The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,537.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription: $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

All advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

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

ALTERNATES:

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

AN INCENDIARY SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

The mulatto named Pinchback, who has been placed in the seat hitherto occupied by Mr. Jewell in the Senate, has signalized his appearance in that body by a very violent and incendiary speech. This occurred yesterday. He is reported to have risen to a question of privilege, for the purpose of defending himself—as he said—against the observations of the press of the city, touching his late street fight with another man of color named Morgan. In making this defense he uttered a most reprehensible diatribe against the white population of this State.

We know not what right a member of a Legislative body has to intrude his personal affairs upon their consideration. The public are not interested in such matters. The proper place in which to investigate his rencontre with Morgan and show his innocence of breaking the peace, was the Recorder's Court.

In itself this speech is deserving of very little notice; but as an expression of the temper and designs of the Radical leaders it acquires a significance which calls for comment.

This colored Senator is reported to have said that the plans were all laid, in a certain event, for the application of the torch to this city, and the threat was distinctly made that it would be laid in ashes. We are informed he indulged for some time in a strain of impertinence and threatening, entirely unprovoked. Nothing had been said by any one against the speaker, or against the colored people. He seemed to have come into the Senate charged with an accumulation of bile, arising out of his encounter with Morgan. We know not whether any Senator attempted to answer this uncalled-for attack upon the white population, but we hope for the honor of the Democratic members of the Senate that some of them objected to this misuse of the 'privilege' of rising to a personal explanation.

The significance of the speech consists in this: that Pinchback must have been incited or encouraged by his white colleagues of the Radical party, to indulge in these threats and to utter words so provoking. With the affray between him and Morgan, the white people had nothing to do. They are not responsible for it in the remotest degree. It is understood to have grown out of a former quarrel between them selves. The threat of using the torch goes to show that that method of attack has really been in contemplation by the Radicals, as lately intimated by their official journal. It is kind to warn us of the fury of these diabolical designs.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

All eyes are turned towards the North. The fall elections have begun and Vermont has been the first to speak. Her Republican majority, we regret to say, has been increased. It is true Vermont has been an unwavering Republican State, ever since that party had an existence, and has always been in the political control of the men who constitute that party. The people of Vermont are as cold and unimpressionable as their own rocky mountains. There was no reason to look for any change there and we have not been disappointed. The relations of the Vermonters with the South have been of the most circumscribed character, and this accounts for the deep seated prejudices which they entertain concerning our habits our manners, our mode of life and our political opinions. Isolated as Vermont is and considering the paucity of her population, it is not strange that she is so meagerly represented in the South. Her limited intercourse with us sufficiently accounts for the mis-conception which her people have of everything Southern. Stephen A. Douglas, we think, was a native of Vermont, but he left the State before he had become impregnated with its peculiar ideas and while his heart and his mind were yet open to kind and liberal influences. He was an exceptional man. His heart was as large as the mountains under whose shadow he first saw the light. Vermont has given no man to the nation with views as large and as comprehensive as those held by that able and excellent, but somewhat erratic man.

We confess that we did not expect the Republican majority would be increased in Vermont as the telegraph reports, and it remains to be seen whether there has been any decided increase, and if so, the reason therefor. The heavy majority there was sufficient to discourage and even to paralyze the Democracy. We suppose the Democrats made no serious effort to change the vote.

The next election in the North will come off in Maine on the 14th instant. Both parties have made an earnest struggle in that State which indicates that the Democracy there are not without hope. Maine has been canvassed by eloquent speakers, both Democrats and Republicans. We infer from this that Maine is debatable ground. This State has suffered terribly from the war. Her ship building interest is almost prostrate.

We shall be better able to judge of the probable result of the Northern elections when Maine has spoken.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Hereafter the Democratic State Central Committee will meet every Tuesday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, at their rooms, on Canal street.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Superintendent of the Public Schools, Mr. William O. Rogers, announces to-day, through our advertising columns, that the annual session of the public schools of the city will commence on Monday, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M. The rules touching their organization and government formerly in force will be continued.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.—Flake's Galveston Bulletin says the Convention at Austin has done two sensible things: first, in reconsidering the vote postponing education till December; second, in providing for separate schools for whites and blacks.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The proprietors of this popular place of amusement announce, through our advertising columns to-day, that the establishment has been entirely redecorated, the stage enlarged, new scenery and new curtains and greater facilities for ingress and egress provided, and that the ventilation of the house has been improved. The season will shortly be opened with powerful attractions.

THE SEYMOUR SENTINELS.—This new Club was presented with a banner last night. We tender thanks to them for the compliment of a serenade on the occasion in front of the Bee office.

OATH OF THE LOYAL LEAGUE.—Mr. Evans, the late Secretary of the Loyal League at Jackson, Miss., who has renounced his connection with the sinking institution, exposes the secrets and diabolical rules of the order, among which is the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, and these members, and on the Declaration of Independence, that I will protect and defend the principles set forth by the Republican party, and support none but reliable Union men for offices, and that I will defend the principles of the Republican party against all foreign and domestic foes, and pledge my life, sacred honor and danger, to face the dagger at my heart in defense of the principles of the League."

LOST, BUT INDIGNANT.—The Radical commissioners of Chatham county, North Carolina, have written to "Governor" Holden, earnestly imploring him not to appoint any negro magistrates in that county. The party won't stand it.

Another Banner Presentation.

The Second District Out in Its Glory.

The Seymour Sentinels, Hancock Club, etc., etc.

The Seymour Sentinels, a gallant band, lately enlisted in the cause of Democracy, were the recipients last night, at the residence of Miss Naken, 250 St. Louis street, of a beautiful banner, bearing upon its front a fine portrait of the standard bearer of the party, (and our next President if our willing hands and warm hearts can make him so) the honored Seymour, upon a sea of crimson silk, with inscriptions emblazoned thereon appropriate to the occasion and to the cause.

The banner, which was magnificent within itself, was the handiwork of Miss Josephine Stubenrauch, Miss Louisa Naken, and Miss Harriet Laabling, and was presented to the club—the Seymour Sentinels—at the residence of Miss Naken, No. 250 St. Louis street, by Miss Josephine Stubenrauch, with the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Seymour Sentinels—In behalf of the ladies of the Second District, I present you this banner. Accept it with our dearest wishes for your welfare. As a symbol of prosperity—as the emblem of our love and devotion—as pointing to those just and patriotic principles in which alone we can find our defense, this banner which bears the glorious names of our chosen, Seymour and Blair—we ask you to take it—to bear it nobly and bravely, and may you never forget that while our hands have wrought it, our hearts have sent it in victory to the azure vault above.

The most sincere prayer of the sex for the everlasting triumph of the Democracy bear you on. May the coming November crown it with the laurel of victory, and prove to the Radicals, those mortal enemies of our country, that "there is life in the old land yet."

The young lady's speech, which was delivered in a full, clear tone, and with a grace that would have done honor to any occasion, was responded to, in the name of and on behalf of the club, by Senator Jewell. A wreath, with which the standard of the organization (as it must hereafter be known) was crowned, was presented by Miss Kate Thompson. A merrier black-eyed, raven-haired, sprightly little rebel it has never been our good fortune to fall into the hands of. May her shadow never grow less. It's little enough now, and we only console ourself with the idea that the best samples are put up in small packages.

Her spokesman upon the occasion was J. O. Nixon, Jr., a confrère whom we incontinently shoved into honors. He acquitted himself well—more than well—good—much better than we could have possibly done, knowing, as we would have known, that those black eyes were following us in every gesture.

With a blaze of sky rockets and a crash of music, the Club moved off escorted by a delegation from the "Constitution," which had assisted at the reception, and we to our weary and endless work.

The HANCOCK CLUB had a full business meeting last night. Colonel Richardson, one of our old planters, a resident of St. Landry's parish, address the meeting in a telling and effective manner. The Hancock's determined by a full vote to assist as a body in the reception of the St. Louis Committee, and to do honor to the grand Black presentation.

The ROUSSEAU GUARDS, well named in honor of the distinguished commander, who is shortly to preside over our destinies "in a military point of view," had a full meeting last night. Routine business was principally the work of the evening. The Rousseau's are at work, and will be heard from soon.

THE WIDE AWAKES, ever awake, were on hand to respond to the bugle call last night. Nightly their numbers increase, and they will be among the foremost in redeeming the old Third next November.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jewell Cadets.—A Club was organized under that name, to-night before last, in the Ninth Ward with the following officers: J. A. Michel, President; Joseph G. Smith, Vice President; Wm. Wolf, Secretary; Charles Keller, Treasurer; Cornelius McMahon, Marshal; Michael Driscoll and Hermann Leroy, Jr., Assistant Marshals. There will be a meeting to-morrow night at Stark's Coffee-house, 135 Front Levee.

The Public Schools.—Mr. Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent of the Public Schools, announces that they will be opened at 9 A. M. Monday, the 7th inst., under the same regulations as last session. Supernumerary teachers are to report to the Principals of the Schools to which they were last assigned.

Sixth District Court—Judge W. H. Cooley.—Judge Cooley has rendered his decision in the case of William Weber vs. Henry Jackson—the object of contestation being the Recordership of the Fourth District of New Orleans.

The plaintiff alleging that the apparent majority of votes given for the defendant, at the election held on the 17th and 18th of April last, having been the result of fraud committed by the Commissioners of the Election, and that he the plaintiff was entitled to the office, prayed that he might be so declared. The form of the action was not an injunction or the writ of quo warranto, which is a proceeding on behalf of the public interests, but a suit involving individual interests only.

The defendant excepted to the action on several grounds, but the Court deemed it necessary to consider only one of these grounds, viz: Whether the Court can entertain an action contesting the election of a municipal officer of New Orleans? The Court has answered the question in the negative, the laws cited by the plaintiff in support of the affirmative not being considered applicable to the case. In other words, the plaintiff has mistaken his remedy, if remedy he has. The Court cited in support of his opinion the case reported in the 13th vol. of Annual Reports, page 90, and that in the 14th Annual, page 567.

The defendant's first exception was therefore sustained, and plaintiff's suit was dismissed.

Broom Rangers, Jr.—A special meeting of that Club will be held at their room, Opera House, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2—Christening of their New Engine.—The ceremonies of christening the new engine of this company, which took place last night at the residence of Mr. Emanuel Blessy, the engine being named the "Lady Blessy," in honor of Mrs. Blessy—were really of so elegant and recherche a character that we prefer, in consequence of the late hour to which we were detained, to postpone our account till to-morrow, in the hope that we may do something like justice to the occasion.

Sad Case.—A young girl named Ellen Mooney, about sixteen years old, about three months since, suddenly disappeared from the residence of Mr. S. D. Compton, where she served as a domestic. She was discovered a day or two ago in a sick and destitute condition, and during her absence is supposed to have become a mother. A young man was at that time paying her some attention, but her friends objected to the match on account of his immorality. There is no trace of the child, if a child was born, and the gravest suspicion is entertained that it has been foully dealt with.

Railroad Employe Shot and Killed.—About 3 o'clock yesterday evening, as the freight train of the Opelousas Railroad was passing Bœuf Station, about 70 miles from the city and 7 miles from Brashear, a brakeman, named Frank Waldeck, employed on the train, while at his station on top of a box car in charge of the brake, was shot and instantly killed. The shot was fired from the direction of a thicket on the side of the road. The killing may have been accidental, but was probably intentional, as parties on the cars have been fired at before. The deceased was a Democrat.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. Pinchback (Rad.) rose to a question of privilege, and was allowed to speak, and at considerable length, relative to charges against him by the press, and the reports of the recent affray he had with the Radical, Morgan. The speaker's language was violent, especially when alluding to the late affray. He intimated that the crowd around him cried, "Kill the negro, kill him," etc. The Republicans, he said, were ready and organized to burn New Orleans if attempts should be made against them by the Democrats.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke (school teacher) passed finally.

A bill relative to inspection of beef and pork was, with a protest of citizens against it, referred.

House bill for the relief of the State Treasury was read first time and referred.

The Senate Metropolitan Police bill was acted on, some of the House amendments being rejected.

The act relative to the illegal holding of office was passed finally.

After some less important business the Senate went into executive session, and on opening the doors adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, submitted a petition signed by a number of the policemen of the city of New Orleans praying for relief, stating that they have received no pay since the month of April last, and that they have several times applied to the Common Council, but the city having no funds is unable to relieve them—and therefore asked the Legislature to make an appropriation for their benefit.

McVean, (Rad.) moved that the petition be printed, which motion was subsequently withdrawn and the petition referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Morey, (Rad.) of Ouachita, moved for a reconsideration of the vote whereby Senate bill No. 31, relative to Registration, was passed. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until 3 o'clock P. M., without a vote being taken on the motion to reconsider.

Crawford, (Rad.) of Franklin, submitted a petition from J. Madison Wells and wife, praying for payment of certain property destroyed by the State and Confederate authorities in the year 1864.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, stated that while he respected the right of petition as much as any man, yet he was opposed to receiving this petition as it was not one proper to be entertained by the present Legislature of Louisiana. He was in favor of placing the seal of condemnation on all petitions of this character, referring as they do to acts highly obnoxious to the people of the State.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, held that the right of petition was sacred and inviolate, and though knowing nothing of the merits of the subject matter embraced in this petition, yet he thought it nothing more than right and proper that it should be received and referred to an appropriate committee.

Gortekamp, (Rad.) of Jefferson, thought it was the duty of the House to receive any petition from any citizen of the State, when couched in respectful language.

McVean, (Rad.) of Caddo, entertained the same opinion, and hoped it would be received and appropriately referred.

Murrell, (col.) of Lafourche, thought such a petition ought not to be considered for a moment, and that any member offering such a petition insulted the loyal members of the House of Representatives.

The question then recurred on the motion to receive; which motion was lost by a vote of 35 nays to 28 yeas.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be and it is hereby instructed to report a bill providing for the appointment of Auctioneers in the City of New Orleans by the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, prescribing for them an oath of office and fixing the amount and conditions of bonds which they shall be required to furnish, and enacting proper safe-guards for the protection of the interests of the people and the State.

Senate bill No. 19, an act to establish a Board of Public Works for the State, and define their duties of the same, was taken up as unfinished business. Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, in the chair.

After sometime spent in considering the bill, on motion of Reese, (Rad.) of Lafourche, it was postponed until to-day, (Friday) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Senate bill No. 178, being an act authorising the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans, to procure a loan of money not to exceed in amount $1,000,000 at ten per cent., to meet the current liabilities of the city, was taken up, and under suspension of the rules, forthwith passed.

The hour (3 o'clock, P. M.) for the consideration of Senate bill No 31, relative to registration, having arrived, Morey, (Rad.) of Ouachita, offered as a substitute for Senate bill, House bill relative to the same subject, with an additional section thereto.

The bill requires the closing of the registration nine days before the Presidential election. The bill as amended was then passed.

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

Seymour To Be the Next President.

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE FROM A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

The New York *Round Table*, a literary journal, which, though avowing a neutrality in party politics, has always heretofore advocated the cause of the Republican party, contains in its issue of this week (August 29) the following significant article on the Presidential election:

THE PRESIDENCY.

If signs are to be trusted which are fast spreading exultation through the ranks of one political party and doubts add dismay through those of the other, the chances that Horatio Seymour will be the next President of the United States are steadily on the increase. Unforeseen circumstances may undoubtedly deflect or restrain the current of popular feeling, but its present direction is unmistakable. Eight State elections will be held, however, between this time and that of the great event in November, and from their results that of the Presidential contest will probably become quite evident. Of course, should the struggle be very close in Pennsylvania and Ohio the prognostication may be less trustworthy. But there are several States which a short time since were assigned to Grant and Colfax, which even Republicans now concede to be doubtful, and should this process of mutation continue, not even the vote of the Keystone or the Buckeye State would alone necessarily be decisive in the Republican behalf. Thus, should its opponents lose Ohio and gain Pennsylvania, or *vice versa*, from calculations generally accepted at this time, the Seymour ticket will carry the day. Suppose, for example, the following—which now appears sufficiently plausible—to show the final result:

SEYMOUR.		GRANT.	
Arkansas	5	Alabama	8
California	5	Florida	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	16
Delaware	3	Iowa	8
Georgia	9	Kansas	3
Indiana	13	Massachusetts	12
Kentucky	11	Michigan	8
Louisiana	7	Minnesota	4
Maine	7	Nebraska	3
Maryland	7	New Hampshire	5
Missouri	11	North Carolina	9
Nevada	3	Ohio	21
New Jersey	7	Rhode Island	4
New York	33	South Carolina	6
Oregon	3	Tennessee	10
Pennsylvania	26	Vermont	5
Wisconsin	8	West Virginia	5
Total	164	Total	130

This table omits the States of Virginia, 10; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 6.

If, on the contrary, the Republicans carry both Maine and Louisiana, or should they carry Indiana, the main result would still be unchanged.

The State elections will probably to a considerable extent influence each other, the floating vote always running more or less with the prevalent tide, but as the succession happens to fall encouragement is likely to be pretty evenly distributed. Thus, the first State election—that of Vermont, September 1—will of course be a Republican success. California, on the following day, will as certainly show a triumph for the Democrats. The Maine election, September 14, will be much more interesting and significant, because it cannot be counted as a foregone conclusion. The Republican majority of 27,000 in 1866 was reduced by 16,000 votes in 1867. If the process of reduction is still going on—and the Democratic leaders sanguinely hope and strenuously claim—the Republicans may find their last year's majority of 11,000 entirely displaced in November. After the Maine election comes a month which will doubtless witness the hardest work of the canvass. The four States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, hold their elections on October 15, the same day. Iowa will, without doubt, go for the Republican ticket, but Indiana is uncertain. Mr. Hendricks' strength is very great, but he has a majority to overcome—that of the last election of '66—of 14,000. On the other hand Mr. Lincoln's majority in '64 was 31,000, and it remains to be seen how far the reaction has proceeded here as well as elsewhere. As regards Ohio, opinions are naturally very much divided. The wish, in political matters so potentially father to the thought, produces decided convictions that are highly antagonistic. To the impartial observer it seems suggestive enough to perceive that the Republican majority of 60,000 in 1864 was less than 30,000 in '66, and had dwindled to 3,000 in '67. From present appearances the election in Pennsylvania will be closer than in any other State. As to New York, scarcely any but strong partisans now question that she will go for the Democratic candidates by a heavy majority.

The violence and bitterness of the Radical leaders, their want of generosity in dealing with and speaking of the South and their curious deficiency in tact and practical statesmanship, are mainly responsible for a sweeping reaction that many wise and patriotic thinkers find reason to regret. By identifying themselves with the cause of universal negro suffrage, the Republican party have become pledged to stand or fall by a principle which it is clear the American people are not prepared to maintain. We have always believed, and in these columns have frequently expressed the belief, that this was the rock on which the Republican party would strike and shiver, and successive events have strengthened this persuasion. Whatever may be just or expedient for the future, there are at present too many voters in this country, not too few; and there are tens of thousands of intelligent men who thoroughly believe this, although they are not always quite as ready as they should be to avow their convictions. Justice to the blacks is a very good thing, but the nation is evidently not yet ready to assent either to the necessity or the policy of securing that justice at the cost of the liberty of the whites. The election last year in Ohio, the election we have just witnessed in Kentucky, indicate in the clearest manner the strength and determination of the popular will on this subject. A revolution is in progress which, all bloodless though it may be, promises to be resistless in extent and efficacy. The people are saying to the Radical extremists in language not to be misunderstood: "Thus far shall you go, but no further. Freedom for all bondmen we agree to and insist upon, but we will not agree to a precipitate and indiscriminate bestowal of the best cherished privilege of American freemen upon the most ignorant and degraded of the community. We demand that you pause here until a decent space be given to preparation, and until the deliberate sense of the whole community shall have been thoroughly tested and fairly expressed."

Hypocrisy always sooner or later begets bitterness, and there can not be a doubt, that, however honest and admirable the motives of many Republicans, there have been some among their most conspicuous leaders and spokesmen who have thought more of reinforcing and perpetuating the power of their party than of assuring the welfare of the negroes. Against this class of men, whether politicians or journalists, there has grown up in the last year or two an intense popular hostility which has led to not a little violence of expression, and which threatens greatly to heighten the asperity of the Presidential contest. If, as is now claimed, the blacks in considerable numbers should vote the Democratic ticket, the sincerity of a certain class of Republican politicians will be put to a crucial test. On the other hand, the candor of opponents of negro suffrage, who, like *The Round Table*, has disclaimed partisan animus as influencing their opposition, will be tried in a corresponding way. To this, it may be added, we have not the smallest possible objection. We should disbelieve in and protest against present universal negro suffrage just as unreservedly did every colored man in the South vote the Democratic ticket, as we have disbelieved and protested when it has been generally credited that the negro vote would be cast en bloc for the Republicans. We have no faith that good ends in public, any more than in private, affairs can be attained through illogical, passionate, and wrongful means, and we shall be much mistaken if the sturdy common sense of the people does not show in the coming election that they cherish a similar incredulity.

ABSCONDED.—We regret to learn that the recent numerous reports concerning the defalcation of John W. Barry, agent at Bayou Sara of the W. F. R. R., are fully confirmed. The railroad is a loser for about $6000; private individuals have also suffered, and we understand that Bigley, a Pittsburg coal merchant, has lost near $30,000, by Mr. Barry, who has left the country. By far the worst feature of the whole transaction is that he has left behind him his wife and children utterly unprovided for.

No man in his community stood higher than did Mr. Barry; and this has been established by years of strict attention to his business, which always consisted in holding offices of trust. The Railroad Company have, we understand, a good chance of securing their losses, and we hope they will succeed.—*Woodville Republican.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—The case of fainting in the street, published in the *Mercury* of Saturday, proved fatal. Mr. Duquercron, a native of New Orleans, but for the last eight or ten years a resident of this city, and for several years well known as the purser of the Dictator, was the gentleman mentioned in the paragraph. He never recovered from the stroke. It was either apoplexy or disease of the heart. He was buried on Saturday.—*Charleston Mercury.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Rollins' Black-mailing Operations Being Investigated.

No Arrests Have Been Made.

The Georgia Legislature.

Incendiary Speech of Turner, a Colored Representative.

The Negroes Declared Ineligible.

The Albany Convention Resolutions.

FROM MEXICO.

Operations Against the Juarez Government.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Revenue Solicitor Binkley's affidavit says: "Deponent is informed and believes that the said E. A. Rollins, he being then and there Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the said Thomas Harland, he being then and there Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the said Thomas E. Smith, he being then and there Collector of Internal Revenue, with divers other officers of the United States and other persons to deponent unknown, did combine and conspire for the purpose of procuring themselves to be bribed in their said offices, and for the purpose of levying blackmail upon persons engaged in the business of distilling and rectifying spirits."

No further developments made to-day. The investigation progresses in New York.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $800,000.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Rollins is still here with no intention of being present at New York. The District Attorney will prosecute the case. Binckley instructed the Deputy Marshal who holds the warrant to make no arrests at present.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mobile, Sept. 3.—It has been raining since yesterday morning.

Atlanta, Sept. 3.—Yesterday the House passed a resolution to hold two sessions daily during the eligibility discussion. This morning—Turner, negro, spoke. He held the floor during the morning session. Maintained that he was entitled to his seat—he did not ask it through courtesy and he would not cringe or beg it. There was no parallel in history for the proposed action—never before was man arraigned before a legislative body for an offense, committed by God himself. He did not know until the past three weeks the imbecility of the Anglo Saxon race. This momentous question could not be settled in a day, but would be handed down coming generations, as long as the sun continues to rise and set. Who first took up reconstruction under Congress? It was the brawny black man, this is our Legislature. The great question is, am I a man? If so, claim the rights of man. Democratic principles will never find their lever till they find them in the negroes of Pluto and Proserpine. Democratic leaders advised the people to remain away from the polls; blame them for negroes holding seats on this floor. Every State was reconstructed under the act that no discrimination be made on account of color, race or previous condition.

If every scalawag carpet bagger ride into power on the backs of the black man, ask Congress to take away the ballot, I obtain the question to Congress or the Convention which made it; I will abide their decision. The Constitution of the United States does not recognise a God; his name is not in it. If this measure is carried I will call a convention of my people and send for carpet-baggers, scalawags, Yankees, anybody for the Legislature except Georgians. You may drive us out of this House, but you will in doing so light a torch never to be put out. You will make us your foes, and we will do all we can to poison our race against the Democracy. This thing means resolution Look out carpet-baggers, when we go they will turn you out, impeach Bullock and upset the Constitution."

In the afternoon session several members participated. On the vote being taken the negroes were declared ineligible by a vote of 80 to 23, which unseats 25 negroes. Four remain, claiming to be white men. Their cases will be investigated. Turner walked out and brushed the dust from his feet. The other negroes bowed to the Speaker and waved their hats to the white members.

There has been heavy rains for the past two days.

Albany, Sept. 3.—The Convention resolutions reaffirm the National Democratic platform—demand immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union—amnesty for all past political offenses. Franchise to be regulated by the people of the States, without Federal interference. Payment of public obligations in strict accordance with the terms in gold only where gold is nominated in the bonds—in lawful money of the country when gold is not specified. Equal taxation of every species of property including bonds. Reduction of the standing army and navy. Abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy. Equal rights for naturalized and native citizens and encouragement of the people struggling for national integrity and constitutional liberty.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—The first bale of new cotton received here to-day, and sold for 55c.

New York, Sept. 3.—Examination of the Internal Revenue officials has been postponed till to-morrow.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Mazatlan advice have been received. General Patoni had been ordered by Gen. Canto to report to headquarters at Durango. Patoni disobeyed and was assassinated by Canto's staff. The event had caused much feeling against Gen. Canto. Gen. Corrona ordered Gen. Gueron to take command at Durango and to arrest the officers implicated in the assassination, including Canto. It is feared Canto will pronounce against Corrona and the General Government rather than submit. Much alarm is felt about filibusters. Santa Anna, Losa and Marquez understands each others movements, and are determined to destroy the Juarez Government. Losa has immense stores of corn and war materials, and it is believed the Government dare not attack him.

Several silver mines have stopped on account of the heavy export duty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 3.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to launch the Bermuda from the dry dock on the Thames yesterday. Except the Great Eastern, the Bermuda is the largest floating structure in the world.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Bishop Platsk, for refusing to send a delegate to the Catholic Synod, which is about convening under the Emperor's direction, has been sent to Liberia.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Emperor has gone to Chalons.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—Recruiting for the Prussian army has been postponed for three months.

Florence, Sept. 3.—The Italian Government is increasing its military posts on the Papal frontiers.

Havana, Sept. 3.—Gen. Burzual, who was wounded at Puerto Cabello, died at Curacoa.

A speedy peace is probable in Venezuela.

A battle was fought at Cape Haytien, in which the rebels were repulsed, losing one gun and many killed and wounded. It is reported that Salnave had stormed Maragoin.

Porto Rico advices report a draught at Ponce, and it is feared that the new crop will be lost. St. Thomas is reported suffering from the same cause.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 3.—Cotton less active and a shade lower. Sales 930 bales. Middling 30 to 30½. Flour—spring, steady; winter, dull at noon, decline. Wheat quiet. Corn is lower. Lard kettle rendered 19½ to 19¾c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky heavy, in bond 65c. Rice dull—Carolina 9½ to 10¼c. Other groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine quiet at 44c.—Rosin steady—strained common $2 80. Tallow firm, 12¾ to 13c. Freights quiet and unchanged.

New York, Sept. 3.—5-20's of '62, 113⅝; of '64, 109⅝; of '65, 111⅛; new issue, 108⅛; of '65, 108⅝; 10-40's, 105.

New York, Sept. 3.—Money easy at 3 to 4. Gold closed heavy at 143⅞. Sterling firmer at 109½. Southern Bonds firm.

Mobile, Sept. 3.—Cotton—sales 50 bales; middlings 27c; receipt 176.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 30c. Flour quiet—nominally a shade lower. Wheat dull; choice dry red $2 40; very damp and inferior $1 50 to $2. Corn steady; prime $1 20 to $1 25; inferior $1 10 to $1 15. Oats 65 to 75c. Provisions firm; prices unchanged. Virginia old inscribed 47 bid, 48 asked; old coupons 53¼ bid; new 52¼ bid. Governments closed firm; North Carolinas 72; Virginias 53½.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 96c. Oats 55c. Whisky 65c in bond. Bulk sides 14¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard held at 18¼c.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Flour—superfine $6 to $6 50. Wheat $1 85 to $2 35. Corn 93 to 95c. Oats 52 to 57c. Pork $29 25. Bacon—shoulders 13¼ to 13½c; clear sides 19¼c. Hams 19¼ to 20c. Lard 18½ to 20c. Whisky $1 23 to $1 25.

Louisville, Sept. 3.—Tobacco scarce and firm; lugs 7¼ to 9¼c; medium leaf 14c; black wrapper 16¾c. Flour—superfine $6 75 to $7. Wheat $2 to $2 05. Oats 45 to 50c. Corn 90c. Rye $1 25 to $1 30. Mess Pork $29 50. Lard 18¼c. Bulk shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear ribbed sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Whisky raw free—$1 27 to $1 30.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 3—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind northwest, fresh. Weather stormy. No arrivals. No departures.

6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Weather calm.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 3.—Passed down, R. E. Lee, at 6 P. M.

Louisville, Sept 3.—Weather clear and warm. River falling—3½ feet water in the canal.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—River navigable to Cairo.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 2.—An angry discussion of the discrimination bill occurred in the Senate to-day. The negroes insist on the right to enter hotels, etc.

The Democratic Central Club has issued a circular denying that the Governor's proclamation about armed organizations has any application to the Democratic party of this State.

Savannah, Sept. 2.—The negroes on the outskirts of the city are causing trouble.

They are armed and drilling nightly, and stop farmers on the road leading to the city.

The country folks are compelled to come in parties of ten to twenty when they want to come to market.

A boy has mysteriously disappeared, supposed to be murdered by negroes.

Savannah, Sept. 2.—Stock of cotton on hand by actual count September 1, 536 bales uplands, and 10 bales Sea Island; receipts for the year, 498,517 bales uplands, and 10,911 bales Sea Islands; exports for the year, 489,401 bales uplands, and 10,493 bales Sea Islands.

London, Sept. 3.—The *Times* has a long criticism on the Chinese treaty, terming it a retrograde and exclusive measure, calculated to stop progress in China and put a monopoly of advantages there into the hands of the United States.

London, Sept. 3—noon.—Consols unchanged. Bonds 73. Sugar firm.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70.85.

Liverpool, Sept. 3—noon.—Cotton steady; sales 1200 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other markets unchanged.

Boston, Sept. 3.—Resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention demand a return to the limitation requirements of the Constitution, denounces Congress for usurpation, and characterize the reconstruction acts as preposterous, contemptible, dangerous, unconstitutional and revolutionary.

An official letter from Washington states that unless a job printer produces a work which is sold by himself or by others on his account, he is not liable to the manufacturer's tax.

Galveston, Sept. 2.—Stock of cotton on hand Sept. 1, 1867, was 2557 bales. Receipts this week, 237 bales. Received previously, 97,770 bales. Received at other Texan ports, 12,297. Exported to Great Britain, 39,670; to France, 1625; other Continental ports, 20,639; to New Orleans, 11,127; Baltimore, 188; New York, 34,574. Boston, 4856. On hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 172 bales.

Accounts from all parts of the State concur that this season's crop will far exceed last.

The impression prevails that 175,000 bales will be received at this port.

Liverpool, Sept. 3—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Pork firm. Bacon 57s. Lard buoyant; 60s 9d. Turpentine 26s 6d. Rosin unchanged.

New York, Sept. 3—noon.—Flour, winter, 10 to 20c lower. Wheat, winter, dull and nominally lower. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork dull, $28 88. Lard firm; steam 19 to 19⅝c. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 30¼c. Freights nominal.

Sterling 109¾. Gold 144⅜. 6-20's of 1862, 113⅝.

The First Elections.

Before the great election of November, elections for State officers and members of Congress will be held in the States of Vermont, California, Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. These elections are of unusual importance, as they will decide what will be the decision of the nation in November.

The first of these elections occurs in Vermont on Tuesday, Sept. 1. Nobody questions that this State will go Republican, as it always has done. Judging by the last three years, the majority will be from 18,000 to 23,000. No Democrat is rash enough to fancy his party has any chance there.

Next is California, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, the next day after Vermont. Last year the Democrats carried the State by 9500 majority, although it gave Mr. Lincoln a majority of 18,000 in 1864. We know no reason for supposing that the Republicans will now regain their lost ground. We presume that the Democrats will hold it there; perhaps they may even gain something.

Maine votes next, her day being Monday, Sept. 14. An active canvass is going on there. Both parties are well organized. Enthusiasm is so high that we have seen letters from Democrats claiming the State to Seymour and Blair. Last fall the Republican majority was reduced to 11,000. In 1866 it was 27,680. If the Democrats now reduce it below 11,000, they will have a right to crow. If the Republicans raise it to 15,000 or more, the crowing will be on their side. We judge that in Maine the probabilities are decidedly in their favor.

Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania hold their elections on the same day, Tuesday, October 13, and West Virginia on Thursday, October 22. Of these five States, the last named is the least important. The Republican majority in 1866 was about 6000, and will probably be larger now. Iowa is a sure Republican State, and no Democrat has any expectation of carrying it. In 1867 the Republican majority was 32,000, and in 1861 it was 38,000. The last election in Indiana was in 1866. The Republican majority was then 14,000. In 1864, Mr. Lincoln's majority was 24,000. The canvass in this State is very energetic. Both parties are working tremendously, and both have their best men in the field. Mr. Hendricks is running for Governor on the Democratic ticket, against Gov. Baker on the Republican. The probabilities are decidedly in favor of the Republicans. If the Democrats should carry Indiana in October, they might well exult and increase their confidence.

In Ohio the struggle is already at high pressure. In 1867, the Republican majority was cut down to 3000; in 1866, it was 42,500, and in 1864, 59,500. The Republicans will probably do much better now than they did last year. But if, on the other hand, they should lose the State in October, they cannot hope to regain it in November. The first election substantially decides the second also.

From time immemorial Pennsylvania has been a doubtful State, and when a Presidential election is pending, both parties devote their untiring toil to winning it in October. So it is now, but the man does not live who can foretell the result. It will be very close any way, and the uncertainty will probably remain till the day after election. Meanwhile, we advise Democrats and Republicans to redouble their efforts in Pennsylvania. As the struggle now stands, it is not too much to say that the party which now carries that State will immensely increase its chances of carrying the whole Union.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MRS SURRATT'S CASE.—It will turn out to be true in the end, no doubt, that Mrs. Surratt wasn't hung by anybody's order. Hear what General Hunter says:

"My oath and military law preclude my making known my vote in this case; but I can with propriety state that my name headed the list of members of the commission recommending Mrs. Surratt to the mercy of the President, and that I have always looked with utter contempt on the execution of the poor woman, excusing at the same time thousands of rebel men who so much more richly deserved hanging. Respectfully, DAVID HUNTER,

"United States Army.

"*Washington*, August 26, 1868."

The General's English is not unexceptionable. His *language* means that he excuses thousands of rebels alluded to, but *he means* that those who hung Mrs. Surratt thus excused them.

But the question now is, If neither General Hunter, who was the president of the military commission, nor anybody else, ordered the execution of Mrs. Surratt, how did it happen that she was hung?

"Blood stains will not out."

THE CASE NOT MET.—A General Meredith, as he assumes, or is said to be, is out in a letter, not an *answer*, to Colonel Ould, but is a coarse and vituperative *attack* upon that gentleman and "rebels" in general. He does not meet a single point made by Colonel Ould, and, therefore, implicitly admits the truth of the damning charges made by the latter. Colonel Ould's material statements cover a period commencing in January, 1864, and ending in November of the same year. This General Meredith does not take up this branch of the case at all. Better for him to have said nothing than to have said what he did, and omitted what he did. But where is Colonel Mulford, the Federal Commissioner of Exchange, to whom Colonel Ould so fearlessly appeals for confirmation of his statements? Let's have no second hand, voluntary, unauthoritative, partisan witnesses, like General Meredith. Let us hear from those who know, and have character to back them.

What sort of villains are sent to the North Carolina Legislature may be judged from the fact that on July 2, a "Senator" Wynne, from Franklin county, asserted that there were not five respectable white men in Franklin who supported the Republican ticket, and that not more than that number would recognize him when he returned home. Such outcasts make laws for nearly a million people.

THE SOLDIERS FOR SEYMOUR—THE SOUTHERN NEGRO VOTE.—A letter to the Albany *Argus*, from a New York soldier, stationed at New Iberia, Louisiana, says:

"I will be home in time to cast a vote for Seymour. There are twenty-five Democratic voters in my company, whose time will be out in September, all of whom will cast their votes for the Democratic nominees.

"The negroes here are all for Seymour, and hold frequent meetings. The black vote of the South is slipping away from Radical control, and this invention of the enemy will return to plague the inventors."

GETTING TIRED OF THEM.—Among many it is a matter of doubt whether the black race in a state of freedom can maintain its existence in this country, even under the most favorable possible conditions and opportunities.—*New York Times*, (Rad.)

The Radical's expressed great indignation when the Southern whites made up their minds that they would not give employment to negroes who voted to take away their Constitutional rights, but now that the negroes are going with the Democrats they do not hesitate to say that the black race must get out of the country. This is no new doctrine with the Republican party. The leaders of that party in 1859, Trumbull, Wade and all, declared that the white and black races could not live together in a state of freedom, and that the negroes should be sent back to Liberia and to some territory set apart for them. Now that the negro can be of no more use to the Radicals they are determined to visit on him the fate of the Indian. Lo! the poor Negro!

The Procession of Last Week.

Col. John Forsyth, of Mobile, who was in our city last week, and who was a spectator of the grand procession of Saturday night, has published a very graphic description of it in his paper—the *Register*. He says:

While the New Orleans papers devote columns to the details of the grand popular demonstration in our Sister City on Saturday night, they give no adequate conception of the reality. Nor is it the fault of the reporters. That inspiring, wonderful and moving scene could not be transferred to paper, and as no one could conceive it who had not witnessed it, we believe we may say that no other city in America could have matched it. It is true that New York has all the numbers, materials and appliances for such a demonstration, but New York could never be fired with the spirit that seized upon the whole population of this great city to grasp at one idea, and to unite all heads and hands to shape into a grand reality.

This popular display of Democratic enthusiasm of course cost a good deal of money, but the people do not begrudge it, and believe it well expended. It was but a grand and concordant outburst of the aspiration for freedom and deliverance from insult and tyranny, and the gallant and spirited citizens of the Crescent City hold that liberty is above all price. Long, long has the prayer breathed on their lips:

Oh, liberty! celestial maid,
Thy deity spread above us,
And let thy bright shield ever, ever cover us!

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN IDAHO.—*San Francisco*, August 30.—Idaho intelligence to August 15th says that the official election returns have not been received as yet, but it is certain that the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 3, 1868.

The Money market proper has undergone no material change. There was rather a better demand for discounts to-day, but still the movement has been only to a moderate extent. The street rates for A1 paper may be quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on call, or for short periods secured by solid collaterals, and 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month for second grade. We hear of occasional transactions in mortgage paper at 10 to 11 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second class. The banks continue to discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 143¾ to 143⅞ (against 144⅛ at New York) and after a moderate amount closed at 143 to 143¼. The sales include $37,500 ($2500, $3000, $4500, $5000, $8500 and $14,000) at 143¾; $12,000 at 143⅞, and $33,000 ($5000, $5000, $5000, $8000 and $10,000) at 143⅝. Nothing was reported to us in Silver. We quote 135⅝ to 136⅛ for American half dollars, and Mexican dollars at 147 to 147½.

There was very little animation in the market for Foreign Exchange. The offerings were to a moderate extent, but there was very little demand, and with a decline in Gold at New York rates ruled still lower. The sales of Sterling include £3000 (£1000 and £2000) A1 clear at 156. In France 90,000 private bankers (10,000, 15,000, 15,000 and 50,000) sold at 3 62½. We quote Sterling at 155½ to 156½ and 155½ for A1 clear, and 157 to 157½ for bank, and France at — to 3 65 for the former and 3 64½ to 3 60 for the latter.

The market for Domestic Exchange is dull and rates are declining. The bank checked on New York, early in the day, at ½ per cent premium, but subsequently several of them reduced their rate to ⅜. The sales of Commercial include $67,000 ($8000, $12000, $12,000, $15,000, and $20,000) New York Sight at par, $10,000 and $15,000 at ⅛ per cent premium. There were also sales reported of $50,000 bank sight on New York, $5000 and $20,000 private bankers at ⅛ discount premium; $6000 and $10,000 bank at 1-16.

We noticed rather a better enquiry in the Stock market, with several parties looking around with a view toward making investments but no sales were reported excepting 20 shares Carroll City Railroad at $90 50. In Bonds 20 Railroad City Bonds sold several days since (not previously reported) at 67½.

City Treasury notes were in better request and rates ruled higher. The sales included $2000 at 34½ per cent discount, $1000, and $120,000 (the latter to several amounts) at 34¼, $5000 and $10,000 at 35. We learn that at the close 33½ was offered for round amounts. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 35 to 36 discount and sold at 34 to 35.

Nothing was reported in State Notes excepting a small amount at 24 per cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, September 3, 1868.

COTTON.—The movement yesterday was followed up to-day with increased animation, and the market pretty well cleared of all the new crop on sale, the business summing up 900 bales. Prices showed little or no change from yesterday, but there was no disposition to urge the demand upon the supply gave some advantage to the factor, and as high as 26¼c was paid for strict low middling, and 27¼c for middling. The ruling rates, however were 26c for low middling and 27c for middling. The demand was exclusively for the North, foreign buyers apparently awaiting more liberal supplies. The stormy weather prevailing here for several days past is said to have extended to the interior, and caused serious damage to the crops, but does not appear to have had any influence on the market. Some old ordinary was sold to-day at 22c. The better qualities of old crop are quoted at the less than new, but the inferior kinds are proportionately lower. Thus far the new crop has consisted mostly of low middling and middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3,044
Arrived to-day		
Arrived previously		673
		3,717
Cleared to-day		
Cleared previously		none
Stock on hand and on shipboard		3,717

FREIGHTS.—Dullness still pervades the freight market. For foreign ports there are only 2 vessels—one steamer and one bark for Liverpool, and one ship for Havre, and scarcely sufficient offering to occupy even the limited room. Coastwise there is only one steamer for New York, and higher rates are being asked to that port. We hear of no coastwise sailing vessels being put on the berth. We quote: By steam—Cotton to New York ⅜c per lb, Flour 70 to 75c per bbl, Corn 15c per bushel. To Liverpool—Cotton ⅝d, Tobacco $7 50 to $8, Pork and Beef $1 per bbl, Corn 15c per bushel. To Havre—Cotton 1⅛c per lb; Tobacco $12 per hhd.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Beyond a moderate jobbing and retail business, there was nothing of any importance doing in Sugar to-day. Prices are firm and unchanged. Still no market for Cuba Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—Since our review of yesterday the steamer Continental, from St. Louis, has arrived.

FLOUR.—Operations were to some extent affected by the bad weather to-day. Nevertheless there was a moderate degree of animation, some 1900 bbls being sold, of which 100 bbls choice at $13, 100 superfine (unsound) at $6, 1000, 200 and 310 treble extra, and 200 medium choice at rates which have been withheld. On the whole there may be said to be a better feeling prevailing, the asking prices being about the same as yesterday evening. The stock was augmented by further receipts.

Business of all kinds on the landing was almost completely suspended to-day by the inclemency of the weather, so that our gleanings of grain sales are very meagre.

CORN.—300 sacks yellow mixed sold at $1 07½; 100 white at $1 10, and 115 sacks new Southern corn of inferior quality at 80c per bushel. Total 515 sacks. The offering supply on the landing is light.

OATS.—100 sacks at 65c, per bushel was the only transaction within our notice.

BRAN.—The landing is bare of this article. We note a sale of 50 sacks from warehouse at $1 30 per 100 lbs; 200 sacks ship stuff sold at the same prices.

HAY.—No sales. Choice Western is quoted at $26 per ton.

BACON.—Is quiet. We still quote shoulders at 14 to 14¼c; clear ribbed 17¼c, clear sides 18 to 18¼c; and sugar-cured hams at 20 to 23c per lb.

LARD.—The market is inactive. Choice still rules at 22¼c per lb in kegs, and 19c in tierces.

PORK.—50 and 50 bbls mess sold at $30 50 per bbl. The foregoing rate may now be considered the market price for round lots, as holders have abated their pretensions.

BUTTER.—The demand is fair at 30 to 40c per lb for Western; 40 to 45c for good Northern; and 47 to 48c for choice Goshen.

CHEESE.—Demand moderate. Western Reserve and factory 15 to 18c. Northern cream 18 to 20c; do. skim 10 to 15c per lb.

MALT AND HOPS.—Malt is dull and unchanged. $2 80 to $2 85 per bushel for American, and $2 85 to $2 90 for Canada are the ruling rates. Hops steady at 25 to 45c per lb.

SALT.—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Liverpool coarse and fine from warehouse commands $2 40 to $2 45 per sack; do. from store $2 55 to $2 60; Turks' Island steady at 50 to 60c per bushel.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is quiet at $4 per bbl for pale No. 1, $2 50 for No. 2, and $2 25 for common. Tar firm at $2 25 for 18 to 20 gallon packages. Souther Pitch is quoted at $4 per bbl. Sprits Turpentine quiet but firm at 40c per gallon.

TALLOW.—Still at 12 to 13c per lb for country and city rendered.

CORN MEAL.—Kiln dried in round lots is quoted at $4 50 to $4 60 per bbl.

LARD OIL.—34 bbls sold to-day at $1 40 per gallon.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 4, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—58 Texas Beeves, 100 Hogs, and 76 Sheep.

Sold yesterday—104 Texas Beeves, 29 Hogs, and 78 Sheep.

Stock on Sale—343 Texas Beeves, 134 Calves and Yearlings, 150 Hogs, 86 Sheep, and 19 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	@	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ℔ head	@	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ℔ head	25 @	35
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ℔ head	18 @	23
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ℔ head	13 @	16
Hogs ℔ lb gross	11 @	12½
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	3 @	4
Sheep, 2d quality ℔ head	3 @	3
Sheep, 3d quality ℔ head	2 @	2
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 @	100
Milch Cows, 2d quality ℔ head	50 @	60
Yearlings, ℔ head	8 @	10
Calves, ℔ head	9 @	11
Texas Cows with Calves per head	20 @	30
Goats ℔ head	2 @	4 50

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 5 ½ past six o'clock, after a long and painful sickness, A. BOULENGE, a native of Guadeloupe, aged 54 years. The funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the corner of Carondelet Walk and Johnson streets.

The friends and acquaintances of his widow, and those of the Delaroe and Boucher families, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 4, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile, Master.
Schr Marion, Leppert, for Havana, Goldschmidt & Kelley.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frances, Markoe, from Mobile—F R R.
Schr Pippo, Pippo, from Covington, to master—New Basin.
Lugger La Villa Di Sorrento, ———, from Lafourche, to master—3d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—

Continental, Carter, from St. Louis.
Theo P May, De Bouchel, from Jesuits' Bend.
Walcon, Rain, from English Turn.
Lulu D, Grace, from Shreveport.
Mittie Stephens, Hemo, from Bayou Sara.
Alice, Radovich, from Lower Coast.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Arthur, Briggs, from New York, to A F Cochran—

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—10 sks coffee.
HAVANA—Per schr Marion—3507 bbls flour 15 bbls roots 500 sks bran 15 bales moss 5000 feet lumber.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—7 bales cotton to Marx Levy & co—6 do Jennings, O Rae & co—sundries to order—Total, 11 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—105 hogs 40 firkins butter 110 bbls flour to Keep & Caulfield—3 pkgs lead Melntyre & Arrington—30 bbls pork H Von Phul Bros—10 do oil to Stauffer, Kent & co—75 bxs candles 25 kegs butter Schmidt & Zeigler—10 do Floyd & Johnson—72 pkgs do Ensley, Van Norden & co—201 bbls flour 17 sacks bacon C T Buddecke & co—106 sks wheat T J Butler—125 pkgs tobacco Waddy Thompson & co—5 crates cabbage 30 kegs butter 85 bbls flour to F DelBondio—347 bbls 50 half bbls flour 100 sks bran Glover & Odendahl—196 do corn J C Rogers & co—50 do meal 25 half bbls beer J A Sladen & co—6 cases tobacco Irby, McDaniels & co—300 kegs lard F K Converse & co—122 bxs candles Woods, Mathews & co—10 casks bacon 100 bbls pork J K Smith—50 bbls flour G & Beard—1 bbl potatoes Emma Henderson—1350 bbls flour 75 sks bran Kehor, Updike & co—500 sks corn Bussey & co—50 bbls flour Emiley & co—10 do 6 bbls pork 1 bbl whisky 5 cases tobacco C F Pickens—7 hhds tobacco Turnbull, Kirby & co—4 do E T Torlen—54 bbls meal West & Nettleton—1 bbl eggs W Washman—70 bbls flour 95 bales hay Julian Johnson & co—20 do Fairchild & Bingham—248 head hogs 71 do cheap Lobas, Aycock & co—741 bbls flour 19 casks bacon tobacco—10 cultivators to Perkins, Swenson & co—25 bbls apples 20 bbls onions 8 B Sifers—20 bbls potatoes 37 bbls apples G W Byrne & co—4 do J H Jansen—10 do A W Mills & co—16 bbls flour Prudhomme & Grace—300 do J H Pohlmann & co—30 do S H Kennedy & co—100 do J E Villavaso—231 do Harris & Bidwell—7 hhds drugs Mansoni & Price—37 sks rye W C Cook—30 do wheat to J Chaffe & Bro—215 sks bran 551 bbls flour S M Morrell—384 do Chenoweth Casey & co—6 half do R Fairchild—4 bbls eggs 20 firkins butter 2 crates cabbage to F Del Bondio—685 sks corn 60 sks oats G Martin—5207 pkgs mdse 25 half bbls beer 1 do oil 11 bbls flour to C A Whitney & co—631 do 50 bbls meal 14 bxs eggs 20 kegs butter C F Slayback & co—10 do 30 bxs cheese 14 bbls meal Schneider & Zoberbier—4 crates cabbage Miller & Meyer—10 casks bacon C F Lauman—9 bbls cattle tree & M W Smith & co—30 bbls flour J T Moore & co—190 do H M Soria & co—85 do E W Pierce & co—541 do Shropshire & Hathorn—50 bbls meal H Grobel & co—40 bbls onions to W M Somers & co—7 casks earthenware to Mrs John Geaubh—21 pkgs wines E Briggs—24 do tobacco J I Adams & co—7 pkgs mdse 20 bxs shot to Kennett & Bell—sundries to order—Total, 11 hhds tobacco.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—58 bales cotton A Levi—6 Randall & co—5 Richard Flower—5 A Miltenberger—4 Garrard & Craig—4 M Musson—3 Querouze & Bro—3 Jurey & Harris—2 Lehman, Newman—1 Bouligny & Escalopo—1 M Gillis & co—1 Dupre & Greenenberg—1 J B Vanhorn & co—5 hhds sugar R F Kenner—19 sks corn H Groebel & co—35 do J R Cooper—30 do S Moore—30 do J L Courcet—10 sacks potatoes H Ducreon—6 do Dupre & Greenenberg—7 do The Julian rice Dymond & Lally—1 pkg mdse 2 coops poultry 1 box mdse to J P Coulon—sundries to order—Total, 69 bales cotton.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Lulu D—2 bales cotton D R Carroll & co—6 do 5 hides C L Walmsley & co—13 do I W Arthur & co—27 do H Fox—47 head cattle Inbau, Aycock & co—42 do McQuaid, Mahle & co—sundries to order—Total, 4 bales cotton.

JESUITS' BEND—Per steamer Thomas P May 170 bbls sweet potatoes and sundries to order.

ENGLISH TURN—Per steamer Walcon—251 bbls sweet potatoes and sundries to order.

COVINGTON—Per schr Pippo—350 bbls sand to C Stewart—sundries to order.

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger La Villa Di Sorrento—32 bales moss to order.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

September 3—3 bales cotton Borand & Olbert—4 Planche & Wilts—2 F Dufour—2 J A Beauchon—1 A Terrou—1 F J Povey & co—1 J L Courcet—17 hides 1 bbl tallow J L Bienvenu & co—186 head cattle to J Laurence, Mobile & co—sundries to order—Total, 16 bales cotton.

To the Public.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1868.

The Democratic State Central Committee of the Democratic party, while appreciating and admiring the energetic spirit and zealous enthusiasm which have led to the formation of the numerous Campaign Clubs now filling the city with their glorious displays, feel that this enthusiasm and zeal need to be controlled by the necessities of the moment, and the absolute wants of the party in New Orleans and the State at large. They therefore appeal to the patriotism of the various Clubs to use economy in their expenditures, restricting all expensive displays to two or three large meetings or processions at other times limiting their parades to comparatively inexpensive torch-lights.

The State Democratic Central Committee therefore suggest that the people who sincerely desire the election of Seymour and Blair should bear in mind when called upon by the Democratic State Central, the Parish and the Finance Committees, as well as by those of the various regular Wards, that whatever funds are contributed to these Committees, are only to be applied to purposes which are conducive and vital to the success of the Democratic party. By order of

THOS. L. MACON, President.
THOMAS STEEL, Secretary. sept 3t

To the People
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, Sept. 3, 1868.

The Democratic State Central Committee of the Democratic party having been informed that unauthorized persons have solicited money from the people of New Orleans, and the State of Louisiana, in the name of "Colored Clubs," it is deemed proper to give this public notice that no person is authorized to collect money for the use of the Colored Clubs unless provided with a certificate showing his authority for that special purpose, signed by the President of the Democratic State Central Committee and the Chairman of Committee on Colored Clubs, from Democratic State Central Committee, or by the President of the Parish Committee. By order,

THOS. L. MACON, President.
THOMAS STEEL, Secretary. sept 3t

Public Schools.

Office Superintendent Public Schools, New Orleans, September 3d, 1868.

THE Annual Session of the City Public Schools will commence on MONDAY 7th inst., at 9 o'clock. Supernumerary teachers will report to the Principals of the Schools to which they were last assigned. The Laws touching the organization and government of the City Schools continue in force as during last session.

WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.
sept3 4t

Pendleton Guards, Attention!

YOU are hereby notified to assemble at your Hall, above ALEIX COFFEE HOUSE, New Opera House, on FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Full and punctual attendance required as matters of vital importance will be brought forward. By order of the President,

JOS. HERNANDEZ.
E. L. DAUNOY, Secretary. sept 3 1t

Special Notice.

THE steamer CREOLE will resume her regular trips on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, on the arrival of the 3 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

PETER MARCY,
175 Common street.
sept 2

Democratic State Central Committee.

THE regular meeting of this Committee will be held every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., at their rooms, 36 Canal street.

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.
sept 1

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Office of Secretary of Public Schools, No. 30 Burgundy street,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1868.

Hereafter the Teachers will be paid at the Boys' High School, No. 30 Burgundy street, and are respectfully requested not to call at the Treasury Department of the city.

Due notice will be given through the Official Journal, (N. O. Crescent,) when the Finance Committee of the Common Council furnishes the City Treasurer with money.

By order of the President of the Board of Public School Directors of New Orleans.

EUG. DESDUNES, Secretary.
sept2 3t

MR. ALBERT FABRE, for many years one of the Superintendents of the Public Schools of New Orleans, offers his services as a Teacher of the ancient and modern languages (English, French, Spanish) and in Mathematics and Physical sciences. Any communication sent to the Bee office, 73 Chartres street, will be promptly attended to. jy30 tf

To Rent.

THE upper portion of a House, corner Royal and Bienville streets, with yard, outhouses and a large verandah—the whole recently put in order. Apply on the premises, to
sept 15d F. MALLARD.

SUGAR KETTLES—SUGAR KETTLES

From the celebrated Iron Works of Messrs. R. & J. RANKIN, of Liverpool, a complete assortment of

Wrought Iron and Cast Iron Kettles,

on hand and for sale by

M. A. DE LIZARDI,
aug15 1m a 175 Common street.

Richards' Cape Lime,

MANUFACTURED AT HIS MARBLE QUARRIES.

NONE other has a right to use or adopt this trade mark—a special quality of Lime well known and appreciated for the last sixteen years for masonry, sugar-making and other manufacturing purposes—is being constantly received fresh from the kilns and for sale at the marble yard, 147 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

aug2 2m NEWTON RICHARDS.

ORLEANS INSTITUTE.

YOUNG LADIES' DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

DIRECTED BY MRS. FARNET,

99.......Toulouse Street.......99

THE regular session begins on the 1st of September. Courses of study in English and French. Music specially attended to. aug15 1m

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, NEW ORLEANS, August 3, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 10th instant.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.
aug4 tf

St. Joseph Institute.

THE undersigned will open, about the end of this month, corner St. Philip and Prieur streets, under the name of "ST. JOSEPH INSTITUTE," a school for white boys, where English, French, Mathematics, Writing, History and Geography will be taught.

Terms—Beginners, $4 a month; those reading and writing, $6. Evening classes from 6 to 8. Apply to the undersigned, No. 286 St. Philip street, from 1 o'clock P. M.

ADELARD JOURDAN, Director.
aug19 tf

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Successions of Mr. and of Mistress James Lamothe—No. ———, of the Docket of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office—Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

ON SATURDAY, 5th of September, 1868, by virtue of an order rendered by the Honorable Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, dated 24th July, 1868, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the property hereafter described, belonging to said successions of Mr. and of Mrs. James Lamothe, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Dumaine, Bourbon, Dauphine and St. Philip streets, having French measure thirty feet front on Dumaine street, by one hundred and fifty feet deep, together with the buildings thereon, consisting more particularly in the following, a one-story house bricked between posts, covered with slates, containing four rooms and two rooms in the attic, a back gallery, a kitchen bricked between posts, two story high, containing six rooms, yard bricked, double paving. Waterworks, cistern, etc. The house bears the No. 97 of Dumaine street, being the same property acquired by the deceased, by act before H. Lavergne, dated 14th September, 1820.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, the balance on a credit of one year, for notes divided in coupons, secured by mortgage on the property sold, the buildings to be insured for at least the amount of the notes furnished, and the policy transferred to the administrator, the notes to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from their date until paid, in case of non-payment of the notes at maturity all law charges and the fees of the lawyer employed to prosecute payment thereof to be paid by the purchaser, said fees to be 5 per cent. on all amount collected, the purchaser to pay the taxes for the year 1868, payable in 1869, U. S. revenue stamps at the expense of purchaser.

Act of sale before A. D. Dortocourt, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

jy30 aug7 14 21 28 sep4

University of Louisiana.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Prof. Obstetrics.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Prof. Anatomy.
SAMUEL M. BEMIS, M. D., Prof. Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Prof. Physiology.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica.
JOSEPH JONES, M. D. (late of the University of Nashville) Prof. pro tem. of Chemistry.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D. and C. J. BICKHAM, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.

The Thirty First Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 16th, and terminate on the second Saturday of the ensuing March. Preliminary Lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 12th. The Anatomical Rooms will be opened October 25th.

A Practical Department is attached to each Professorship, in which the students may observe for themselves the facts discussed in the Lectures.

The Members of the Faculty are attending Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bed-side of the sick.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information, address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean.
aug11 2m—Staw toe the sun

St. Vincent's Academy.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Christian Brothers and situated on Napoleon Avenue, between Magazine and Camp streets, will reopen its annual session on MONDAY, August 31st.

Parents or Guardians who desire to bestow on their children or wards a solid and Christian education, and who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered by sending their children, those that are taught by the Christian Brothers, will have a fair opportunity by sending them to this new and spacious Institution, which, erected as it is on the beach with the first lessons, which are always of a most important nature.

Terms—Payable in advance.

Preparatory Class, per month	$4 00
Intermediate	5 00
Superior	6 00

For particulars, call at the Academy.

Parents of limited means and yet desirous of having their children well instructed by the Christian Brothers, will have a fair opportunity by sending them to the new and spacious free Male School, erected at the corner of Chestnut and Josephine streets, where arrangements can be made with facility. aug27 1m

Notice.

HAVING sold to Mr. P. L. Lamothe all my interest in the business heretofore carried on by me, 14 Customhouse street, I cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of my friends.

J. RAYMOND.
New Orleans, August 1st, 1868. aug4 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the said business for the purpose of purchasing and vending Men's Wool, Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. In this new stand, and solicits the favor of his friends, acquaintances, and the public generally.

P. L. LAMOTHE.
New Orleans, August 1, 1868. aug4 1m

Boarding and School Day

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the direction of Mrs. CENAS, corner of Esplanade and Claiborne streets.

THE Regular School Session will begin on the 1st of September, including all the branches of a thorough English and French education. Particular attention will be given to Music. aug24 2m

Alfred H. Pierson,

(Successor to Folsom & Pierson.)

Commission Merchant, Nos. 95 and 97 Gravier Street.

ORDERS from Merchants, Grocers and Druggists for general stocks of goods, promptly executed. Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Rice and other country produce. aug20 1m

The Louisiana Mercantile College,

32 CARONDELET STREET—CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS.

(Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.)

Professor A. D. Y. HENRIQUES, A. M. Author of the Modern Mercantile Calculator, President. E. B. MONTJOMERY, Professor of Penmanship. New Prospectus, with all the advantages for young men of a thorough Mercantile Education, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, both foreign and domestic, and the modern Rapid Method of Computation just published, and Commercial Law and Usages are the principal branches taught. Sessions from the 1st of September. Terms and particulars made known at application in the College Office. aug19 tf

Barber Pole Candy.

ALL kinds of Pure Stick and Fancy CANDIES, and every variety in the CONFECTIONARY LINE, constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by

NORMAN & REISS,
aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Vermicelli——Macaroni.

ALL kinds of Paste, such as VERMICELLI, MACARONI, TAGLIARINI, LASAGNETTI, SPAGHETTI, etc., etc., constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by

NORMAN & REISS,
aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Spices! Spices! Spices!

ALL kinds of GROUND SPICES, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Alspice and Cloves, constantly Fresh Ground and for sale by

NORMAN & REISS,
aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

(Successor to Chas. Loeffler.)

—GAS FITTER—

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc., NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET,

Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

aug25 1y

A. Thomson & Co.,

SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES REFINERS,

—AND—

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

in Foreign and Louisiana

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

sept 1y 48 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Extract of Coffee

CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURED,

and for sale by

NORMAN & REISS.
aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Pure Ground and Parched Coffee.

WE Grind COFFEE daily, which we guarantee pure, and sell at low figures, PARCHING done for Steamboats and Boat Stores at the shortest notice and reasonable terms, by

NORMAN & REISS.
aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

French Cooking—Private Boarding.

FURNISHED ROOMS, well ventilated, opening on the street, and others in the yard, in a draught. Rooms, without the board, $12 to $15 a month, $3 to $7 a week, 50c to $1 a day, for each occupant. Board $20 to $30 a month, $5 to $8 a week, 35c to $1 25 a day, (Wine 25c to 50c.) Board and lodging $25 to $40 a month. Washing $1 per dozen pieces. Dishes 15c. to 25c. each. Meals carried to all parts of the city.

Wanted, a Cook and a Washer.

MRS. J. S. LASSERRES,
je25 tf Toulouse street, No. 38.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERZ,

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets, (Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.

Shipments particularly attended to. jy31 1y

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., New Orleans, July 28, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of two per cent. was declared, and payable to the Stockholders on the 15th inst.

jy29 tf J. V. CHAERY, Secretary.

Ingersoll Cotton Presses.

THIS is the only economical HAND POWER PRESS now in the market for Plantation use, and the only one that has proved entirely successful in making bales of 500 pounds, requiring only from two to four hands to work, dispensing with the use of mules, horses, etc., therefore saving much to the planter. Every Press is finished complete, including the wood work, and packed for shipping with full directions for setting up, and within two hours after reaching the plantation can be put together, ready for use. Over 3000 of these Presses in use. For sale by

WM. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent,
aug5 1m 61 St. Charles street.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

NO GINS have been more thoroughly tested throughout all parts of the world where cotton is grown, and especially in the great Mississippi Valley, than the "EAGLE," and none have given more general satisfaction.

An experience of nearly forty years devoted EXCLUSIVELY to the manufacture of COTTON GINS enables us to offer to planters a machine that defies competition.

In material and workmanship the EAGLE GIN stands unrivalled, and every improvement that experience and mechanical skill can suggest is at once adopted without any additional charge to the planter.

We refer to nearly all of the old planters of the Mississippi Valley. Men whose judgment and opinion, formed from long experience, the more experienced would do well to heed.

WM. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent,
aug5 1m 61 St. Charles street.

Newell Cotton Screw Presses.

THE NEWELL COTTON SCREWS, made by Steda an & Co., are far superior to any ever made, being manufactured of extra iron, and guaranteed for twenty years. For a permanent Press for Horse Power it is the only one that is of any value. Over 4000 have been sold. Prices have been reduced twenty per cent.

WM. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent,
aug5 1m 61 St. Charles street, corner Union.

Factors' and Traders'
INSURANCE COMPANY,

39.......Carondelet Street.......39
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
Year ending 30th April, 1868.

PREMIUMS for the year	$336,255 70
LOSSES paid	194,710 56
ASSETS, 30th April, 1868	695,984 15

CASH DIVIDENDS DECLARED, TO STOCKHOLDERS,

In Capital Stock Department, TEN PER CENT.
In Premium Department, FIFTEEN PER CENT.

This Company continues to issue Policies on FIRE, RIVER and MARINE RISKS, at the current rates of Premium.

All dividends of the Company are payable in CASH, without discount.

MICHEL MUSSON, President.
HARMON DOANE, Vice President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Moses Greenwood,	Richard Milliken,
J. W. Burbridge,	Samuel E. Moore,
W. A. Johnson,	Wm. H. Henning,
John I. Noble,	J. J. Warren,
John Chaffe,	Simon Bloch,
Hugh McColl,	R. T. Buckner,
Marshall J. Smith,	Sam'l Friedlander,
I. Caulfield,	H. Frellsen,
Alfred S. Huntington,	Wm. Crevey,
L. H. Terry,	E. W. Rodd,
J. D. Blair,	Joseph Hoy,
Robert Pitkin,	Perry Nugent,
	S. Cambon.

aug30 6m

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume

The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register, containing among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and therefore, superior to and of much greater value than any previously issued.

By aid of the Mercantile Reference Register, business men will have been abled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and grade of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above-named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also received the *Monthly Chronicle*, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the Mercantile Reference Register.

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars, ($50,) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and no person will be allowed to hold more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one subscriber.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566,) New York.

aug21 tf

SUGAR CANE MILLS

—AND—

EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED IN KENTUCKY.

THESE Sugar Mills and Scantlin's Seamless Sugar Evaporator are intended for the use of small Planters, and will be sold at the following Low Prices:

PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS.

No. 1, or Letter A Mill, for light one-horse power, only $90. No. 2 Evaporator, or Galvanized Iron, $90. Capacity of eight hundred pounds in twenty-four hours, and total cost only $175.

No. 2, or Letter B Mill, for heavy one horse power, only $100. No. 3 Evaporator, only $90, making eleven hundred and twenty pounds Sugar in twenty-four hours, at a total cost of only $190.

No. 3, or Letter C Mill, for a light two-horse power, only $125, with a No. 4 Evaporator, costing $100, making a total cost of only $225, to make 1500 pounds Sugar in 24 hours.

No. 4, or Letter D Mill, for heavy two-horse power, only $150, with a No. 5 Evaporator, at $120, making a total of $270, to make 1800 pounds Sugar in 24 hours.

ALL OF ABOVE ARE VERTICAL MILLS.

No. 5, or Letter E Mill, is a horizontal Mill, to be run by either two or four horses, has a capacity of 2400 pounds Sugar in 24 hours, and is sold at the low price of $325. No. 6 Copper Pan, used with the Mill, cost $275.

No. 6, or Letter F Mill, weighs 3500 pounds, is of great power, making 3500 pounds Sugar in 24 hours, run with four strong mules, or can be used by steam—is sold at the very low price of $380, and the double Copper Pan for $350.

HORIZONTAL—FOR STEAM POWER.

E Mill, geared to be used with four-horse steam power, capacity 3 hhds in 24 hours, only $425.

F Mill, for six, eight or ten horse engine, price $500, and capacity of 5 hhds. in 24 hours.

All orders should be addressed to WM. L. CUSHING, at Eagle Cotton Gin Depot, No. 61 St. Charles street, New Orleans, sole agent for Southern States. Send for full descriptive circulars. jy17 tf

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails

Route 8001—New Orleans to Brashear, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrives daily (except Sunday) by 6 P. M.

Route 8012—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily Closes at 3 30 P. M. Arrives daily at 5.35 P. M.

Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday by 5 A. M.

Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Wednesday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M.

Route 8005—New Orleans to Bayou Settlement Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 5 P. M. Arrives daily by 5 A. M.

Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday by 5 P. M.

Route 8008—New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 8009—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also, Red River and Ouachita parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday morning.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M., Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11 A. M.

Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago, Corpus Christi and Opelousas Railroad, closes at 6 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc.

Guadeloupe, Martinique, French and English Guiana, St. Vincent's—16 cents half oz., optional.

Dutch Guiana—14 cents half oz., optional.

Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia—10 cents half oz., obligatory.

Bolivia, Calli, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

Office Hours.

Opens at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 6 P. M.

Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M., closes at 11 A. M.

my23 tf E. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR

Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co.

mh31 d 1y New York.

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, KY.

LARGE stock of the above celebrated brand of WHISKY, of different ages and prices, warranted pure and unsurpassed in quality and flavor, and cooperage under new law and regulations. For sale by

COBB, DOLMONDE & CO., Agents,
au2 tdec31 37 Natchez street.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South.

aug16 1y LEEDS & CO.

For Rent.

A SMALL HOUSE, containing four rooms, situated in Ursulines street, No. 185, near the corner of Tremé.

Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street. jy21 tf

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

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 on the following:

EUROPE	Duchesne	Saturday, [illegible] July
ST. LAURENT	Bocande	Saturday, 8th August
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, 22d Aug.
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, 5th Sept.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, unfurnished board):

First cabin	$145
Second cabin	$90
Third Cabin	$45
Do. including railway tickets	$47

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

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

For passage, apply to VICTOR FERRILLAT,
mar8 6md 127 Common street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships:

GEN'L GRANT	Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. W. M. WEIR
SHERMAN	Capt. WM. F. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

CRESCENT CITY,
Wm. Weir, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, September 12th, at 8 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE.......$50 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 120 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship

CORTES,
Horatio Nelson, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, September 5th, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE.......$60

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON,
my4 1y 6 Carondelet street.

For Washington,
Parish of St. Landry.

In Connection with the N. O., O. & G. W. R. R.

THE steamer MINNIE, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 2d, will leave Brashear every SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, on the arrival of the 7½ o'clock A. M. train from New Orleans. Freight received and through bills of lading given at the Railroad Ferry landing, opposite Jackson Square, every day.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.

New Orleans, August 25th, 1868.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
aug26 tf General Superintendent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at 5:30 P. M., making connections with trains for Vicksburg, Meridian, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for the North and East.

Accommodation Trains leave on Sundays, at 7 a. m., going as far as Brookhaven, returning leave Brookhaven at 3:30 A. M. on Mondays, arriving at 10.35 A. M. Excursion Tickets are good for Train of Saturday or Sunday going North, and Trains of Sunday or Monday South.

Passenger train arrives in New Orleans at 10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves daily (except Sundays) at 5.30 A. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
ED. WARE,
General Passenger Agent.
JAMES YONGE,
General Freight Agent.

my21 6m

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, at 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 7½ A. M.

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, for landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, Washington, New Iberia and St. Martinville, 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 Bayou Goula, received on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for 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,
dec1 tf Superintendent.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

THIS Road, as now extended will be opened to the public on SUNDAY, the 19th instant. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Children under twelve years of age 10 cents.

The City Terminus is fixed at the head of Lafayette street, where, within a few yards of the STEAMBOAT AND BARGE LANDING AND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF ALL THE WAREHOUSES AND WESTERN PRODUCE DEALERS, the Company have erected a GRAND FREIGHT DEPOT, with a capacity of at least ten thousand barrels.

Observing CITY TELEGRAPH TIME, as closely as possible, the Trains will run as follows, leaving at Canal street, at the French Market, at Old Passenger Depot, and at Claiborne street.

STEAM TRAINS LEAVE NEW DEPOT. | STEAM TRAINS LEAVE LAKE DEPOT.

6¼ o'clock A. M.		6 o'clock A. M.	
8		7½	
9½		9	
11		10½	
2	P. M.	12	M.
3½		2½	P. M.
5		4	
6½		5½	
		7	

The 6 P. M. Train from the Lake will not go beyond the Passenger Depot at the head of Elysian Fields street.

The Horse Cars will leave the City at 4 A. M., and the Lake at 5 A. M., and connect, for the present, run beyond the Old Depot.

For the convenience of bathers and fishing parties, a steam Train will leave the New Depot at 4 o'clock on Sunday mornings; an extra trip will also be run at 1 o'clock in the day.

Baggage, light household effects and family supplies will be received at the OLD DEPOT if the invoice so prefers it. In that event, the packages must be brought only on the day of the departure of the steamer for which they are intended, and then not later than thirty minutes prior to the passing of the train which connects with her.

Travelers from Mobile or the Watering Places who may desire their baggage and effects delivered at the OLD DEPOT will please express their wish to the officers of the boat, who will take pleasure in seeing that their property is assorted and placed separately on the wharf.

jy31 tf G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Through Rates of Freight

BETWEEN

NEW ORLEANS

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and All Points North and East.

VIA N. O. J. AND GREAT NORTHERN AND MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD, ETC.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,

NO INSURANCE REQUIRED.

Through Bills Lading Signed and Rates Guaranteed.

N. O., J. & G. N. RAILROAD OFFICE, New Orleans, July 7, 1868.

Shippers are informed that we are now transporting freight between New Orleans and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., at very low rates, making a saving to the shipper by this route of from TWENTY to FIFTY PER CENT.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge will be promptly settled at points of delivery.

For further information apply at the Depot, on Calliope street, or at the Office of the Company, No. 44 Carondelet street.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent. jy4 6m

Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Connections.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND

GRAND JUNCTION,	MACON,
NASHVILLE,	LYNCHBURG,
CHATTANOOGA,	PETERSBURG,
ATLANTA,	NORFOLK,
ROME,	RICHMOND,
AUGUSTA,	BALTIMORE,
CHARLESTON,	PHILADELPHIA,
	NEW YORK,

And all intermediate points on the line.

Through Bills of Lading given to all points.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge settled promptly at point of delivery.

Shippers pay no Insurance, Drayage, Forwarding or Commissions.

Rates always Low as the Lowest.

For further information apply at the TICKET OFFICE, UNDER THE CITY HOTEL, or address Box 2881 N. O. Postoffice.

D. S. FEGER, General Southern Agent.
aug16 tf Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19.......Chartres Street.......No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers,

OFFER at low prices—

CARPETING—English and American of all kinds.
Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Lace and Covers, Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins etc. aug16 tf

Alabama Lime for Sale.

I AM constantly receiving Alabama LIME, which I offer for sale in lots to suit the purchasers at the lowest market price. This lime is superior to all other lime that is sold here, and for cornicing, hard-finishing and sugar-making for superior.

For sale by SAMUEL JAMISON,
jy6 6m 40 Carondelet street.