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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1866.

The Annual Statement of the *Bee*, comprising a commercial and financial review of the past year, has been prepared with exhaustive research and most careful and discriminating compilation; and we feel assured that it will be found unsurpassed by any document of its kind in thoroughness, accuracy, and perspicuity. It will appear, in both French and English, in our edition of Saturday morning, the 1st of September. From Sunday morning, separate copies of the Statement, French and English, will be for sale at our office.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES GENOIS.—The death of Hon. Charles Genois, which occurred yesterday morning in the 73d year of his age, removes from our old population one of its most cherished members and most honorable exemplars. In the widest and noblest acceptation of the phrase, the deceased deserved the title of a good citizen. Many years ago he was Mayor of New Orleans and gave it an administration which was a model of efficiency and unswerving integrity, and the memory of which is linked with the brightest days of the city's past. In private and domestic life Mr. Genois was equally exemplary, beneficent, and warmly cherished.

THE SOUTHWESTERN MAGAZINE.—We have received the prospectus of a monthly magazine, entitled the "*Southwestern*," to be started in this city, on the 1st of October next, by Messrs. J. M. Wood & Co. We learn that the proprietors of the *Southwestern* have completed the purchase of the extensive book and job printing establishment formerly belonging to the *True Delta*, and that their house will be known as the "Southwestern Magazine and Publishing House," situated at No. 51 Baronne street. They announce that, the removal being effected, business will commence on Monday, September 3d. Mr. Wm. Murray is associated with Mr. Wood in conducting the job office. The gentlemen engaged in this enterprise undertake it on a material basis and in a practical spirit which is auspicious of a solid success. We heartily wish for them abundant prosperity, literary and pecuniary.

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA PLATFORMS.

A dispatch published yesterday morning relative to Mr. Henry J. Raymond and the National Union Executive Committee, is calculated, if unexplained, to lead to misconception or confusion. "Congressman Raymond," says the dispatch, "has met the threats to expel him, by calling a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, by virtue of his position as Chairman." Whereupon, it is added: "Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, writes a letter denouncing Raymond as the betrayer of his party, and repudiates said call."

The Committee here referred to is not that appointed by the National Union Convention recently held in Philadelphia, but is the one created by the Republican or "Union" Convention which met at Baltimore in 1864 and nominated the Lincoln and Johnson Presidential ticket. Mr. Raymond was prominent in the last named Convention, and was chosen by it Chairman of the permanent Committee of the Republican party. It is a coincidence worth noting that this Committee has borne the same name as that appointed to represent in permanence the Philadelphia Convention. Nor is it an insignificant circumstance that Mr. Raymond should, nominally and technically at least, retain his place at the head of a Committee constituted to promote the efficient organization of the party against whose Radical members, in control of Congress and of most of the Northern State Governments, the Philadelphia Convention was called for the purpose of organizing an uncompromising war. It would certainly seem, *prima facie*, as though Mr. Raymond, if not the betrayer of his party, as charged by the New Jersey Governor, is a deserter from it, in time of war, and over to the ranks of the enemy. Yet this aspect of the matter is not so clear when we look beneath the surface. Mr. Raymond insists, with a strong show of reason, that in connection with the Philadelphia Convention he has taken no position incompatible with the declared principles of the Baltimore Convention; and he contends, with not less force, that in adhering to the present National Union movement he is only pursuing the logical development, in adaptation to changed circumstances, of the doctrines and purposes advanced by the Republican party when it nominated and elected Lincoln and Johnson.

That Mr. Raymond can maintain this argument, as he does, by textual citations, and that he can, without flagrant inconsistency, claim to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee chosen by the Baltimore Convention while prominently assisting in the origin and the progress of the great Conservative coalition organized at Philadelphia, may serve like a water-mark to denote the rapid and irrepressible advance of Radical sentiment in the Republican party. This Radicalism, indeed, had been visibly advancing from the formation of the party in 1856 to the election of its ticket by a sectional vote, in 1860, and from the last date to the sectional nomination and re-election of President Lincoln in 1864. Mr. Raymond, surely, is not the man above all others to be astonished that it should have continued to advance after that event, or to feel aggrieved that it should not scrupulously abide, along with him, by the landmarks which it set at a particular point in its career. At all events, it has not so abided. The truth is, Radicalism has always been the most active element, the silent or the expressed inspiration, of the Republican party. It is not strange that when such Republicans as Raymond and Weed undertook to deradicalize and nationalize the party they should find the body of it inveterately Radical and sectional, and that, besides themselves and the Johnson Conservatives in Congress or in the Administration, their cash contribution to the Philadelphia coalition should be limited, in the words of Mr. Raymond's paper, to "the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in 1864." It is worth while to quote at more length from the same paper, the New York *Times*, in relation to the alleged identity in principles and position of the Philadelphia and Baltimore platforms. The Baltimore platform, says the *Times*, "was accepted by both those great men, Lincoln and Johnson,) as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party." And, proceeds the *Times*:

> And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform; nor is there a single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.

In conclusion of its remarks the same paper says:

> What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union Party as declared at Baltimore in 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.

It would be impossible to comprehend the political antagonisms and divergences here indicated, and developed in a party professing to [illegible] distinctly declared principles, without [illegible] all along at [illegible] it is the [illegible] many barriers [illegible] have set [illegible] Republican [illegible] limiting the [illegible] your of the [illegible] institutions within the State [illegible] to change the Constitution. But soon nothing would satisfy it but emancipation by military power and an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery. The declarations which it put forth in 1864, as well as those previously uttered and disregarded, may be compared to prayers made at sea in a storm by ungodly navigators and passengers. The vows then made are usually forgotten as soon as the voyage is accomplished, and those who were loudest in penitence and in promises of reform and virtue deliver themselves to greater license than ever. It is, in short, not prudent to rely upon a party of prevailing Radical ingredients being true to anything except Radicalism, and it is the vitality of Radicalism not to rest upon antecedent dogmas and pledges.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of the vulgar and gross denunciation of a contemporary by the *Tribune* says—"There is no excuse for such offensive personalities, and their constant use betrays in the writer the very depravity they are employed to condemn."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

General Banks on the President and General Grant—The One a "Prospective Traitor," The Other a "Time Server."

The Banquet to the President's Party at Delmonico—Speech by the President.

A Democratic Victory in Idaho.

The Public Debt Statement.

From Europe by Steamer and Cable

Commercial, Marine and Other News.

Boston, Aug. 30.—At a Radical mass meeting held in Portland on Monday, Gen. Banks intimated that the President was a prospective traitor, and that Gen. Grant was a time server. He said that the first act of the rebels after their accession to power would be to remove Gen. Grant from office and place one of their own generals in his stead.

New York, August 30.—The banquet to the President last night was a splendid affair. Among those present were General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretaries Seward and Welles, Gen. Rousseau, the Mexican and Brazilian Ministers, A. T. Stewart, Astor and upwards of two hundred citizens.

The President spoke at great length and said in the course of his remarks that the Government went to war for the express purpose of preserving the Union of these States, and that the Government has established the great fact that the States have not the power or the right either by forcible or peaceful means to separate from each other, but that Congress has practically assumed and up to the present time carried out the doctrine that the Government was dissolved and these States were out of the Union. We denied their right to secede, even peaceably, and now we find when these States seek again to renew their practical relations with the Union by sending representatives to Congress, there are men in that body who, in violation of our great charter of liberty, refuse to admit them. The question is will we submit, will the American people submit to this practical assertion of the doctrine they repudiate and overthrow by the war? That issue is before you. If we submit this we give the lie direct to every position taken by us since the war commenced.

He asked in the spirit of Christian and sound philosophy if we we are prepared again to see one portion of the country arrayed against the other in deadly conflict, or shall we make every effort to unite the whole country in harmony and brotherly affection. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said the best evidence that can be shown of loyalty are the loyal professions and loyal actions, and when these gentlemen met in Convention from the North and South, they came forward and professed devotion to the Union and Constitution, and when their actions and professions correspond, who shall dare to doubt them. Have we reached that point where all confidence is lost in men? If we have I tell you that your Government is not as strong as a rope of sand. It has no weight and will tumble to pieces. The abusive power of this Government is in the confidence which the people put in each other.

He said that the South had accepted the arbitrament of the sword and lost, and wanted to return again to the Union. He did not want to see them come back disgraced and debased, but wanted them to come with all their manhood. They have again taken up the Constitution, and ask that its laws shall be enforced. What then was the cause of distrust or lack of confidence in them? There is no cause. He also said General Grant and himself had fought for the Union at one end of the line and now they were fighting for it at the other, and though Gen. Grant was not in the field he was doing equally good service. [Laughter and applause.] He said our three thousand millions of debt could be paid only by the consolidation of our nationality and the popularity of the union of the States. In conclusion, he said the demonstration in New York confirmed him in his opinion that the people will take care of the Government, and those who would attempt to check their purpose had better stand out of the way.

For himself he had reached the summit of his ambition with one exception. He said there is but one thing wanting. Would you hear it [Cries of yes]. At this particular crisis and period of our history when the States are in peril if I can be the instrument in the hands of the people of restoring this Union and making it complete, causing the Government to recommence its glorious and mighty career of prosperity and greatness, I will be willing to exclaim as some one did of old when he saw the babe born in the manger, "I have seen the glory of thy salvation, let thy servant depart in peace." [Enthusiastic applause.] That being done my ambition is completed. I ask nothing more, I would rather live in history than live in this affections and hearts of my countrymen as having consummated this great end than be President of the United States forever. Here the audience broke into an irrepressible burst of applause and on the call of Gen. Sanford gave three cheers for Andrew Johnson the restorer of the Union.

After a drive through Central Park the President and Gen. Grant took a boat at Manhattanville for Albany.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The public debt statement will be issued about the 3d proximo, and will show considerable reduction of the debt. From the fact of a sixty-three million temporary loan having been called in a much less amount of currency at Washington will be found in the Treasury. The coin balance will be largely increased.

Trenton, N. J. Aug. 30.—Gov. Ward has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of this State on the tenth of September for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment and filling the existing Senatorial vacancy.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Holbrook, the Democratic candidate delegate to Congress from Idaho will have 600 majority.

New York, August 30.—Advices per steamer Asia state that Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner for the India Government, who recently visited the Cotton States, estimates the cotton crop at one million two hundred thousand bales. The Carolinas will produce one hundred thousand bales, Georgia one hundred and fifty thousand, Alabama two hundred thousand and the other four States will not exceed five hundred thousand, according to his estimate.

Constantinople, Wednesday, August 29.—The revolt in Candia is progressing. The Christian inhabitants have asserted their independence of the Turkish Empire. Consequently it is announced in a state of seige.

Moscow, Wednesday, August 29.—The U. S. Embassy have received complimentary addresses and invitations by telegraph from a large number of the principal cities and towns in the interior of Russia.

Liverpool, Thursday, noon.—The Cotton market is weak and prices are declining. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¼d. The breadstuffs market is without change. The provision market is unchanged.

London, Thursday, August 30, noon.—The money market is easier. The Bank of England to-day reduced its rate of discount to six per cent. Consols have advanced and are quoted at 89⅛ for money. American securities are better. The current prices are U. S. 5-20's 72⅛, Erie Railroad shares 45⅛, Illinois Central 79⅛.

Paris, Thursday evening, August 30.—The belief grows here that Maximilian will abdicate the crown of Mexico.

The *Debats*, to-day, in its editorial, alludes to the honors paid to the American embassy in Russia, and after making the significant inquiry—what is the value of the demonstrations between the United States and Russia, says that France has done little to revive the old friendship between herself and the United States.

Liverpool, Thursday Evening, August 30.—The Cotton market closes unchanged at the rates current at noon. The sales foot up 10,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market is flat and prices are nominal, with a downward tendency. The Provision market is unchanged. The Tallow market is very firm.

London, Thursday Evening, August 30.—Consols closed at 89⅛ for money. The market for American securities is steady, though United States Bonds closed a trifle easier. The closing quotations are: U. S. 5-20's, 72⅛; Illinois Central shares, 79⅛; Erie shares, 45⅛.

New York, August 30.—U. S. 5-20's 112⅛; 10-40's 103. Gold closed at 147⅜. Flour dull at $9 75 to 14 50 for Southern. Wheat 2 to 4c. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Oats 1c lower. Beef quiet; sales 2250 bbls of Mess at $32 75. Lard dull at 18¼c to 20c. Whisky active. Cotton dull; sales 900 bales at 32 to 35¼c. Sugar ¼c higher. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull. Turpentine 68 to 70c.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Arrived steamer F. D. Wagner from Charleston.

Memphis, August 30.—The cholera is still increasing. Twenty-one cases are reported to-day, twenty of which proved fatal. No report has been received from the city hospital.

Louisville, August 30.—Sales of 125 hhds Leaf Tobacco at full prices. Flour—Superfine $7. Prime Red Wheat $2 35. Corn dull and drooping. Oats, in bulk, 36c. Mess Pork $33 25. Bacon—Shoulders 17¼c; Clear Sides 21½c. Lard 21c. Whisky firm at $2 26.

Cincinnati, August 30.—Flour unchanged. Trade brands in demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 55c. Oats dull at 30 to 36c. Whisky unchanged and in moderate demand at $2 26 duty free, and $2 20 in bond. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Mess Pork—sales of 300 bbls at $33. There is a light consumptive demand for Bacon and Bulk Meats at the last quotations. Lard dull at 20c. Gold 147¾.

St. Louis, August 30.—Only 63 cholera interments were reported yesterday. The epidemic is disappearing from the central and business portion of the city.

The Missouri delegation to the Southern Unionists Convention left here to-day.

Samuel Plant, a prominent merchant, died to-day of typhoid fever.

The general markets are unchanged. Whisky is higher at $2 27 to $2 28.

Vicksburg, August 30.—Passed up Pauline Carroll at 12 M., and down Leonora at 11 A. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, August 30.—The steamship Harlan went to sea at 7 this morning. The ships Louis Henry, Bavaria and Harriet Irving, and the bark Montana are at anchor outside. The steamship Rapidan from Galveston is coming in over the bar. Weather stormy. Wind west—fresh.

Quarantine, Aug. 30.—Remaining in quarantine, schooner Lizzie. François Vallette's dry dock passed up in tow at 12 M.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

The President's Tour—His Reception in New York—His Speech to the Mayor—Speech of Mr. Seward—From the Quarantine—Cotton and Gold Markets.

New York, August 30.—In response to the Mayor's address yesterday, the President, in a voice evidently affected by emotion, made remarks as follows:

"To make a reply to what you have just given utterance to, under the circumstances, would be more than I could undertake. I am overwhelmed at the reception you have accorded to me. [Applause] Language is inadequate to give expression to my feelings. I accepted your invitation, and now beg you will, in return, accept my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. Such an invitation from this great metropolis ought to encourage, and it does encourage me in the discharge of my duty. [Cheers] It is peculiarly acceptable at this time, fresh as we are from the battle field, but there is still a greater battle before us [Cheers] In reference to what I have done it is before you, and it is for you to determine what my conduct has been. [Applause] In conclusion, let silence speak for me what I ought to say, and what I intend to do. [Cheers.] In accepting these resolutions, accompanied by sentiments so gracefully uttered, I again return you my sincere thanks."

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, he was greeted with three times three cheers.

Loud calls were then made for Secretary Seward, who said: "I feel that I am at home; I thank you for the welcome you have extended to me. [Applause.] I feel more than that, for I have brought with me, to yours and my home, the President of the United States. [Cheers.] United by the arms of our heroes, by the virtue of our citizens and by the wisdom of our Chief Magistrate, if any thing is wanting, it is the certificate which we look for at the coming polls to bear us out in our opinions that the United States should consist of thirty-five instead of twenty-five States. [Great applause] In the city and State of New York the people should be faithful first to their wives, then to their children, then to the city and State, and then to the country, to the duty I adhere, and if persons were to interfere with me in faithfully carrying out this principle, I could overbalance them and still be faithful to the country. [Great cheering.]

The President, Secretary Seward, Admiral Farragut, and Secretary Welles, were quartered at Delmonico's, while the remainder of the party were provided at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The President received many visitors last evening.

Southwest Pass, August 30.—Steamships Mississippi and Morgan passed up at 8 o'clock last night. The French steamer Sonora, bound for Vera Cruz, left at the same time. Arrived schooner Lizzie, Lepperd, master, from Vera Cruz, in ballast and passengers. Brig Hebe went up yesterday evening in tow.

Southwest Pass, August 30.—No change in the position of vessels since last report. Weather unsettled. Wind, West, squally.

Mobile, August 30.—The Board of Health reports five cases of cholera for the past five days. The disease is confined exclusively to negroes. Of the five cases above mentioned, two proved fatal.

Cincinnati, August 30.—There were only three deaths from cholera yesterday. The disease ceases to excite apprehensions.

New York, August 30, 1 P. M.—Cotton rules quiet at 33c. for Middling Uplands.

Flour declined 10 to 20c. Wheat and corn declined.

Pork heavy, lard and whisky dull

Gold 147¾. Sterling exchange 108½ for sight bills.

Wendell Phillips's Opinion of the Philadelphia Convention.

[From the Anti Slavery Standard, Aug. 25.]

We are free to confess that we can see great reason to fear the effect of such a Convention as that of Philadelphia. Not that it is at all likely that party will be able to carry many elections this Fall. On the contrary, everything bids fair for great Republican success. But what is the meaning of a Republican success? To what is the party pledged? Of what principle does their success guarantee the triumph? Of no principle whatever. They are pledged to nothing vital. Their canvass involves no principle. Republican orators continually tell us to be of good courage—the party will succeed. Grant it; what help does its success give to the negro? What promise does it hold out of claiming for him his rights? They do not enter the canvass even claiming for him the ballot; is it likely they will come out from it ready to do for him more than they offered? Is there such a case in our party history.

Congress, the proper representative of the Republican Party, has yield the Gibraltar of the question of suffrage. It lays before the country the proposed Constitutional Amendment, the plan of which is to punish—weaken the States, while they refuse the negro his ballot. Not four weeks ago Republicans denounced us for doubting the assertions of Congressmen that even the adoption of those amendments would not secure the admission of the rebel States, that Congress would still insist on impartial suffrage as a condition of admission, that the Amendment was only part of its policy, &c., &c. But read the speeches of Mr. Senator Wilson, at Natick and at Boston, and you will see that he parades these amendments as the "policy" of Congress—as its answer to Johnson's policy," and both speeches allow that, those amendments once adopted, the States will be allowed to return, Congress, therefore, surrenders the real question at issue. Suppose, therefore, that the Fall elections do sustain the Republican Party; then, if the amendment is adopted, the rebel States take their places in Congress at once. Once there, and wielding their present representation (based on counting three-fifths slave basis,) which they must do till a new apportionment is made—how much mischief may not be consummated in those few months!

But even after a new apportionment, every credible witness assures us, the South will prefer, years to come, the compact strength of a reduced white basis to the Democratic reality of negro suffrage.

But suppose, after Republican success this fall, Congress meets and finds the amendments rejected! That same syren voice, expediency, which dictated giving up the question of negro suffrage, will justify and demand they shall surrender the idea embodied in the amendment, and, falling still lower, find some basis or theory on which they and the rebels can meet and unite in a joint Congress.

We see, therefore, no hope on the mere success of the Republican Party this Fall, with the canvass conducted according to present avowals. The South fights to avert negro suffrage. Having failed to sustain slavery by war, she now plans to come as near as possible to ward effecting the same thing by political intrigue. There is no political party in the North that meets her on this issue. This is the danger. The people are wise enough, mean well enough, but lack concentration, organization and leaders.

Now, in such circumstances, the plot concocted at Philadelphia is to be feared. Wily men, corrupt men, willing to use any means—their ability doubled by their utter unscrupulousness—wielding wealth and patronage, men bearing the prestige of many a success hitherto; such men are a power! Men of moderate capacity, when they act unfettered by any sense of right and wrong, equal themselves to great minds for a while. This explains Napoleon III. When the Devil made him up, he took care not to burden him with any moral sense, and hence this jockey, riding without weight, has distanced many a competitor, abler, but burdened with a conscience. One valuable confession we wrench from this Convention. The promises they feel obliged to make, the principles they see it wise to profess, the coat their hypocrisy compels them to assume, show us what, in their opinion, is the opinion of the loyal North. Thus we guage what, in their judgment, the people long for, and will have, unless baulked. This list is: no slavery payment of nation's debt, no right of secession, and equal civil rights everywhere for all men. A valuable confession that. If even the rebels confess so much, what is probably the real heart of the masses? Does it not claim equal suffrage also? The address of this Convention informs us of its standpoint in the first line—"Since the meeting of the last National Convention in 1860." Consequently there has been no nation since 1860. Surely there have been Conventions enough professing to represent all the loyal States; but, you observe, in their view there has not been, because their could not be without the rebels, any National Convention since 1860. The argument against the proposed Constitutional Amendment is based on the same idea; and, if valid, covers the Anti-Slavery Amendment of 1864, rendering that also null and void.

Do the Southern members of this Convention intend to warn us that they reserve the right to contest that when a favorable opportunity occurs? We know not. All we do know is that the South organized her forces at that Convention. She deployed them into line. Her right rests on Philadelphia, under Weed, Seward, Vallandigham and Garret Davis. Her left is encamped at New Orleans, with Mayor Monroe and his butchers for General and staff. The headquarters are at the White House, and the next move will be on the Capitol, holding Senate and House of Representatives. Our duty is to put these men who will, at every hazard, save the nation, remembering that they stand where the Long Parliament stood in 1649; and though the block and axe in front of the place may be no fitting measure now, they are bound to find and use some measure fit and efficient to secure their purpose, the deposition of the perjured and usurping traitor. But, alas! the courage and "thoroughness" which would make that possible, would at the same time make it unnecessary. In the presence of a united North, led by courageous men, there would be now, as in 1862, no rebel Democratic Party worth counting.

Some foresee a *coup d'état* in the "literal sense"—a violent move against Congress. We hardly expect that. That is too good to be true. The cunning traitors at Philadelphia do not intend to give the North any such advantage. They see their mistake at Sumter, and have no intention of repeating it. "The burnt child dreads a painted fire," says the proverb. Thoroughly whipped in that method, the South will never risk provoking another 1861, if it can possibly be avoided. The move upon Congress—upon what this traitor Accident dares to describe as "a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States"—will be made under legal forms. The trick will be so covered that it will bear a specious argument of constitutionality. Seward belongs to the Barnum, not to the Cromwell class. But whether a blow come from Jefferson Davis's hand, or a trick from the brain of Wm. H. Seward, either will fail in the end. We have no fears for the final result. Justice will triumph. We have God's promise for that. The Jew in Egypt, burdened and crushed, never doubted he should see Canaan. God had promised that. But whether in four years or in forty, or through what perils, none could tell. We, too, shall reach our Canaan. But whether in four years or forty—through what perils—whether as one nation or two—whether all gathered round the temple at Jerusalem, or with one king there, another in Samaria—none can tell.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Pay of the Police.—It has been announced to the police department, through its Chief, that those composing it will be paid off September 4th, Tuesday next, provided the Lieutenants of the respective districts hand in their rolls on the 1st proximo. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope that this improvement on the old system will not cease here, but continue during each successive month until there will be no further occasion for the well authenticated complaints brought to our ears within the past few months.

If the police department can be paid for the present month four days after its close, we can see no reason why they cannot be paid as early during the other months of the year. We have frequently had occasion to notice the long, and as we believed, unnecessary delay suffered by the police in obtaining their monthly stipend. With but few exceptions, the men of the entire police department are compelled through sheer necessity to draw an advance on their monthly pay and forced to submit to a most usurious rate of interest.

Committees of Council.—The Committees of Finance and Streets and Landings, met conjointly last evening, Mr. Prague in the chair.

A report from the City Controller stating that he had adjudicated the contract for building the extension of Poydras market and the farming out of the same for ten years, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Recorder of the Second District, asking that certain repairs be made in his Court, was referred to the City Surveyor.

A petition from W. P. Coleman, asking permission to erect a steam engine on Tchoupitoulas street, was granted.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to draft preamble and resolutions of thanks to the Fire Department for having volunteered their services in cleaning the streets and gutters of the city, was submitted through Alderman Moore, read and adopted, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to the Fireman's Charitable Association.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Larges, authorizing the Street Commissioner to build five bridges on the east side of Claiborne, from Clio to Melpomene streets, was referred.

The meeting then adjourned.

Board of Public School Directors.—A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, President Mount in the Chair.

Mr. Parham, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers, submitted the report of the Committee in relation to the nominations made for teachers of the various schools. There had been more than 400 applicants for appointment, and the labor had been so onerous that it had to be divided among the respective delegations representing the four Districts. This plan having been adopted was submitted for the ratification of the Board. The plan having been approved, Mr. Parham proceeded to read the list recommended by the Fourth District delegation; which was, on motion, adopted.

Mr. Kelly presented the list for the First District. The list presented was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thienemann presented the list of the Third District, and was adopted.

Mr. Cronan offered the list of the Second District, which was also adopted.

On motion of Mr. Leefe, the positions not filled by the Committee in the First District, were ordered to be declared vacant after the 31st inst., was adopted.

It was further moved and seconded that the members from the First District should recommend suitable persons to fill the vacancies in the First District, and submit the same for the ratification of the Board.

It was moved and seconded that a Committee of four from the upper and four from the lower High School be appointed a Committee on High School. Adopted. The Chair then announced the following Committees: on Normal School, E. Bermudez, P. W. Collens, Jas. McConnell, D. Zebender. Committee of Supervision, First District, Thos. H. Shields, Jas. McConnell, T. O'Neil; Second District, A. Nimboldt, Jules Benit, P. W. Collens; Third District, J. J. E. Massicot, J. F. Thienemann, D. Stickney. Fourth District, M. M. Dowler, H. H. Zebender, J. G. Parham.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Police Commission.—The Board held a regular meeting Wednesday night, Mayor Monroe presiding, and 4 members present.

The following cases were disposed of:

The cases of Policemen Parker, Coates and Jas. Darcey were fixed for trial and their suspension confirmed.

Dennis Trimble and G. Riley, charged with unofficerlike conduct and neglect of duty, were suspended and the cases fixed for trial.

E. Hart, charged by J. Curran with conduct unbecoming an officer, was continued and accused permitted to continue on duty.

Geo. Brown, J. Cronan, Thos. McGovern and M. Pigot, all tried for various offenses, were suspended 30 days each.

P. Ramos and G. Rockwell were restored to duty.

P. A. Cazeau, charged with absenting himself from duty for nine successive days without cause, was dismissed from the service.

The case of J. Bradley was continued.

The Board then adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.—The following inquests were held Wednesday by Dr. Drew, Deputy Coroner.

Miles Small, colored, aged 57 years, died at No. 17 Constance street, of bilious fever.

Jacob Richards, aged 19 years, died at No. 83 Terpsichore, of cholera.

Mary A. Wakefield, aged 37 years, died at No. 58 St. Joseph street, of gastritis.

Phil. Weibler, aged 25 years, died on Esplanade street, between Willow and Clara streets.

Jean Courolle, aged 25 years, accidentally drowned at the foot of First street.

Baltimore Clark, colored, aged 60 years, died at the Lake end of the New Shell Road, of cholera morbus.

Mortuary Report.—For the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the total number of interments was 31—being 2 less than the previous day's report: whites 15, blacks 12 and 7 not stated. Included in the total we find 14 cases of cholera: whites 5, blacks 6 and 3 not stated—being an excess of 4 over the previous day's report.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—John Morella, charged by Lawrence Tun with obtaining $675 worth of fish under false pretenses, was held in $250 bail to appear before the First District Court. He was also held in the same amount on three other charges of a similar character.

Jas. Mahoney, charged with assault and battery on John O'Brien, was held in $250 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

Bridget Burke, charged with being lewd and abandoned, was committed to the Workhouse for 6 months.

Recorder Letten's Court.—H. Cambeith, charged by Lolo Dominique with assault and battery, was sent before the First District Court at the request of the accused.

Lolo Dominique, charged by H. Cambeith with assault and battery, was sent before the First District Court.

A. P. Fortier, charged by Chas. Ready, (colored) with receiving stolen property.

Theodule Lawrence, charged by Jas. Williams with shooting with intent to kill, was sent before the First District Court.

S. Fassio, (colored) charged by Paul Belloeq with insult and abuse, was fined $10, and required to give bonds to keep the peace.

THE BREMEN ROSE WEIN.—A correspondent in the *Fatton* gives an estimate of the value of the famous Bremen rose wein, which in the year 1624 cost $165 per cask, and is now two hundred and forty-two years old. Calculating the original outlay at ten per cent. compound interest, he states that 1815 the value of each cask was $231,883,905,000, or nearly ninety times the present debt of the United States; whilst each bottle was worth $161,030,499, very nearly the sum realized from duties on imports in the United States last year. Each glass was worth $20,000,000, and each drop $20,000. We should think that this wine had been kept almost too long, and the owners had better "realize" soon, unless they want to lose on it.

The British schooner Jessie Jones, which arrived at New York recently from St. Kitts, reports falling in with a whaling brig, of New Bedford, Mass., (name not recalled) and while in sight, saw a whale strike one of the boats of the whaler, killing five men and injuring some others.

Two hundred Mormons—men, women, and children, were to be seen bathing together in the Mississippi on Thursday afternoon at West Quincy, Ill., in a perfect state of nudity. The exhibition attracted a crowd of spectators. During this promiscuous bath, a lad belonging to the party was drowned.

Eighty years ago there were but 60,000 Catholics and twenty-five priests in the United States, while now there are 4,100,000 members of the church, and 2,500 priests.

Nothing more "terrible" has been heard of lately than the assurance of the Scotch law that a man must support his mother-in-law. This decision has awakened terrors in England.

A cod with thirty cents worth of scrip in his stomach was caught off Peru. The N. B. *Mercury* says he got the money at the "bank."

The "enameled face" is the latest novelty at Newport. The work, which is done in Paris costs $4000, and will last four years with proper care and a placid expression of countenance.

Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer? Because he lies on one side and turns and lies on the other.

The draught players of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, are to have a grand Congress the coming fall.

THE GENERAL AGENCY AT NEW YORK OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Washington special of the N. Y. *Herald* of the 25th says:

Much misunderstanding about admissions to the Paris Exposition seems to exist among some of the authorities of the United States. Positively no articles will be entered or received at the Exhibition except those for which application shall have been duly filed with, and accepted by, the general agent at New York—J. C. Derby, *Times* Building, No. 40 Park row. All applications, therefore, should be promptly forwarded to him, as he is required to have the descriptive catalogue ready by the 15th of next month. Although the present list of applications promises an excellent exhibition in several groups, it is deficient in a few important particulars, such as rich furnishings, upholstery and decorative work, crystals and rich glassware, porcelain and other potteries, carpets, wall papers, cutlery, bronzes etc; cotton and its products, wool and its products, fleeces of wool, shawls of wool, hosiery, etc; plans and models of rural buildings, fertilizing substances, apparatus and instruments for hunting, fishing and for collecting natural products; cereals, wines and fermented drinks. A model district school-house with all its appliances would be a very desirable institution to send; also, an American restaurant. Additional specimens of the ores of all the metals, exhibiting more fully their richness and the various localities of their production, should be included; also, specimens of American wood. No such opportunity as this has ever yet occurred, nor will it occur again, probably, for many years to come. Congress has provided free transportation to Paris for goods and show cases in which to exhibit them, as well as competent officers and guards to take care of them.

The Opera in Berlin—The King Hailed as Emperor of Germany.

SCENE AT KING WILLIAM'S FIRST VISIT AFTER THE WAR.

A letter in the Paris *Temps*, dated Berlin, gives a glowing description of the scene which took place at the Opera House on the evening of the 6th, on which occasion the representation was for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. "The whole court was present, and not a seat was vacant. When the King entered at half-past seven the entire audience rose and received him most enthusiastically. The performance commenced with the Siege March (the march to victory) of Taubert. When the curtain rose the whole company sang a royal song, which was composed expressly for the occasion. Each strophe was received with applause, and when the tenor, Herr Woworsky, sang the following strophe:—

> And when through all the land shall float
> The flag of Union, then we'll shout,
> Hail! Emperor of Germany.

the whole audience rose and became so excited that the singing was for a long time interrupted. After the last verse the cries and bravos burst forth again, and the national hymn was demanded from all parts of the theatre. The orchestra complied with the wishes of the audience, and all present—princes, princesses and citizens—joined in the chorus. The enthusiasm had no limit. I never saw anything like it. The receipts amounted to near £900.

As a proof of the powers of endurance exhibited by the Prussian soldiers, it is stated that the army under the command of Gen Harwarth, consisting of about 40,000 men, performed the distance between Dresden and Vienna, which, as the crow flies, is 180 miles, in 22 days.

Barnum, it is suggested, would be no more of a humbug in Congress than a great many already there.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 30, 1866.

A heavy rain storm interrupted the general movement, and nothing worth special notice was done in any department of trade. Our leading staple in particular was nearly at a stand still. The sales being confined to 300 bales, at prices showing a tendency to easier rates.

Gold opened nominally at 145, against 145⅞ last evening, and after selling as high as 146, and as low as 144⅞, closed at about 145⅞, without having been attended with much activity at any time of the day. The sales at the Board embraced $4000 at 145 and 5000 at 145, $1000 at 145⅛, and $3000 at 145⅞. In the open market the transactions included $1000 at 144⅞, $12,000 (in two equal lots of 30.0 and 5000) at 145, $2.00, 1500 and 3000 at 145⅛, $14,000 (three lots of 5000, 3000, 12,000 and $15,000) at 145⅞, $4000 at 145⅛, and $3000 at 146. In Silver we noticed sales of about $400 American halves at 135, and 3000 Mexican dollars at 14?.

We have no material change to note in Foreign Exchange. The offerings were quite limited and the demand moderate. The sales included £1000, in two equal lots, of first class sterling at 152. In Francs we noticed sales of 30,000 A 1 Commercial at 3 72½, and a small amount—say 1800—bank at 3 60. Sterling may be quoted at 148 to 149 for bill of lading bills, 150 for good clear, 151 to 152, for A 1 first class, and 155 for banks; and francs at 3 75 to 3 70 for A 1 Commercial, and 3.65 to 3.60 for banks.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet. The banks uniformly checked on New York at par, at which they met with very little demand. Outdoors the sales included $34,000 New York sight at 3 16 discount, $10,000 (10,000 and 30,000 at ¾, and $10,000 Boston sight at ¾.

The Stock market was attended with some activity. 26 or 27 shares Pontchartrain Railroad, sold at the Board at 101. In the open market 40 Crescent City Bank sold at $53 50, and 50 Union Bank at $73.

In City Bonds we noticed the sales of $8000 Louisiana Sixes at 77¾, and 3 Consolidated at 93. The Consolidated are quoted at 93 to 94, and the Railroad issues at 84 to 85 according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 78 to 78½; Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons at 80.

In Uncurrent money $1000 Bank of Louisiana sold at 66½c per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 69c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 98c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small notes of discredited banks. State Treasury notes sell at rates from 10 to 15 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are at ¾ to 1 per cent discount, and National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, August 30, 1866.

COTTON.—The depression we noticed in our market yesterday was continued to-day, and though our door business was partially suspended in consequence of the rain, still there was no period of the day at which buyers exhibited much desire to operate. Factors appeared anxious to realize, and in many instances showed a willingness to make concessions, but the majority of the brokers held aloof, in anticipation of a further decline at New York and Liverpool, and the day's transactions were confined to 300 bales, three brokers participating in the business. Prices were evidently easier, some parties contending they were 1c per lb below the quotations of last evening which were as follows: Ordinary 25 to 27c, Good Ordinary 29 to 31, Low Middling 33 to 34, and Middling 35 to 36.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 23,230
Received to-day	16
Received previously	750 80
Additional bales, &c.	[illegible]—787,398
Total	870,625
Cleared to-day	2 429
Cleared previously	760,114—763,543
Stock on hand	107,082

The clearances comprise 2 429 bales for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts for several days. The market for Sugar continues extremely dull, in fact we have not a sale worthy of note to report, while of Molasses the only sales were 75 bbls Cuba refined, a cargo of 150 hhds Cuba raw on private terms, and 10 hhds raw at 52½c. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 52½ to 55c per gallon, and is quoted in lots at 50c per gallon. A slow and small retail business is doing in Sugar at 16½ to 17c per lb for Yellow Clarified Cuba Sugar, 17¼ to 17¾c for White do, 16 to 16½c for refined Cuba, 12½c for Good Fair Cuba, 14¾c for Prime Porto Rico, 12¾ to 13¼c for Nos 14 and 15, in bxs 15¾ to 16½c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17¼c for Nos. 19 and 20.

TOBACCO.—Buyers on foreign account were again looking around to-day, and we have heard of some sales, the particulars of which have not transpired. Negotiations are pending for several round lots. The stock having been somewhat reduced, the assortment offers less scope for selection. We quote 3½ to 4½c for Low Refused, light and heavy, 5 to 6½ c for Good do, 6½ to 10½c for Common Leaf, 11½ to 15½c. for Fair do; 14½ to 16½c for Good do, 16½ to 18½c. for Fine do; and 19½ to 24½c for Choice and Selections.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Rainy weather has interrupted out of door operations to-day, and very little business was done in consequence. The market for Flour is steady and firm, but other products are dull and drooping.

FLOUR.—Is in light supply and in good request, and the market is steady and firm. The attention of buyers was directed to sales at auction to-day, comprising 566 bbls, slightly damaged, of which 106 bbls at $10 25, 147 at $10 75 to $10 90, 100 at $10 90, 13 at $11 40, 100 at $12 05 and 100 at $12 55 per bbl. There were a few small sales by the regular trade at yesterday's prices: Superfine $9 37½ to $10, Single Extra $11, Double Extra $12 to $12 50, and Treble Extra $12 75 to $13 25 per bbl.

CORN.—The market continues dull and depressed and prices are drooping. The sales to-day were confined to 2000 sacks, of which 500 Yellow Mixed at 75c and 1500 White at 85c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market is quiet but steady, with sales at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

OATS.—Are in fair supply, but little in demand and prices are drooping. The sales to-day were confined to 550 sacks, in poor order, at 42½c and 500 Prime at 45c per bushel.

HAY.—There were no important sales to-day. Some small lots of Prime Ohio river have sold at $26 per ton. It is retailing at $28 to $30 a ton.

LARD.—A lot of 60 tierces Prime sold at 22½c per lb. The market continues very dull, and only small sales are making at 22¼c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 24¼c in kegs.

PORK.—There is no demand for round lots, and only a retail doing at $36 to $36 25 per bbl for Mess.

INDIA BAGGING.—There were no important sales to-day, but round lots are quoted at 39 to 40c per yard. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 39c per yard in rolls, 41 in bales, and 42c for blanket.

GUNNY BAGS.—There were no transactions to-day, but they have been selling readily at 30c a piece.

SALT.—Is selling from store at $2 to 2 15 per sack for Coarse and $2 05 to 2 20 for Fine.

BACON.—Sugar-cured Hams are in good supply, plain Hams are scarce. Shoulders are retailing at 19c, Ribbed Sides 22. Clear do. 23¼c., and Sugar-cured Hams 26¾ to 27c. per lb.

BALE ROPE.—Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 19c per lb.

COFFEE.—There is a fair demand for the country which dealers are supplying at 27 to 28½c per lb, currency, for Fair to Good Fair Rio.

WOOL.—Is selling at 30 to 35c per lb for Washed, 12 to 15c for Burry, 18 to 25c for Native to ¾ Merino, and 25 to 27c for ¾ to full Merino.

SUNDRIES.—The market is overstocked with potatoes—they are selling at $1 75 to $2 per bbl in sacks, $2 to 2 60 in bbls, $1 25 to 1 50 for Onions, $4 to 5 for Apples, 12 to 15c for Cabbages, $12 to 14 per dozen for Chickens, $12 for Geese, $30 for Turkeys. Sour Krout is selling at $8 to 9 per bbl.

WHISKY.—There is little or no demand for round lots, and only a retail business is doing at $1 80 to $1 90 per gallon for ordinary Western Rectified and $2 to $2 32½ for choice brands. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 85 to $2 per gallon.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Butter is scarce and in demand. Western is plenty and dull. Northern Butter is selling at 35 to 40c, Western 25 to 35c. Cheese is in good supply and selling at 17 to 18c per pound for Western and Northern.

LARD OIL.—We have heard of large sales at $1 75 to 1 80 per gallon. It is retailing at $1 85 to 1 90 per gallon.

LEATHER.—Texas, rough, is in good demand and sells at 18 to 23c per lb. There is very little in the market.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little disengaged tonnage in port, but not much produce offering to go forward. There is, however, considerable Cotton, Tobacco, Grain and Staves on hand for shipment. The rates are ⅝c to ⅞c per lb for Cotton, by steam and sail, for New York, 1c for Boston, ⅝d by sail for Liverpool and 1⅛c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 31, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 4?2 Texas Beeves and 110 Calves and Yearlings.
Sold: 271 Texas Beeves, 178 Calves and Yearlings 33 Hogs and 2 Milch Cows.
Stock on Sale: 1175 Texas Beeves 9? Calves and Yearlings, 62 Hogs, 58?7 Sheep and 12 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per lb	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 31, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Ship Alexander (Swedish) Ahrenberg, for Liverpool—[illegible]
Bark Sophia, (British) Mather, for Liverpool—[illegible]
Steamer Lucretia, Mackey, for Mobile—Master
Steamer Anna Perret, Brew, for Mobile—Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Morgan, Lawless, from Indianola and Galveston—I C Harris—[illegible]
Steamer Sarah, Bliss, from Mobile—[illegible]
Brig Hebe, (British) Lohan, from Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, to master—1st district 24.

—STEAMBOATS—

David White, Vawter, from St. Louis
W R Arthur, Cowen, from St. Louis
A G Brown, Quantl, from Fort Jackson
Live Oak, Bassett, from Fort Jackson
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara
Carrie Poole, [illegible], from Jefferson
Lady Grace, Hammond, from Jefferson

BELOW COMING UP

Schr Lizzie, Leppard, from Vera Cruz, in to-night
Schr Empire State, Cheeley, 6 days from Galveston, in ballast, to Post & Hobey

EXPORTS

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Alexander—177 bales cotton [illegible]
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Sophia—702 bales cotton [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Anna Perret—[illegible] bbls whisky [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—54 bbls flour 3 bbls molasses [illegible]

IMPORTS

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—[illegible]
RIO DE JANEIRO—Per brig Hebe—[illegible] bags coffee to Nathaniel Ogden.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer David White—[illegible]
JEFFERSON—Per steamer Carrie Poole—[illegible]
JEFFERSON—Per steamer Lady Grace—[illegible]
FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Live Oak—[illegible]
FORT JACKSON—Per steamer A G Brown—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

August 30—5 bales cotton [illegible]

DIED.

Yesterday, at 3½ o'clock A. M., CHARLES GENOIS, aged 73 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, THIS DAY, (Friday) August 31st, at 4½ o'clock P. M., precisely, from his late residence, Annunciation street, No. 176, between Terpsichore and Robin.

Lost.

YESTERDAY, at the French market, a NOTE of $433, signed by Jean Dunn and endorsed by him, dated 28 August, 1866, and payable at six months from date. The public is requested not to negotiate said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

New Orleans, August 30, 1866. JEAN PRATS.

CROSBY OPERA ART ASSOCIATION.

[*From Chicago Evening Journal, August 23d.*]

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

As will be seen by the following certificates, the success of the enterprise of the Crosby Art Association is guaranteed beyond a doubt. The fact of Samuel M. Nickerson, Esq., having become responsible in a peculiarly point of view for the distribution of the premiums announced or the refunding of the money paid by subscribers, and being himself indorsed by a number of wealthy and influential citizens, leaves no room for doubt that, with Mr. Crosby's known ability in managing such an undertaking, the enterprise will be brought to a successful consummation:

To the Members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association:

The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable to me state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made to their satisfaction or the money refunded.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking as above announced.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

Chicago, August 21, 1866.

The undersigned members of the committee appointed to superintend the awarding of premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby and in the responsibility of Samuel M. Nickerson, Esq., his guarantor, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

James H. Bowen, President Third National Bank.
J. C. Fargo, Superintendent American Express.
Thomas T. Hall, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
J. C. Dore, President of Board of Trade.
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.
Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
E. G. Hall, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
Francis A. Hoffman, ex-Lieut. Governor.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Profitable Investment of a Property on Love street, No. 578.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville streets.
ON SATURDAY, 1st of September, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 32 feet front on Love street, by 121 feet deep between Spain and Frest streets, together with a house of six rooms, back gallery, three cabinets, two with cellar below, kitchen of three rooms, gallery and three cabinets, two cisterns, well, privy, two alley ways and carriage gate, &c., &c.
Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year, for a note bearing 8 per cent. interest and mortgage.

Succession of Widow Newbauger.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.
TUESDAY, 11th September, 1866, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A. M., on St. Philip street, No. 60, between Royal and Bourbon streets by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 28th August, 1866, [illegible]
ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Armoires, Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Bureaus, Glassware, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash, in Greenbacks.

ALF. BOULIGNY'S SALES.

Valuable Property on Rampart Street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 40 Carondelet street.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—
ONE LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

E. M. JACOB'S SALES.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate in the Third District—Two Lots of Ground, with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on TUESDAY, September [illegible] at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, [illegible]

INVITATION TO
Photographers and Heads of Drawing Institutes
FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.
[illegible]
EDWARD GOTHEIL,
State Commissioner Paris Universal Exposition, 1867

Circular.
[illegible]

J. H. H. HEDGES,
Cotton Ginnery and Packery,
381 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Toulouse and Terpsichore streets, head of Hunter street.
[illegible]

To Whom It May Concern.
New Orleans, August 28th, 1866.
[illegible]
RANDLETT & BENNER.
Sole Agents Oriental Powder Co.

Office of the Commercial Insurance Company of New Orleans,
No. 11 Commercial Place—[illegible]
THIS Company are now prepared to take Fire, Marine and Inland Transportation Risks [illegible] on most favorable terms.
S. B. BUCKNER, President.
W. J. FRIERSON, Vice President.
GEO. SWEET, Secretary.

Directors:

R. K. WALKER	ISAAC SCHERCK
GEO. O. OAKNER	JOHN G. PARHAM
L. J. WEBSTER	J. J. TARLETON
E. H. FAIRCHILD	E. C. ROACH
E. H. WILSON	J. H. OGLESBY
JOHN D. ADAMS	ROBT. L. ADAMS
S. L. WOOLDRIDGE	R. W. ADAMS
CHAS. W. NEWTON	N. J. THAXTON
W. J. FRIERSON	T. T. A. LYON
W. H. HANNON	E. A. YORKE
S. B. BUCKNER	D. P. LOGAN
A. W. BOSWORTH	EDGAR STEEL

J. S. COPES.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Star Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 31st, 1866.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 31st July, 1866		$[illegible]
Viz:—On Fire Risks	$30,292 19	
On Marine Risks	6,592 02	
On River Risks	904 55	46 094 66
Less Unearned Premiums on the 31st July, 1866		
Return Premiums to the 31st July, 1866	115 25	6,341 45
Net Earned Premiums		$38,553 41
Losses paid during the year, viz: On Fire Risks; On Marine Risks; On River Risks		
Paid—Re-insurance	$7,472 70	
Expenses—State, City and Internal Revenue Taxes, licenses, Rent of office, etc.	6,965 60	14 699 05
		$20,781 31
Interest due on Scrips 1861 and 1863	875 91	31 660 22
Net Profits		$[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are, viz:

Bills Receivable	$19,813 40
Premiums in course of collection	5,620
Investment in City Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	14,6?5 33
Balance due on Subscription Notes	160,000 00
	$210,129 35
Reserve for Settlement of Claims for Losses in Suspense	10,000 00
Net Assets	$200,129 35

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

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held on the 29th August, 1866, have resolved to pay one year's interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Scrips on and after the 15th of September next.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d August, 1866. PAUL W. COLLENS, 3d Justice of the Peace.

—DIRECTORS—

Jas. Jackson,	Chs. Roman,
Alfred Dufilho,	Arthur Forstall,
B. Laplace,	Ad. Sereber,
J. R. Schroeder,	F. Dufouchel,
L. R. Coleman,	Jas Pollock
W. C. C. Claiborne,	Placide Forstall.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
132 Gravier Street 132
between Camp and St. Charles streets.
JULY 5th, 1866.
This Company is now prepared to take FIRE, MARINE, RIVER and INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on the most favorable terms.
EDWARD RIGNEY, President.
WM. P. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Removal.
THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 69 Canal street, near Old Levee street.
GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Three Lots of Ground Fronting on St. Bernard street, Near the Market.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, September [illegible]
THREE LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

Very Comfortable Residence, No. 343 Esplanade street, with an Immense Depth Extending to Kerlerec street.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Six Lots of Ground with Comfortable two Story Residence, Nos. [illegible] Franklin street, Extending to Treme street, between Conti and Bienville streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Two Two-story Double Houses divided into Four Locations, Nos. 270, 272, 274 and 276 Canal street, between Howard [illegible] Marais and Rampart [illegible] streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, A[illegible]
[illegible]

Comfortable Dwelling House, No. 13 Congress Street, Near the City Rail Road.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Thirteen Lots of Ground in the Third District, Suitable for a Garden.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

Adolphe Boudousquié,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
[illegible]

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated C. O. O. NAVAL STORES.
No. 50 Canal Street.

J. McBONNER — [illegible] — [illegible] DILLINGHAM.
BONNER, GOODE & DILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE
Corner Camp and Gravier over Canal Bank.

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WASHINGTON CITY D C
WILL practice in the Supreme Court [illegible] and before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress.

E. RICHARD,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
160 St. Ann Street 160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.
[illegible]
E. RICHARD, Box 1710, P. O., New Orleans.

Reynaud, Choppin & Duteil,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Corner Main and Commerce Streets, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Lewis & Co's Building, Strand, near 22d st. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills and Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, [illegible] Bars, all kinds of [illegible] Works and Every Description of Machinery [illegible].
LEEDS & CO.

Dr. SABOURIN,
166 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Between Burgundy and Dauphin.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 30 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
73 Chartres Street 73
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.
Mr. FORGET continue his old prices.

Cholera!
RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.
THE CHOLERA CORDIAL by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, [illegible] and is used by the European population to treat with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.
For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.
HAVING been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells Agent and Commissioner to represent the Interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully [illegible] all residents of the State [illegible] Institute Senate Chamber, from 12 M to 2 P M.
EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, 1st August, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Banking Department, and an annual dividend [illegible] day, declared, both payable to the cash stockholders on and after the 15th instant.
J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

FOR RENT.
A LARGE HOUSE, located in Lewisburg, near Mandeville. It is partly furnished containing bedsteads, chairs, &c. Possession secured immediately. Apply to Mr. THEOPHILE ROBERT, at the Sheriff's office.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

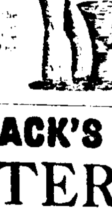
Regular New Iberia and St. Martinsville Tri-Weekly Packet.
In connection with the N. O. O. & G. W. R. R.
Steamer TECHE, E. B. Trinidad, master, Emile Lavedy and Robert Smithe, Clerks.
HAVING been thoroughly overhauled [illegible]
For further particulars apply to A. B. CHARPENTIER [illegible] J. E. CARLIN [illegible]

Galveston and Indianola,
VIA
N. ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & G. W. R. R. AND BERWICK'S BAY.
[illegible]
G. W. R. BAILEY, General Superintendent.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
For Mandeville and Madisonville Daily, and Covington on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
THE [illegible] and favorite low-pressure [illegible]
Laura,
[illegible]
LOUIS FRIGERIO, [illegible]

SEA SHORE LINE.
WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.
THE [illegible] and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer
Camelia,
[illegible]
The above trips and departures will be regularly made [illegible] by bad weather or low water.
[illegible] POSITIVELY no freight will be received after [illegible]
For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 10 Carondelet street.

GREAT DISCOVERY!!!
FROM
DOCTOR O'MEARA,
During the Cholera in Egypt.



GREAT REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA [illegible]

ROBACK'S
BITTERS

Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's
Roback's Blood Pills Roback's Blood Pills Roback's Blood Pills Roback's Blood Pills Roback's Blood Pills Roback's

ROBACK'S
STOMACH
BITTERS!
CURE
DYSPEPSIA,
and are the best Tonic in the world.

ROBACK'S
BLOOD
PILLS
CURE
SICK
HEADACHE,
Costiveness, and all diseases of the bowels.

ROBACK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIER!
CURES
SCROFULA
and all disease arising from impure blood.

ARE SOLD BY ALL
Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines
EVERYWHERE
PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
(Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,)
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 East Third St,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
BARNES, WARD & CO., JAMES O'DONEGAL, J. B. MAUNSELL & CO., New Orleans.

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

To Rent.
A FINE BRICK HOUSE, newly repaired, containing six tenements and a double kitchen-house. Said house is located at the corner of Casborne and Frenchmen streets. Possession secured immediately. Apply to the adjoining neighbor, or to
Mr. THEOPHILE ROBERT, Sheriff's office.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP [illegible]
[illegible]
MORNING STAR, [illegible] tons [illegible], Commander
EVENING STAR, 3015 tons, Knapp, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2900 tons, Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 3000 tons, [illegible] Commander
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons, Furbes, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons, Vandee, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons, Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons, Whitman, Commander
THE new and first-class screw steamship
MISSISSIPPI
(2000 tons.)
[illegible], Commander
Will leave the Company's wharf, foot of [illegible] on SUNDAY, Sept. 2d, 1866, at [illegible] P. M. precisely.
The line is composed of the largest and most powerful steamships which have ever been built [illegible] for any home line. They are in every respect [illegible] ocean service and the route on which they run. The passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.
Passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $60 [illegible]
Freight will be received at the Company's wharf, upon their pier, at all times [illegible]. Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM CREEVY, A[illegible]
N. B. The Mississippi will [illegible] Saturday, 1st September [illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor.) The well known [illegible] of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin [illegible] Steerage [illegible]
[illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at moderate rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown [illegible] $75, $85, $105. Steerage [illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, [illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamers Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
LAFAYETTE [illegible]
NAPOLEON III [illegible]
PEREIRE [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS [illegible]
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD
First Cabin, $135. Second Cabin, [illegible]
[illegible] table wine for first class [illegible]
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest are [illegible] baggage checked to Paris at an advance of $5 for first and $[illegible] for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, [illegible]
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans—Mr. V. Peroillat, [illegible]
[illegible]

NEW YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC [illegible]
WILL dispatch the following [illegible]
TAMPICO [illegible]
FLORIDA [illegible]
[illegible] Agent.

For the Watering Places,
MORGAN LINE OF U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi City and Biloxi.
THE new low pressure steamer [illegible]
MARY, Capt. A. L. Myers will make regular trips [illegible] on the arrival of the [illegible] train from [illegible]
TUESDAYS [illegible]
THURSDAYS [illegible]
SATURDAYS [illegible] M.
Returning, leave Pass [illegible] WEDNESDAY, SUNDAY morning, Mississippi City at [illegible]
FRIDAY and SATURDAY mornings, [illegible] at [illegible] excepting Ocean Springs.
The Tuesday and Saturday trips [illegible] through to Pascagoula.
These trips will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
I. C. HARRIS, Agent.

For Brazos Santiago—Direct.
MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
To Leave SUNDAY, Sept. 2d, at [illegible]
For Brazos Santiago.
THE [illegible] low pressure steamship [illegible] AUSTIN, Capt. [illegible]
For freight or passage, having [illegible] apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common.
Roadboats [illegible]
Cotton [illegible]
A steamer [illegible]
The steamer ST. MARY will leave Santiago on SUNDAY September [illegible]

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.
MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Leaves on SATURDAY September [illegible]
[illegible]

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.
THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship MORGAN, John Y. Lawless commander, will leave as above, from the foot of [illegible] street.
For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common [illegible]
Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.
These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave [illegible] as advertised.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—MAYORALTY of NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 9th day of [illegible] 1866.—By virtue of resolution 144 now section, Common Council of the City of New Orleans, and in accordance with section [illegible] of the City Charter, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the City of New Orleans to cause to be opened Carondelet street, through the Levee Steam Cotton Press, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, and Royal street, [illegible] street, according to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the opening, laying out and improving streets and places in the City of New Orleans and the [illegible] corporated and not incorporated and the banlieue same," approved April 3 1832.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:
Departure of Cars.
FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.
[illegible]
Sunday Arrangement:
STEAM TRAIN from City, every SUNDAY morning at 6 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.
An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.
On and after MAY 8th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF hour, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.
Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents.
Passengers for Gentilly Station must [illegible] the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c. each way.
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Special Notice.
THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY will open their office for business at No. 11, Commercial Alley, on MONDAY, August 20th, 1866.
J. H. BUCKNER, President.
GEO. SWEET, Secretary.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
NEW ORLEANS, June [illegible]
PASSENGER trains leave the Depot in Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M.
Returning, leaves Brashear City at 1 P. M., and arrive at Algiers at [illegible] P. M.
A ferry boat will leave the City wharf, at the foot of St. Ann street, every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.
Excursion tickets, good only for the day on which they are issued, will be furnished at reduced rates.
First class [illegible] termediate landings [illegible]
Freight received at the Company's [illegible] the foot of Canal street, every day, Sundays excepted, for all Stations on the Road and for all points on the Teche to New Iberia.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Superintendent.

Board of Health.
OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 132 Gravier Street,
New Orleans, August [illegible], 1866.
THE public will find COMPLAINT BOOKS at the following offices, from [illegible] A. M. until [illegible] o'clock P. M. every day.
First District.
DR. JAMES BURNS, Health Officer, office No. [illegible] Camp street.
Second District.
DR. ERNEST S. LEWIS, Health Officer, office No. 235 St. Peter street, corner Chartres.
Third District.
DR. H. C. TEBAULT, Health Officer, office corner of Elysian Fields and Dauphin streets.
Fourth District.
DR. JOHN J. HULSE, Health Officer, office No. [illegible] St. Andrew, near Magazine street.
And at this office.
GEO. M. DIRMEYER, Secretary Board of Health.