The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

THE NOMINATIONS.

Our telegrams in another column give the details of the balloting in the New York Convention yesterday and the happy result. The friends of Governor Seymour managed their part of the business with remarkable and unprecedented skill. We believe Governor Seymour was sincere in declining to sanction his nomination at first, but the compliment of a unanimous nomination so earnestly tendered and insisted upon, was one that could not well be refused.

Gen. Frank P. Blair's nomination to the Vice Presidency by unanimous vote of the Convention will give equal satisfaction to the Democracy of the country. Since his late manly letter on the issues of the present canvass, he has risen immensely in their estimation. The names of Seymour and Blair sound well. They unite the East and West, and are worthily associated.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.—We publish in this issue the eloquent, chaste, appropriate and forcible address delivered by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, on taking the chair of the National Democratic Convention on Monday last, and need hardly recommend our readers to peruse it carefully. It will well repay an attentive reading. Governor Seymour is throughly in earnest and his arraignment of the Republican Party on charges of violating the Constitution, ruining the country by taxation and attempting to revolutionize the Government is couched in terribly severe but perfectly just language. These accusations are so admirably well put, that the Republican Party cannot escape from them. Their truth will be recognized by everybody. No one can doubt the policy of Horatio Seymour if elected to the Presidency.

THE NOMINEE.

The nomination of Horatio Seymour, of New York, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is one eminently fit to be made and gives unbounded satisfaction. Now that Governor Seymour is the candidate, we are at a loss to account for the fact of our having overlooked him, so perfectly is he qualified for the position. Horatio Seymour is a statesman of whom America is proud. The name itself is a recommendation. If elected he will reflect honor upon the Presidency and will borrow none from it. This could not have been so truthfully said of any candidate for the White House since the time of Henry Clay. He is a man of experience in government, having filled the Executive chair of New York for two terms, a man of learning and accomplishments, exceedingly polished in his manners and refined in his tastes. Above all, he is emphatically an *honest* man, the breath of suspicion never having touched even the hem of his garments. No one ever suggested the slightest deviation from principle in Horatio Seymour. Had he lived in Athens in the time of Diogenes, that philosopher would not have had far to look for "a man."

We hold our standard-bearer up to the Republicans and dare them to compare their representative with ours. If the people of the United States shall prefer Ulysses Grant to Horatio Seymour, then have they retrograded indeed. They will then be ready for "the man on horseback."

Governor Seymour is a native of the State of New York. He may be said to be in the prime of life, his age being 57. He is a man of great dignity of character, fine personal appearance, an indescribable fascination of manner, and an eloquent speaker. A Democrat "of the straitest sect," it is superfluous to say that he has always been opposed to the revolutionary measures of the Republican party and has dealt them some heavy blows. It was only the other day he exposed, in a speech of great power delivered in Cooper Institute, New York, and by unanswerable arguments, their ruinous financial policy and all the other unconstitutional acts with which that party is chargeable. We may not concur in his peculiar views with respect to the payment of the national debt, but being sound on the question of the illegality of these negro State governments, we can afford to be indifferent to his opinion on the finances.

We repeat, the nomination is eminently wise, and with Governor Seymour the Democracy can give battle fairly and squarely to the Republican party. But can he reach the White House for he may have every qualification for the Presidency and yet be unable to defeat his adversary?

If the people of the United States do their duty between now and November, there can be no doubt that our noble candidate will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The True Doctrine.

The following letter of Gen. Frank P. Blair defines the real issue to be tried in the approaching Presidential canvass:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

Colonel James O. Broadhead:

Dear Colonel—In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest:

The Reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election, the States so long excluded will have been admitted, negro suffrage established and the carpet baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the democracy enforces or permits others to enforce the Reconstruction acts, the radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us:—Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor or value to the struggle. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

NO MIXED SCHOOLS.—Forney, in yesterday's *Chronicle*, endorses the recommendation of the new Mayor of Washington that the two races shall not be put in the same schools in that city.

The London *Review*, examining a recent American book, thus speaks of Baltimore: "It will live in the traveler's mind as a city of lovely girls, of passionate song and perfect terrapin."

CLEARING OUT THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Fortress Monroe, June 30.*—The dredge boat for clearing the mouth of the Mississippi river sailed for that point yesterday.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Governor Seymour's Speech.

Governor Seymour on taking the Chair of the Convention, delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your presiding officer. [Cheers.] This Convention is made up of a large number of delegates from all parts of our land. To a great degree we are strangers to each other, and we view the subjects which agitate our country from different stand points. We cannot at once learn each other's mode of thought, or grasp all the facts which bear upon the minds of others. Yet our session must be brief, and we are forced to act without delay upon questions of an exciting character and of deep import to our country. To maintain order, to restrain all exhibition of passion, to drive out of our minds all unkind suspicions, is, at this time a great duty. [Cheers.] I rely upon your sense of the duty and not upon my own ability to sustain me in the station in which I am placed by your kind partiality.

Men never met under greater responsibilities than those which now weigh upon us. [Applause.] It is not a mere party triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. We wish to lift off the perplexities and the shackles which in the shape of bad laws and of crushing taxation must paralyze the business and labor of our land. [Loud cheers.]

We hope too that we can give order, prosperity and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to day in their homes and in all the fields of their industry, from the unhappy events of the last eight years.

I trust our actions will show that we are governed by earnest purposes to help all classes of our citizens. Avoiding all harsh invectives against men, we should keep the public mind fixed upon the questions which must now be met and solved. [Cheers.]

Let us leave the past to the calm judgment of the future and confront the perils of the day. [Cheers.] We are forced to meet the assertions in the resolutions put forth by the late Republican Convention. I aver there is not in this body one man who has it in his heart to excite so much of angry feeling against the Republican party as must be stirred up in the minds of those who read those declarations in the light of recent events, and in view of the condition of our country.

In the first place, they congratulate the perplexed man of business, the burdened taxpayer, the laborer whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing cost of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has brought out all these evils upon them by the cost of its military despotism and the corruption of its Bureau agencies.

In one resolution they denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime. Then why did they put upon the statute books of the nation the laws which invite the citizens who borrow coin to force their creditor to take debased paper, and thus wrong him out of a large share of his claim in violation of the most solemn compact? [Loud cheering.]

If repudiation is a national crime, it is a crime to invite the citizens of this country thus to repudiate their individual promises. [Applause.] Was it not a crime to force the creditors of this and other States to take a currency at times worth no more than forty cents on the dollar in payment for the sterling coin they gave to build roads and canals which yield such ample resources of wealth and prosperity? [Applause.]

Again they say it is due to the laborer of the nation that taxation should be equalized. Then why did they make taxation unequal? Beyond the injustice of making one class of men pay for another the shares of the cost of schools, of roads, of the local law, which protected their lives and their property, it was an unwise and hurtful thing. [Cheers.] It sunk the credit of the country as unusual terms are always hurtful to the credit of the borrower.

They also declare the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and we must continue to pay so long as repudiation is threatened or suspected. Then why have they used five hundred millions of the tax drawn from the people of this country to uphold a despotic military authority and to crush out the life of States, when if this money had been used to pay our debts capitalists would now seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest. But for this covert repudiation our national credit would not be tainted in the markets of the world. [Applause.]

Again they declare of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by the laws for the brave defenders of the nation is an obligation never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred trust bequeathed to the nation's care. Have these sacred trusts been performed? They pay to the maimed man, to the widow or orphan, a currency which they have sunk one quarter below the rightful value by their policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism. The pittance to the wounded soldiers is pinched down twenty per cent. below the value of that coin which he had a right to expect. [Loud cheers.]

Is there no covert repudiation in this? [Applause.] Again, they say foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, the development of the resources and increase of power to the republic—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and a just policy. Is this foreign emigration fostered by a policy which is a mockery of the laws just passed declaring eight hours to be a legal day's labor. The cost of the Government and the swarms of officials so swells the cost of living that men must toil on to meet the exaction. [Cheers.] The time was when we could not only invite the Europeans to share with us the material blessings of our great country; but more than this, we could tell those who fled from oppression that we lived under a Government of laws administered by the judiciary which kept the bayonet and the sword in due subordination. [Cheers.]

We could point to a written Constitution which not only marked out the powers of government, but whose anxious care secured to the humble man the right of property, of person and conscience. Is emigration encouraged by trampling that Constitution in the dust, treating it with contempt, shackling the judiciary insulting the Executive, and giving all the world to understand that the great guarantees of political and civil rights are destroyed? [Applause.]

But the crowning indictment against the follies and crimes of those in power is in these words: "That we recognize the great principles handed down in the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil." [Cheers.]

If, within the limits of the ten States of this Union, an American citizen, stung by a sense of his wrongs, should publicly and truthfully denounce the men in power because in the very language of this declaration of independence they have created a multitude of officers and sent thither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance, he would in all human probability be dragged to a prison, or if, in the indignant language of our fathers, he should exclaim that they have affected to render the military independent or superior to the civil power, have abolished the free system of English law as established here in arbitrary government for the offense of asserting these principles, he would be tried and punished by a military tribunal. [Great cheering.]

Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a living reality on every inch of American soil, they put in nomination a military chieftain, who stands at the head of that system of despotism that crushes beneath its feet the greatest principle of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.]

It is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within the bosoms of patriotic men. If to-morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of Washington are entombed, that it will be an offense to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authorities, to speak the sentiment that it was a disgrace to our country to let hordes of officials eat up the substance of the people, he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence. [Loud cheering.]

From this outrage there can be no appeals to courts; and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes a large share of our people dependent on his will. [Applause.] In view of these things, can there be one man in this convention who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe off the wrongs and outrages which disgrace our country. [Cheers.]

Can there be one man whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism, but that he will gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country, its liberty and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices growing out of the present differences of opinion to hinder us from uniting now with all who act with us to save our country? [Cheers.]

We meet to-day to see what measures can be taken to avert the danger which threatens our country, and to redeem it from the toils and burdens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels.

I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased and that once more, in the great conventions of our party, we can call through the whole roll of States and find them to answer for each. Time and events in the great cycles have brought us to this spot to renew and invigorate that constitutional government which nearly eighty years ago was inaugurated in this city. [Loud cheers.]

It was here that George Washington, first President, swore to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of these United States, [cheers], and here this day we as solemnly ourselves swear to uphold the rights and liberties of the American people. Then as now a great war which had desolated our land had ceased. Then as now there was in many patriotic breasts a longing for the blessings of good government, for the protection of laws, and for a sentiment of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of the Union.

When our Government in 1779 was inaugurated in this city there were glad processions of men and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessings to the land. [Cheers.] To-day, in this same spirit, this vast assemblage meets, and the streets of this city are thronged with men who have come from the utmost borders of our continent. They are filled with the hope that we are about by our action and our policy to bring back the blessing of good government.

It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed the true courage and manhood of battle. [Cheers.]

In the spirit then of Geo. Washington, and of the patriots of the revolution, let us take the step to reinaugurate our Government, and to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. [Cheers.]

May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes; and may he give every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order and fraternal affection.

Gov. Seymour closed amid great cheering.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TENTH DAY—JULY 9, 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon yesterday, Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair and a full quorum of Senators present.

A resolution was adopted prohibiting smoking in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend rule 48, so as to allow the Senate, by a majority vote, to act immediately on nominations sent from the Executive, instead of appointing a future day to consider such nomination. The rule was changed.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would next day introduce a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds at the recent elections.

Mr. Jewell offered a protest of Anthony Sambola, contesting the seat of H. J. Campbell as Senator from the Second District. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to introduce an act to amend an act relative to the Commercial Bank of New Orleans. Not granted.

Mr Campbell gave notice that he would introduce this bill to-day.

Mr Lynch gave notice that he would, on the following day, introduce an act for the relief of the printers of the late Convention.

Mr. Wittgenstein gave notice that he would, on the following day, introduce an act to repeal an act of 1866 relative to planters selling provisions to freedmen without paying the taxes of retail dealers.

House bill No. 5, forbidding all disbursements from the Treasury, except under acts of this Assembly, was called up, passed first and second readings, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Lynch called up the joint resolution ratifying the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Adopted on its third and last reading—yeas 22, nays 11. Mr Jewell objected to the voting of Mr. Harris, as he was directly interested, having been elected U. S. Senator. The objection was not entertained.

Mr. Ray moved that the Secretary be directed to inform the House of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. Adopted.

Mr Campbell called up House bill No. 3, creating a Board of Police Commissioners in New Orleans.

Debate was cut off by the previous question, the bill had not been printed, and the Democratic members were refused to have the bill voted upon section by section.

Mr. Blackman called for executive session, but was decided out of order.

The bill passed, as a matter of course. It gives the Governor power to appoint five Police Commissioners to take charge of the city police of New Orleans.

Mr. Blackman voted with the majority and gave notice that he would move a reconsideration next day.

The bill was adopted by its title.

Mr. Ray moved to reconsider. Mr. Blackman seconded the motion and claimed the floor. The bill was nothing but a political one, intended to be sent to the Governor at the same time with adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Jewell next spoke in opposition to the bill. When its true intent and meaning understood, people would understand why its advocates had stifled debate. It was intended to override the Democratic majority in the city. Why not clothe the Governor also with the power to appoint the police force of Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville and every other town? As well make the Governor at once a dictator. He would say boldly, and in the Senate Chamber, that the citizens of New Orleans would not submit to it. The State had now just emerged from one revolution, but he warned the Radicals against inaugurating another. They must remember now that they had no longer any right to call on Gen. Buchanan for assistance, they could only appeal to the people, and the people would not sustain any such measures.

The motion for reconsideration was tabled.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 2, relating to the finances of the State. Adopted without being read, except by title.

Bill No 4, appropriating $150,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly, was also finally adopted.

Mr. Bacon was allowed to have spread on the minutes his reasons for voting against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Ray asked leave to introduce an act to remove cases now pending before the Supreme Court, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Ray to transfer cases pending before the courts to the courts created by the Constitution of 1868. Referred.

Mr Campbell obtained a suspension of the rules to introduce an act to amend the charter of the Commercial Bank.

A message was received from the Governor.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the Chair. Roll called—68 members present. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown, colored. Reading of the journal dispensed with.

Wren, (Rad.) of Bossier, moved to reconsider the vote taken on Tuesday, 7th inst., whereby E. E. Yarrington was elected Warrant Clerk of the House.

The Speaker refused to entertain the motion, ruling it to be out of order.

Page, of Jefferson, moved that hereafter the House meet daily at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. instead of 12 o'clock M. Lost.

Morey, of Ouachita, moved to amend the rules so as to provide for the following standing committees in addition to those already appointed, to be composed of seven members each: on Registration, on Railroads, on Constitution, on Immigration, on Public Health and Quarantine, on Agriculture and on Pensions. Adopted.

On motion of Morey the rules were also amended so as to authorise the Speaker to appoint a chaplain to the House.

A motion offered by Hanlon, (Dem.) of Orleans, by way of substitute, directing the Speaker to invite ministers of any denomination to open the House with prayer, was voted down.

Lott, (colored) of Rapides, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for supplying the loss of public records, etc., destroyed by the burning of Rapides Courthouse in 1864.

The Speaker submitted a bundle of documents purporting to be evidence denying the right of the present representatives from the parish of St. Landry to seats on the floor of the House. Referred to Committee on Elections.

The following resolution, submitted by the Committee on Elections, came up as unfinished business:

Resolved, That those members who are returned as elected from districts and parishes not now represented, and whose seats are contested, be admitted to seats in this House and participation and votes in its deliberations until said contested seats are reported upon and decided by the House.

Gertskamp, (Rad.) of Jefferson, was furiously indignant that such a resolution should be proposed by the Committee on Elections. He opposed it with sputtering vehemence, and concluded by moving that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Lee, (Rad.) of St. Bernard, opposed the resolution to be consistent, and appealed to his Radical friends to oppose it that they may be consistent.

Carr, (Rad.) of New Orleans, thought it but justice to pass the resolution. He (being one of the Committee on Elections,) said that those who were contesting the seats of those who have been returned as elected, in nearly every instance, had scarcely the shadow of a pretext for doing so.

Dennis Burrell, (col.) also one of the committee, and who was of the majority recommending the adoption of the resolution, thought it would be treating the committee with more respect to even reject the report than to summarily dispose of it by indefinite postponement, and yet, even Dennis Burrell, who had favored the resolution in committee, voted for indefinite postponement, and did not treat his own committee with the respect he exacted of others. The fact is, Dennis could not withstand the crack of the party whip.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was sustained by a vote of 48 yeas to 27 nays.

Wren, (Rad.) of Bossier, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, which motion was laid on the table.

Lee, (Rad.) of St. Bernard, introduced a bill relative to notaries public. Among other things this bill provides that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoint for the parish of Orleans not less than forty nor more than seventy notaries public. The bill also repeals all acts and parts of acts now in force relative to notaries public, except what is contained in the Civil Code, and is to take effect on the 1st of October, 1868.

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

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., July 8, 1868.

Special Orders No. 151.

1. The cause of action in the case of John Norwood *vs.* W. H. Holmes, *et als.*, No. 20,415, in the Third District Court of New Orleans, having originated in the act of the military authorities while the State was under martial law, and the case coming within the provisions of General Orders No. 3, series of 1866, from the War Department, General Orders No. 9, series of 1868, from Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, and the proceedings therein being in violation of Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 101, series of 1868, from Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, the judgment rendered on the sixteenth day of June, 1868, by said Court, is hereby set aside, and the case dismissed.

By command of Brev. Major Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN,
THOS. H. NEILL, Major, 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. General, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, Sec. Lieut., 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lieut., U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FORESIGHT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—The New York *Herald*, of Sunday last, with the remarkable political prescience which it occasionally displays, speaking of Governor Seymour's repeated declinatures of the nomination, says:

"Yet in our judgment this is but a stroke of strategy in the nice little game concocted by the Albany Regency for Seymour's nomination. It is the identical trick which was so successfully played not many years ago to secure to Mr. Seymour the Democratic nomination for Governor * * * We do not know that the Albany regency are honest in their professions of affection for Mr. Chase, and we do not believe they are. Nor have we any faith in Mr. Seymour's repeated declinations, positive as he makes them."

A book-pedler, who has been in Troy about two weeks, trying to sell the life of H. U. Grant, has given up in despair. He says: "I have been a book-agent for a number of years, and have never before failed to be successful in their sale. But the 'Life of Grant' won't sell. Nobody cares for Grant. His own party rejects his 'Life' with indifference, and in many instances with contempt."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.
Congressional Proceedings.
National Democratic Convention.
Unanimous Nomination of Horatio Seymour, for President.
Immense Applause and Cheering.
Gen. F. P. Blair, Nominated for Vice-President.
Speeches from Generals Forrest and Hampton.
Miners' Strike in Pennsylvania.
Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 9.—SENATE.—A resolution inquiring how many States had adopted the fourteenth article, and directing Secretary Seward to report additional adoptions as soon as reported, passed.

The bill funding compound interest notes was postponed. The discussion showed that there were $30,000,000 of these notes out.

The Tax bill was resumed. The amendment restoring whisky to $2 per gallon, was lost by 14 to 27. The amendment relieving mineral oils from taxation was adopted, and the bill passed.

Reverdy Johnson delivered his valedictory.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Business unimportant. No quorum most of the time.

Adjourned.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

New York, July 9—12:45 P. M.—Vallandigham and Kiernan insisted on Seymour's nomination, willing or unwilling. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts changed their votes to Seymour, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm and cheering.

1 P. M.—The hall is now one scene of excitement. Each State is anxious to name Seymour, and there is no opposition. Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana have pronounced in his favor, and Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon and all the others will follow.

1:10 P. M.—As each State records her vote they are received with tremendous applause. The various chairmen preface their State vote with a few remarks. The endorsement of the Southern and Western States meets with most hearty applause.

1:12 P. M.—Mr. Tilden, of New York, was the last to speak, and in a short speech he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on New York. The nomination was ratified by three cheers.

1:16 P. M.—All the States have voted for Seymour. Intense excitement prevails. The audience and delegates are standing, cheering and waving handkerchiefs, and cannon are booming outside.

1:25 P. M.—The announcement of the vote 317 for Seymour caused the most enthusiastic applause. The Vice President looks very like Blair. The roll is now being called.

1:26 P. M.—The Convention has adjourned one hour to consult on the nomination of Vice President.

1:28 P. M.—The Pennsylvania delegation has agreed in caucus to vote for Blair; he or Ewing will get it.

During the recess 10,000 people assembled in front of Tammany Hall. Speeches were made amidst continuous cheering.

2:30 P. M.—The Convention is about to meet. Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, is now named by many Southern delegates as the candidate for Vice-President. It is probable that either he, Blair or Ewing will be nominated.

2:30 P. M.—Illinois names Gen. McClernand but he withdraws.

2:38 P. M.—Iowa names Dodge. Wade Hampton's speech was made amidst the greatest excitement and applause, cheer after cheer rolling up when he declared for Blair. F. P. Blair was nominated on the first ballot for Vice President amid immense applause. The soldiers are jubilant. Speeches were made mostly by Confederate officers.

When Gen. Kemper, of Virginia, endorsed Blair, the cheering gave Hampton was renewed.

The ballot was unanimous for Blair—317.

3:15 P. M.—Mr. Tilden concurred for New York State in the nomination of Blair. [Immense cheering.]

3:20 P. M.—The closing of the Convention was of the most pleasant nature, the officers mingling freely, and pledging each other to work earnestly for the ticket.

After Gen. Hampton's speech all the Union officers present congratulated him.

3:22 P. M.—Gen Forrest, of Tennessee, cast the vote of his State, making a few remarks, which were received with shouts of applause.

3:25 P. M.—The streets are crowded with people, all pleased with the nominees. The best feeling prevails. The ticket is considered sure in November. Shouts for Seymour.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 9.—The Senate rejected Perry Fuller, vice Rollins.

The report that Representative Eldridge was killed is false.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Erie, Pa., July 9.—Two passenger cars went through the bridge at New Union Mills and a number of passengers were killed and wounded. It is thought the bridge had been tampered with for the purpose of plunder.

Pottsville, Pa., July 9.—There is a strike among the miners growing out of the reduction of hours with a corresponding reduction of wages. A body of two hundred are compelling others workmen to quit. Governor Geary is here threatening to use force if necessary to secure contented workmen from molestation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 9—Evening—Consols 94⅞ to 95. Bonds 73 to 73⅛. Decrease of specie in the Bank of England £98,000.

Frankfort, July 9.—Bonds 77⅜ to 77½.

Liverpool, July 9—Evening—Cotton easier. Sales 10,000 bales. Lard 64s 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 9.—Cotton market dull. Prices a shade lower. Sales 700 bales. Middlings 32½. Flour closed dull—buyers refusing the advance quoted at noon. State $6 90 to $9 65; Ohio $7 35 to $9 60; Western $6 90 to $12 75; Southern common to fair extra $9 to $10 50. Wheat closed dull, noon's advance lost, new Georgia amber $2 55; white Georgia $2 65 Corn closed quiet—noon's advance lost; mixed Western $1 12 to $1 14. Mess Pork a shade firmer. Lard—kettle rendered 17¼ to 18c. Groceries dull and nominal. Turpentine 42 to 43c. Rosin $3 75 to $7. Freights quiet.

New York, July 9.—Money more active. Call loans 4 to 5. Governments closed firm, recovering from yesterday's decline.

Mobile, July 9.—Cotton—nothing doing, quotations nominal. Receipts none; exports 161 bales.

St. Louis, July 9.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Flour—superfine $6 50. Wheat $2 10 to $2 15. Corn 77 to 85½c. Oats 74 to 76c. Pork $27 75 to $28. Bacon 13¾ to 15 and 16¼c. Hams 20 to 21c. Lard 18c.

Cincinnati, July 9—Flour a shade firmer; family $9 to $9 25. Wheat $2 to $2 10. Corn 84 to 85c. Oats 75c. Pork $28. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11¼ to 11⅜c. Bacon shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16¼; clear sides 16¾c. Lard 17½c.

Louisville, July 9.—Sales to-day 306 hhds of premium Tobacco at from $12 to $15. Flour—superfine $7 for A1; new $10 75. Wheat—prime new $1 95. Corn 90 to 91c. Oats—bulk 78 to 79c. Rye $1 85. Mess Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 12¾ to 13c; clear sides 17c. Lard 17c in tierces. Whisky nominal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 9, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind S. S. E., light and squally.

Arrived, propeller Crescent. No departures. Spoken outside, Hamburg brig Talona, Kreutsfeld, master, eight days out from Tlacotalpan to Liverpool. All well.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, July 9.—River stationary; 4 feet in the canal. Weather showery.

St. Louis, July 9.—River falling slowly.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, July 9.—On the nineteenth ballot Pendleton was withdrawn. Ohio voted for Packer and New York adhered to Hendricks. Tennessee voted for Hancock. Result: Hancock 135½, Hendricks 107½, the rest scattering.

Twentieth ballot—Ohio gave Hancock 11, Chase lost the half vote he had steadily received from California. Result: Hancock 142½, Hendricks 121.

Twenty first ballot—Missouri voted for Hancock; Tennessee split, giving President Johnson 5; Massachusetts voted Chase 4. Hisses were heard, but drowned by tumultuous applause. Result: Hancock 135½; Hendricks 132; English 19; Chase 4.

Twenty-second ballot—Ohio declared for Seymour; Hendricks gained heavily; Seymour positively declined the nomination. Vallandigham insisted that Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf.

North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and others changed their votes for Seymour. Seymour nominated. Delegates all over the hall rose to the feet, crying "Change our votes."

State after State changed their votes. The excitement reached the streets and cannon belched the news. The vote was made unanimous for Seymour, and the Convention proceeded to nominate a Vice-President.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—There were 263 convictions in the First District Court, from the 18th of November last to the 3d of July, when the Court adjourned, against 104 acquittals during the same period.

New Orleans is literally alive every night with beer saloons on the concert and waiter girls system. A number of new ones, including especially the "Bismarck," on Royal street, have been opened on a grand scale and all seem to be doing a thriving business. It is well, perhaps, that money should flow from some source these hard times.

Miss Amelia Garcia, who sang at the Academy of Music last season, where she was rather noted for her beauty, is now engaged at the National Pavilion, where she appears to be the chief attraction.

The Police Enormity.—The Senate having passed the Metropolitan Police bill with lightning dispatch, yesterday, by putting it through on the "previous question," they soon after went into Executive session, for the purpose, it was understood, of confirming appointments of five Police Commissioners, speedily made by Gov. Warmoth. The appointees we hear are Dr. M. A. Southworth, President (white); W. George (white); J. A. Raynal (col); Thos. Isabelle (col); Delassize (col). The Radicals seem disposed to rush through every species of legislative monstrosity. It is believed that the Chief of Police, Major Williamson, will be the Superintendent of the Metropolitan force which, under the law, may be increased *ad libitum*.

Examination of the Alleged Fillibusters.—The examination of the parties, some 70 or 80, arrested about the 28th of June at Grand Terre Island, and charged by the Mexican Consul with fitting out an expedition to Mexico, in violation of the neutrality laws, took place yesterday in the military prison, before U. S. Commissioner John B. Weller. District Attorney S. H. Torrey, assisted by H. C. Castellanos, Esq., for the Mexican Consul, represented the Government, and Messrs. N. H. Righter and C. A. Conrad the accused.

The prosecution aimed, 1st, to prove an expedition of the character alleged, and, 2d, to connect the prisoners therewith, especially those suspected of having acted as leaders in the supposed expedition.

The Commissioner decided to send Messrs. Hilary Cenas, Emile Bicou, J. M. Hernandez and L. H. Hill before the U. S. District Court—Hill under bonds of $1500, and the other under bonds of $2500 each, which they will doubtless furnish. The rest of the prisoners, nearly all foreigners, were discharged.

Vandalism.—One Mary Baler was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the tombs in Odd Fellows' Rest of their ornaments.

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—Informations were filed Wednesday against Aun Hackett, for assault and battery; Frank Yager, alias Spain, for burglary and larceny.

In the case of Israel Temple, convicted of manslaughter, the rule for a new trial was made absolute, and the accused discharged on *nolle prosequi*, on motion of District Attorney Lusburg.

The bail in the case of J. C. Forbes and E. Parkman, indicted on a charge of embezzlement was fixed at $5000 for each of the accused.

The following parties were sworn to serve as Grand Jurors during the months of July, August and September: Messrs. John Stump, (foreman), M. Goldman, John Parodi, Besson, H. G. Wamp, L. T. Stahr, John Addison, Geo. Gladden, A. Borne, T. Gibbons, B. L. Lotenz, A. L. Boree, L. L. Valsin, B. A. Lourand, M. Debreul and E. Thomas—four of them colored.

Judge Howe charged the Jury as to the faithful performance of their duty, without distinction as to the rich or poor, creed or party. He called their attention to the law relative to trespass on State lands; lotteries and the law of 1864 licensing the sale of lottery tickets; the law prohibiting obstructions to navigation; the act of 1866 relative to the registry of voters; the law against carrying concealed weapons; the system of brokerage which must have been established for soliciting releases of prisoners from the Workhouse, and other matters.

The Manchac Project.

The Committee sent by the people of Mobile to the Western cities, to agitate the question of opening Bayou Manchac, have returned and made a report, from which we make the following extracts:

The delegation appointed by the meeting of merchants at Mobile, to proceed to St. Louis and other Western cities, on the subject of the opening of Pass Manchac, respectfully report:

That they have visited the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, and were enabled in each of those cities to address the respective boards of trade and merchants, and were very much gratified by the kind reception they met with, indeed, they must say that every facility possible was tendered to them in each of those cities to present and advocate the object proposed, that both individuals and collective bodies manifested a warm interest in the subject, and the press became zealous to the great pains to inform the public on the question, and kindly published the information in their reach to diffuse it.

Your committee feel confident in saying that their mission was one of triumphant success, and although at first there seemed to be but little information on the subject on the part of the public, yet the information was diffused by the press, a very warm interest was manifested, and a feeling was aroused which we think will be certain in the end to accomplish the purpose. It seems now fully understood in the West that the enormous products must come down the Mississippi and that the shipment of that trade over the mountains to the Atlantic coast cannot be maintained.

In the discussion of this matter in the West, and also in the report above mentioned, there have been differences expressed as to the proper point for the opening to be made in the Mississippi. The report proposes other points as more favorable, say one above New Orleans at Bayou St. Carie, and another below New Orleans, from the English Turn into Lake Borgne. The reason given is, that at these points the river does not rise so high, and therefore, although the land is alluvial, it is said it can be done at less cost. To this we of Mobile may well say that it is indifferent to us as where the communication is opened, "so that it be opened," and we may leave the question as to where the canal is to be settled between the people of the West and of Louisiana. We will only remark that the Bayou Manchac we have the right to demand that it be opened, as it was a natural channel and closed artificially for purposes of defence which creates the duty, in justice to us, to restore to us the natural flow of the water where the necessity exists.

Your delegation, in respect to the means by which this communication shall be restored, urged the propriety and duty of Congress to have the pass opened, because it is our right, and because the passage should be made free to the public. But under the present circumstances, if it was found impossible to obtain this action of Congress speedily, then by private enterprise at once, and that when Congress was in condition to take it, and pay for it, that then it should be made free to the public, as of right it should be, and as the wants of the trade of the great West require it should be. Your delegation were assured that there would not be an obstacle to this course.

We believe we can say that there is a settled determination in the West, that the opening must be made at some point, and that the demand will not be relinquished till it is accomplished—and, indeed, many who oppose the movement seem to think that this idea must be yielded to, and they now modify the opposition as to place only. There is a high probability, however, that even if opened below, that it will not be long before it is opened to Manchac also.

Since our return we have been advised that a deputation has been sent from St. Louis to visit all the cities of the Upper Mississippi, where Col. Shyrock expects to address the people in advocacy of the project, and we are assured that the best feeling exists in the Northwest on this subject. They have prepared a memorial to Congress, a copy of which is herewith filed, showing that the desire of those Western cities is to reach the bay of Mobile as a place of shipment. The intention is shown to be to lay before the next National Board of Trade, to assemble at Cincinnati, the memorial, with 20,000 signatures, to obtain their action in the matter in pressing it before Congress in December next. The [illegible], therefore, by no means flagging in the great city of St. Louis.

Your delegation, therefore, submit this report with the most cheering hope of full success in a measure which must make this a great city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE N. STEWART,
LEROY BREWER.

Mobile, July 6, 1868.

The construction of a mile-long suspension bridge over the Golden Gate, the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, is under serious consideration in California.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1868.

We have no material change to notice in the money market proper. If any thing the supply of available capital for the discount of strictly A1 paper is still more in excess of the offering, most of which are done by the banks, leaving very little for negotiation on the street. We quote on street notes 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1 to first class, whether secured by solid collaterals or by mortgage, and 12 to 15 for good, but second class. The banks lend freely on satisfactory collaterals, and discount most of the good paper offered by their customers. We notice that the Merchants and Traders' Bank has declared a dividend of $4 per share from the profits of the past six months, and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company a like amount for the same period; also, that provision has been made for payment at the Citizens' Bank of the January and July interest on the bonds of the Barra Barra Copper Company of Tennessee.

Gold opened at 139⅞ to 140⅛, (against 140⅛ at New York) and after sales as low as 139⅞ and as high as 140¼, and closed at 139⅞ to 140. The sales include $3000 at 139⅞, $2500, $3000, $5000 and $8000 at 140; $3000 and $5000 at 140⅛, and $1200 at 140¼. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 135 to 135½, and Mexican dollars at 144 to 144½.

Foreign Exchange was quiet at about previous rates. The sales of Sterling included £1000 A 1 clear at 154, £2500 private bankers', £1000 and £1500,) at 154½, £1500 do at 154⅛, £1400 Bank (£400 and £1000,) at 155⅛, and £500 at 110¼ in gold. In France we noticed sales of 10,000 private bankers' at 3.65, 20,000 and 70,000 at 3.62½, and 20,000 at 3.12½ in gold. We continue to quote Sterling at 153⅞ to 154 for good to A 1 bill of lading and clean, and 154⅛ to 155⅛ for bank; and France at 3.70 to 3.67½ for the former, and 3.63¾ to 3.62½ for the latter.

There was much less doing in Domestic Exchange, but rates were maintained without any variation. The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent premium, and some sales of commercial included $12,000 and $15,000 New York sight at par, and $10,000 and some smaller sums at ⅛ premium.

Nothing whatever was reported in Stocks, but 1 Levee State Bond sold at 53½; 5 at 53¾, and 15 at —. We noticed very little inquiry unless at figures below the views of sellers.

We have little variation to notice in City Treasury Notes, but the demand was fair, and at the close the market was firmer. The sales included: $25,000 at 40¾ per cent discount; $6000, $5000 and $30,000 at 41; $15,000 at 41⅛; $2000, $15,000 in three equal sums, $10,000 and $30,000, in several sums, at 41⅛; $3000 and $10,000 at 41⅜, and $3000, two lots of $5000 each, and $10,000 at 42. The lowest sale reported yesterday was at 42, but we learn that $70,000 changed hands at 42½. Dealers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 42½ to 42 discount, and supplied taxpayers at 40 to 41¾. State notes were firmer. The sales included: $1500, $4000, in two equal sums, $5000 and $15,000 at 42 discount, and $1000 at 41¾.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1868.

COTTON—With nothing in the news to stimulate the demand, buyers were unwilling to-day to go on at previous rates, and as factors adhered to yesterday's pretensions, the market was about at a stand still, 20 bales being the entire amount of the sales reported. Under the circumstances we cannot give regular quotations, but are assured that purchases could hardly be made at less than 30 to 30½c for good ordinary, 31 to 31½ for low middling, and 32½c for middling. In addition to the amount reported above we heard of upwards of 200 bales having changed hands, but they were really sold yesterday, when the actual business reached 600 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,396	
Arrived to-day		
Arrived previously	675,51[illegible]	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc.	3,610	
		694,511
		679,707
Cleared to-day	442	
Cleared previously	672,706	673,148
Stock on hand and on shipboard		6,659

The clearances to-day were exclusively to Philadelphia.

FREIGHTS—Owing to the extreme dullness which characterizes this market at present, there is little field for remarks. The disengaged foreign tonnage in port, though very limited, is ample to accommodate the amount of freight offered. Coastwise the regular steamers are getting fair cargoes of flour, cotton, tobacco, wool, hides, &c., but there is scarcely any thing doing by sail. We quote, by steam: Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to New York ¾c; to Boston and Philadelphia 1c per lb; Tobacco to New York $6 per hhd; Flour to New York 75c; to Boston 87½c per bbl. Pork and Beef to Northern ports $1 25 per bbl; Corn to New York and Boston 20c per bushel; Wheat to Liverpool 10 to 12d. Corn to do 12d. By sail the rates are for Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Havre 1⅛d; to Bremen 1c; Tobacco to Liverpool and Bremen 35s per hhd, to Havre $12; to London 37s 6d; Corn to Liverpool 9d.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were no transactions of importance in Sugar to-day, but there was considerable inquiry. Louisiana Sugar is still retailing at 13½ to 15c per lb for fair to prime, yellow clarified at 16½ to 16¾c. Good Demarara Sugar is jobbing at 15 to 15¾c per lb, and prime to choice at 15¾ to 15⅞c per lb. Cuba Molasses is still dull.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—Since our review of yesterday there have been no arrivals from the West.

FLOUR—The market to-day disclosed increased animation with an upward tendency in the rates for superfine and double extra, caused by the scarcity of these grades. Choice extra is more active at firmer rates, while treble is still in good demand.

The sales foot up 3650 bbls, of which 200 treble extra at $10, 150 do. at $9, 225 and 150 do at $9 50, 100 at $9 75, 100 do at $10 50, 200 double extra at $9 50, 100 and 50 superfine at $7 50, 150 choice at $11 62½, 400 and 500 choice on private terms, 100 superfine at $7 62½, 900 treble extra, in four lots, on private terms, and 100 at $12 per bbl. Yesterday evening, not previously reported, 150 double extra sold at $8 50, and 100 treble extra at $9 per bbl.

CORN—The market was very quiet this morning, and without any change. The sales were only 1800 sacks, of which 500 and 250 mixed at 90c, 500 white at 95c, and 500 white and mixed at —.

OATS—The demand to-day was fair and prices ruling with an upward tendency, 1650 sacks were sold in lots of 150 to 200 at 72½c per bushel; also, two lots of 50 and 100 sacks at 75c.

HAY—Prime Western is still jobbing at $22 per ton.

BRAN—370 sacks sold to-day at $1 17½ per cwt, showing a slight improvement.

PORK—The market is quiet but firm. We notice sales of 100, 100 and 50 bbls mess at $29 per bbl. It is retailing at $29 25 to $29 50.

BACON—There is still nothing doing except a small business, shoulders selling at 13c and clear sides at 17 to 17¾c per lb. Choice sugar cured Hams are retailing at 20 to 20½c per lb.

LARD—Prime in tierces is jobbing at 17¾ to 18c per lb, and 19 to 19½c in kegs. Twenty kegs sold at 19¾c to day. Some holders, anticipating an advance, are holding their stocks out of the market.

BUTTER—The market is quiet with a moderate demand. The stock is rather light, as the receipts for some time have been limited. We quote Western at 25 to 34c per lb, and Northern 35 to 40c.

CHEESE—We have no change to note in this market, there being still little demand and a good supply. It is quoted at 15 to 16c per lb for Western Reserve and factory, 16 to 18c for Northern English dairy and cream, and 7 to 10c for skim.

INDIA BAGGING—Is still quoted at 25½c per yard in bales and 23½c in rolls.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 9¾ to 9⅞c per lb. In round lots it is quoted at 9c.

SALT—The demand continues good and prices firm at $1 50 per sack for Liverpool coarse and fine, from warehouse, and $2 00 to $2 65 from store. We note sales of 2000 bags of Liverpool from warehouse, in lots, within the range of our quotations.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is retailing at 8 to 10½c per lb for ordinary to choice, India is quoted at 10¼ to 10¾c. Carolina 12 to 12½c per lb.

NAVAL STORES—We notice sales of 2800 bbls Rosin at $2 50 per bbl for common, $2 75 for No. 2 and $3 50 for No 1. Tar is dull at $2 for 18 to 20 gallon packages, and $3 to $3 50 for large size. Pitch is quoted at $3 50 to $5 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine dull at 60c per gallon, and is selling in a small way at 65c.

HIDES—The demand continues good and the stock light. We quote green salted city slaughter steers, 65 lb and upwards, 9½ to 10c per lb, do cows, 60 lb and under, 10 to 10½c; do kips, 35 lb and under, 12 to 12½c; do calf skins $1 to $1 25 each; country dry flint 16 to 18c, Texas stretched do 18 to 19c; Mexican dry 20 to 21c per lb.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling at $2 75 to $3 per bbl on the landing; Onions $1 to $1 50; Apples $3 per bbl and $1 50 per box.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Geese are selling on the landing at $9, Turkeys $15 per doz. No Chickens here. Eggs 15 to 18c per doz in boxes, and $13 per bbl.

MALT AND HOPS—The market is dull and prices drooping. We quote: Western $1 83 to $2 90 per bushel, and Canada $2 90 to $4. Hops still dull at 25 to 45c per lb.

TALLOW—City rendered is quoted at 13c and country 12½c per lb.

IRON TIES—Are quoted at 7c per lb in round lots.

WOOL—There is very little doing in Wool, and rates are firm and unchanged, viz: Texas common to fall merino 20 to 30c per lb; Texas burry 12 to 20c; Lake 27 to 28c; Louisiana 20 to 25c; Mexican 17 to 18c.

COFFEE—The market is quiet but firm.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 10, 1868.

Arrived Yesterday 920 Texas Beeves and 194 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold: 883 Texas Beeves, 111 Calves and Yearlings and 50 Hogs.

Stock on Sale. 1197 Texas Beeves, 90 Calves and Yearlings, 20 Hogs, 385 Sheep and 20 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality ₱ head	— @ —
do 2d quality ₱ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	25 @ 30
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	18 @ 20
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	15 @ 18
Hogs ₱ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Yearlings ₱ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves one head	[illegible]
Goats ₱ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 10, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, via Havana. Creevy, Nickerson & co
Schr Mail, (British) Ffeitt, for Matamoros. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr John Mittler, Barlow, for Belize, (Hon) E R Poole

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Tappahannock, Holmes, from Havana, to L F Berje—2d district 16
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Schr Volumnia, Kain, from Vera Cruz, to master—New Basin.
Schr Gertrude, (British) Lee, from Havana, to master—2d district 16.
Schr Bella, (Mexican) Agrilar, from Campeachy, to M Payro—2d district 15.
Schr Anna, Whitmore, 5 days from Ruatan Island, to J Menesco—2d district 14.
Schr S G King, Ryer, from Havana, to S Copello—Aground in the Lake.
Schr Martha, Pippo, from Covington, to master—New Basin
Schr Rebecca, Long, from Tchefuncte River, to Baxter & Wilson—New Basin.
Schr Maud, ———, from Tchefuncte River, to Baxter & Wilson—New Basin.
Schr Amelia, ———, from Tchefuncte River, to Baxter & Wilson—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—
Gen J A Quitman, Leathers, from Vicksburg.
St Nicholas, Dowty, from Grand Ecore.
Pioneer, Gillon, from Shreveport.
Irene, Roots, from Shreveport.
Mittie Stephens, Kellogg, from Shreveport.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.
The towboat Tecumseh, Lombard, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 1st inst. ship Bazaar and schr D B Everett—brought up brig M W Norwood, schrs Leonessa, A F Ames, Gertrude and Bella.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
New York, July 4—Sailed, steamships Crescent City, Holmes, and Mariposa, Kemble, for N Orls.
Philadelphia, June 30—Sailed, schr Anna D Kane, for N Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.
Liverpool, June 19th—Sailed, ship Coronet, Corrigall, for N Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP.
Steamship Guyane, (French) Pendleton, from Havana, to V Perrilliat—

EXPORTS.
PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Juniata—For Philadelphia—446 bales cotton 14 tales peltry 8 bales moss 103 empty carboys 4 bxs hardware 19 bdls collars....For Havana—891 bbls flour 100 bbls lard 1000 bbls potatoes 116 bbls onions 110 sks oats 100 sks corn 100 sks bran 2 bbls apples 80 coops poultry and sundries.
MATAMOROS—Per schr Mail—200 bbls flour 70 bbls whisky 60 sks potatoes 200 sks coffee 40 tcs lard and sundry mdse.
BELIZE—Per schr John Mittler—65 bbls flour 20,000 feet lumber and sundries.

IMPORTS.
HAVANA—Per steamship Tappahannock—30 hhds sugar E Troisgros—300 do Webster & co—176 do 18 sks coffee to order—4 bales tobacco G Joguet—1 box Avendano Bros—bx fruit J Machena.
MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—64 bales tobacco to Westerbrath & Joseph.
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Volumnia—61 bales cotton to order.
HAVANA—Per schr Gertrude—230 hhds 16 tcs 62 bbls J V Crawford—1 hhd sugar A Miltot.
CAMPEACHY—Per schr Bella—40 turtles 70 pkgs hats to order.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Anna—Fruit.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Gen J A Quitman—34 bales cotton S B Newman & co—22 do M Musson & co—5 do Wright, Allen & co—3 do C B Champlin—3 do A H Peale & co—2 do Meyer, Deutch & Weis—1 do Hogan & Patton—1 do Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—1 do [illegible] Gelson—1092 sks cotton seed to A A Maginnis—492 do Union Oil co—306 do J Aldige—200 do S Mara—10 do J Pinckney Smith—78 bags cotton C Clinton—19 pkgs fruit J R B [illegible]—2 bxs apples to C E Leverich—1 do peaches H F Given—40 pkgs fruit R Tramontana—15 do J B Pignolo—55 do Garbini & Petrovich—20 do [illegible]—7 do J C Murphy—1 do L A Weeks—10 do [illegible] Wilson—5 do J B Schuster—1 do M Levi—16 do [illegible]—51 do C Strader—6 bbls apples to C B Champlin & co—1 box do Joe Hoy & co—18 hides T Scherr—5 bbls pork Clapp Bro & co—45 bbls pork to O'Brien & co—214 do W C Sanford & co—4 bales moss to O'Brien & Hall—25 bbls 27 sacks potatoes Sniger & co—5 do peas H T Cottre—14 tcs lard & H Kennedy & co—sundries to order—Total, 92 bales cotton.
GRAND ECORE—Per steamer St Nicholas—1 bale cotton C L Walmsley & co—1 do Meyer, Deutch & Weis—2 hides 1 bdl skins J L Conrad—1 do 9 hides 2 [illegible] 1 bbl butter 1 bbl eggs 1 do honey 1 box bacon C L Walmsley & co—4 hides Blakeshear & Miller—1 bale [illegible] Marks & co—4 bags wool to Joe Hoy & co—[illegible] hides 1 do peltries 25 hides to S L Mann & co—1 [illegible] metal 1 bbl beeswax 1 bag paper stock 1 do rags [illegible]—1 bdl peltries 4 hides and sundries Labusquiere—[illegible] bale wool 14 hides Berand & Gilbert—2 do 3 coops poultry and sundries G Grand—256 head cattle McGloin & Mohle—40 do J D Bell & co—100 do Falls & [illegible] Cluster & Wright—sundries to order—Total, 2 bales cotton.
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Pioneer—7 bales cotton Perkins, Swenson & co—1 do Warren, Crawford & co—161 head cattle and sundries to order.
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—3 bags wool J T Hardie & co—1 lot old iron 1 bbl [illegible] bags bones J W Homan & co—200 head cattle and sundries to order.
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Irene—1 bale cotton Atmo, Schmidt & Autey—600 sks cotton seed A A Maginnis—sundries to order.
TCHEFUNCTA RIVER—Per schr Rebecca—400 bbls sand Baxter & Wilson.
TCHEFUNCTA RIVER—Per schr Maud—400 bbls sand Baxter & Wilson.
TCHEFUNCTA RIVER—Per schr Amelia—300 bbls sand Baxter & Wilson.
COVINGTON—Per schr Martha—300 bbls [illegible] Brewer—20 bbls tar and sundries I Bloom & co—1 bag wool J L Dunlop—sundries to order.

N. O. JACKSON AND G N RAILROAD.
July 9—3 bales cotton Britton & Moore—3 do T R & J M Allen—32,000 bricks L M Merritt—600 feet lumber to B F Taylor—400 do W D Weaver—16,000 do [illegible] Amant—600 do C E Cate—600 do A Wang—N F O Cloud—30 do J W Crisler—32 do J R [illegible]—do J R Chandler—6 do J Machecca—6 do R Tramontana—sundries to order—Total, 5 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.
July 9—2 bales cotton L Greenwberg—2 do [illegible] Wiltz—1 crate wool 1 box eggs J L Conrad—1 box [illegible] hides F Dufour—2 bbls rice 60 sacks potatoes [illegible] do onions to R Pohlman—100 do J C Murphy [illegible] head stock McGloin & Mohle—sundries to order.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Successions of Mr. and Mrs. James Lamothe.
By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

TUESDAY, July 21st, 1868, will be sold, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his Auction Store, corner Bienville and Exchange Alley, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, dated July 9th, 1868, the following movable effects belonging to the above successions:
A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms—Cash. jy10 15 21

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Residence on St. Claude Street, between Dumaine and St. Philip.
BY CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer. Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 11th July, 1868, at 12 M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange—
A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, measuring 44 feet 7 inches front on St. Claude street, between St. Philip and Dumaine, by 128 feet in depth, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.
Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, for notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to payment, the buildings to be insured and the policy transferred.
Act of sale before Octave Morel, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. stamps. jy10 24

Succession of Pierre Frederick Lopinet, Jr.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer, Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, July 11th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 24, 1868, the following lots of ground, viz:
FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the square No. 111, bounded by Bagatelle, Union, Law and Hope streets, designated as lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; lot No. 1 measures 32 feet front on Bagatelle street by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth; lot No. 2 measures 31 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Bagatelle street by the same depth as lot No. 1; lot No. 3 measures 31 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Union street by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth; lot No. 4 measures 32 feet front on Union street by the same depth as lot No. 3.
A LOT OF GROUND in square No. 13, bounded by Dauphin, Triton, Hancock and Craps streets, and designated by the No. 1 and measures 28 feet 5 inches front on Triton street by a depth and front on Dauphin street of 106 feet 4 inches; said lot forms the corner of Triton and Dauphin streets.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
Acts of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. je11 20 27 jy 8 11

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Henry Louis Sunier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—Whereas, François Lacroix has petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Henry Louis Sunier, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court. P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk. jy10 14 19

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 1, 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 YORKE, General Freight Agent. jy4 3m

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 Demas Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., Schieffelin & Co., New York. mh24 1y

$10,000 Reward!

STOLEN from the Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal Tender Notes of one thousand dollars each. All of which were dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:
[illegible]
The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.
New Orleans, March 25th, 1868. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. mh25 tf

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$322,556 16	
On Marine Risks	85,400 44	
On River Risks	33,799 81	
Total Premiums		$441,[illegible] 41
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,3[illegible] 00	
Return Premiums	4,115 41	$119,677 41
Net earned Premiums		$321,[illegible] 00
Losses:— On Fire Risks	$ 38,709 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	61,466 16	
On River Risks	19,[illegible] 44	
	$1[illegible]	
Taxes	11,900 00	
Reinsurance	8,274 31	
Expenses, less interest account	16,180 58	
Interest on Scrip	24,100 [illegible]	$194,970 34
Profit		$ 97,449 16
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 9,704 [illegible]	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	233,907 [illegible]	
Due for premiums in course of collection	55,[illegible]	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc.	103,348 44	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	33,12[illegible]	
Cash on hand	68,777 [illegible]	
	$5[illegible]	
Less: Depreciation on the above	32,6[illegible]	
Net	$4[illegible]	
Less: Unearned interest on Scrip	$ 7,0[illegible]	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrip	35,300 00	$4[illegible]
		$4[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
J. TUYES, President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.
The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second day of March, and have further resolved to pay six per cent on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.
—DIRECTORS:—
George Urquhart, Chas. Lafitte, A. Rochereau, J. M. Lapeyre, G. W. Babcock, A. Schreiber, T. B. Blanchard, John Gauche, Wm. Stevens, W. T. Williams, J. A. White, J. Tuyes.
Office—111 Canal street. fe12 1m and 1y

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—Red, White, Check, and Fancy Coco.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS, Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. my26 tf

$500 Reward.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, official information has been received by me, that a foul murder was committed on the person of one Eldridge Turner, near Covington in the parish of St. Tammany, by one CHARLES W. BRADLEY, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868.
Now therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the good people of the State, to give their aid and assistance in bringing to justice the perpetrator of said crime, and further do hereby offer a reward in the name and authority of the State of Louisiana of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the arrest and conviction of said murderer.
Description—Bradley is a white man, thirty-five or forty years of age, has blue eyes, light straight hair, thin face, is slim built, about five feet nine inches high, and weighs about 140 lbs.
Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, and of the Independence of the United States the 93d.
H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.
By the Governor: CHARLES G. HARDY, Ass't Secretary of State. jy10 3t

A Young Gentleman

DESIRES to obtain a Pleasant Room and Board in some French family, where he can have an opportunity to become familiar with the French language. The vicinity of Esplanade street preferred.
The most unexceptionable references will be furnished. Address "F." at this office, or care Lock Box 13. jy10 3t

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co., New Orleans, July 8th, 1868.
The Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of its earnings for the past six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Company's office, on and after the 10th instant.
WM. J. CARVER, Secretary. jy8 1w

Office of the Howard Association, No. 24 Camp street, New Orleans, July 6, 1868.
At the Annual Meeting of this Association, held this evening, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
President—R. F. SCHMIDT.
Vice-President—ALF. BELANGER.
Secretary—JNO. F. CALDWELL.
Treasurer—RICHARD L. ROBERTSON.
Directors—J. M. VANDERGRIFF, W. S. PIKE, WM. COOPER, JAS. STRAWBRIDGE, BRAXTON BRAGG.
Finance Committee—WM. S. PIKE, J. M. HOWELL, W. M. HEWITT.
jy8 3t JNO. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., New Orleans, July 2d, 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 18th inst.
jy8tf J. V. CHAKRY, Secretary.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., July 1, 1868.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of four dollars per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst., the U. S. Internal Revenue tax on which will be paid by the Company.
jy7 10t F. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Crescent City Bank, New Orleans, July 2, 1868.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 1st instant, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, free of Government tax, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th instant.
jy3 1m CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc.
NO. 136 CHARTRES STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans. my21 1y

Lost.

CERTIFICATE No. 136, dated November 12th, 1861, in my favor, for two shares of Stock of the New Orleans City Railroad Company. Notice is hereby given, that I shall apply to the said Company for another Certificate in lieu thereof, after thirty days from this date.
New Orleans, June 19th, 1868. E. GAUDOZ, Corner of Conti and Burgundy streets. je20 1m

Slates—Tiles—Bath Brick.

300 squares ROOFING SLATES.
2500 English RIDGE TILES.
1000 FLOORING TILES.
2500 BATH BRICK.
For sale by HENRY KNOX & CO. 102 Common street.
N. B.—We are prepared to take orders for Slates to arrive at a very low figure. jy1 1m

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 19, 1868.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That at the request of a majority of the Stockholders of this Bank, a meeting of the Stockholders be called at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY the 22d July next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., in order to lay before them business of importance."
je21 2td GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 19th, 1868.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, Mr. E. F. la Villebeuvre having tendered his resignation as President, Mr. Saml. Bell was unanimously elected President.
je21 2td GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Office of the Union Insurance Com'y, New Orleans, July 1st, 1868.
The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Company will be held on the 13th instant, between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 12 St. Charles street.
jy1 td J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

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 20c to 25c.) 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. LASBENNES, Toulouse street, No. 28. je17 1m

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, 60 Carondelet street. jy5 3m

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city, under the firm of SLARK, STAUFFER & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation and death of Mr. Robert Slark.
Either of the surviving partners are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
ISAAC H. STAUFFER, WILLIAM A. KENT, CHARLES MACREADY, Surviving Partners.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1868. jy1 1m

Copartnership Formed.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name and style of STAUFFER, KENT & Co., for the purpose of continuing in this city, the Hardware and Iron business heretofore conducted by SLARK, STAUFFER & Co.
ISAAC H. STAUFFER, WILLIAM A. KENT, CHARLES MACREADY, BENJ. F. ESHLEMAN.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1868. jy1 1m

Crescent Hotel,

BAY ST. LOUIS.
THIS well-known SUMMER RESORT is undergoing a thorough overhauling, and will be OPENED on the 20th June for the reception of guests.
Prices have been reduced to meet the exigencies of the times.
TOULME & SAUCIER, Proprietors. je7 3m

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 76 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$631,596 78
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	$217,740 60
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	$374,734 60

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premiums.
ALFRED MOULTON, President. WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President. A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
J. H. Allen, J. H. Ludwigsen, E. K. Converse, A. Moulton, Wm. Chambers, A. H. May, S. P. Fisball, John T. Moore, Robert Hare, Wm. M. Perkins, J. B. Leonhard, John C. Rogers.
fe21 1lm, e o d

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1868, including unearned premiums of the previous year:		
On Fire Risks		$ 813,004 48
On Marine Risks		288,784 17
On River Risks		50,549 62
Total Premiums		$1,151,[illegible]
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	$228,847 00	
Return Premiums	32,471 07	$ 260,318 07
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868		$ 891,044 15
Losses paid:		
On Fire Risks	$371,385 39	
On Marine Risks	178,560 38	
On River Risks	45,289 96	
	$601,[illegible] 93	
Taxes	20,046 61	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	103,268 04	624,314 56
Net Profit		$ 277,330 59
The Company have the following assets:		
Real Estate		$ 139,677 87
Notes Secured by Mortgage		675,807 38
Notes Secured by Pledge		88,147 28
Cash on hand		128,478 24
Premiums in course of Collection		88,[illegible] 65
City Bonds		22,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks		104,280 00
Bills Receivable		137,154 70
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		40,865 00
Stock of Valisco Dry Dock Company		15,000 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press		4,600 00
Marine Dry Dock		9,700 00
Merchants Exchange		1,000 00
Lightering and Wrecking Co.		1,070 00
Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co.		200 00
State Bonds		1,300 00
Total		$1,4[illegible],414 36
Less:		
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company	$10[illegible],245 15	
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1858, payable in July	7[illegible],075 75	
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868	228,847 00	$[illegible]
		$1,0[illegible]

The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of June, 1868, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending 30th May, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1858, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.
DIRECTORS:
John Pemberton, P. Maspero, David McCoard, M. Puig, L. F. Generes, Pierre Poutz, Chas. Gregory, John Morgan Hall, S. Z. Relf, P. S. Wiltz, J. J. Fernandez.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

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

Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1868		$[illegible]
Viz.—Fire Premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine Premiums	[illegible]	
River Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	$ [illegible]	
Less Unearned Premiums	[illegible]	
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 63,3[illegible]	
Marine Losses	104,8[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	[illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	[illegible]	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount and Interest Account	[illegible]	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	[illegible]	
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$ 11,577 00

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after all the allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $[illegible], viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$ [illegible]
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Loaned on Pledges	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	111,[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROWE, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of March, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.
Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
TRUSTEES:
Charles Briggs, A. B. Montgomery, Ant. Carriere, A. Lecourt, Geo. A. Fosdick, Frank Williams, E. Bragier, Thomas Byrne, Chas. Lafitte, John Thornhill, John S. Mansell, W. A. Violett, P. Anderson, Hugh Macdonald, Alfred Kearny, Wm. M. Pinckard, A. Pretiche, John S. Wallis, Geo. W. Dunbar, George Purves, E. F. Stockmeyer, Andrew Stewart, Geo. W. Rynson, L. B. Pothier, André Montgomery, John Hiews, Jr., Henry J. Vose, B. Plagge, R. Marquez, James Gallier, Chas. Weisham, Rudolph Sieg, E. F. Given.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT —OF THE— Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, May 23, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1868:

Fire Premiums for year	$236,12[illegible] 32	
Marine Premiums for year	84,062 33	
River Premiums for year	177,584 83	$49[illegible],770 [illegible]
Total net earned Premiums		$447,664 [illegible]
Fire losses paid and estimated	$ 63,305 05	
Marine	67,094 08	
River	35,377 [illegible]	
Paid Taxes	26,615 34	
Paid Reinsurance and discount in lieu of scrip	66,302 00	
Paid, interest, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc.	57,040 [illegible]	$[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets:		
Bills Receivable	$ 37,694 36	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	68,943 [illegible]	$106,63[illegible]
Cash on hand	$104,377 34	
Loans on pledge of stocks on call	62,400 [illegible]	$1[illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	$ 11,300 00	
Real Estate	70,000 00	
Scrip of other companies and scrip account	40,0[illegible]	$121,[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	$ 20,000 00	
City Bonds	36,000 00	
Bank and other stocks	10[illegible] 17	$1[illegible] 77
Coupons for City Bonds past due		$6,48[illegible] 00
Due for premiums in course of collection		41,080 [illegible]
		$779,811 [illegible]
The Company have also—Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds		$4[illegible]
Forfeited scrip account		7,[illegible]
Interest cancelled for	$7,089 [illegible]	

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of May, 1868. PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.
The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next. The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30, 1868; for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John Watts, C. T. Buddecke, Samuel B. Newman, P. H. Foley, Wm. Edwards, A. G. Ober, P. Simms, A. Thompson, John Phelps. my23 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 are the following:
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont....Saturday, 27th June
PEREIRE......Duchesne......Saturday, 11th July
EUROPE........Lemarie.....Saturday, 25th July
ST. LAURENT....Bocande....Saturday, 8th August
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin ... $145
Second cabin ... $88
Third Cabin ... $40
Do. including railway tickets ... $47
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers on this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to VICTOR FERRERRAS, 127 Common street. nov6 eod

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
PASSAGE ... $60
The steamship CORTES, Horatio Nelson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, July 11th, at 8 A. M.
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 [illegible], 61 Carondelet street. my4 ly

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships:
GEN'L GRANT .... Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY ...... Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN .... Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES ...... Capt GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship GEN. MEADE, A. W. Sampson, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 11th, at 8 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ... $60 00
For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & [illegible], No. 120 Gravier street.
The Steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow—leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, July 18th.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.

For Grand Isle Hotel.
Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 9 A. M.
The steamboat AGNES will leave from the head of Harvey's Canal as above, for Grand Isle and the Gulf Shore, and will return on Thursday July 9th, at 6 P. M.
Passage each way $[illegible].
P. S.—The AGNES will make weekly trips from the foot of Bienville street on every Saturday morning until further notice. jy6

Cheap Excursions!

THE "PORTER" leaves Jackson Square every 30 minutes, until 9 P. M., every evening—distance 2½ miles. Fare only 5 cents. The river air is refreshing, and the view of the city fine.
A fine band plays on board. Try the trip! je23 1m

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 at 6 P. M.
Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily, Close at [illegible] P. M. Arrives daily at [illegible] A. M. Supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 8 P. M. and Friday at 6 A. M. Arrive Monday and Friday [illegible].
Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at [illegible]. Arrives [illegible].
Route 8005—[illegible].
Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 5 P. M. Arrives daily by 6 A. M.
Route 8008—New Orleans to Covington, &c., departure Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M.
Route 8009—New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 6 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.
Route 8010—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened, departure Tuesday and Saturday at [illegible]. Arrives on Monday and Friday [illegible].
Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M. Arrives at 11½ A. M. Pascagoula, Saturdays at 8 A. M.
Mails for Galveston, Houston, Brashear, San Antonio, Brazos Santiago via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, departure Monday and Thursday [illegible].
Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc.
Guadaloupe, Martinique, French and English Guiana, St. Vincent's—10 cents half oz. optional.
Dutch Guiana—[illegible] half oz. optional.
Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia—10 cents half oz., obligatory.
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.
Office Hours.
Open all days from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Sundays, office opens at 8 A. M. and closes at 10 [illegible].
my26 tf S. W. TALBOT, Postmaster.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at [illegible] A. M., connecting with the Mississippi Central Railroad for the North and East.
Accommodation Train leaves on Sundays, at 7 A. M., going as far as Brookhaven, returning leaves Brookhaven at [illegible] A. M., on Mondays, arriving at 11 A. M.
[illegible] Sunday going North, and Trains of Sunday or Monday South.
Freight Train leaves daily (except Sunday) at [illegible].
J. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
JAMES YORKE, General Freight Agent. my21 tf

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.
The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave foot of [illegible] street, DAILY, at 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
Shippers and consignees of freight [illegible].
Freight for stations on the road, for landing on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia and St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., at the Depot at Algiers.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Lafourche and Lockport, [illegible] will be received [illegible].
All outward freight payable at the time of shipment and all inward freight on delivery.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after April 1st, 1868, the trains on this road will run as follows:

FROM CITY END.	FROM LAKE END.
[illegible]	[illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Trains from city leave every hour from 5 o'clock Sunday morning.
An extra train will leave the city every Sunday at 1 P. M.
On and after April 5th, the trains will leave either end of the Road on "Sundays" at every half hour, from [illegible] until [illegible] P. M.
Fare, to and from the Lake, same day, 20 cents.
Passengers from Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of train. Fare to Gentilly station, 15 cents each way.
GEO. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Dr. C. Blancke,

416 & 418 ... St. Charles St. ... 416 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium Sets are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being impaired by acids.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

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

INJECTION RICORD, Fils.
A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, *Etc.*
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
Paris: ... 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. Spradge & Co.
San Francisco: B. Lefevre & Co.
New Orleans: Maunsell & Bogel, 41 Magazine St.
For sale by all Druggists.

Notice.

MY wife, CLARISSE ABADIE, having left my house, the public is hereby informed that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. JEAN ABADIE. jy7 3t