The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1866.

THE STEAMSHIP HARLAN FOR TEXAS.—Instead of leaving on Wednesday morning, as previously announced, the steamship Harlan will leave this evening at 8 o'clock, for Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca, Texas.

LABOR FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—A meeting of the planters of East and West Feliciana is called to take place in Jackson, La., on the 22d inst., "for the purpose of taking into consideration a uniform system of labor for the ensuing year, which may be beneficial to the employer and to the laborer."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night seemed a second opening night, so to speak—there was so large an audience, and so much anxiety was manifested to see the new attractions promised by the Management. As one after the other went through what was set down for them, the applause sufficiently attested the satisfaction of the house. The Troupe is now fully organized; and with so many first-class performers, and so many really clever animals, headed by that superb horse-intelligence Garibaldi, the Mock-Sun, fixed aloft in the "Theatre"—ceiling, is likely to brighten with its glow a multitude of smiling and cheerful faces, to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We are pleased to see that the Minstrels are doing better business within the last few nights. Their programme is so varied, and contains so many good things, that a visitor needs be fun-proof to withstand them. Gustaves Bidaux and Lew Benedict are both graceful balladists, while, not to mention any others, Charley Reynolds and Billy West are amusing votaries of the "burnt-cork" profession. The admirers of Ethiopianism should remember that this is their last week.

DEDUCTION FROM THE MAINE ELECTION.

We reproduce in another column an article from the New York *Herald* on the Maine election. The terms in which that journal asserts or implies the failure of the President's generosity to obtain fitting returns of feeling and conduct from the ex-Confederate population in the South, and the failure of his general course to gain popular approbation and support in the North, are not by any means as emphatic as a recent telegraphic dispatch represented them to be. Nevertheless enough is said to impress deeply on the mind a discouraging sense of the prevailing complexion and tendency of popular temper throughout the North. And this impression is the more melancholy from the fact that the political condition and prospect to which it relates are indicated in words that are not partisan in tone but which at least simulate historical coolness and candor. They mention moral effects and political forces at work to the great danger and detriment of the South, and of the whole country indeed; and though we may feel keenly that neither truth, nor justice, nor wise policy has participated in the development, but that, if allowed to act, either would arrest the operation of those forces, yet it would seem as though the future which they are preparing were pointed to by an immovable finger-board of fate. We may hope where there is chance; we may reason where there seems doubt as to facts and suspense as to conclusions. But in this case chance would appear to be utterly precluded by a blind and fatal momentum of popular passion, and it is vain to reason when fancies play the part alike of unquestioned facts and of fixed conclusions.

It is positively sickening to see the use which is being made in Northern elections of the Convention riot in this city. The whole blame and guilt of it are apportioned to the President add to those who are said to have his sympathy and connivance in acts of proscription and cruelty in the South. The affair is held up as a picture of Southern society under the President's policy, when in reality it is a logical incident to the state of things produced jointly by the procrastinating, indefinite and capricious course of the Radical majority of Congress, of the rancorous and desperate inculcations of the Radical press, stump and pulpit, and of revolutionary thoughts, agitations and schemes to which reckless men are led by encouragements and opportunities thus afforded. It is not conceivable that, had Louisiana been fully restored as a State in the Union, with a Constitution and civil Government recognized and guaranteed by every branch of the Federal Government, with no invidious and gratuitous distinctions between portions of her population as "rebel" and "Union," "loyal and disloyal," there would, or could, have occurred an occasion for any such a tragedy as that which is now cited as a conclusive reason for keeping the State in precisely the condition which gave rise to that deplorable event; or rather for aggravating the condition and preparing the way for still worse incidents. And, strange to say, this sort of argument is referred to by the New York *Herald* as powerful enough to secure the election of another Radical Congress. It is to be hoped that public opinion in the South, in that event, will not be driven to despair. But it will then be more than ever desirable that the contest between Congress and the President should be brought to an instant and definitive issue.

CHOLERA IN BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 14th says that the cholera prevailed to an alarming extent on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday previous, but declined from Wednesday. It adds: "The number of deaths from Sunday morning (the 9th) to 12 o'clock to-day is 61, of which 5 were soldiers and one-half, at least, negroes. Nine-tenth of the deaths were from cholera."

COTTON IN WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 15th says:

The general complaint comes from every direction that the worms has appeared in many places, thought to be safe, and are distroying the crops with great rapidity. Great despondency is felt by our planting friends as they stand over their plants and see them destroyed by these mischievous insects.

The parishes of St. James and Natchitoches are entered against one another in a contest to be decided at the fair to be held this winter in New Orleans, in regard to which parish can produce the best Perique or Carrot tobacco.

It is said, that Mr. Reed, one of Davis's counsel, has been authorized by the Attorney General to say to his client, that the Government would direct his immediate release, on condition of his leaving the country never to return, and that Davis indignantly rejected the offer.

Serious Trouble in Texas.

The Houston, Texas, *Telegraph* has advices from Brenham, indicating a singular state of affairs growing out of the disturbances on the 7th inst. That paper says:

A Military Commission from Galveston passed up the Central Road yesterday on their way to make an examination into the circumstances of the recent conflagration at Brenham. The people of that place have also dispatched a deputation to Austin, to ask for a committee on the part of the Legislature to examine into and report on the same affair.

A gentleman who left Brenham yesterday morning informs us that it will be established by the testimony of some thirty citizens, that the outrage was deliberately committed by Federal soldiers, and, it is strongly suspected, with the connivance of their commanding officer. This latter we can hardly credit.

The same gentleman informs us that rather a singular state of affairs now exists in Brenham. The citizens generally are armed, prepared for emergencies, and keep out a guard of fifty men, who prevent the entrance into the town of any of the soldiery. The latter are in camp a little distance from the town, forted up, and engaged in the digging of rifle-pits.

The loss resulting from the conflagration is estimated at $153,700, divided among some thirty citizens. It is the intention of the citizens to seek remuneration from the Government.

When and lady, the negro school teachers, who, no doubt were the prime instigators of the trouble, are gone to seek more genial quarters.

The Crops in Texas.

We have conversed with intelligent planters for some of the most populous counties of Middle Texas, and have also seen letters from the like sources, from which we gather that the late rains have very seriously injured the prospects for the coming crop of cotton. The devastation of the worm would have been no serious injury, as the devouring of the leaves would and did only cause the bolls to open so much sooner; but unfortunately, just as the bolls were opening and ready for picking, the recent rains washed a great portion of the cotton into the dirt. It is to be hoped that the weather in the country, like here, has moderated, as the longer the rains continue the greater will be the injury. We notice from our exchanges that the rains have been general throughout the middle and Eastern portion of the State, whilst in the West we hear of complaints made of the exceeding dry weather. The McKinney Messenger reports an unusual large quantity of rain having fallen for two weeks prior to 31st ult., and reports the Trinity river again over its banks. How much this will injure the crops along the river remains to be seen.

A house was recently fired in Philadelphia through the agency of benzine, which had been mixed in the paint wherein the kitchen floor had been painted. A hot fire being made in the stove soon ignited the benzine, and in an instant spread over the floor, and then the house.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Europe by the Cable.

Liverpool and London Markets of the 17th.

The Difficulty Between Austria and Prussia Relative to the Venitian Debt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congratulations to the President on his Safe Return.

Mr. Seward's Sickness Cholera.

Expected Balance of $75.000,000 in Gold in the Treasury.

From Mexico via New York.

Commercial and Other News.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Sept. 17.—At three o'clock this afternoon the heads of the bureaus of the Treasury Department called in a body upon the President to tender him their respects and their congratulations upon his safe return from his Western tour.

Seward is easier, but not entirely out of danger. His disease was genuine cholera, and is believed to have been contracted in St. Louis.

The Secretary of the Treasury anticipates there will be $75,000,000 of gold in the Treasury the first of October, exclusive of certificates.

New York, Sept. 17.—The *Herald's* Mexico correspondence, dated August 20, says Maximilian is taking in his confidence conservatives whom he refused to recognize in the early days of his Mexican occupation. It is rumored Marshal Bazaine will leave in October and Maximilian will accompany him for another quarter. There are advices that Americans are arriving and entering the Liberal ranks. Every effort is being made with much success to promptly pay for shipments in coin or merchandise. Large orders had been forwarded to the agent of the Republic in the United States, mostly for heavy artillery and ammunition for both the Gulf and Pacific coasts. The Liberals will immediately fortify all the important sea ports.

Newbern, N. C., Sept. 16.—A fire broke out on the corner of Broad and Middle streets this morning at 11 o'clock, and destroyed nearly two squares located between Broad and Pollock streets, burning about fifty buildings. The *Times* estimates the total loss at $300,000. The *Commercial* thinks it will reach $500,000, with less than $75,000 of insurance. Much suffering is caused by the disaster and a public meeting to devise means for the relief of the sufferers will be held to-morrow. The fire was the work of an incendiary, for whose apprehension a large reward has been offered by the city authorities.

New York, Sept. 17.—Gold closed at 144⅞ to 145; Coupons of '62 111¼, of '64 108¼. Cotton closed steady, with sales of 2000 bales. Flour is firmer. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Pork heavy, at $33 30. Lard dull, at 17 to 19¼c. Sugar steady, at 10¾ to 11¾c. Coffee steady. Naval stores quiet and unchanged.

Liverpool, Monday—Sept. 17.—The cotton market is active and prices have advanced ¼d. The sales to-day were 20,000. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¼d.

Breadstuffs are flat and have a declining tendency.

London, Monday — Sept. 17. — Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money, and U. S. 5-20's at 72¾.

Londonderry, Monday — Sept. 17. — The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, has arrived en route for Liverpool.

Queenstown, Monday—Sept. 17.—The Ann, from Liverpool for the Baltic, put into this port badly damaged. The steamer Aleppo, from New York, has arrived.

Hamburg, Monday—Sept. 17.—The Schleswigers have resolved to incorporate that Duchy with Prussia.

Southampton, Monday—Sept. 17.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, brings the important intelligence that the allies have been badly defeated by the Paraguayans.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—It is announced Prussia will not allow the King of Saxony to take part in the formation of the North German Confederation.

Florence, Sept. 16.—Advices from Prussia say a difficulty in regard to the signature of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been raised by Austria in relation to the debt of Venetia. The position taken by Austria places the execution of the treaty of peace signed at Prague in great doubt. The Vienna Conference has been adjourned for a few weeks.

London, Sept. 16.—The U. S. steam frigate Colorado, bearing the flag of Admiral Goldsborough, the U. S. steam sloop of war Swartara and the U. gunboat Frolic, tender to Admiral Goldsborough's squadron, have arrived at Southampton.

Preparations are making to have a grand Reform demonstration in London.

Queenstown, Sept. 16.—The steamship Aleppo from New York on September 5th, has arrived, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—Baron Weather has arrived from Berlin and reassumed the duties of Ambassador to the Court of Vienna.

New York, Sept. 17. — Bank statement increase in loans $1,864,830, increase in circulation $854,083; increase in legal tenders $578,978. Decrease in specie $98,541. Decrease in deposits $263,344.

Louisville, Sept. 17.—George Alfred Caldwell, an ex member of Congress, and one of our most prominent lawyers, died suddenly this morning.

Sales: 77 hhds of leaf tobacco, low grades $3 50 to $3 18. Flour—superfine $8; Extra family $11. Prime red wheat $2 50. Mixed corn in bulk 68c. Prime oats 40c. Mess pork $33. Bacon — shoulders 17¼c; clear sides 21¼c. Lard in tierces 20c. Whisky $2 32.

Cincinnati, Sept. 17.—Flour in moderate demand; trade brands $11 to $12 50; fancy $13 75 to $14 50. Wheat, number one red, $2 55. Corn and oats firm and unchanged. Whisky $2 32. Provisions unchanged. Pork $32 67½. Bulk meats 14¾ to 17c. Bacon 17 to 20¾. Lard dull at 19c. Groceries firm. Gold 144¾.

Vicksburg, Sept. 17.—Passed up, Stonewall at 11 A. M., White Cloud at 1 P. M., and Continental at 3 P. M., and down Olive Branch at 6 A. M., Quitman at 5 P. M., and Magenta at 10 P. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 17.—A bark, name unknown, arrived at the bar in tow at 5:30 P. M. Nothing else in sight. Weather clear and warm. Tide rising. Wind N. E.—light.

List of consignees per ship Canova from Havre: C. Baily Blanchard & Co. Muller & Piaget, F. Garchen, F. Laborde, Cusache & Ogden, F. and Frederickson, Childers, Tarleton & Co., DeGeslon, Graisanches & Co, E. Deschamps, Slark, Stauffer & Co., Vincent, Ballcerba, E. & F. Larue, P. Mallard, Koch & Drayfus, A. Koenig, L. Antoine, A. Rochereau & Co., Blanchin & Giraud, J. B. Singer, J. G. J. Paul, Henderson and Gaines and others.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Arrest of John C. Bane—The Ristori Excitement in New York—Cable News—Another European War Eminent—Gold and Cotton in New York To-day.

New York, Sept. 17.—John C. Braine, the Confederate who headed the party that seized the Chesapeake during the war, has been arrested here, charged with the murder of the engineer.

At the time of his arrest documents were found on him showing he had founded a secret organization in New Orleans last month called the Knights of Arabia.

The Ristori excitement has reached a high point. The sale of tickets commenced this morning, and speculators are already getting $15 to $20 premium on the tickets.

New York, Sept. 17.—The *Tribune's* special cable dispatches are as follows:

Vienna, Sept. 17.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith with Italy, and makes unreasonable demands to which Italy will not submit.

Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia and withholds Venetian property which she was to have transferred.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Prussia has emphatically notified Austria she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded, and if Austria persists in her present course war must follow.

Prague, Sept. 14.—The homeward march of the Prussian troops has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the army stopped.

Dresden, Sept 14. — Everything looks like war. There is no reply to the notification of Prussia. It is now but a question of hours whether the troops will not again be put in motion.

New York, Sept. 17, P. M.—Gold, 145⅜; sterling exchange quiet; sixty day bills, 107. Coupons of '62, 111¼; ditto of '64, 108¼; 10-40s, 98¼; Treasuries 105¾ to 105⅞. Cotton is unchanged.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 17.—Arrived, ship Canova, Roberts, master, from Havre, with an assorted cargo.

Nothing else in sight.

Weather calm and very warm. The tide is very good. One tug is outside the bar.

M Gallibert, a Frenchman, has invented an apparatus to enable a person to enter a burning building without being stifled by the smoke. It is simple and consists only of a fire-proof air bag, which is carried on the fireman's back and from which he breathes by means of a tube passing into the mouth, the nose having been previously stopped up. Experiments made with this at the Portsmouth (England) dock yard, showed that a man could remain in the smoke for six minutes with ease, even if sulphur was added to the flame.

Interview Between Hon. Edward Bates, President Johnson and Secretaries Seward and Welles.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 11.]

One of the most interesting events connected with the stay of the President in St. Louis was the occasion of his visit to the ex-Attorney-General of the United States, Hon. Edward Bates. It is known to most of our citizens that the health of Mr. Bates is very precarious. He is suffering from a disease of the lungs that is liable to produce death at almost any hour. On Sunday at 1 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, Capt. Jas. B. Eads called at the Lindell hotel for the President, Secretary Seward and Secretary Welles, and with them proceeded to the house of Mr. Bates. The latter seemed much affected on seeing his distinguished associates, and thanked them most feelingly for their visit to one who, he said, was a dying man. He spoke, however, with the greatest cheerfulness of his expected dissolution. Having lived three score years and thirteen, he had had three more years than he was entitled to. His remarks to Mr. Seward were exceedingly touching. He had never expected to see him alive again, and this was just so much clear gain for him. Mr. Welles he addressed as one who was near to him by ties of friendship and mutual trial beyond what he could express. He spoke to the President as one who had a greater weight of cares and responsibilities than any fifty men in the nation, and thanked God for believing that he was one of the most worthy that should have been selected to perform his obligations to the whole country.

The President at parting assured Mr. Bates that his last interview with him at Washington was fresh in his memory, as well as every word of good advice and encouragement he had then given him, and that he could not express the pleasure it gave him of having it in his power now to do himself the honor of calling to see him.

The parting of Mr. Bates and Mr. Seward was exceedingly touching, but the kind words of each cannot be recalled. The eyes of both were moistened, and the deep feelings with which all four of these great statesmen were affected will long be remembered by those who witnessed their farewell visit to the revered and honored patriot of Missouri.

[From the New York Herald, 13th.]

The Maine Election.

The general results of the Maine election are very decisive and very significant. They are startling and incomprehensible to the conservatives and indicate a popular groundswell wholly unexpected by the Radicals themselves. It is manifest to us that this remarkable election turned more upon the exciting political events of the day, North and South, than upon the exact political issues presented between the Southern restoration policy of President Johnson and the reconstruction policy of Congress. Extraordinary results are generally due to extraordinary causes. Had the Republicans simply held something like their standing majority in Maine the result could have been explained by the simple statement that the battle was fought between the Union party of the war, and the old copperhead peace democracy. But the enormous gains to the Republican vote throughout the State require a larger explanation.

We conclude that to the exciting political events of the day, and especially the deplorable tragedy lately enacted in New Orleans, we must look for the exciting causes which have resulted in this unprecedented defeat of the Democrats and Conservatives in Maine. However guilty Northern abolition Radicals may have been in fomenting the New Orleans riots, the ugly fact stands forth in gloomy relief that Southern whites and negroes sympathizing with the Northern Radical party were deliberately murdered by Southern desperadoes and municipal officers who had been notoriously active as Southern rebels in the late rebellion. General Sheridan's dispatches upon this bloody business have evidently left an impression upon the Northern mind prejudicial to the cause of the speedy reconciliation of the two sections. Those ruffianly elements of the South which had so much to do in precipitating the Southern States into the abyss of the late rebellion, against the wishes and movements of the great body of the Southern people, have been again at their diabolical work. And so we find the generous and acceptable restoration policy of the President turned into contempt by squads of Southern vagabonds, here and there playing into the hands of Northern Radicals and fanatics in such scenes of lawlessness and bloody violence as those of Memphis and New Orleans.

Such ghastly scenes of disorder are, we are satisfied, as revolting to the masses of the Southern people as to the people of the North. But in the stubborn fact that such scenes are enacted in Southern cities with the connivance of the local authorities, and that the guilty parties escape without punishment, the Northern mind is naturally drawn to the conclusion that President Johnson's magnanimity is thrown away and that the intractable spirit of the rebellion still prevails throughout the South. We have heard it said that the New Orleans massacre was a godsend to the Northern radicals, and so, in casting about for the solution of this Maine election we are compelled to recognize it. If the moral effects, therefore, shall prove to be the triumph of the stringent radical policy of exclusion, against the President's generous and conciliatory policy of Southern restoration, the Southern people may charge it to those vicious and rebellious elements among themselves which Southern political leaders have permitted to be used by Northern Radical agitators for their party purposes.

Whatever may have been the real causes, however, operating to bring about the extraordinary results of this Maine election, it is too decisive against the democracy and conservatives to be limited to Maine. We apprehend that, as in all our political contests of the past of a national character, the result in Maine indicates the general drift of the elections coming after it throughout the Northern States. The prospect now of a conservative majority in the next Congress is very doubtful; the prospect of another Radical Congress is better than it has appeared at any time since December last. In short, this Maine election of 1866 will probably mark another new chapter in our political history and perhaps another reorganization of party platforms for the Presidential election, beginning with the close of the coming elections of October and November.

The Fall Coal Trade.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

The anthracite coal trade slackened off a little last week, though the concerted effort started in this city to effect an entire suspension of the trade, has been far short of expectations. Some few of the collieries stopped in obedience to the suggestion made that it should be general; but as it was seen that some kept on at work, those that had knocked off after a few days resumed, and, as the tonnage of the past week shows, the trade may be considered pretty fully in operation again. The tonnage from the Shuylkill region is reported at 104,311 tons, against 107,086 tons in corresponding week last year. The tonnage by all carrying companies for the week is 314,538 tons, being 98,701 more than in same week last year. The tonnage for the year is 8,567,301 tons, being an increase of 2,809,979 tons over the tonnage to the same time in 1865.

The price of coal is nearly steady, and on the average probably covers the cost of putting it into the market. While this is the case, producers will not generally discontinue work and permit their mining force to scatter wide away. Coal cannot, it is believed, fall in its present price. Those working mines not favorably located, will let up as much as possible to retain their hands within reach in case of a reaction in the market, which, it is believed, will take place toward the close of the season. As soon as the impression is established that prices are at the lowest, buyers will come so promptly into the market as to turn the orders above the supply, and so put prices up to the point from which they fell after the last public sale of Scranton coal. It is confidently expected that the promised advance of tolls on the Schuylkill carrying companies will be made on the 1st of October. This fact will tend to quicken the demand for coal, and thus favor an advance in price to consumers.

We have some twelve or thirteen weeks yet of the coal season, which, at the average of only 250,000 tons per week, will add over three millions of tons to the present production, and give an aggregate anthracite tonnage for 1866 of eleven and a half to twelve millions of tons. It has been estimated that the market would take this year two and one-half millions tons more than last year, and we are now nearly three millions in excess of 1865, with some three millions of trade to the close of navigation, which is not likely to be less than last year. It is certain that there has been some mistake as to the capacity of the market this year, or else there is a large amount of coal that has not gone into consumption. With these facts in the hands of the trade, the future of the season is not very flattering for producers and carriers, whatever it may prove to consumers.

The German States Suppressed.

[From Le Nord, of Brussels, Sept. 1.]

The following are some particulars respecting the States which his Prussian Majesty has just suppressed:

Hanover consists of the Principalities of Luneberg, Kalenburg, Hildesheim, Gottingen and Osnabruck; the duchy of Werden; the counties of Hoya, Diepholz, Linden and Bentheim. Its existence dates from the year 1692, when Ernest Augustus of Brunswick Luneburg was created Elector of Hanover; he was son-in law of King James II., of England. His son, in consequence of that relationship became King of England in 1714, *under the name of George I.*, and until 1837 the Sovereigns of Great Britain have governed directly that country. During the empire of Napoleon that State disappeared; it was reconstituted in 1813, and in 1825 the electorate was made a royalty. On the accession of Queen Victoria the Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III, became King, Hanover being a masculine fief. That prince died in 1851, since which date his son has resigned. His titles are, Duke of Cumberland of Brunswick Luneburg, Prince Royal of England and Ireland, King of Hanover. He married a princess of Saxe-Altenburg, and has a son, aged twenty-one, and two younger daughters.

Electoral Hesse is more ancient as a sovereignty; it consists of the Grand Duchy of Fulda and the Principality of Haiuan. It was founded by Henry I., son of the Duke of Brabant, recognized Landgrave of Hesse in 1292; in the midst of the sixteenth century that State was divided by succession into the Landravates of Hesse and Homburg, and the Grand Duchy of Nassau. It became an Electorate 1866.

THE ALLEGED ADVANCE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS IN LONDON.—The *Daily News* of the 31st, in its city article, says: "The Confederate bonds, which of late have been altogether neglected, were in demand to-day at an advance; they opened at 4¼ and closed at 4¼ and 5-12. It is surmised that accounts may have arrived favorable to the Philadelphia Convention, and the consequent return of the Southern States to Congress. It is difficult, however, to see how the prospects of the bondholders can thereby be improved, since, the absolute condition has been made and agreed to that the war debt of the South should be totally repudiated."

IMMIGRATION.—During August, 17,428 immigrants arrived in New York from Europe, on 53 different vessels. The largest number, 8188, came from Liverpool, whilst Hamburg sent 3675, Bremen 1916, Glasgow 1164, Havre 1074, London 939, Antwerp 106, Genoa 50, and Rotterdam 26. More than two-thirds of these came on steamers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	80	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	88	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	89	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	84	"	"

Dennett Forgery Case.—The case of J. L. Dennett, charged with forgery, came up yesterday in Recorder Gastinel's Court. The evidence was to the effect that Dennett, while confined in the Parish Prison, sent for J. E. Holland, Esq., to act as his lawyer, told him in confidence that he was in prison under an assumed name, that his name was Paul Deagan, and that he belonged to a respectable family. At the same time it appears that the real Paul Deagan was in prison, and had money placed to his credit in the Bank of Commerce. Dennett forged the name of Deagan to several check, the largest for $150, which Mr. Holland collected. After the forgeries were detected the Bank notified Mr. Holland that he would be held responsible, and Mr. Holland brought suit against the accused for forgery. The case was sent before the First District Court, and the accused remanded to prison.

Reported Robbery.—A house in Columbus street, between Prieur and Roman, was reported to have been entered yesterday at 12 o'clock and three hundred dollars stolen therefrom. The policeman making the report says that the occupant of the house, Mr. L. V. Lareche, knows the party who committed the robbery, but refuses to give his name or to have him arrested.

Mortuary Report.—For the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the total number of interments was 21. Deaths from cholera 10, yellow fever 1, cholera infantum 1, various other diseases 9. Of the cholera cases 7 were white persons, 2 colored and 1 not classified. Deaths from other diseases 6 white persons and 5 colored.

Coroner's Inquests.—On the body of Peter Lowry, a fireman on board the tow boat Harry Wright. Verdict of the jury: came to his death by inhaling steam in consequence of a leak in one of the boilers.

On the body of Aimée Christy, colored, born in Virginia, 60 years old, who died at the corner of Chartres and Jeanne streets. Verdict: dropsy.

On the body of Jean Baptiste Simon, colored, of Louisiana, 17 years old, who died at the Barracks. Verdict: cholera.

On the body of Francois Simon, colored, 12 years old, who died at the Barracks. Verdict: cholera.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Stephen Powers, charged with broaching cargo on board the steamer Maggie Hays, was Workhoused sixty days.

Jas. Hagan and Michael Kelly, vagrants, six months, Workhouse, unless they furnish a voucher for their character.

Adelaide Balfour, drunk and disorderly—ninety days Workhouse.

Mary Ann Murphy, for drunkenness, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Gustave, colored, for fighting, six months' Workhouse.

Ed. Fitzgibbon, for carrying concealed weapons, was fined $25, or thirty days Parish Prison.

John Jackson, for assaulting Deliah Jackson, was fined $10 or thirty days Workhouse.

Michael Kelly and John Rappel, for disturbing the peace of Carondelet street—fined $10 or, be sent to the House of Refuge.

Henry Green, driver of a nuisance cart, for violating a city ordinance, was fined $30 or thirty days' Parish Prison.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—John Switzer, for sleeping in Congo Square, was workhoused 90 days.

Wm. Lefton, colored, for carrying a concealed razor, was fined $20, or 30 days' imprisonment.

Geo. Burke, colored, for being drunk and disorderly in a street car, was fined $25, or 30 days' imprisonment.

Wm. Franklin, Ernest Pottier, Andrew Reed and Lee, all colored, for fighting on Basin street, were fined each $20, or 20 days' imprisonment.

Battle Pin, colored, drunk and disorderly on Tremé street, $10 fine.

Mary Smith, colored, violating a City ordinance on Tremé street, $10 fine.

Jules Ducoste, lying drunk in the Beef market, $5 fine.

Geo. Washington, colored, sleeping in Congo Square, $5 fine.

Isaac Jackson, colored, for drunkenness, Emelia Black, colored, for violating a City ordinance, and Athenria, colored, for assaulting Mary Green, were each fined $5, or 5 days' imprisonment.

Stolen Whisky Recovered.—Louis Wolf, who keeps a grocery on Dertiguy street, was arrested yesterday evening on the charge of having in his possession two barrels of whisky, stolen from the steamer Continental. The whisky was identified by Louis J. Johnson, as his property.

The Indianapolis Riot—The Narrow Escape of Gen. Grant From Being Shot.

[From the Indianapolis Herald, Sept. 17.]

We have the following statement from a gentleman who was evidently mistaken for a Radical by the person making the relation to him, which shows very plainly, who was responsible for the riot and bloodshed on Monday night—not only that, but that the purposes for which the "Grand Army of the Republic" was organized was to "vote and fight" as commanded by their leaders.

He said: that they were going to give the presidential party hell when they arrived in the city; that the grand army had a special meeting on Saturday night, and elected officers for the occasion; that, though Gov. Morton would not be here, he had telegraphed from Philadelphia, and they were going to break up the procession, take Gen. Grant, Secretary Seward and Admiral Farragut from them, and then drive the remainder of the presidential party out of the city.

This fellow expressed a determination of going "if it rained pitchforks," and we presume, the other members being of the same mind, that the only reason the programme was not carried out was, that they discovered themselves too weak for success.

Gen. Grant said that the first shot fired came from a second story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the Chinese lanterns suspended from the window of the President's room, and, entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expressed the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. Johnson.

Both Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were as completely disgusted as any of the party. The Admiral wanted to know what manner of people there were in Indianapolis, and the General said that, though disturbed, it was the first time they had been insulted since they started from Washington.

Over the store of Geisendorff was collected quite number of persons who added in the disturbance, and Kimball, mentioned above, was for a time in this party, and was urging his partisans to go down and help their friends in the street.

During the reception a radical gave a boy $5 to throw a stone at the president, giving him the stone with the money. It was thrown, but did not reach the point at which it was aimed.

The first shot fired was by Noah Holmes, milkman.

The fighting in the street commenced when Mr. Truckess, who had charge of a ward delegation, was endeavoring to get his men between the Bates house and a lot of radicals, to enable them to better protect the presidential party. While attempting this, his hat was knocked off by a son of Sheriff Robinson, and as he was stooping to pick it up a radical fired at him, the ball striking him near the right eye and ranging down his neck. He drew his revolver and fired one shot, when he was immediately arrested, though what became of the man who first fired at him is not yet known. Policemen Universall and Buscher made the arrest, and when asked to allow him an opportunity of seeing his family physician, and have his wound dressed, refused it. He was thrust into jail and allowed a wet rag to go on his face, and when his wife and daughters called to see him, yesterday morning, and render him the assistance it was but natural they should desire to offer, they were told by some one, whose name we hope to learn, that he was a "dirty, d—d, stinking, soaking murderer," and that they could not see him. Mr. Truckess was admitted to bail in $2,500, last evening, and is now with his family, and in a dangerous condition.

Mormonism in England.

(From the London Telegraph, August 30.)

At Portsmouth, yesterday, Paul Harrison, a Mormon preacher and a "showman," was placed at the bar on the charge of bigamy. The circumstances were of a somewhat singular character. It appeared that in 1840, the prisoner, who went by the name of Sherwood, married at Bury, Lancashire, a woman named Hamar. In 1855 he married Emma Lewis, a widow, at Poplar, his first wife being still alive. At that time he went by the name of Harrison, which he stated was a name given him by the Mormons, of which community he had been preacher for many years. The prisoner objected to the evidence of two of the witnesses, on the ground that they were "avowed infidels;" but the bench, after putting a few questions to them, decided that the objection was groundless, and said that their evidence was admissible.

Emma Lewis deposed that she had four children by her first husband and three by the prisoner. She cohabited with the prisoner until three years ago, when she left him. Henry Lewis, son of the last witness, deposed that in consequence of a communication made to him he and his brother went to a place called Heywood, to the house of a woman named Harrison. The prisoner was living with her. He called her "Mary," and she called him "Paul." A girl, between thirteen and fourteen, was there, and she called the prisoner "father," and addressed the woman as "mother." The prisoner said the greatest punishment he could have was separation from the woman Lewis and children; everything else was nothing.

On being duly cautioned, the prisoner, who stated that he had nothing to say, was committed for trial.

The Emperor Francis Joseph to his Ministers and People.

[From the Tagesgericht of Vienna, August 31.]

The Emperor Francis Joseph, on the day of his *fête*, appeared exceedingly downcast. In the afternoon he summoned all the councillors of the crown, and, with tears in his eyes, addressed them in the following terms:

"This is my *fête* day. Such occasions remind a man, even the highest placed, that he has made another step toward the tomb, and that he ought in future to do his best, according to his knowledge and to his conscience. If my people have desires which are not yet realized I will stretch out my hand to aid them. I do not wish my paternal intentions to be doubted. Speak frankly, gentlemen. What is the opinion which predominates among the populations?"

The Ministers remained silent, with the exception of one, who replied: "Sire, to speak frankly, public opinion is in despair." The same Minister afterwards explained to his Majesty the wishes and fears which had taken root in the mind of the public.

The Emperor dismissed his council with these words: "All that state of things must change, and soon the people shall *fête* my birthday gaily."

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

CARD.

The undersigned, Expressmen and Telegraph Operators of Chicago, beg leave to make their acknowledgments for the very general and cordial response which they have received from their professional brethren and friends throughout the United States and Canadas.

To those who have not yet united with us, in the Express and Telegraph Club, or in some manner given their support to the Crosby Opera House Art Association, we cordially renew our invitation to join us before our club are closed, which will be on the 29th inst.

Chicago has been disgraced by so-called Gift Enterprises—and lost any of our friends at a distance should be deterred by distrust from purchasing certificates we have pleasure in saying that this is not one of them.

The object of the enterprise is a laudable one. The property offered—the Paintings and the Opera House—are of the immense value stated. The plan to dispose of them is attended by direct public benefit, in the distribution of valuable Engravings with the Certificates; and the good faith and ability of the parties concerned in its management are undoubted. If further assurance were needed of the safety of the investment, it will be found in the fact that one of our wealthiest capitalists has personally undertaken to refund the subscriptions if the property offered shall not be distributed.

We refer to Mr. Saml M. Nickerson, Vice-President of the First National Bank.

H. D. Colvin, Agent United States Express Company; President; O. W. Barrett, Agent American Express Company, Treasurer.

Corresponding Secretaries—S. C. Rankin, Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago; Horatio J. Colvin, United States Express Office; John R. Floyd, American Express Company, and connecting lines.

John Starring,	Robert A. Mills,
C. F. Vogell,	J. B. Smith,
C. C. DeLong,	E. M. Hill,
O. B. Jones,	A. Herring,
Geo. F. Colvin,	W. Van O. Linda,
Fred Heade,	J. H. Clark,
L. A. Fuller,	J. Henry Long,
J. Shepard,	A. M. Barfoot,
H. H. Knight,	C. B. Cobb,
John R. Floyd,	F. C. Swan,
R. D. Clark,	J. E. Renney,
A. L. Stimson,	J. W. Smith,

F. B. Munger.

THE PRUSSIAN ANNEXATION BILL.—The following is the amended text of the Annexation bill in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies:

First—The kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfort, are forever united to the Prussian monarchy in virtue of article two of the constitution.

Second—The Prussian constitution will enter into force on the 1st of October, 1867, in those parts of the country. The modifications and additional dispositions, and the necessary executory measures for that purpose, shall be determined by special laws.

Third—Until the 1st of October, 1867, the necessary legal measures shall be issued in the above mentioned portions of the country by royal ordinance.

These States are consequently placed for the next thirteen months under the *régime* of the king's good pleasure.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1866.

The general market disclosed no material change, there having been little done in any department of trade, while the movement in our leading staple evidenced a fair degree of activity, and resulted in sales of 1350 bales, at prices within the range of our quotations.

Gold opened this morning at 141⅝ to 145, against 144, the closing rate on Saturday evening, but subsequently improved, and closed firm at 145⅛, it being difficult to buy toward the close at less than 146. The sales at the Board embraced $790 and $1200 at 145¼. In the open market the transactions included $10,000 in two equal lots, early in the morning, at 141¾, $1000 mixed, at 144¾, $3000 (1000 and 2000) at 144¾, $2000 (1,000, 3000, 5000, and two lots of 6000) at 145, $5000 at 145¼, and $6500 (1500 and 5000) at 145⅜. In Silver we heard of no sales. American coin, it being held, however, at 133 to 135, in Mexican dollars we noticed a sale of 5000 at 144¾.

The Foreign Exchange market exhibited little activity. The offerings to-day were of a very restricted character, and the demand was only nominal. The sales of Sterling included £1000 A1 at 150¾, four lots of £1000, each, first class, at 151, £4000 Bank at 152, and £7000 at 153. In francs we noticed sales of 100,000 A1 Commercial at 3.75¾, and 50,000 at 3.72½. Sterling may be quoted at 147 to 148 for bill of lading bills, 149 for good class, 150 to 151 for first class, and 153 for bank; and francs at 3.75 for A1 commercial, and 3.67¼ for bank.

We have no variation worthy of special notice in Domestic Exchange. The Banks generally checked on New York at ¼ per cent premium, one, however, meeting the demand at par. The sales of commercial included $72,000 (12,000 and 40,000. New York sight at par, $62,000 (12,000, 20,000 and 30,000) at 1-16 per cent premium, $20,000 at the advanced rate of ⅛, $10,000 ten days' sight on Philadelphia at ⅛ discount, $16,000 fifteen days' sight on Boston at ⅛, and $10,000 ten days' sight on New York at the same. The counter demand was to a fair extent.

The Stock market was attended with some activity. The sales at the Board comprised 50 shares Opelousas Railroad at $6 25; 20 Jackson Railroad at $6 25; and 25 Canal Bank at $62. The sales in the open market included 170 shares Crescent City Bank at $13 50, 10 Bank of America at $140; 25 Canal Bank at $60, and 100 same at $62, and 6 New Orleans City Railroad on terms which have not transpired.

City Bonds were inanimate. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 94 to 96¼, and the Railroad issues at 83¼ to 81, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 78 to 78½, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 85 to 87¼, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons, at 80.

Uncurrent Money was quiet. A small amount of State Treasury notes sold at 6¼ per cent discount, Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 69c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 99.

Dealers pay the inside figures for small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7 to 10 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Monday Evening, Sept. 17, 1866.*

COTTON—There was a moderate enquiry at the opening this morning, which at a later hour became more general, and notwithstanding the movement was checked by the high pretensions of holders as well as the limited supply offering, the sales at the close summed up 1350 bales, including 500 by one broker. We have no material variation to notice in prices, being on the whole within the range of our quotations. Six brokers participated in the business. Reiterating the remark made in Saturday evening's report, that the sales would have been more liberal had there been a better assortment of the higher descriptions, we repeat our quotations as follows: Ordinary 25 to 27c, Good Ordinary 29 to 31, Low Middling 33 to 34, and Middling 36 to 37.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,682
Received to-day	535
Received previously	4,202
	4,737
	106,639
Cleared to-day	1083
Cleared previously	16,119
	17,196
Stock on hand	89,443

The clearances comprise 883 bales for New York, and 200 for Malaga.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have not been any receipts since the 10th inst. The total stock of box Sugar on hand is very much reduced and comprises about 4000 boxes. There is very little in hogsheads. The demand, however, is only for the city trade; there is none for the country, and prices are about the same as previously. The total stock of Molasses on hand is very light, and comprises only about 1000 hhds. There is very little demand for round lots, but a brisk retail business is doing at 56 to 60c per gallon. The outside figures are an improvement of about 4c per gallon. Several cargoes of Molasses, on the way from Cuba, are expected. There is none of the producing of Louisiana on hand, either of Sugar or Molasses. The principal sales to-day comprised 300 bbls Cuba Molasses at 55c per gallon, and 26 hhds Porto Rico Sugar on private terms. A small retail business is doing in Sugar at 12¼ to 13½c per lb for Fair to Prime Cuba in hhds, 16¾c for Yellow Clarified, and 15¼c for Prime Porto Rico. Cuba Sugar is retailing in boxes at 12¼ to 13c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13, 13¾ to 14¼c for Nos 14 and 15, 15¾ to 16¼c for Nos 16 and 18, and 17 to 17¾c for Nos. 19 and 20.

TOBACCO—The stock on hand has been very much reduced and is now small. The assortment, however, is very good and selections could be made readily for any market or trade would buyers meet the demand of factors as to prices. We have again to note a very good enquiry on foreign account and for the local trade, and buyers and sellers are apart only as to prices. No sales have transpired to-day, but we hear that negotiations are pending for small lots. We continue to quote, Low Refused lugs and heavy 3½ to 4c currency, Good do. 5 to 5½c, Common Leaf 6 to 7½c, Fair 8 to 10c, Good 11 to 12c. Fine 13 to 15c, Choice Selections and cutters 16 to 22c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The local demand for Flour being fully supplied, there was but little disposition on the part of buyers to enter the market. The limited character of the arrivals, however, have enabled holders to realize very firm prices. Corn and Bran exhibit a further weakness, while Oats and Hay are inactive at unchanged figures. There is no demand for Provisions in round lots, though a brisk retail trade is being carried on at previous rates.

FLOUR—Throughout the day we noticed but little movement, though at stiffer prices than those furnished yesterday. Superfines and the lower grades of Extra continue to be scarce. The sales to-day were confined to 800 bbls, divided as follows: 500 Superfine in lots at $9 75 to $10, 100 Extra at $11, 100 Double do. at $12 50, and 200 do. at $12 75 per bbl.

CORN—We have little or no alteration to note in the condition of the market, though prices lean still further in favor of buyers. The transactions to-day did not exceed 1300 sacks, of which 100 Mixed brought 83c, 600 and 200 Yellow 85c, 100 and 300 White 90c per bushel.

OATS—There is a good supply on hand, chiefly in store, but the demand is very light. To-day we heard of only about 500 sacks (one lot of 300 and another of 200) being sold at 50c per bushel.

BRAN—With only a small supply to operate on, together with but little inquiry, a further weakness was noticed, and $1 20 was taken for 300 sacks. Another lot of 150 brought $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—There is a fair stock but little or no demand. We quote Prime Ohio at $28 for round lots, and $30 per ton for retail parcels from warehouse. Ordinary St Louis will command $20 and Prime do. $25 per ton.

BACON—Bacon Shoulders are held in lots at 18¾c and are retailing at 19c per lb. Ribbed Sides are held at 21¾c and are retailing at 22c; Clear Sides are held at 22¼c and are retailing at 23c per lb.

LARD—The market is very dull, and we notice only retail transactions at 22½c for tierces, and 24c per lb for Prime in kegs.

PORK—There is no demand for round lots, and we furnish $35 50 as the outside figure for even weight Mess, while retail parcels are in request at $35 75 to $36 per bbl for do. Prime Mess in a small way will bring $30 per bbl.

INDIA BAGGING—Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 39c per yard in rolls and 41c in bales. The stock on hand is small and is very strongly held.

BALE ROPE—We quote round lots at 18¾c per lb. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 19c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—The stock is very much reduced but the demand is active, and 11 to 12c per lb is the ruling figure.

WOOL—Is in fair demand and commands 25 to 33c per lb for washed, 18 to 25c for unwashed, and 12 to 16c for burry.

NAVAL STORES—Are in light supply and in request. We quote Rosin, in small lots, at $2 75 to $3 per bbl for No. 3; $4 to $5 for No. 2; $5 to $7 for No 1; Pitch at $6, Tar $3 to $4 per bbl; Spirits of Turpentine 50 to 60c per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl; Onions at $4 to $4 50; Apples $2 50 to $4 per bbl, Eggs $18 to $20 per bbl, Chickens at $6 per dozen, for small, and $9 for large; Geese $14, and Turkeys at $35.

COAL OIL.—The last sales were made 82½c per gallon in cans to arrive.

GUNNY BAGS—There are not many in the market. Our quotations are 30c a piece in small lots.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and is being supplied by dealers at 27¾ to 29c per lb for Fair to Prime Rio, at which rate about 100 bags changed hands to-day. There is no stock in first hands, and that in the second hands is small.

MALT—There is no demand for round lots, but the quotations stand $1 70 to $1 72 for Canada, and 90c to $100 for Western. The retail sales are $2 10 for the former and $1 80 for the latter.

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. To-day we noticed a sale of 40 bbls Pike's Magnolia at $2 35 to $2 40 per bbl.

HOPS—A good demand prevails for new Hops, but there are none in the market. Good Western will bring 95c $1 30 per lb.

LARD OIL—Small lots are changing hands from time to time at $1 75 to $1 85 and $1 90 per gallon.

SALT—A better feeling exists, and prices exhibit an upward tendency. The supply of Turk's Island is confined to a small cargo which is held at 65c per sack. Liverpool is now quoted at $2 30 to $2 50 for Fine from warehouse, and $2 20 to $2 30 for Coarse, while the former in cargo brings $2 05 and the latter $2 per sack.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Are in fair supply and demand at 45 to 46c per lb for good Northern Butter and 25 to 35 for Western. both Western and Northern Cheese is selling at 17 to 18c per lb.

HIDES—Are in small supply but the demand is beginning to slack, tanners showing an unwillingness to pay the present high rates. Prices are ruling at 10 to 10¾c for Green, 11c to 11½c for Kip Skins and 13c per lb for Dry Hides.

FREIGHTS—We note a quiet but very steady and firm Freight Market. There is very little disengaged tonnage on the berth, either for foreign or coastwise ports, but there is not much offering to go forward, although there is a plenty of Cotton, some Tobacco, Flour, Corn, and considerable Staves, to go to market. There is no sailing vessel on the berth for New York, only 2 barks for Boston, 1 brig for Philadelphia, 1 steamer for Philadelphia, 3 ships and 2 barks for Liverpool, 1 ship for Havre and 1 for Bordeaux. The rates are ¾c per lb for Cotton by steam to New York, 1c for Boston and ⅛c for Philadelphia, $7 50 per hhd for Tobacco and 60c per bbl for Flour to New York. Sail, for Boston, ¾c per lb for Cotton, 40c per bbl for Flour, and $3 per ton for Iron. Sail for Liverpool, 5d per lb for Cotton and £3 per hhd for Tobacco. Sail, for Havre, 1⅛c per lb for Cotton. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool is obtaining 5d per lb for Cotton, but very slowly.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 17, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 90 Hogs, 421 Sheep and 13 Milch Cows.

Sold: 224 Texas Beeves, 86 Calves and Yearlings, 17 Hogs, 336 Sheep and 12 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand: 381 Texas Beeves, 90 Calves and Yearlings, 126 Hogs, 412 Sheep and 36 Milch Cows.

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

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 17, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, for New York. Jas Connolly & Co.
Brig Pablo, (Spanish) Denis, for Malaga. Puig Bros
Schr Pearl, (British) Treson, for Nassau, N P. W Wakefield

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Huntsville, Ryder, from New York 8th inst. to D McCoard—2d district.
Steamship Rapidan, Paton, from Galveston, to Jas Connolly & co—1st district.
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile, to Huntington & Bro—Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Silver Spray, Fenton, from Cincinnati
Hy Von Paul, Hatch, from St Louis.
A O Brown, Quant, from Fort Jackson
Live Oak, Scott, from Fort Jackson.
Lizzie Tate, Baines, from Shreveport.
Grey Eagle, McVey, from Vicksburg.
Cornie, Ancone, from Thibodeaux.

MEMORANDA.

Captain Van Sise, of the steamship Merrimack reports the steamship Gen Meade (previously reported ashore on Carysfort Reef) at anchor in the harbor of Key West, on the 13th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept 10—Cleared ship Ceres, Hopkins, for New Orleans; bark Bridgeport, Morgan. Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Sumner, from New Orleans; steamship Mariposa, Quick, from New Orleans.

NORFOLK, Sept 8th—Put in, steamship Concordia, Sears, from New Orleans for Boston, and proceeded on the 10th inst.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, August 26th—Arrived, bark Halcyon, Hubbard from New Orleans.
OFF DOVER, August 25th—Bark Carl, Otten, from Bremen, for New Orleans.
VIGO, Aug at 17th—Arrived, bark Espana, Fortegui, from New Orleans.

DISASTERS.

The steamship Exact, from New Orleans for Belize, Hon., went ashore near Manger Cay, on the night of the 13th ult, and bilged, and it is not expected that she can be got off. Crew and passengers all safe. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged state.

The bark Ada O Yorke, (of Portland) from New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, was wrecked on the south side of Sable Island, on the 17th of August. Her crew arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst in a Government schooner. Her cargo consisted of 1361 bales cotton and 1290 staves.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Toorano, Delano, 26 days from New York, to G A Fosdick.
Schr Kate Brisbane, Loce, from New York, to master.
Schr Henry Travers, from Ruatan Island.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Sonora, (French) from Vera Cruz.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Raleigh—883 bales cotton 500 bbls flour 25 pkgs sundries.
MALAGA—Per brig Pablo—200 bales cotton 10,265 staves 4 spars 2 60 feet lumber.
NASSAU, N. P.—Per schr Pearl—6 bbls flour 191,000 shingles.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Huntsville—Ass'd mdse.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Rapidan—74 hides 50 car Flats, Clayland & co—$6000 in specie Bank of Commerce—sundries to order.
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—192 bales cotton to Wm Creevy—3 doz skins 1 box mdse Huntington & Bro 1 bbl oil H Griffee & co—3 cotton gins Wolf & Thompson—7 do 1 box mdse J J Link—3 bales do Wallace & co—200 hides W H H Witherell—sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Huntsville, from New York—A Annen—J I Adams & co—Levy, Meyers & co—A Brousseau & co—T H & J M Allen—H Allison & co—D Blum Stern & co—Abraham & Goldsmith—D Blum & Frank—Bullock & co—J W Burbridge & co—M Bocket [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE interest of N. W. COFFIN in our firm [illegible] F. A. WITTERS & CO.

Alexander's Spool Thread.

THE Southern agents for the sale of Messrs. R. F. & J. Alexander's [illegible] Spool Thread [illegible] CRAMER & CO. [illegible]

LANDING ex ship [illegible], from Bordeaux—
[illegible] BRANDY CHERRIES,
[illegible] FRENCH MUSTARD,
[illegible] LYONS SAUSAGES,
[illegible] GREEN PEAS,
and for sale by HENRY VALLÉE & CO. 27 and 29 [illegible] street

Carpet Warehouse,
17 CHARTRES STREET 17

LATELY RECEIVED—CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of all qualities, for Rooms, Halls, Stairs, etc.
CURTAIN MATERIALS—Lace Curtains, Cornices, Bands in great variety, Window Shades, Hall Cloth, Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mattings of all widths.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

State Taxes.

Last Month for the Payment of Taxes.
TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

TAX payers are notified that the Roll for [illegible] ... F. LEMARIE, Collector for the Second District, Office corner Chartres and St. Peter streets.

Cigars! Cigars!!

WE have in store a fine assortment of Havana and domestic CIGARS, which we propose to offer on very reasonable terms.
LEVEQUE & VELASCO, Successors to J. M. [illegible], No. 80 Old Levee street.

Notice.

MY wife REGULA HOFFMAN having left my domicile without my consent, [illegible] I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
HENRY SPILLMAN, 91 Spain street.
New Orleans, September 12th, 1866.

RE-OPENING
—OF THE—
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM,
143 Common Street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

SUBSCRIBERS are cordially invited to attend the re-opening of the EXCHANGE NEWS ROOM, SATURDAY EVENING, September 15th, on which occasion cards of membership will be presented for acceptance.
Members of the CHESS CLUB are requested to be present.
EDWIN E. OVERALL.

THE LOUISIANA
STATE SEMINARY OF LEARNING
—AND—
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Near Alexandria, Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

The Sixth Session begins on the first MONDAY in September next, and ends on the 30th of June, 1867.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

DAVID F. BOYD, Superintendent and Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature.
RICHARD M. VENABLE, Professor of Engineering.
JOHN A. A. WEST, Professor of Mathematics and Commandant of Cadets.
JEAN PIERRE BELLIER, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
JOHN R. PAGE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
JAMES W. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Surgeon.
JAMES M. BOYD, A. M., Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.
ROBERT E. RIVES, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study embraces a Preparatory and an Academic Department and two Special Schools, one of Civil Engineering, the other of Medicine.

The Academic Department comprises a Literary and a Scientific Course, which have their point of divergence in the third (or Sophomore) class. In the Literary Course, the Ancient Languages and Literature are thoroughly taught; in the Scientific Course, the Greek language is omitted, and in its stead are taught Mechanics and Practical Engineering.

ADMISSION OF CADETS.

Cadets will not be received under fourteen years of age. They may be residents of other States.

State or beneficiary Cadets cannot be received, unless the President of the Police Jury making an appointment, certifies that neither the appointee nor his parents are able to defray his expenses at the Institution.

The applicant for admission to the Preparatory Department must read and write well and know Arithmetic as far as Ratio and Proportion, inclusive, and the rudiments of English Grammar and Geography.

To enter the Academic Department, it is necessary to know Arithmetic and Algebra through Equations of the First Degree, English Grammar, Geography and the Elementary Grammar and Reading in Latin and French.

No one will be admitted to either of the Special Schools, Civil Engineering or Medicine, who is not qualified to enter the Second (or Junior) Class of the Academic Department.

The parent or guardian must state in writing, on entering his son or ward, which Course of Study, or Special School, he wishes him to pursue.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF TEN MONTHS.

Tuition, Board, Washing, Use of Furniture, Fuel, Lights, Medical and Library Fees, Text Books and Stationery, $[illegible] payable half in advance and the balance on the 1st of February. There must also be deposited on entrance a contingent fee of $25, so much of which as is not expended will be refunded.

It will be observed that the fees cover every item of expense, except clothing, a good supply of which the Cadet must bring with him.

Payments must be made in advance. This rule is imperative, and will be enforced in every case.

Parents are requested to give their sons very little pocket money, not exceeding $5 per month.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The late Session having closed June 30, with 100 matriculates, and it being almost certain that there will not be less than 200 Cadets present during the next session, those desirous of patronizing the Institution are advised to be prompt in entering their sons on the first day of the Session.

State or beneficiary Cadets must not fail to be present at the beginning of the Session, as places cannot be reserved for them.

For further information address
D. F. BOYD, Superintendent,
Post Office, Alexandria, La.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A row of Fourteen Brick Stores Fronting on Old Levee, Ursulines and Gallatin Streets, and occupied by good Tenants, and in the Immediate Vicinity of the French Market.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, September [illegible] at noon, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property:

A ROW OF BRICK BUILDINGS [illegible]

[illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Marie Rose Labat.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer, Office, corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

ON SATURDAY, [illegible] ...

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BEST OF ALL COTTON PRESSES [illegible]

Wines, Cognac, Oil, Sardines, &c.

A FINE assortment of WINES [illegible] PRESERVES [illegible] PIACOLO BROS.

Brandy Cherries.

LANDING ex ship [illegible]
TWO HUNDRED BOXES BRANDY CHERRIES.
For sale by PIACOLO BROS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE [illegible] BERNARD GIRERD.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared as formerly to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screws, Gearing, Furnaces, Mill and Grate Bars, and all kinds of Portable and Stationary Works, and every description of Machinery to order.
LEEDS & CO.

For Sale.

A GOOD FOUR SEAT CARRIAGE [illegible]

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS—
GROWTH OF 1866.
Just received from Philadelphia [illegible] H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

INVITATION TO
Photographers and Horticulturists in Louisiana
FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

THE Imperial Commission of the Paris Universal Exposition proposes to form a DIORAMA [illegible] ... EDWARD GOTTHEIL, State Commissioner Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

Circular.

[illegible]

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	$ [illegible]		
On Marine Risks	[illegible]		
On River Risks	[illegible]		$6 [illegible]
Less Unearned Premiums on the 31st July, 1866	$5,226 00		
Return Premiums to the 31st July, 1866	115 25		5,341 25
Net Earned Premiums			$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year, viz:			
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]		
On River Risks	[illegible]	$7,[illegible]	
Paid—Re-insurance		1,646 00	
15 and 20 per cent returned		6,[illegible]	
Expenses—State, City and Internal Revenue Taxes, Licenses, Rent of office, etc		14,6[illegible]	
		$[illegible]	
Interest due on Scrips 1861 and 1865		375 91	31,[illegible]
Net Profits			$[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are, viz:

Bills Receivable	$19,415 40
Premiums in course of collection	5,[illegible]
Investment in City Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	14,835 35
Balance due on Subscription Notes	160,000 00
	$210,120 35
Reserve for Settlement of Claims for Losses in Suspense	10,000 00
Net Assets	$2[illegible],120 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 Dubling,	Arthur Forstall,
B. Laplace,	Ad. Schreiber,
J. F. Schroeder,	F. Dohonde,
L. S. Coleman,	Jas. P. Lloyd,
W. C. C. Claiborne,	Placide Forstall.

Redemption of City Bonds.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of section 37th of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved on February 23d, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 8th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the SALE TO THE CITY OF 300 BONDS OF $1000 EACH, issued according to the foregoing Act. PROPOSALS to O. DeBuys, Secretary, City Hall, Room No. 22, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds."
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
P. O. MOHAN, Controller.
JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, Treasurer.
GEORGE CLARK.
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
T. H. HIGINBOTHAM,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Ass't Aldermen.
O. DeBuys, Secretary.

Removal.

MR. C. DUHAMEL has removed from No. 45 Chartres street to the corner of Bienville and Chartres.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

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

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

Steamer TECHE, F. B. Trinidad, master, Emile Landry and Robert Smithe, Clerks.

HAVING been thoroughly overhauled the favorite and fast steamer TECHE will resume her position in the Attakapas trade on MONDAY, August [illegible], leaving Brashear City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays on the arrival of the New Orleans train. Returning leaves New Iberia on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

N. B. The TECHE will extend her FRIDAY trip to St. Martinsville.

For further particulars apply to
A. B. CHARPENTIER, 62 Customhouse street.
J. E. CARLIN, 25 Old Levee street.

Galveston and Indianola,
VIA
N. ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & G. W. R. R.
AND BERWICK'S BAY.

THE traveling public are informed that the [illegible] ... For passage or freight, apply to the office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company, No. 69 Canal street.
Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted. Open on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.
G. W. R. BAILEY, General Superintendent.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

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

THE elegant and favorite low-pressure side wheel and fast steamer
Ella May,
will leave as follows:
EVERY DAY, (except Saturday and Sunday) after the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. train.
On SATURDAYS the Ella May will leave the lake end after the arrival of the [illegible] P. M. train, and on SUNDAYS, after the arrival of the half-past 6 o'clock A. M. train.
Freight for Covington to be sent not later than half-past [illegible] o'clock A. M. train. Freight for Mandeville and Madisonville to be sent also to the Pontchartrain Depot not later than [illegible] o'clock A. M.
LOUIS FRIGERIO, Jr., 28 Chartres street.

SEA SHORE LINE.

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

THE elegant and very fast low-pressure steamer
Camelia,
W. L. COZZENS, master,
will hereafter continue her trips and leave as follows:
MONDAYS at 7½ o'clock A. M., Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS [illegible] do do
THURSDAYS [illegible] do do
SATURDAYS [illegible] P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
Returning will leave on
SUNDAY [illegible]
MONDAY [illegible]
WEDNESDAY Morning.
FRIDAY Morning.
On MONDAY'S TRIP will go direct to Springs and Biloxi, returning same evening, via all the watering places.
The above trips and departures will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
On Saturday POSITIVELY no freight will be received after [illegible] o'clock P. M. train.
For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 10 Carondelet street.

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD	BLOOD	PILLS.
BLOOD		PILLS.
BLOOD	PILLS	PILLS.
BLOOD		PILLS.
BLOOD		PILLS.
BLOOD	BLOOD	PILLS.
BLOOD		PILLS.
BLOOD	PILLS	PILLS.
BLOOD		PILLS.
BLOOD	AND	PILLS.

Blood Purifier!
ARE UNEQUALED
FOR CURING
Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
SICK HEADACHE
Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, St. Anthony's Fire,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Erysipelas, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of a fit of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.
ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.
The doctors pronounced the case incurable.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after try[ing] every medicine in his reach.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed for fifteen years.
ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.
Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned, in which the Purifier and Pills work like a charm.

THE BLOOD PILLS
Are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.
They are really a
BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,
and in conjunction with the
BLOOD PURIFIER!
Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure
Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c., &c.

DR. ROBACK'S
Stomach Bitters!
Should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease.
Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.
PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
(Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,)
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 E. Third St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
Are Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines
EVERYWHERE.
BARNES, WARD & CO.,
JAMES CONFOAL,
J. B. MAUNSELL & CO.,
New Orleans.

Special Notice.

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,
NEW ORLEANS, September 7th, 1866.

THE rate of Premium for Insurance being reduced by the Board of Underwriters this Company is prepared to take Risks at a [illegible] ... JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

Cholera!
RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, the efficacy of which is acknowledged and is used by the European populations threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Cholera Diarrhea and Dysentery.
For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

YEATMAN & WHEELESS—ROBINSON YEATMAN, New Orleans, HENRY C. YEATMAN, of [illegible], Yeatman & Co., Nashville, JOHN F. WHEELESS, Nashville.
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
71 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

To Whom It May Concern.

New Orleans, August 28th, 1866.

IT having been represented to the undersigned that damaged powder put up in Oriental Powder Kegs and recommended to purchasers as a genuine article is daily offered for sale at reduced prices, we are authorized as sole agents for the Oriental Powder Company, to institute suit for damages against any party who shall continue to use the above named trade mark after this day.
RANLETT & BENNER,
Sole Agents Oriental Powder Company,
No. 36 Common street.

Notice.

THE undersigned have removed their office to No. 36 Carondelet street, between Union and Perdido. MR. LOUIS A. WILTZ holds their power of attorney, as per act before E. Bouny, Esq., Notary Public.
PLAUCHE & WILTZ.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT. The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, [illegible] tons ..... Nelson, Commander
EVENING STAR, [illegible] tons ..... Knapp, Commander
GUIDING STAR, [illegible] tons ..... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, [illegible] tons ..... Commander
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ..... Purber, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ..... Van Sice, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ..... Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ..... Whitman, Commander

THE new and first-class screw steamship
MERRIMACK,
(2000 tons,)
VAN SICE, Commander,
Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22d, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M., precisely.

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

Passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $60; steerage $30.

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

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM CREEVY, Agent, 37 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY, MARCH 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency
[illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 108 Gravier street.

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 ..... [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Surmont ..... [illegible]
EUROPE ..... Lemarie ..... [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD
First Cabin, $135, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No 7 to 58, Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 58 Carondelet street.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets in New Orleans by applying to V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 58 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

NEW YORK TO VERA CRUZ, DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY WILL dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO, about 1st September,
FLORIDE, about 1st October.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate prices.
GEO MACKENZIE, Agent.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on TUESDAY, Sept. 18th, at 8 P M.
Passage to Galveston ... [illegible]
Freight to Galveston taken at half (½) of old rates.
Freights to Lavaca delivered free of lighterage.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca

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

For Mobile Direct.

MORGAN DAILY LINE UNITED STATES STEAMERS—SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

To leave on TUESDAY, September 18th, on the arrival of the [illegible] train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

THE new iron low-pressure side-wheel steamer LOUISE, Capt. James Hopkins, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Carondelet streets.

FOR HAVANA.

THE A No. 1 fast sailing British schooner MORRIS, P. A. Frisby, master. For freight or passage, apply at F. Soto & Co., No. 29 Old Levee street, or to the Captain on board, Post 27, Second District.

For Sale,

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

Office of the Commercial Insurance Company of New Orleans,

No. 11 Commercial Place—August 4th, 1866.

THIS Company is now prepared to take Fire, Marine and Inland Transportation Risks on the most favorable terms.

S. S. BUCKNER, President.
W. J. FRIERSON, Vice President.
GEO. SWEET, Secretary.

Directors:

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

J. S. COPES

J. H. H. MEDGES,
Cotton Ginnery and Packery,
381 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Toulouse and Terpsichore streets, head of Hunter Street.

Cotton hauled to or from any part of the city. The celebrated E. Carver & Co. Cotton Gins used. Sacks to contain Cotton in Seed furnished to Planters and Commission Merchants free of charge. Highest price paid in cash for Cotton in Seed.
Box for orders at 109 Gravier street. P. O. box No. 1916.

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.	
4 o'clock A. M. horse car		4½ o'clock A. M. st'm. train	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

Sunday Arrangement:
Steam Train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.
An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.
On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.
Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the Train. Fare 10c. each way.
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD, New Orleans, [illegible] 1866—Passenger trains leave the Depot in Algiers every morning, Sundays excepted, at [illegible] o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning, leave Brashear City at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at [illegible] P. M. On Sunday and Wednesday morning a stock train leaves Algiers for [illegible] ... The ferry boat connecting with this train leaves the foot of St. Ann street at [illegible] o'clock.

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

Free ferry tickets furnished to all passengers who procure their railroad tickets at the Company's office, 69 Canal street, or at the ticket office on the ferry boat.

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

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

Freight received and delivered at the railroad ferry landing, at the foot of St. Ann street, every day, Sundays excepted, for and from all stations on the road, and for all and from points on the Bayou Teche. Freight will also be received and delivered at the depot in Algiers.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Engineer and General Sup't.

Succession of John Pernell.

PERSONS indebted to or having claims against the above succession, will apply to
DR. CHAS. DELERY, Curator, corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, or to GRANDMONT & CANONGE, Attorneys, 36 Exchange Alley.

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, recent or old, Ulcers, Excoriations, Sores, Eruptions, 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 Itching in twelve days.
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.