The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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Ten	75	135	180	320	500
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Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	300	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1867

"La Cause Perdue."—Our thanks are due the publishers for the 30th *livraison* of M. Jules Noblom's translation of "The Lost Cause." Subscribers can procure their copies at the office of *La Renaissance*.

WRITTEN LAWS VS. POPULAR WILL.

In former times the cobbler's dictum—"there's nothing like leather," found an apt and common parallel in the common cry of politicians and Fourth of July orators, that "there's nothing like a written Constitution." How often have we heard this remark repeated? So far as this aided political teachers in impressing the young American with the sacred character of the Constitution, it were well enough to keep it before them; but, on the principle that "familiarity breeds contempt," this very course seems to have failed in its purpose, and to have rather taught the young to despise than respect the written law of the land. Yet that written Constitution was a thing of which to boast. The immeasurable superiority of this government over that of England was declared to be owing to the fact that the benighted people of the latter country had no written Constitution. They were without that great bulwark of civil liberty to shield them in the hour of trial, they had no guide when danger menaced; no pilot when there came a storm. There may be something in this. It is not easy to say what would have been done at certain times, under certain conditions, but there is no authority to deny the supposition that Cromwell would have hesitated to dissolve the Parliament had a written Constitution been the supreme law of the land. Perhaps the Commonwealth would have been known to-day had such been the case, and England ruled by a Protector instead of a Queen. There is nothing like a written Constitution, we have been told, to preserve the liberties of a people, and to check the aggressions of ambitious and designing men. Can any one doubt the truth of the statement that the people of Great Britain, having no written Constitution, were dependent for safety upon the loyalty and virtue of the people—a slender safeguard, indeed, when judged from a certain point of view. Theoretically nothing could be more plausible than these arguments—they were admirable and strong; but practically, on the contrary, the very reverse seems to be true. In our own time we have the best example that could be given of a non-written Constitution which remains intact and respected, even during one of the greatest trials that has ever agitated the nation; while the written Constitution is flagrantly violated and openly and boldly outraged. In this we find one of those strange anomalies which are constantly occurring in the lives of individuals and of nations, and we must look for an explanation of it from those who once boasted of the vast superiority of their written supreme law. And, admitting their former arguments against the English Constitution—that its maintenance was dependent upon the virtue of the people—what then follows?

We leave the plain inference of our readers, and at the same time ask them where we are to look for a safeguard against oppression and wrong—against the unjust assumption of authority by a party, and the subordination of civil law—if it can be found neither in the virtue and loyalty of the people nor in the sanctity of the written law? Constitutions and laws are of little value unless generally respected and properly enforced. If openly violated by men in authority what respect can we look for from the people? If not respected the law can be of small use and the written law, the provisions of which are clear and unmistakable, soon becomes an object of contempt. To this we are rapidly coming, and we may already stop to inquire if the unwritten law, based upon equity and sustained by the virtue and loyalty of the people, is not immeasurably superior to the written law which has become an object of public scorn. For ten years the true states-men of this country have known and lamented the fact that the law could not be carried into execution contrary to the popular will. The people, who are the sovereigns, and consequently the law-makers, cannot be forced to obey a law of their own creation, or to have the proper respect for it. Their representatives in Congress could make any law they pleased, and the single check upon them was the written Constitution; Congress has openly violated this written Constitution, and has taught the people to regard it as an obsolete document—a thing of the past—which should not be permitted to stand in their way now. Thus we find the written Constitution violated by the law-making power; the supreme law of the land held in contempt; laws which cannot be executed against the popular will, and the strongest check to aggression and chaos almost entirely removed. The prospect which this state of things opens to our view is not a pleasant one. surely; but there should be one hope left—the ballot. In this country as well as in England, the enforcement of the laws and their interpretation, depends upon the popular will expressed by the franchise. Who then shall hold this important power? We have seen that the last check upon disorder and lawlessness is to be found in the ballot, and we ask who shall exercise the ballot? The natural reply would be, the solid men of the country, 'men of character and intelligence, of education, men who have great interests at stake, and who have everything to lose unless law and order be preserved. Men of this stamp should hold the ballot in order to insure the safety of the country. But is this the case? On the contrary Congress has taken the ballot from such men and placed it in the hands of the ignorant and irresponsible masses. The men who have a real interest in the country have been disfranchised, and the ballot given to those who regard law as a nuisance and an impediment to the license which is synonymous, to them, with freedom. The voters are the depositories of the political power of the State—a power that Congress has declared to be superior to the judicial, the executive, and to the provisions of the written Constitution. The voters are the ruling, the governing class—the trustees of the Government for the benefit of the governed—and Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to select these trustees from the lowest and least capable class of our citizens—those who least understand the theory of government, and have the least respect for the law. Popular will has gained its suit against the written law, and we must confess that we believe the time has come when all laws other than those of popular will has been brought into disrepute. The state of affairs in Tennessee is one of the first fruits of this progressive Republicanism; and it looks very much as if we were being hurried into the same state of things everywhere. Can any one tell us what is to prevent it?

The Providence *Journal* relates an incident which recently occurred in that city. A negro and his lady were walking arm in arm, when an intoxicated Irishman called out, "How are you Sally?" The lady's name was'nt "Sally," but Mr. Gardner, her companion, made a sally upon the Irishman, Keegan, and killed him with a razor. The lady was very much frightened and begged the wounded man not to call the "watch." Verdict of the Coroner's jury—"Justifiable homicide."

College Honors.—At the last commencement exercises of Georgetown College, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Messrs. C. P. A. and John B. S. Dimitry, sons of Prof Alexander Dimitry, so well known in this city. Mr. C. P. A. Dimitry is now in New York. Mr. Jno. B. S. Dimitry, since the war, has resided in this city, and was for some time connected with the editorial staff of the *Bee*, as our theatrical critic.

The steamship Monterey, Capt. Marshman, arrived yesterday from New York direct, bringing the following passengers:

John G Rogers, Miss Rogers, Geo F Durbon, Mrs Joe Clark, ... [illegible]

The steamship General Grant, Capt. Holmes, arrived on Monday from New York direct. She brings the following passengers:

Miss C. Wheelright, ... Kimball, ... Hopkins, ... [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Meeting last Evening.—In response to a call published in the papers yesterday, there was a considerable gathering on Lafayette Square last evening, for the purpose of expressing approval of the course of General Sheridan, commanding this Department, and by way of discountenancing his apprehended removal by President Johnson. The object of the meeting was, of course, an index to the character of the assemblage which needs no comment to understand its force and personel. The assemblage was orderly and enthusiastic, and speeches were made and strong resolutions adopted in accordance with the objects stated. Banners, transparent devices, sky rockets and music, enlivened the scene. It is superfluous to add that Gen. Sheridan's course was warmly endorsed.

The Suit of Mountfort vs. Marshall.—Mr. Samuel P. L. Marshall, defendant in a heavy suit in Chancery, already noticed, has published a card in which he says: "The charges alleged by complainant against my honor are wholly unfounded. To give them plausibility, Mountfort tries to represent himself as an inebriate and imbecile; but whether he be so or not, the trial will show that I have fulfilled every legal and equitable obligation towards him, and faithfully administered his property as a true friend and honest agent. The public, knowing that the whole matter is before a court, will not, I hope, prejudge the case."

Removals.—The numerous removals made by Gen. Sheridan naturally suggest others, among which rumor has it that Sheriff Hays is to be superseded by Ben. Bloomfield, City Attorney Ogden by Rufus Waples Esq., Assistant City Attorney Bermudez by Judge Heistand, Recorder Ahern by Mr. J. W. Mador, Recorder Gastinel by Judge Atocha and Controller Moban by some one not yet named.

The principal removals thus far made have been as follows: first, Mayor Monroe, Judge Abell and Attorney General Herron; next, Governor Wells and Street Commissioner Bellanger; next, the Clerk of the Fifth District Court; next, eight of the nine members of the Board of Aldermen and fourteen of the fifteen members of the Board of Assistants, and next, City Treasurer Hernandez; besides, indirectly, through the new Mayor, about two hundred and fifty members of the city police.

The Case of the Alleged Abortionists.—The case of Dr. Williman and Edmondson and Mrs Dr. Edmondson, charged by Mrs. Mary E. Blanchard, of this city, with having produced abortion in several instances in her house, has, we understand, been virtually dismissed on account of the impossibility of a conviction of the accused, owing to the fact that the witnesses, female subjects, of their operations, cannot be induced or expected to appear in court, under the rule of law in such cases, to swear to their own infamy. The reputation of at least one young lady of the most respectable family, and even that of married men and women, is said to be involved in the matter. Drs. Edmondson and Willman are represented to have been surgeons in the United States army during the war.

Fire Engine.—The splendid steam engine for Crescent Fire Company 24, will arrive per steamer next Monday and immediately go into service if required. This engine is of the third class, Philadelphia built, and similar in pattern that of No. 18.

Important to Merchants.—The following communication from Deputy Collector Stockdale, with the section of the law bearing on the subject, will be found of interest to the public and especially to business men who have been in the habit of incurring merchandise in bonded warehouses at their valuation with duties paid. It will be seen that some expense is to be saved:

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, Aug. 3, '67.

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of this date, inquiring whether: "In the event of the burning of imported bonded goods before the duty is paid, does the Government hold the importer bound for the duties?" I respectfully refer you to section 8 of the warehousing act of March 28, 1854, of which the inclosed is a copy.

The regulations require that application for relief under the above law, with proof of loss, shall be forwarded through the office of Collector of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury, as no abatement of duties under the law can be made without the previous sanction of the Department. I am, yours, etc.

S. A. STOCKDALE, Special Deputy Collector.

Messrs McGarry & Co., New Orleans.

We append the section of the law in question.

"Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, upon the production of satisfactory proof to him of the injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any goods, wares or merchandise, by accidental fire or other casualty, while the same remained in custody of the officers of the customs, in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraiser's stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of impost duties paid or accruing there upon; and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon, in whole or in part, as the case may be.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last evening. Present Messrs. Clay, Carriere, Burbank, Stapleton, Dewees, Woodley and Graham. Absent Messrs. Grieff and Dumas. Alderman Graham took the chair, and read the order of Gen. Sheridan re-adjusting the City Council.

Alderman Graham was, on motion of Alderman Woodley, unanimously elected permanent Chairman, and returned thanks to the Board for this mark of confidence, engaging to preside over its deliberations with impartiality and relying upon its indulgence if he should be found deficient as a presiding officer.

The Board, on motion of Alderman Woodley, then proceeded to the nomination and election of its officers.

The name of Mr. Hugh J. Campbell was suggested by Alderman Carriere as Secretary of the Board, and was unanimously elected.

The name of Mr. C. Boudro, (one of the newly enfranchised class) was suggested by Alderman Clay as Sergeant at Arms and was unanimously elected.

Mr Campbell and Mr Boudro being present accepting the same, proceeded to perform their respective duties.

The chair announced the following committees. On Finance, Messrs. John R. Clay, chairman, Antoine Carriere, F. A. Woodley, E. Stapleton. On Streets and Landings: Dan S. Dewees, chairman, T. E. Dumas, E. W. Burbank.

A lengthy communication from the Mayor was read, calling the attention of the Council to various matters of public interest, an abstract of which will be found in the proceedings of the Assistant Board. Referred to the various Committees.

A communication from Maj Gen. Sheridan was read, which proved to be an order removing Mr Hernandez as Treasurer of the city, and appointing Mr Stoddart Howell in his stead. The same was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Sundry petitions for office were presented by Alderman Woodley, and on his motion laid on the table subject to call.

The following resolutions were offered by Alderman Clay and referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolved. That the issues of city money made by the Common Councils in the latter part of the year 1861 and the early part of the year 1862, also the issue made by the military government from July, 1862, until March 16, 1866, and the issue made by the late municipal government, from the latter period until they were relieved by the Commanding General, be and the same are hereby approved and legalized.

Resolved. That the members of the Council hereby pledge themselves not to sanction any proceedings having a tendency to increase the present issue of city money, but on the contrary do all in their power to retire the circulation as will be provided for in the coming budget.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last night. President Hepp in the chair and a full quorum present.

A lengthy message from the Mayor was received relative to the following subjects:

CITY CURRENCY.

The deranged condition of this currency, the Mayor said, demanded careful attention. No authority exists for the sale of bonds, so other measures must be resorted to get a portion of the city notes out of the market. The passage of an ordinance is recommended, legalizing all outstanding issues, and requiring the redemption of the same within — days. "We shall then know how much is out, and who is responsible for its issue." To meet the notes presented at the counter of the Treasurer, the Mayor suggests that the portion issued by the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt is already provided for by advertisement for exchange for city bonds amounting to $891,000.

The further issue is separate and distinct and can be countersigned or stamped and re-issued to the amount of $500,000.

For all other issues the Mayor recommends a thorough retrenchment in all expenditures not absolutely necessary for the public good, a vigorous and correct collection of all taxes in arrears or notes past due.

The Mayor also recommends an immediate sale of all property not necessary for public use, and for the redemption of the batture issue, and notes of such denomination as convenience may require.

The ordinance adopted providing for the issuance of warrants in sums of not less than fifty dollars, bearing 6 per cent. interest, in exchange for city notes, did not, through some inadvertence, provide for the cancellation of the notes. The Mayor therefore recommends that the ordinance be amended or repealed.

WATER.

In reference to this most important subject the Mayor recommends that the city purchase the same—as it has the right to do—at the expiration of the charter, in April next, granting exclusive privilege to the Commercial Bank Water Works Company. The Mayor further recommends that a committee be appointed to confer with the Water Works Company.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Mayor considers it advisable either to enlarge the present Board or take such action as will guarantee the newly enfranchised citizens a free representation.

STATE NOTES.

There are about $700,000 in the City Treasury. According to the statement of the First National Bank, June 3d, they hold $362,096 80. All these State notes should be so disposed of as to be drawing interest, or be turned into current funds. Steps should also be taken to close the account with the First National Bank.

WORKHOUSE.

This institution, the Mayor thinks, might be made self-sustaining. A plan would soon be submitted for the employment of the convicts.

FIRST DISTRICT LOCK-UP.

Attention is called to the present unhealthy condition of the lock-up, and to the importance of repairing it.

CONTRACTS.

Various contracts for cleaning and repairing streets and running dredging machines had been passed over the Mayor's veto. He recommends that the present Board reconsider these resolutions. The message was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

He returned, with his veto, a number of resolutions for repairing engine houses, the ordinance authorizing improvements in the fire alarm telegraph, the contract with T. Rusk for digging canals and drains, the contract with W. H. C. King & Co., and T. Fitzwilliam for stationary, blanks, etc. The vetoes were respectively maintained.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $308,893 47, of which amount $224,947 50 is in State notes and $164 50 in uncurrent money. Referred.

A petition of Robt Howe, representing the destruction by fire of his property to the value of about $40,000, on the square bounded by Love, Goodchildren, Rampart and St. Ferdinand streets, attributing the loss to the absence of the Fire Department at the Fair Grounds on the 19th of May, and intimating that he would hold the city responsible, was referred to the City Attorney.

A petition from H. A. Morse Esq., relative to taxes of Mr. Drury, was referred.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Flood, to dissolve the Board of School Directors for alleged violation of law, in removing teachers without good cause, was lost by a tie vote, 7 to 7. Referred to the Committee on Education, who reported at once, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution to elect in joint session next Tuesday, a chief warden of the Workhouse and other officers, to fill vacancies, was adopted. One to elect city printer at same time, was read but not acted on, being comprehended in the above.

The Board adjourned.

Demand for Vouchers.—Gov. Flanders has called the attention of the Board of Health to the requirement of the law to submit their accounts and vouchers to the State Auditor once every three months, the Board, it is alleged, having failed to comply with the law on the subject.

Board of Health.—There was no meeting of this Board last evening for want of a quorum. It was stated, however, that there had been five deaths of yellow fever reported since Sunday—all foreigners or unacclimated persons. The cholera is represented to be on the decrease. Neither disease is regarded as epidemic, and the health of the city is better than at this season last year. Disinfectants have proved efficacious in preventing the spread of both cholera and yellow fever.

The Song Divine.—That was certainly a divine voice, Mrs. M's, which made St. Charles Hotel and its surroundings resonant with its influence last evening, not a mere "trill rouling half spray 'twixt flowers and rocks," but a very stream filling the ear with its volumed cadences and refluent sweetness. We could not help standing enchained within the pale of its charming influences as long as the soft, full notes fell upon our susceptible tympans. O, the divinity of woman, gushing in the song divine!

In Dying Condition.—A man named Thomas Dick was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday in a dying condition.

Charge of Arson Dismissed.—Recorder Stith has rendered a lengthy decision in the case of Dr E. A. Roesy, charged with firing his drug store on Rampart street. We give the conclusion of the decision.

In addition to this, an application for insurance of the drug store, dated 6th March, 1867, signed by one A. F. Reed, was filed in evidence, but defendant was not identified with it.

The defendant's counsel offered no testimony. I have no hesitation in coming to a conclusion in this case.

The defendant is a physician in good standing in the city. He owned a drug store, the contents of which were valued indifferently at from $400 to $2000 and upon which there was no insurance. He was doing a fair business there, and the privileged claim upon the whole stock was only $200. He had a right of access to his private room, although forcibly and illegally deprived of it by the keeper.

In the exercise of that right he entered for a lawful purpose. He was the first to discover the appearances of fire, resulting, doubtless from chemical materials that had fallen, I must believe, by accident into the trash box; and he was the only person who endeavored to suppress it, and this he did effectually, thereby saving, perhaps, the whole property from destruction.

This being done, he frankly and promptly went to the proper authorities and asked an investigation. His whole conduct is not only incompatible with the theory of the guilt, but in the absence of any inculpatory evidence on the part of the prosecution, convinces me absolutely of his innocence.

It is, therefore, ordered that the prisoner be discharged.

(Signed) GERARD STITH, Acting Recorder.

Recorder's Office, First District, August 1, 1867.

Important Revelation in Regard to Maximilian.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Washington, August 1.—The following is additional from the State Department, transmitting information regarding the capture of Maximilian:

From Escobedo to the Citizen Secretary of War, by telegraph from San Luis Potosi, May 17.

When Maximilian was made prisoner yesterday, he requested me to grant him what is embraced in the following points:

1st. I sent in my abdication in the month of March, during the first half of the month. Among the archives captured from me at La Cruz there existed a copy of it, certified and countersigned by the Minister. The original was sent to the President of the Council of State, Jose Maria, at Lacrux, with orders that it should be published when I should be lawfully made prisoner.

2d. That if a victim be necessary, the punishment be visited on my person.

3d That my suite and attendants may be well treated for the loyalty with which they have accompanied me through all dangers and vicissitudes.

He also told me that he desires nothing more than to get out of Mexico, and in consequence he hopes that necessary escort will be given him to a place of embarkation.

I have replied to him that I can grant him nothing, and that all I can do is to report this to the Supreme Government.

ESCOBEDO.

In addition to the above it has been authoritatively ascertained that in January last Maximilian attempted to make a formal proposition, through our Government, to retire from Mexico for the purpose of allowing the Mexican people to decide the question of the permanency of the Empire in their own way. He proposed to place himself on board a man-of-war pending the settlement, and added that the question was virtually settled then, as three fourths of the country was occupied by the Liberals.

Bazaine, the French Marshal, assumed a neutral position regarding Maximilian's proposition, but promised to hold his troops aloof during the canvass or election he expected would follow from its acceptance.

Secretary Seward declined to entertain the proposition, because he did not recognize the authority claimed by the Emperor's agent to represent any portion of the Mexican people.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Crop News.—The *New Era*, published in Catahoula parish, says: We are informed by planters in different portions of the parish that the genuine caterpillar has appeared in their fields. There has been heretofore, and is now, a great difference of opinion as to whether this worm is the regular *cotton*, or *grass* worm—some asserting positively that it is the latter—while on the other hand, there are planters who have had a large experience, who are perfectly satisfied that it is the caterpillar. We sincerely hope that the latter opinion may prove unfounded.

The worm, so far, has done no damage, and there is a possibility, even if it should turn out to be the real destroyer, that it will pass away without injuring the cotton crop much, provided the season, which is now anything but propitious, turns off hot and dry.

We have been having for some days past a spell of wet, cloudy weather, which is most favorable to the development of this worst enemy to our leading staple.

The Ouachita *Telegraph*, of the 31st July, says:

It is a well-settled fact, taking our exchanges for evidence, that more corn will be made in North Louisiana this year than has been made in many a year before. We shall be able to feed a heavy immigration and would be glad to see the movers come by hundreds and settle among us. Land is cheap, meat is plentiful, the people enlightened and democratic and the country generally inviting. Come and see us!

Vicksburg Road.—We have seen Major Geo. C. Waddill who has just come through direct from Vicksburg. From Vicksburg to Dancy's he found the road in excellent order. At Quebec be had to cross the Tensas in a skiff, swimming his horse alongside. It was said that a ferry would be established within ten days. From Joe's Bayou to Delhi, about five miles, the road is very muddy and rough. At Delhi the Major took the railroad, coming through with no more difficulty than has been noticed. We are not informed, but suppose Mr. Chaffe will put his coaches in the swamp, between Delhi and Vicksburg, in a very few days.

Major Waddill states that the locusts have destroyed all the young bolls and forms on his cotton, and that he does not think he will make anything. His place, however, is the only one where these insects have appeared. He saw no caterpillar in the swamp. Some of the crops are fine, while others, owing to mismanagement, are very inferior.—*Ouachita Telegraph, 31st.*

Free Students to Centenary College.—Gov. Flanders has made the following selections of pupils to the above college, to be educated gratuitously, under the law, viz: William Brown, from the parish of Iberville; John Scarborough, from the parish of West Baton Rouge; Hugh Lynch Robertson, from the parish of Jefferson; Numa Arbonniam, from the parish of Assumption; Brice Rills, from the parish of Iberville; G. D. Tarleton, from the parish of St Landry, and Charles Ogilvie, John L. Kearney, Samuel McNeil, John B. Bray, Geo. Massey Hire and Adolphe Hahu, from the parish of Orleans.

The Surratt Trial.—Mr. Merrick, a favorite barrister here, made his argument in the Surratt case to-day, July 31st. The Court-room was crowded, and some persons offered as high as $10 for tickets of admission. Mr. Merrick's speech was argumentative. In it he charged members of the Government with conspiring against the life of Surratt, in order to wash out with a new stream of innocent blood the memory of former sacrifices. He said the jury must not be led to take the life of Surratt in order to secure the reputation of Mr. Holt. He spoke in such a strain as revealed that he distrusted the rulings of the Court, and he appealed to the jury to decide both the law and the facts; to listen to the instructions of the Court, but not to be bound by them to decide against their oath and conscience. Several times murmurs of approval had to be checked by the clerk, and at the mention of Holt's name, and some sarcasms against Mr. Pierrepont the excitement throughout, though rapidly suppressed, was extremely intense. Mr. Merrick will conclude his argument to-morrow by one o'clock.—*Special Dispatch to the Boston Post.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Judge Pierpont's Argument Concluded.

The Jury will Receive Their Charge To-morrow

Stanton Declines to Resign.

Tremendous Hurricane at Sea.

Gen. Sickles Postpones the Legislature of North Carolina.

He Suspends the Trial by Jury.

Majority in Kentucky Over 60,000

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, August 6.—Secretary Seward has returned.

Stanton did not attend to-day's Cabinet meeting.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $115,000.

A comparative statement of the public debt covering two months shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $76,262,750. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $80,726,910. The matured debt not presented for payment has increased $6,223,795 55, and the debt bearing no interest has decreased $1,811,258 71. This makes the apparent decrease of the total debt during the last two months $351,628 19, but the coin in the Treasury during the same period has increased $11,146,756 39, while the currency has only decreased $191,868 60, so that the actual reduction of the public debt, from June 1st to August 1st, amounts to $11,830,510 98.

Judge Pierpont concluded his argument this evening. Judge Fisher will charge the jury to-morrow.

Washington, August 6.—Secretary Stanton has replied to the President's note. He says in effect that the same considerations—those of a high public character—which would make his (Stanton's) resignation acceptable to the President, induce him (Stanton) to retain his office until the next meeting of Congress.

New York, August 6.—Stocks strong. Gold 140¼, 5-20's of '62, registered, 109⅛; ditto coupons 113¼. Cotton steady—sales 1200 bales, middling uplands 28 to 29c. Flour steady. Wheat lower. Corn excited, mixed Western $1 07 to $1 11. Mess pork $23 15. Groceries quiet and steady. Freights drooping.

New York, August 6.—Vessels arriving report a tremendous hurricane which lasted seven hours. Several vessels have arrived to-day more or less injured. Pieces of wrecks have been picked up by various pilot-boats.

New York, August 6.—Money unchanged. Foreign Exchange heavy and lower. Prime bankers' bills 109¾ to 110¼. The shipment of specie to-morrow will be light. Governments strong. Stocks continued to advance at the close.

Baltimore, August 6.—Cotton firm, stock scarce, middling 28½ to 29. Sugar quiet but firm. Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 10 to 15c. Corn lower, white $1 14 to $1 18, yellow $1 13 to $1 14. Provisions quiet but firm.

Mobile, August 6.—Cotton sales to-day 800 bales low middlings at 24c, receipts 112 bales. River falling. The cholera is abating.

Galveston, August 6.—Up last night. Luminary at 11 P. M. and Commonwealth at 2 A M.

Augusta, August 6.—Cotton market stiff, prices firm, sales of 22 bales middling uplands at 25½c.

The planters of Southwestern Georgia are preparing to pick cotton next week. Accounts favorable.

Savannah, August 6.—Cotton advancing, good demand, sales 205 bales, middlings firm at 27c, receipts 160 bales.

Wilmington, August 6.—Gen. Sickles has issued an order, suspending all jury trials on account of non-compliance with general order No. 32, ordering the revisal of jury lists. All jury trials, upon receipt of this order, were suspended.

Charleston, August 6.—Benjamin Thompson, a wealthy planter of Beaufort District, who was recently placed in the insane asylum at Columbia, committed suicide by hanging yesterday. His insanity arose from depression caused by the gloomy condition of the country. Cotton firm, sales 80 bales, middlings 27c. receipts 238 bales.

Harrisburg, Aug. 6.—Ex-Gov. David R. Porter died to-day, aged 79 years.

Raleigh, August 6.—Gen. Sickles has ordered the post commander here to notify Gov. Worth that the adjourned August session of the Legislature is postponed until further orders.

Louisville, August 6.—Sales of 135 hhds tobacco, firmer, lugs $3 to $5 75. Flour $9 to $12 50. Superfine $9 to $9 50. No. 1 new $10 50. Wheat $1 75 to $1 95. Corn delivered, 93c to $1. Oats, old in bulk, 76c, new 45 to 50c. Mess Pork $24. Bacon shoulders 12¾c, clear sides 16 to 16¼c. Fancy Hams 20 to 21c, packed Lard, in tierces, 13c. Raw Whisky nominal; 30c in bond. Cotton—middling 21c.

Louisville, August 6.—River rising slowly, 3 feet in the canal.

Louisville, August 6.—Election returns confirm the Democratic victory throughout the State. The majority is now estimated at over 60,000.

Hon. J. S. Galloway, Democratic candidate in the Third District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Judge Hise, is elected by an almost unanimous vote.

Cincinnati, August 6.—Flour a shade firmer and higher, superfine $7 25 to $7 50. Wheat firmer at $2 for No. 1 red. Corn active at 89c for No. 1 in bulk. Oats firmer at 46 to 47c. Cotton firmer, middlings 26c, asking 27c. Whisky unchanged, 30c in bond, and dull. Provisions quiet. Pork held at $23 25 to $23 50. Bulk Meats held at 11 to 13c for shoulders and sides, bacon shoulders 12c, sides 13½c, clear sides 15 to 15¼c, common hams 18½ to 19c, choice sugar-cured 20 to 22c. Lard dull, prime 12¼c.

St. Louis, August 6.—Tobacco firm and active. Flour firm, extra $8 to $8 75, XX and choice $9 to $10 75, fancy $11 to $12. Wheat $1 50 for spring. Corn firmer and higher; mixed 85c, yellow to white 82c to $1 02. Provisions dull; mess pork $23 75 to $24 25, bacon shoulders 12¾c. Lard 12¾c for choice kettle. Whisky nominal at $2 to $2 05.

London, August 6, 2 P. M.—Heavy rain storm prevailing.

London, August 6—Evening.—Consols 94. Bonds 73 1-16.

London, August 6.—In the House of Lords, last evening, the amendment increasing the lodgers' franchise from 10 to 15 pounds was rejected. The bill passed to a third reading to-night.

Liverpool, August 6 — Evening. — Cotton closed dull, uplands 10¼; Orleans 10½. Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester advices unfavorable. Goods and yarns dull.

Dublin, August 6.—Thirty-three Fenians have been convicted in Tipperary.

Berlin, August 6.—Minister Bancroft has arrived.

Paris, August 6.—It is denied that Napoleon proposes having an interview with the King of Prussia.

Vienna, August 6.—Active negotiations are progressing between Austria and the Holy Sea for the establishment of a new concordat.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Florence, August 5.—Garibaldi has abandoned the movement against Rome for the present, expressing himself confident of ultimate success.

Nashville, August 6.—Judge Lawrence has been appointed by Gen. Carlin to take charge of the negroes discharged for meddling with politics.

Lawrence finds difficulty in providing for them.

St. Louis, August 6.—Capt. Arms, with a party of men, was surrounded by Indians near Fort Hays.

The party cut their way out and reached Fort Hays, hotly pursued. Being reinforced from the fort they moved against the Indians. Nothing has been heard of the result.

Montgomery, August 6.—Gen. Pope orders the discontinuance and forbids future proceedings in cases against soldiers for acts committed in accordance with military orders.

Louisville, August 6.—Helm's majority will reach forty thousand.

Washington, August 6.—The President's formal intimation to Stanton that his resignation would be accepted creates excitement in political circles.

His voluntary vacation of the office is not considered probable. The President's note was in effect that considerations of public policy would render his resignation acceptable.

New York, August 6.—Flour, new, 25c lower. Wheat 2 to 3c lower. Corn excited, 2 to 3c better. Mess Pork $23 to $23 35. Lard quiet; 12¾ to 13¼c. Whisky quiet. Cotton quiet but firm; middling uplands 28½ to 29c. Freights quiet.

London, August 6, noon. — Consols 94¼. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, August 6, noon.—Cotton dull; sales 8000 bales; middling uplands 10¼d; middling Orleans 10½d. Weather unfavorable for crops. Breadstuffs firmer.

New York, August 6.—Stocks strong and excited. Money 6 per cent. Gold 140¼. Sterling, time, 109⅞ to 110; sight 110⅝c; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 112¾.

There are 13,786 Quakers in England, and of these a majority or 836 are women.

Latest News by Mail.

The Mississippi Water Valley *Courier* says that coal equal to the best Pittsburg has been discovered about seven miles east of that place.

The freedmen at Abbeville lately took a negro from jail where he had been placed for an outrageous offence and hanged him.

Mr. Horace Hall, agent at Canton for the Mississippi Central Railroad, was in New Orleans on the 10th ult. and has not been since heard of.

In the centre of Hancock county Miss., there is an immense, almost impenetrable swamp, called the Devil's Swamp, which is described as a tangled maze of cypress, vines, creeping parasites, mud, bog, water, abounding in alligators, mocassin and cotton mouth snakes, scorpions, mosquitoes, bear, deer, etc. This wild wilderness is said never to have been explored beyond its outskirts.

The Natchez *Courier*, of the 3d, reports:

"There can be no longer question of the presence of the dreaded army worm. The denials of the most stubborn, and doubts of the most hopeful, are silenced in the proof of the actual arrival of the second crop of this great curse. From the Tensas River yesterday gloomy accounts were received. Not every plantation is suffering, but those in safety to-day are looking for the visitation of to-morrow. Carbolic acid has been tried without much effect. Where it was strong enough to kill, it killed cotton as well as worm. Where weak enough not to injure leaf and boll, the worm curled its body and seemed to enjoy the vain attempt to remove it."

The Mexican Question.

ENGLAND'S POLICY TOWARDS THE REPUBLIC.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th of July, the Earl of Derby appealed to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe not only to postpone the motion for an address of condolence to her Majesty upon the fate of the unfortunate Prince Maximilian, but to allow it to drop altogether. He was sure that no argument would be necessary to induce their lordships to express their sorrow for the tragical event which had occurred to one whose conduct, whatever might be thought of its prudence, had been influenced only by the noblest motives. Nor would it be necessary that their lordships formally express the sentiment of extreme regret and abhorrence with which they witnessed the cruel system of retaliation which for many years had characterized the revolution in Mexico, culminating at length in the unjustifiable judicial murder of the unfortunate prince. He doubted very much whether it would be expedient for their lordships formally to express their opinion, not of a foreign government, but of one of the parties engaged in this sanguinary civil war. If there were any government with which her Majesty was in alliance which had sanctioned this proceeding, it might be proper for their lordships to address her Majesty to direct that a representation should be made to that government on that subject. But, as their lordships were aware, her Majesty's government had no relations of the kind with Mexico. There was at present no organized government in Mexico which could be held responsible, and to whom any representation on the part of the sovereign of this country could be made. It would be quite unprecedented, therefore, that their lordships, under such circumstances, should sanction the proposal for an address. It would also be undesirable to enter into a discussion which might reopen the whole Mexican question. He hoped, therefore, the noble viscount would allow the matter to drop.

Earl Russell wished to add his voice to that of the noble Earl in requesting his noble friend not to persevere with the motion. It would not be possible to do so without entering into the whole question of the civil war in Mexico, and the barbarous cruelties which had been practiced there. Under present circumstances he thought it would not be at all advisable to proceed with the motion. (Hear.)

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe said that, appealed to as he had been by the leaders on both sides, he could have no hesitation in adopting the course which had been recommended. His original motive for bringing the subject forward was because it had not been taken up by her Majesty's government, there was any objection to bringing it forward. But what had passed in another place, and other circumstances connected with the subject which had been brought to his knowledge, led him to think that it would be better not to persevere with the motion. It appeared to him, from what had fallen on both sides of the House, that justice had been done, as far as circumstances would admit, to the character of the illustrious Prince. He had only to explain to the House that circumstances over which he had no control had caused several postponements of the matter, and so much time had elapsed since it was first brought it forward that much that would have been appropriate at the time and since ceased to be so. Taking into account all these considerations he concluded that he should only be meeting the general wish of the House if he gave way to the representations made by the noble Earl at the head of the government and the noble Earl the leader of the opposition, and therefore he should not hesitate to withdraw the notice he had given.

The notice was accordingly withdrawn.

How Prairie Women go to Bed

Some time since we published a graphic description, from a new popular work, of how a young woman goes to bed, which dainty sketch was matched soon after by some ungracious scribe depicting the manner in which a young man "all of the latest style" performs a similar act. The Fort Harker correspondent of the St Louis *Democrat* now supplies a companion picture as faithful and homely as an "interior" by Teniers, how a newly married young woman on the Kansas prairie went to bed, and how an old woman and the "men folks" followed her example.

We were an unwilling spectator of the scene herein related. Far from home, or from any civilized "diggins," we were compelled to seek shelter at a ranche. In this ranche, built of adobes with a mud roof, lived an old gray headed man and his "old 'oman." It must not be supposed that this old couple were infirm, unable to move about—far from it, they were not less active and ten times more laborious than the young man and the woman who lived under the same roof. The ranche itself consisted of a single room, eight by twelve. One large stove stood in the centre of the room, and occupying precisely one-half of the ranche were two beds, one for each couple.

The old woman who was undoubtedly the mistress of the ranche, gladly consented to give us lodging. On taking a sweeping look around this humble abode, we doubted her ability to make good her word. Now, the house appeared well supplied with furniture suitable for a ranche. There was a large table; there were large tin pans brimful of milk for the rancheman had nine cows) piled one upon another; there was a cupboard plentifully supplied with huge loaves of bread, delicious yellow butter and pitchers of genuine cream, loads of dishes and crockery, knives and forks, there was a chest of drawers, or bureau well supplied with family linen, and household apparel. Under the table already mentioned were three tame fawns; under the stove was a cat, under the old lady's bed was a huge mastiff; under everybody's feet were about a dozen chickens, chirping incessantly, while around them moved the mother hen, cackling continually, and before the door, strutting with a lordly mien, was a magnificent Shanghai cock. We have thus far been careful to give a correct idea of the families that lived in the ranche in which the old woman said we should find a lodging.

Ten o'clock at night had arrived, and we began to observe symptoms of uneasiness in the old lady. We had been chatting continually from the hour the chickens went to roost overhead among the branches that supported the mud roof—from the time the dog and cat, and the fawns had laid to rest for the night; and it was now time for the family to retire. The young woman had been sitting in a corner, listening attentively to our entertaining stories, but on observing the weariness of her mother-in-law, she rose and retreated towards her bed. After a preliminary haw, and a slight hem, she turned her back to us, and first loosed the apron, the dingy strings of which encircled a form inclined to *embonpoint*. This young lady then took off her dress, which was made of calico, and perfectly innocent of the wash tub, and dropped it on the top of the apron lying at her feet. Then sitting down on an empty soap box, which stood at the head of the bed, she commenced to take off her shoes. She first lifted one lusty leg over the other, and in a short space of time the shoe fell with a thump on the floor. She then rolled the black woolen stocking off, and exhibited to our view a foot as white as snow, though flat and thick. In the same manner she undressed the other leg, and after rubbing her fingers between the toes, she stood up and prepared to take off her surplus clothing, which she performed in a jiffy. At her feet encircling her was a heap of clothing; rolling down the coverlet, after putting a frilled night cap on, she stepped in the bed, laid her full length, covered herself, took two or three uneasy turns to get a comfortable position, finally turned her back to us and went gracefully and calmly to sleep. It must not be supposed for one instant that we looked at her; oh! no! we conversed with the old lady and the two men, but in the meantime we were helplessly compelled to watch the interesting proceedings from a corner of our eye in order to be able to give this accurate account. We now rose and left the room, followed by the two men with whom we kept up a lively conversation, while the old lady, who had closed the door, disrobed herself. On hearing a voice from the inside asking a question about some cows, we entered again the precincts of the ranche; that question was a signal which the old man perfectly understood; the old lady lay night-capped in bed, with her face turned to the brown adobe wall. On the floor near the stove our bed had been made. A solitary lamp lit the apartment. In a short time we were in bed—the old lady asked, "How do you find yourself, Mister Man?" We replied, "Perfectly easy, ma'am." We now watched the men undressing. Standing at their respective beds, they first took off their boots—then coats and vests; at this stage of the proceedings the young man blew the lamp out, and in a second we heard the pantaloons thrown off, a creaking of the beds followed, and the household were at rest. Three men, two women, one dog, one cat, three young antelopes and a dozen chickens in a house 8x10, lighted and ventilated by two loopholes. Such reader, is a Western ranche. Next day, before departing East, the old lady commissioned us to bring a pair of shoes for herself, (No. 8,) seven yards of domestic and a novel called the "Prairie Flower," which commission we executed to her entire satisfaction.

A gentleman in Oxford, Me., has built a summer house in the top of a large willow tree, and connected it with the second-story of his house by a lattice bridge.

There is a vase in the Paris Exposition valued at $2,800,000. It is made from a single turquoise. During the Sultan's visit, a Turk was there rated still higher.

Henry Ward Beecher says that more public men of eminence have started from the business of type-setting than probably from any other occupation.

A Russian Prince in Turin dressed himself elegantly, put on his yellow kid gloves and committed suicide.

A Conversation with the President.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently visited the President and has published in that paper a lengthy report of the conversation which ensued. The *National Intelligencer* which is recognized at Washington city as the mouthpiece of the Administration, says it has reason to believe, the writer of the report, to have given a substantially correct account of the conversation.

We subjoin what the President said respecting the corruption of certain Radical politicians who are seeking to impeach him, and we think he has a perfect right to expose the unprincipled character of those men.

IMPEACHER ASHLEY'S OBLIQUITY.

Referring to the member from Toledo, and replying to a question as to what was the primal cause of that gentleman's anger towards the Administration, Mr. Johnson related the following interesting circumstances: Soon after my accession—(I think it was the day after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; not much later, at all events)—Mr. Ashley called on me and said that he had made a bargain with Mr. Anson Herrick, of New York, a Democratic member of the Thirty-eight Congress, that if he would vote for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, he (Ashley) would get the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector for his (Herrick's) brother. Ashley and Herrick had performed *his* part of the bargain, and now he must have the collectorship for his brother, according to agreement. He seemed to be very domineering, just as if he had a right to say what he wanted, and have it done forthwith. "Well," said I, "I don't know about that. I am glad that the amendment was passed by Congress, because there seems to be some doubts as to the validity of the emancipation proclamation, and this will settle the question in the right way. I don't know whether I am to take the President's *cow* or *horse*, as they say when you buy a farm, with all the impediments. I endorse and shall carried out the measures and policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, but I can't be a party to any such bargains with Mr. Herrick, or anybody else. If there is a vacancy and Mr. Herrick's brother is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury as a competent person to fill it, I would make the appointment. But I won't turn anybody else out, or appoint an incompetent man, to pay for a vote in Congress." Ashley got very much vexed at this, and went off in a great rage. Herrick's brother was appointed, but not until he had been recommended through the proper channels. Charles A. Dana also called upon me to help Ashley in this matter. He also insisted that the bargain was made in good faith, and must be carried out. Ashley has been my enemy ever since. Writing from Washington immediately after the passage of the thirteenth amendment, I showed how three or four other men had been bribed, whose absence when the vote was being taken had been brought about by a bargain with a leading railroad monopoly. It was all done through Mr. Ashley. Perhaps many are willing to justify the means for the sake of the end in this case—to violate the injunction of the Apostle, and to evil that good may come. But no fact in human nature is more clearly demonstrable than that a man who will corrupt others is not incorruptible himself; no man ever offered a bribe wouldn't under certain circumstances take one, and no Congressman ever bought another's vote until he had had some experience in the mercantile value by selling his own. The matter contained in this paragraph is a fit subject for the Judiciary Committee, or some other committee of investigation. Let a fair chance be given to let all the facts be known, or, as Mr. Johnson said to me on the subject, "Let them clean out the Augean stable entirely while they are at it. They have been inquiring into my corruption, now let them inquire little into their own."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, August 6, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate animation throughout the day. Sugar and molasses were in a limited retail demand and the movement in Western produce was rather restricted, characterized by an unsettled but easier feeling in flour, continued firmness in corn and oats, and a decline of 50c per barrel in pork; while operations in our leading staple have been attended with increased vitality, the sales at the close summing up fully 1000 bales at full previous prices, the market closing firm, although too unsettled to admit of definite quotations. The sales during the past three days comprise 2900 bales, against 2800 the corresponding period last week.

The Coin market continued quiet from the opening to the close of business. Gold opened nominally at 139⅞ to 140, against 140⅜ the opening rate at New York, and without evincing any variation of moment, closed steady at the opening rates. The cash offerings were limited, and as the demand was moderate the business has been restricted to the following: $2800 and $6000 at 139⅞, $1000 at 139⅞, $000 at 140, $500 at the same, and $1000 at 140¼. There were no transactions of moment reported in Silver. The counter rates for American halves were 132½ to 133, and for Mexican dollars 143½ to 144.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been of a restricted character. Offerings of commercial bills were light, and, as most of the prominent drawers refused to accommodate dealers unless at rates in advance of their limits, the day's transactions have been confined to the following bills to banks and bankers: £1500 A1 Sterling at 152¾; £1000 and £1500 first class at 153; £1000 bankers at 153⅝; £5000 bank at 154, £1000 do. at 154½, and £1000 do. at the same. In Francs we noticed a sale of 10,000 bankers at 3 65. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 150½ to 151 for bill of lading bills, 152½ to 153 for A1 to first class, and 154 to 154½ for bank; and Francs at 3 67½ for A1 commercial, and 3 65 to 3 62½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, some being willing to draw for round amounts at 7-16. The counter demand was light. The supply of commercial was small and the sales trifling, being restricted to the following: $25,000 bankers' New York sight at 7-16 per cent. premium, $4000, $8000, $15,000, $15,000 and $10,000 at ¼, a small amount at par, and $15,000 thirty days at ⅛ per cent. discount. The closing rates for commercial were ⅛ to 5-16 per cent. premium for sight, ⅛ for one day's, par to ¼ per cent. discount for ten to twenty days, ¼ to ⅜ for thirty days, and 1⅛ to 1⅜ for sixty days.

The Stock market was without animation, only one sale being reported, viz. 20 shares Levee Steam Cotton Press at $81 50.

City Bonds were dull throughout the day. The Consolidated are still quoted at 86 to 88, and the Railroad Issues at 76 to 78, according to the coupons; Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60; Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 54 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we note sales of $4000 Bank of Louisiana notes at 41c per dollar, and $3000 State Treasury notes, large, at 88c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 43 to 44c. per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 75 to 77c., the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes were in request at 3 to 3¼ per cent. discount for the small issues, and 10 to 12 for the large. The improvement in the latter seems slow but steady.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Tuesday Evening, August 6, 1867.

Cotton—Although the movement to-day has been characterized by less animation, nevertheless the aggregate business slightly exceeds yesterday's transactions. The demand seemed to be directed to the better classes of the staple, the extreme scarcity of which materially enhanced the views of holders, and, consequently, when sales of these descriptions were effected, disproportionately high prices were realized. There was some enquiry for the inferior qualities, but as the offers of buyers were predicated on uniformly lower rates, very few bales have changed hands—as factors generally declined to accept. The sales at the close amounted to fully 1000 bales—taken by eight brokers, at irregular but firmer prices, the market closing so completely unsettled that we are again obliged to omit quotations. The favorable tone of the New York advices imparted renewed confidence to holders. The sales for the past three days comprise 2900 bales, taken mostly for the North. The receipts proper since Friday evening, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 705 bales against 564 during the corresponding period last week, showing by an increase of 141 bales. The exports for the same period amount to 3333 bales, 1088 of which were to foreign ports, and 2245 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales 102,082
Received to-day	89	
Received previously	769,741	—769,810
Additional bales made from wrecked, loose, burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.		13,323—774,133
		876,215
Cleared to-day	78	
Cleared previously	850,527	—850,605
Stock on hand and on shipboard		25,610

Tobacco—The dullness noticed in yesterday's report has been continued to-day. There was a moderate demand, but as holders were unwilling to accept the rates offered by buyers, no transactions of moment have been communicated. The heavy depletion of the stock in connection with the marked falling in receipts, inspires holders to demand very full prices. In the absence of sales we report the market firm at the subjoined quotations:

LIGHT. Inferior and	Trashy	HEAVY. Inferior and	Trashy
Lugs	4 @ 4½	Lugs	4½ @ 5
Good Lugs	4½ @ 5	Good Lugs	5½ @ 6
Inf. to Com. Leaf	6½ @ 7½	Inf. to Com. Leaf	7 @ 8½
Medium Leaf	8 @ 10	Medium Leaf	9 @ 11½
Fair Leaf	11 @ 13	Fair	12 @ 13½
Fine Leaf	13½ @ 15½	Fine	14 @ 16
Choice Selections	16½ @ 18½	Choice Select's	18½ @ 21

Freights—We have no change to notice under this heading. Offerings continued light, being mostly confined to coastwise shipments. In consequence of the limited amount of tonnage in port, the following rates are readily obtained: 1c per pound for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and ¾c to Philadelphia; by steamer to New York and Boston 45c per sack for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. By steamer to Liverpool ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 50s per hhd for Tobacco; by sail to Liverpool ½ to 9-16d per lb for Cotton, and 42s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1⅛c per lb for Cotton.

Sugar and Molasses—There have been no receipts from the coast since our last report. The market for Louisiana Sugar continues quiet, with a light stock and a moderate retail demand. We quote 13½ to 14c for Good Fair 15¾c for low Yellow Clarified, 16c for Choice, old process, and 16½c per lb for choice Yellow Clarified. The last sale of White was at 17c. Holders are now asking 17½c per lb. We note sales of 22 bbls and 24 half bbls strictly Prime, Louisiana Molasses, yesterday's receipts, on private terms. The last sales quoted were at 40 to 45c per gallon for thin. The supply of Cuba Sugar is very light. There is a fair inquiry, and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. We quote in a retail way 13½ to 14c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 15c per lb for Prime to Choice. Cuba Molasses is in large supply and limited demand. It may be quoted at 48 to 55c per gallon, according to quality and size of lots.

Arrivals from the West—There have been no arrivals since yesterday.

Flour—There is a much better inquiry to-day, but the market is overstocked and prices continue nominal. The sales comprise 2500 barrels in lots, of which 65 Superfine, 70, 98, 300 Double Extra, 150, low Treble Extra, 100, 400 Treble Extra, and 300 Choice on private terms, 50 on its merits at $6 90; 50 do at $7 50; 100, 50 Superfine at $8 75; 40 do at $8 87½; 50 do at $9; 50 Single Extra at $10 25; 50, 50 Double Extra at $10 50; 88 do at $10 75; 56 do at $11; 300 Treble Extra at $11 25; 75 do at $12. 100 Choice at $13 per barrel.

Corn—We have to note an improved demand for this article. The stock is light and prices are firm. The transactions to-day embrace 6850 sacks, in lots, of which 1200, 200, 100, 300 Yellow Mixed at $1 05; 400 Yellow at $1 10; 500, 300, 250, 500, 2500 White Mixed at $1 20, and 600 White at $1 25 per bushel.

Oats—The stock in first hands is exhausted. There is a good demand and supplies would find ready sale at full prices. The transactions to-day were confined to 150 sacks at $1 15 per bushel.

Bran—The market is firm, with a light stock and a moderate inquiry. Sales to-day, 200 sacks, at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Pork—Is in moderate request, and with increased receipts, holders, in order to effect sales, have submitted to a decline of 50c per bbl for Mess. Yesterday, not reported, there were sales of 500 barrels to the Government at $25 95 per barrel, and 100 barrels at private sale at $25 62½. To-day the sales comprise 700 barrels, of which 400, 200, 100 at $25 50 per barrel.

Lard—Is in light supply and good demand. There have been sales of 100 tierces prime at 13¾c, and 100 kegs at 14¼c per lb. It is jobbing freely in tierces at 11c, kegs are held at 14½ to 14¾c per lb.

Bacon—The stock of Shoulders is moderate, while that of Clear Sides is ample. There is a fair jobbing demand at 13¼ to 13¾c for Shoulders, and 15¾ to 16c per lb for Clear Sides, according to quality. Sugar-cured Hams are quoted at 19 to 23c, according to quality.

Green Meat—Dry Salted Shoulders are selling at 12¾c per lb.

India Bagging—Is held at 27c per yard in round lots, and retailing at 26c in rolls and 27½ to 28c in bales.

Gunny Bags—Are held at 22c for heavy.

Bale Rope—Is retailing at 10½ to 11c per lb.

Whisky—There is only a retail demand. The stock of Western is large, while the supply of Louisiana is light. We quote 32 to 35c per gallon for Western, in bond, and 25 to 30c for Louisiana.

Coffee—Is in fair jobbing demand at 16¾c, gold, for Low Fair, and 18¾c for Prime Rio; 25c, currency, for Low Fair, and 26c for Prime.

Sundries—Eggs are selling on the landing in bbls at $14 to $18 per bbl and 15 to 20c per dozen in boxes. Chickens at $7 50 to $8 per dozen. Turkeys at $21 to $28. Geese $8 to $9. Potatoes, large, $4 50 to $5; small, $3 25 to $3 75 per bbl. Onions $5 50 to $6. Apples $5 to $6. Apples in boxes $2 75 to $4. Cabbages $20 to $25 per 100.

Dried Apples—Are selling in lots at 6 to 7c per lb.

Naval Stores—There are none in first hands. The demand is good and prices are very firm. We quote 50c per gallon for Spirits Turpentine; $3 per bbl for common Rosin; $3 50 for No 2; $3 75 to $4 for No. 1, and $1 25 for Virgin Dip.

Beans—Are scarce and in demand. They are quoted at $15 to $16 for Western, and $16 to $17 per bbl for Northern.

Vinegar—Cider is Selling at 22½ to 25c, Cincinnati Grape at 25 to 27½c, and French White Wine at 75c per gallon.

Salt—Is in light supply and demand. We quote Coarse from store at $2 20 to $2 30 per sack, and $2 10 for round lots from warehouse; fine from store at $2 25 to $2 45, and $2 15 to $2 20 for round lots from warehouse.

Butter—Choice Western is scarce and in demand. Northern is plenty and dull. We quote 15 to 22c for the former, and 28 to 32c per lb for Northern.

Cheese—Is in large supply and moderate demand at 10 to 15c per lb for Western, and 15 to 18c for Northern.

Corn Meal—We note a sale of 100 bbls Kiln Dried at $7 75 per bbl.

Coal Oil—Is in moderate supply and demand. We quote 52c per gallon in barrels for large lots, and 65c in cans. It is retailing at 55 to 60c in barrels, and 70c in cans.

Malt—Is very dull at $1 to $1 80 per bushel for Western, and $1 90 to $2 for Canada.

Hops—Are in small supply and demand at 65 to 70c per lb.

Rice—Louisiana Rice is in small supply and in fair demand at 10 to 12½c per lb. We quote 11 to 11½c for Carolina, and 11 to 11¾c for India.

Star Candles—Are in light supply and moderate demand. We quote 16¼ to 17c for 12 oz., 17½ to 18c for 13 oz., 18¼ to 19c for 14 oz. 21 to 22c for full weight.

Wool—The stock is fair and the demand good. We quote 27 to 30c for Washed, 10 to 12c for burry, 18 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 21c for ¼ to ⅜ Merino, and 25 to 26c per lb for ⅜ to ¾ Merino.

Hides—Are in moderate supply and good demand at 10 to 10½c for green, and 16 to 19c for dry.

Tallow—We quote 9½ to 10c for country rendered, and 10½c per lb for city do.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, August 7, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—111 Texas Cows and Yearlings, 94 Hogs and 270 Sheep

Sold—203 Texas Beeves, 230 Calves and Yearlings, 24 Hogs, and 2 Milch Cows

Stock on sale—120 Texas Beeves, 160 Calves and Yearlings, 108 Hogs, 1496 Sheep, and 15 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ₩ lb net	9	@ 10
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	8	@ 9
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	45	@ 55
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	25	@ 35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	15	@ 20
Western Hogs ₩ lb gross	[illegible]	
Hogs	[illegible]	
Sheep, 1st quality ₩ head	3	@ 4
Sheep, 2d ₩ head	2	@ 3
Sheep, 3d ₩ head	1	@ 2
Milch Cows, first quality ₩ head	60	@ 75
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₩ head	40	@ 50
Yearlings ₩ head	8	@ 10
Calves ₩ head	4	@ 10
Texas Cows with Calves per head		
Goats ₩ head	2	@ 3

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 7, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Lizzie, Webber, for Pensacola, Master

Bark Ellwood Cooper, Fittner, for New York, G W Hynson & co.

Schr Pauline, Hansen, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, from New York 27th ult, to Lee Cassidy & co—2d district

Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Mobile

Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Virginia, Dubie, from St Louis.

Idaho, Blanks, from Ouachita City.

Lafourche Greathouse, from Bayou Sara

Annie Wagley, Lemallier, from Washington.

Thomas Powell, Ruiz, from South-West Pass.

Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA.

On the 3d inst. off Key West (Fla) 8 o'clock P M. spoke a pilot boat, who reported that the steamer having the Havana cable on board, and everything in readiness, would proceed to lay it that day.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Waverly, Bower, from Liverpool June 7th, to Meeker, Knox & co

Bark Devonshire, Hill, from Newport, (Wales) June 8th.

Schr Oriental, (British) Otteson, 8 days from Havana, to A Thompson & co.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Wm Robertson, Reed, 12 days from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar

Schr Belize, (British) ———, from Tampico, to master.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—34 bbls flour 19 bbls pork 175 sks corn 70 sks oats 5 sks bran 4 casks bacon 10 bales hay.

NEW YORK—Per bark Ellwood Cooper—78 bales cotton 100 bales moss 57 bbls tobacco 571 bbls resin 39 bdls hames 563 reams paper 519 cases mdse.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Pauline—42 bbls flour 400 sks corn 1 bbl whisky 5 bales hay and sundries.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Raleigh—Ass'd mdse.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—100 bales cotton to Campbell & Rickerby—42 do Hewitt, Norton & co—2 bales kerseys Lehman, Newgass & co—105 bbls rosin 12 do turpentine Butt, Flash & Lyons—5 do 24 bbls rosin M J Smith & co—11 do turpentine S Hesse—5 do Horrell, Gayle & co—sundries to order—Total, 142 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—4 bales cotton to R Flower & Mace—2 do Butt, Flash & Lyons—sundries to order—Total, 6 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Virginia—4 hhds tobacco L Gunther & co—1 case mdse to Barnes, Ward & co—100 bbls potatoes 100 bbls flour 531 sks bran 113 bales hay to Cass & Dowling—1195 sks corn R K Walker & co—277 sks oats Given Brown & co—2 bbls eggs J T Moore & co—98 caddies tobacco B M Turnbull & co—16 hhds do R Brown & co—225 sks corn Chenoweth, Casey & co—313 do 54 bbls flour 89 do corn meal 10 bbls apples West & Nettleton—192 sks corn P S Duconchet & co—200 bbls flour G G Campbell & co—200 do P G O'Reilly—4 hhds tobacco E C Roach & co—2 do Wilson & Young—11 do 4 bxs eggs Fairchild & Bingham—15 bbls tobacco Huntington & Bro—1 crate cabbage C Fix—25 bbls silicate to McRoberts & D—2 crates cabbage 25 bbls potatoes to M Drunan & co—30 do Barnes & Billings—81 bbls pork to O Bercier & co—9 bbls 10 hf bbls beer A D Fleming—18 bbls onions 12 bbls potatoes to J C Murphy & co—16 kegs butter DeVen & Macon—4 hhds bacon 6 tcs hams 6 bbls pork 60 bbls flour C A Whitney & co—16 stoves and fixtures Rice, Born & co—68 sks malt to Weisenbach & Klumpp—8 bxs 4 bbls eggs 88 bbls flour 50 bbls apples 15 bbls potatoes 3 half do butter 20 sks corn F DelBondio—111 sks oats 228 bbls flour S H Kennedy & co—10 boxes eggs 15 bbls potatoes A Yerger—100 bbls flour 2637 sks corn Hitchcock & Quitolau—305 sks oats 170 bbls flour 74 bbls potatoes C E Slayback & co—200 bbls flour J H Oglesby & co—100 do Keblor, Updike & co—100 do 15 bxs eggs 15 tcs hams to Forcheimer Bros—10 casks bacon to Allen, Wayne & co—30 bbls flour Grace, Davis & co—135 bbls apples S B Sifers—32 crates cabbage 77 bbls potatoes 6 bbls eggs 19 bbls apples 6 bxs eggs 47 bbls apples and beets 5 bbls onions 3 do carrots Miller & Meyer—82 bales hay 163 sks corn 252 bbls potatoes to Schneider & Zuberbier—30 do 8 kegs butter T F Walker—25 firkins butter 75 bxs candy Fatjo Marks & co—250 bbls flour to Jas Connoly & co—50 do H Von Phul, jr & co—11 kegs butter to Floyd & Johnston—6 do rivets 6 sheets iron to Bostick & Seymour—19 hhds bacon 170 bbls flour Keep & Caulfield—150 do T Prudhomme—10 sks wheat Kirkpatrick & Smith—30 caddies tobacco Lichtenstein Bro & co—42 bbls flour to order—36 coops poultry owner on board—96 head hogs McQuaid, Meble & co—255 head sheep 14 do horses Ben Foster—4 bxs eggs and sundries to order—Total, 37 hhds tobacco.

OUACHITA CITY—Per steamer Idaho—2 bales cotton Harvey McMahon & co—2 do J A Montgomery—do W B Tullis—1 do Bres & O'Brien—1 bale wool Jos Hoy—1 do Rawlins & Murrell—1 do J Nixon & co—2 do Franks & Daz sal—1 bbl meal Levy & Haas—1 bodle Franks & Daz—4 hides B L Mann & co—1 bdls do Bussey & Stevens and 4 hides J B Gribble & co—1 box beeswax Kearny, Blois & co—69 head cattle to J W Blanks—sundries to order—Total 20 bales cotton.

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Annie Wagley—36 bales cotton to Vinoin, Black & co—1 do A B Chaffraix—26 hides 8 bxs eggs L Lemessagne—8 hides L Terrebonne—12 do Block Bros—12 Mayer & Wells—78 do J L Couret—8 do J A Bonneau—500 feet lumber J E Cartin—20 head cattle Barrett, Gubbry & co—26 calves T G Noel & co—sundries to order—Total 78 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—8 bales cotton J West & co—1 do H T Lonsdale—20 empty hhds J R Warner—6 bags wool J L Couret—5 bales moss to M Michel—lot old iron J B Gribble—sundries to order—Total, 8 bales cotton, 20 hhds sugar.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—37 sks cotton seed A Thibaut—1 hhd sugar Dupas & Greenwaing—sundries to order.

SOUTHWEST PASS—Per steamer Thos Powell—Sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

August 6—65 sks cotton seed J D Lorio—4 hides to E Berlo—7 hides to L Terrebonne—76 head cattle A Esnard—35 do J M Roy—sundries to order.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Sale by Consent of Parties.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

THURSDAY, 8th August, 1867, will be sold, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Chartres street, No. 82, between Bienville and Conti streets—

The entire contents of Mr. Labon's store, consisting of Hairs, Wigs, Empty Boxes, French Looking Glasses, Shelves, Etageres, 2 Washstands, Stoves, &c. Also—The fixtures of the store, with the lease of the house, ending 31st October, 1867, at the rate of $75 per month. aug6 td

CHAS. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Succession of James Davern.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer. Office No. 33 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 7th September, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 17th October, 1867, the following described property, viz:—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Dryades, Baronne, Lafayette and Girod streets, designated by the Nos. 1 and 2. Lot No. 1 measures 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Dryades street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth. Lot No 2 forms the corner of Dryades and Lafayette streets, and measures 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Dryades, by a depth and front on Lafayette street of 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines.

Terms—One-half cash; the balance on a credit of one and two years, with 8 per cent. interest from date to payment, and mortgage on the property sold.

Act of sale before W. Shannon, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. a1,7 19 21 31 sep7

University of Louisiana.

Medical Department—Faculty:

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery. T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry. SAMUEL B. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor pro tem. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

WM. C. NICHOLS, M. D. C. J. BICKHAM, M. D.

The Thirtieth Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin in November 11th, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the new and extensive rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now EVERY CHAIR HAS ATTACHED TO IT A PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the lecture.

Fees for all the lectures $140. Matriculation (paid but once) $5. Practical Anatomy $10. Payment required in advance.

For further information address PROF. S. M. BEMISS, Acting Dean. aug6 3m

Notice.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the members of the Bar of the State of Louisiana and the public in general, that Mr. A. BOISBLANC, who has been for thirty years a Deputy Clerk and Minute Clerk of the various Courts of this State, and of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts for the State of Louisiana, of which last he was lately Deputy Marshal, has just resigned his functions as such, and that he now tenders his services to the said members of the Bar and Public.

Particular attention will be given to all proceedings connected with records, payment of taxes, and to proceedings under the lawsuits of all parties, etc.

Office No 12 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, New Orleans. aug6 1m2aw

$20 Reward.

STOLEN from my residence on Derbonde street, Algiers, a brown mare MULE, with a white spider on the right side of the kidney, and a white ... The above reward will be given to the person who will bring back the said Mule. JAMES FINNEGAN, on Derbonde street, Algiers.

Removal.

DR. S. R. HURD has removed his office and residence from St. Paul's Infirmary to No. 12 Catherine street, between Gasquet and Palmyra streets, near Common street. aug6 3t

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE firm of TURNELL & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. TURNELL, JAMES D. BLAKELY, WILLIAM HOGAN.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1867.

Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. John A. Turnell in the late firm of Turnell & Co., will carry on the Boot, Shoe, Trunk, Valise, Bag business for their own account under the style of BLAKELY & HOGAN. With an experience of twenty years in the trade, we flatter ourselves we not only know the wants of the community, but we will always keep on hand an assortment of goods as will meet patronage, and be unequaled in the South.

JAMES D. BLAKELY, WILLIAM HOGAN.

Nos. 99 and 101 Canal and 5 Chartres street. New Orleans, June 1st, 1867.

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

The undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized, but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING, No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O. jy21 3m

Hall of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6, 1867.

ALL Members of this Association are specially requested to attend at the next Regular Monthly Meeting, which will take place TO-DAY, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Matters of great importance will be laid before the meeting.

By order of the President. LOUIS J. COURTIN, Sec'y. au7 td

Southern Manufactures.

MANUFACTURED at LEEDS' FOUNDRY, in the city of New Orleans.

NEWELL SCREWS,

Equal in every respect to those made in the West and North, and for sale as cheap as any offered in this city.

SUGAR KETTLES,

(Diploma and Blue Ribbon awarded at First Louisiana State Fair.) Of a form and quality unsurpassed, which are offered at the lowest prices.

Orders left at No. 74 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will meet with prompt attention. LEEDS & CO., Corner Delord and Foucher streets. aug1 3m

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 Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.

For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. aug1 tf

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, August 1st, 1867.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the capital of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the cash Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 12th instant. [aug2 12t] J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Office City Treasurer,

New Orleans, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given to delinquent Tax Payers, that SATURDAY, August 10th, is the last day on which the Taxes for 1866 will be received in this office; after said date all unpaid bills will be placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for collection. aug1 1m J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, CITY HALL.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1867.

THE public are hereby notified that no change will be issued before SATURDAY NEXT, 3d inst., after which change will be issued on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS only. J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer. aug1 1m

For Sale.

A SUGAR MILL, complete; Rollers four feet long, 26 inches diameter, shafts wrought iron, 8 and 9 inches diameter, with or without the Engine, which has four feet stroke, the cylinder having 16 inches diameter. Apply to ARTHUR THIBAUT, No. 27 Front Levee. aug1 1m

Louisiana State Bank.

New Orleans, July 30, 1867.

THE Customers of this Bank, and the public generally are notified that on the first of August next, the domicil of this Bank will be removed from the corner of Royal and Conti streets to No. 37 Camp street, between Common and Gravier streets. jy31 10t L. BERNARD, Cashier.

THE SIXTH WARD NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION meets every FRIDAY EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock at Col. Ferrier's Academy, No. 134 Hospital street. C. E. GIRARDEY, President. ARAT. A. KER, Secretary. jy6 tf

Merchants' Bank,

New Orleans, July 30, 1867.

AT a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 27th April last, more than two-thirds having approved of the reduction of the Shares, and confirmed by act of 10th June, 1867, before Pierre Charles Cuvellier, notary public; Stockholders are hereby notified and requested to call at the Bank, No. 8 Commercial Place, and exchange the Certificates of One Hundred Dollars per Share for new Certificates of Thirty Dollars, in conformity with said act. jy30 30t A. LURIA, Secretary.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.—Office, No. 69 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18th, 1867.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, dated the 1st of March, 1867, and 8th June, 1867, the Secretary and Treasurer are now prepared to issue the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Coupons past due on the first Mortgage Bonds. G. W. SQUIRES, Secretary and Treasurer. jy18 1m

THE CAVE,

No. 8 .... Carondelet street .... No. 8

THE best of Liquors, Ale, Beer, etc. Warm and cold Lunches at all hours. A Restaurant is attached to the establishment. Beer cooled by a new process. jy26 1m FRANK HERBER, Manager.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS, WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, except SUNDAYS, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

THROUGH TICKETS, by Steamboats and Stages, to all points on Bayou Teche to New Iberia, and to St. Martinsville, Vermillionville, Grand Coteau, Opelousas and Washington, to be had at the office of the Company, No. 69 Canal street, or at the Ferry Landing Ticket Office, for half an hour previous to departure.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road and for landings on the Teche, will be received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bolanger Canal, and for Houma, will be received and transported through, via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through steamboat rates.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery. G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent. au6 tf

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows: [timetable illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M. ... An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at 1 o'clock P. M.

On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Genilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15 cents each way. GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent. nov7 tf

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

59 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay, Hugh Macdonald. ap5 6m

20........CHARTRES STREET........20

C. JAUBERT & CO.

OFFER to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline and well selected, comprising a general assortment not to be found elsewhere.

As usual, their terms are far below the lowest market prices, and the same as auction prices.

Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.

P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh24 3m

N. O. O. and G. W. Railroad in Connection with the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company.

FREIGHT FOR LANDINGS ON BAYOU TECHE

AT this time, when opposition lines are in operation between New Orleans and points on Bayou Teche, a deduction of 50 PER CENT will be made on the regular through freight tariff of this Line, as recommended and adopted on the 1st of July, 1867, and at no time will the regular rates be exceeded.

A. B. SEGER, Pres't Railroad Co. T. TUPPER, Pres't A. M. Trans. Co. jy21 tf

TREATMENT

—OF—

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris University. Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. ap25 tf

Dr. RICORD'S INJECTION AND PILLS,

For the cure of GONORRHEA, whether recent or chronic, in both sexes—easy treatment and a sure cure guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ Druggist, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets. ap25 tf

Headquarters Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party,

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Corner Royal and Conti streets ...

THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Committee are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. GEO. A. FOSDICK, President. T. L. Maxwell, Secretary. my24 2ptf

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified for early fall for positions worth $1000 to $2000 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.

RUFUS DODBEAR, President. my 26 ly

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGER

ELKIN & CO., CARPET WAREHOUSE,

3....CARONDELET STREET....3

NEAR CANAL.

MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS. Just received FANCY CANTON MATTING, WHITE and CHECK, Which they offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICE, wholesale or retail.

—ALSO—

Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 6 to 18 feet. Table OIL CLOTH. WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns. CURTAINS CORNICES, MATS, &c. my10 3m

THE "ARROW TIE," AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

For sale at the lowest prices, by H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE, GENERAL AGENTS, 43 CARONDELET STREET.

THE above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. may19 3m

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187½ CANAL STREET.

VICTOR BOUTROUX,

(SEARCH OF THE STORE NO 36 ST. CHARLES STREET.)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. 11 3m

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

This Company has removed from 138 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage in any part of the city in time for the different railroad trains, steamships or steamboats.

Baggage, freight, etc., removed from one part of the city to another.

Omnibuses furnished to parties, balls, pic nics, etc., also for funerals.

Parties living at the Watering Places, or along the line of the different railroads, can have their fruit, game, parcels, freight, etc., delivered to any part of the city by having it properly marked to the care of this Company. Labels can be had at the Office or from the Messengers.

This Line is represented by Messengers on all its trains, by which means passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, railroad, steamer or any part of the city. may11 3m

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP, growth of 1867. Just received per steamship Star of the Union—

White Flat Dutch TURNIP, Red Top, Large Globe, Large Norfolk, Purple Top Yellow RUTA BAGA.

For sale in quantities to suit the purchasers, at the Seed Store of H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre. jy21 3m

Notice.

AT the request of many citizens of New Orleans, and with the approval of the Consuls, the following persons have consented to act as a Committee to receive subscriptions to aid the soldiers of the late Imperial Army of Mexico to return to their respective homes.

COMMITTEE: BERNARD AVEGNO, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, GLENDY BURKE, VICTOR E. LACUNTEGUY, JOHN C. BLOHM, President of the German Society.

Donations will be received, also, at this office. jy19 tf

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co.,

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th of August prox., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of City Ordinance No. 664 (new series) entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and granting to said Company additional rights and privileges for the extension, use and maintenance of its railroads and depots within the limits of the city of New Orleans."

By order of the President. WM. J. CARTER, Secretary. jy24 tf

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

(H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. K. DUNKERSON.)

Successors to Given, Watts & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 Common Street, New Orleans. jy23 6m

Ætna Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets $5,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1850.

"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never litigated a claim."

PAYS PROMPTLY.

KING & FITZGERALD, Agents, No. 2 Carondelet street. my9 ly

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S "Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons ...... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2800 tons ...... VanSice, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons ...... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons ...... ——— Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons ...... Edwards, Commander
MORIPOSA, 1400 tons ...... Quick, Commander

The steamship MONTEREY, Edwards, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, August 10th, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson square.

To be followed by the splendid steamship MISSISSIPPI, Sumner, Commander, on SATURDAY, August 24th, at 8 A. M.

Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, 33 Carondelet street, N. O. Or GEO. B. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y. dec8 ly

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 ....
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont ....
EUROPE .... Lemarie ....
ST. LAURENT .... Bocande ....

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin, $130, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets furnished on board)

First cabin $135
Second cabin $85

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Extra steamers to Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ .... Hillard .... Saturday ...

Cabin passage, $100, gold, steerage $50, currency including wine.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here in New Orleans by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 127 Common street. de 21

For New York Direct.

Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. CROMWELL .... Capt. E. E. Vaill
GEO. WASHINGTON .... Capt. E. V. Gager.
GEN. GRANT .... Capt. E. W. Holmes
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. Sampson.

The steamship GEN. GRANT, E. W. Holmes, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, August 11th, at 8 A. M.

Freight for Bremen taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 45 Carondelet street. my4 ly

Regular Bladon Springs Packet.

LEAVES Mobile every Saturday evening at 4 o'clock, arriving at Bladon Springs Sunday at 12 M. The steamer PRAIRIE STATE, Frank Stone, master, returning leaves Bladon Springs on Thursday at 4 P. M., arriving at Mobile Friday morning.

Passengers leaving New Orleans on the morning train of Friday will arrive in Mobile in time to take the PRAIRIE STATE, Saturday, at 4 P. M., for Bladon Springs, situated 150 miles above Mobile and a few ... from the Tombigbee river. ...

SINNOTT & ADAMS, 25 Commercial Place. jy2 2m

Watering Places.

STEAMER CREOLE.

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

FARE REDUCED—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CREOLE, CHARLES WALKER, Master will resume her regular trips to the above ... as follows:

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS ... On SATURDAYS at arrival of the ... train ...

Returning, leaves Ocean Springs on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, FRIDAY MORNINGS and SUNDAY EVENING.

Leaves Ocean Springs for Pascagoula EVERY SUNDAY at ... Returning ... Pascagoula every SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY.

Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY ... to Pascagoula.

The above trips will be ... unless prevented by bad weather or ...

For further information apply to PETER MARCY, ...

N. B.—Baggage will be ... by the New Orleans Express Company ... to be marked per steamer Creole.

SEA SHORE LINE.

BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

Passage $1 50

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, Geo. L. Brewster, master will hereafter leave DAILY (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the ... train at ... Pontchartrain Railroad train ... for Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.

RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY, (Saturday excepted) at ... A. M., and Bay St. Louis ... connecting with ... The above trips will be made unless prevented by bad weather or other ...

For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, 18 Carondelet street. jy21 f

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.

THE fast and low pressure steamer LAURA will leave every SUNDAY at 8 A. M. on the arrival of the ... Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the ... train, for Mandeville and Madisonville, and ... the same day.

Time of Departure during the Week.

MONDAY and THURSDAY ... A. M. train. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY on the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. train.

Returning the Laura will leave COVINGTON—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at ... A. M.

MADISONVILLE—On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at ... A. M. She will arrive at the ... return of the Railroad trains ...

The above trips will be made regularly unless prevented by bad weather or other ... This boat leaves every MONDAYS and THURSDAYS for Covington, ... on which days the ... the freight must be sent by ... L. FRIGERIO ... jy2 3m

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

33........Royal Street........33

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN)

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms ... accommodation.

Repasts for Weddings and other Parties ...

Mr. FORGET continues his old prices ...

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

MACHINERY

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of SAW MILL, FLOURING and CORN MILL MACHINERY, WOOL CARDING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWS, Shafting, Belting, Wood Working ... etc., constantly on hand.

General agents for the Southwest for ... Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO., No. 9 Perdido street ... nov10 tf ep

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS, DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOFFT'S

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec28 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. ... tf

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

198 Gravier street, New Orleans.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

feb3 6m 61 Broad street New York.

Crescent Hotel,

AT BAY ST LOUIS

THIS HOUSE will open on the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, for the reception of travelers. The proprietors will spare neither trouble nor expense to make it a comfortable resort. Passengers please mark their freight and baggage "Crescent Hotel."

TOULME & SAUVE, Proprietors. jel2 2m

CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER.

No. 33 Bienville Street.

WILL attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, GROCERIES, &c. ... tf

Removal.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, June ..., 1867.

THE Company have removed their office to the "New Marble Building," No. 120 Common street. je30 3m CHAS BRIGGS, President.

Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1867.

The following resolution was passed in the Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association, of New Orleans, this day:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, 1867, all the steamboats running on the Mississippi River, and its tributaries, will charge twenty-five per cent. extra freight on all Cotton not iron-tied and fully covered with bagging, having no lint exposed. jy25 3m C. Y. REEDER, Secretary.