels it urgently incumbent on him to appeal officially to the charity of the public, at home and abroad, on behalf of the several Charitable Institutions of this city.
Owing to the severity of the dreadful epidemic, now so fatally prevailing in our midst, the numerous inmates of the said institutions have been, and are still, intensely suffering; and their number is deplorably augmenting every day, of persons destitute, infirm and demented to be provided for at present and hereafter.
The Institutions, in whose favor relief is solicited, have respectively under their care, as follows:
THE ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM—[illegible] Female Orphan Infants, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
THE NEW ORLEANS FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—220 Orphan Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
THE ST. ELIZABETH ASYLUM—100 Orphan Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
LOUISIANA RETREAT—[illegible] Insane persons, of both sexes, under care of Sisters of Charity.
ST. MARY'S ORPHAN BOYS ASYLUM—400 Orphan Boys, many of whom are infants, under the care of the Society of the Holy Cross.
ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM—200 Orphan Boys and Girls, under care of Sisters of Notre Dame.
LADIES OF PROVIDENCE ASYLUM—100 aged men and women, under care of Ladies of Providence.
HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—150 Penitents under the devoted care of the Nuns of the Order of the Good Shepherd.
All of the said Institutions are unendowed, and depend for their support on the charity of the community, already exhausted by the calamities of the late war, inundations, and deficiency of crops.
Pecuniary or other donations, addressed either to the Very Reverend Archbishop, or to the Rev. Thomas Layton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank, New Orleans, will be remitted to the undersigned, who will attend to their faithful and judicious distribution.
N. J. PERCHE,
Administrator of the Arch Diocese of New Orleans.
oc12 tf

Southern Manufactures.
MANUFACTURED at LEEDS' FOUNDRY, in the city of New Orleans,
NEWELL SCREWS,
Equal in every respect to those made in the West and North, and for sale as cheap as any offered in this city.
SUGAR KETTLES,
(Diploma and Blue Ribbon awarded at First Louisiana State Fair.) Of a form and quality unsurpassed which are offered at the lowest prices.
Orders left in box No. 78, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will meet with prompt attention.
LEEDS & CO.,
aug3 3m Corner Delord and Fouchet streets.

Carpet Warehouse,
No. 19..........Chartres Street..........No. 19
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS,
OFFER at low prices—
CARPETING—English and American of all kinds.
Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Rep, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton, Striped, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep29 6t

Howard Association.
APOTHECARIES, and all persons having bills against this Association, will present them at the office, 59 Camp street, every SATURDAY, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.
sep21 tf J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS——DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
BLANCAND & GUITET
No. 49 Old Levee.
New Stock for the Season Just Opened
oct18 1f

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 25 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. aug13 6m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.
For New York Direct
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."
Forming a regular line of fine new Steamships,
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons..........——, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2800 tons..........——, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons..........——, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons..........——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1440 tons..........Edwards, Commander
MORIPOSA, 1400 tons..........Quick, Commander
Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents,
33 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. HARTSON,
[illegible] No. 1 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday, 19th Oct.
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont..........Saturday, 2nd Nov.
EUROPE..........Lemarie..........Saturday, 16th Nov.
ST. LAURENT..........Bocande..........Saturday, 30th Nov.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)
First cabin..........$145
Second cabin..........$90
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
de 29 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.
The Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON — CORTES
GEO. CROMWELL — GEN. MEADE
GEN. GRANT — SHERMAN
The steamship
CORTES,
S. Whitman, Commander
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, October 19th, at 8 A. M.
Freight for Bremen and Havre taken by this line at through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON
my4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

Lugger for Sale.
THE fine new lugger [illegible] LAKE [illegible] [illegible]

Independent New Orleans Coast and Lafourche Packet.
THE [illegible]

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE firm of TURNBULL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN A. TURNBULL,
[illegible]
New Orleans June 1st 1867.

Notice.
THE undersigned [illegible] [illegible] BLAKELY & DUBAN [illegible]
JAMES T. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM DUBAN.
Nos. 86 and 88 [illegible]
New Orleans, June 1st, 1867.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
All descriptions of
SAW MILL FLOURING AND
CORN MILL MACHINERY
WOOL CARDING MACHINES.
Shafting, Belting, Wood Work, [illegible] on hand.
General agents for the Southwest for [illegible]
Portable Engines and [illegible]
Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.
No. [illegible] Poydras street.

DR. CHARLES E. EELLS
DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence No. 15 Dauphin Street, second door from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, under the influence of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

J. A. GASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.
Has continued to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Dr. RICORD'S
INJECTION AND PILLS.
For the cure of GONORRHEA [illegible] chronic in both sexes—easy [illegible] guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ.
apl3 tf Corner Conti [illegible]

Summer Arrangements.
PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make special arrangements, and thereby secure all the advantages of early fall, for positively worth $[illegible] per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Canal streets, immediately. A Business Education is a free fortune for young Gentlemen. Tuition for Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
my 26 1y President.

FRENCH HAT STORE,
No. 127½ CANAL STREET
VICTOR BOUTROUE,
[illegible]
MANUFACTURER [illegible] HATS, to order, for Men [illegible] at REDUCED PRICES. Canal street No. 127½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets..........$5,000,000
ORGANIZED IN 1850
"Fifty per cent dividend" — Never contested a claim.
PAYS PROMPTLY.
WM. E. FITZGERALD, Agent.
my4 1y No. 2 Commercial street.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO,
LATE HYDE & GOODRICH.
Established in New Orleans [illegible] Watches, Diamonds, [illegible] Guns and Pistols.
The largest assortment in the South always on hand.
oc14 3m Corner Canal and Royal streets.

CHARLES E. FORTIER,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 33 Bienville Street.
WILL attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, GROCERIES and [illegible]

To Rent.
FROM the 1st of October next, ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible] street, between Claiborne and Derbigny [illegible] and [illegible]
Apply at the corner of [illegible] Third District.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after September [illegible], 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:
FROM CITY END — FROM LAKE END
[illegible]
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.
Passengers for steamers must be at the Canal depot previous to departure of cars. Fare 15 cents each way.
GEORGE PANDELY,
oc17 tf General Superintendent.

Southern Picture and Frame Depot.
A CHOICE selection of PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS and LOOKING GLASSES, comprising Religious, Southern, Military, Marine, Natural and Fancy Subjects, Also Oval, Top Mirrors and Looking Glass Plates of all descriptions, for sale to good parties, on Credit—payable at the rate of one dollar per week.
Pictures framed. Frames regilt.
A good city canvasser wanted at the Show and Sale Room, 135 Gasquet street, corner Derbigny.
S. M. WHELPLEY,
sep22 1m Publisher and Proprietor.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 3 Carondelet street, Near Canal.
ELKIN & CO.,
Invite attention to their NEW STYLES of goods direct from Europe and the North via
WILTON,
VELVET
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of all widths,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
CURTAIN GOODS, &c.
For sale at the LOWEST PRICES.
We have secured the services of Mr. H. R. BONNEVAL, formerly of the house of J. D. Dalkerson & Co., who would be pleased to see his friends at this customers. sep2 1m

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
32..........Royal Street..........32
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN.)
FURNISHED ROOMS. BOARDING.
By the Month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
Repasts for Weddings and other Parties, etc., etc.
Mr. FORGET continues his old prices. my1 1y