The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

VETO AND RE-PASSAGE OF SOUTHERN ELECTORAL VOTE BILL.

We publish to-day the message of the President to Congress vetoing the Southern Electoral Vote Bill. It was passed by both Houses over the veto; in the Senate by a vote of yeas 45, nays 8, and in the House by a vote of yeas 134, nays 36. The measure, it will be remembered, passed in the shape of a joint resolution, providing that none of the lately seceded States shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President, nor shall any electoral votes from any of such States be received or counted, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such State shall have, pursuant to the Acts of Congress, adopted a Constitution under which a State Government shall be in operation, nor unless such election shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and Government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress. The vote, in passing the resolution over the veto, like that on the original, indicates that it was adopted as a party measure. Thus far, six States of the South—Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama—are entitled and are admitted to representation in Congress under the Reconstruction Acts. Georgia will be, as soon as the question of eligibility of Democratic members in the Legislature of the former is settled and the fourteenth amendment is adopted by her Legislature. Texas, where the Reconstruction Convention is still in session; Mississippi, where the new State Constitution is believed to have been rejected, and Virginia, where the Radical Constitution will probably be lost, if an election is permitted, may thus be shut out from the electoral College.

The foregoing observations are taken from the Baltimore Sun.

BARATARIA AND LAFOURCHE CANAL.

We have received a pamphlet setting forth the advantages and merits of this enterprise, together with a detail of its history, from its incipiency to the present time, so far as relates to its legal and authorized existence.

The object of the pamphlet is declared to be to call the attention of capitalists who are seeking profitable investments, to this canal, which is now in a condition to require a considerable outlay of money, that necessary repairs may be effected and the canal equipped with boats and barges for the proper conduct of the business tributary to it.

This canal as many of our readers are aware, and, as we learn from this pamphlet, extends from a point on the Mississippi River, about eight miles above the Canal Street Ferry, westward through the interior of the Parishes of Jefferson and Lafourche to the Bayou Lafourche; crossing the waters of this stream at the point designated as Lockport, the canal extends in a direct line to the Bayou Terrebonne; here it extends up the bed of the Bayou Terrebonne to the town of Houma, from which point a branch canal extends up this bayou to Thibodauxville, whilst the main canal is dug westward from Houma into the Bayou Black and follows the bed of this bayou into the Bayou Boeuf until it reaches the waters of Berwick's Bay at or near Brashear City.

The canal fell into disrepair during the war. When it was returned to its owners, in 1865, the boats belonging to it had disappeared, and the canal itself had nearly filled up from the deposit of mud from the Mississippi river, which had been allowed to flow through the locks at the river for the supply of the troops camped along its banks. The canal has since that time been partially repaired, and its owners expect that that portion of it hence to the Bayou Lafourche—35 miles—will be in complete navigable order by the 1st of October, 1868.

The Company owning the canal wish to associate additional capital in their enterprise, and have made propositions which seem to us to be advantageous to all parties. These we may set forth in a subsequent issue. Mr. Ruffin C Barrow, No. 2 South street, New Orleans, is the financial agent of the Company. He will furnish all the information that may be desired concerning these propositions.

The Electoral Vote of the South.

After all the sacrifices of the peace and prosperity of the country, the flagrant violations of the Constitution, and the millions upon millions expended for the purpose of securing the Southern vote, against the will of the people, to the Radical candidate for the Presidency, the wages of so much iniquity seem in a fair way to escape the grasp of the political scoundrels who conceived the villainous scheme of Southern Reconstruction. At best, only six of these States, to-wit: Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Arkansas, are in a condition, even on the Radical programme, to cast their votes—these either have been already admitted to representation or ratified the pending Constitutional Amendment. The Radicals mean to exclude Georgia, because her Lower House is Democratic, and will reject the amendment. But Georgia will vote, and the Democrats of the country intend to have all the votes cast for Seymour and Blair counted, or there will be another "coolness." Mississippi having defeated the bogus Constitution in a fair stand-up fight, will also be counted out by the Rads, for the hot weather and the scare which renders their Congressmen so anxious to get home and "stop that ball" that is rolling to Democratic victory, cannot spare the time at Washington to cook up another Reconstruction bill for Mississippi. But this State must vote, and the Democracy will see to its being counted. Texas and Virginia cannot go through with the forms of the Radical programme in time to be admitted before the election, as Congress will adjourn beforehand. But they must vote.

Thus the scamps have only "fixed up" six of the Southern States after all their labors and sacrifices, and of these they would be very glad to know that they would get one half for Grant and Colfax. Thus Radical reconstruction is coming back to plague its inventors, and to give another example of the engineer "hoist by his own petard."—*Mobile Register.*

THE COLUMBUS (GA.) DEMONSTRATION.—They had a high old Seymour and Blair festival in Columbus on Thursday night. The *Sun* says:

Decidedly the best bit among the transparencies was one borne by Joe Clark, the colored barber, who has just been released from military confinement at Atlanta. There was a picture representing a sweat-box, and John Stapler, colored, whom the military authorities and Whitley kept thirty-three hours in one of these instruments at Fort Pulaski, peeping out of it. Underneath was this inscription: "Slavery Abolished, the Sweat Box Substituted."

Captain Creighton, who will long be remembered for his noble heroism while Captain of the "Three Bells," in remaining for eight days near the foundering steamer "San Francisco," and rescuing so many persons on board that ill fated vessel, is now in command of the "Venezuelan," one of the best steamers of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, and running between Liverpool and Aspinwall.

The printers of Cork, Ireland, who do not like to work on Sunday, have proposed that the Monday morning paper be printed on Saturday night.

Hon. John A. Bingham has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ohio District. It is Mr. Bingham's seventh nomination.

An action of an unusual character was recently brought, to recover $2000 damages against a hardware dealer in Cambridgeport, Mass., for having sold two pounds of gunpowder to the plaintiff's son, a boy of eight years of age. The father asserted that his son, having neither experience nor knowledge of the use of gunpowder, and being an unfit person to be entrusted with it, in ignorance of its effects exploded the powder and was severely burned. The question whether the defendant could be held liable for the results of his negligence was decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court.

The locusts are now visiting Michigan.

Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Louisiana.

We find the following proclamation of the President in the official Journal at Washington. As in previous proclamations announcing the ratification of the amendment by other States, the President employs very guarded language as to the legality and binding force of its ratification by Louisiana. The resolution of the so-called Legislature of our State, the President takes care to say only "purports" to be such a resolution and the seal of the State only "purports" to be the seal. The question of the legality of the ratification is therefore reserved.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," passed on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

And whereas, a paper was received at the Department of State on the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which paper, bearing date of the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, purports to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, ratifying the aforesaid amendment, and is attested by the signature of George E. Bovee, as Secretary of State, under a seal purporting to be the seal of the State of Louisiana.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with an execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this, my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL.

The President's Veto Message.

Washington, July 20.—The President this afternoon sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have given the joint resolution, entitled a resolution excluding from the Electoral Count the votes of the States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been recognized by Congress, as careful an examination as I have been able to bestow on the same during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approval. Feeling constrained to withhold my consent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action.

THEORY ON WHICH THE RESOLUTION IS BASED.

This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some States, whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion, are not now entitled to representation in Congress, or to participate in election of President and Vice President of the United States. I have, heretofore, had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view. It is not necessary, at this time, to repeat them. It is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my conviction that the acts of secession, by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection with other States and to subvert the Union, being unauthorized by the Constitution and in direct violation thereof, were, from the beginning, absolutely null and void. It follows necessarily that when rebellion terminated, the separate States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures were adopted, and the legal result was, those States, having conformed to all the requirements of the Constitution, resumed their former relations, and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions.

RECOGNIZES THE LEGALITY OF SECESSION.

The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants those States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them, except upon readmission into the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress.

CONSEQUENCES AND INCONSISTENCIES OF THE POSITION.

If this position be correct, it follows that they were taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged on them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would be thus placed in this inconsistent attitude—that, while the war was commenced and carried on upon the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was not in fact a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of the Territories assumed to be outside of the constitutional Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AS TO THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The mode and manner of receiving and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States are in plain and simple terms, prescribed by the Constitution. That instrument imperatively requires that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

CONGRESS NO POWER TO RECEIVE OR REJECT VOTES.

Congress has, therefore, no power under the Constitution to receive the electoral votes or reject them. The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two Houses, the votes are counted, and the result declared. In this respect the power and duty of the President of the Senate, under the Constitution, are purely ministerial. When, therefore, the joint resolution declared "that no electoral votes should be received or counted from the States that, since the 4th of March, 1867, have not adopted a Constitution of State government, under which a State government shall have been organized, power is assumed which is nowhere delegated to Congress, unless upon the assumption that the State Governments organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, were illegal and void. The joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to the 4th of March, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

STATES ARE EITHER IN OR OUT OF THE UNION.

It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly authorized by the Constitution, or that the States excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legally restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their votes for President and Vice President received and counted is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union, and must all vote alike under the Constitution.

It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion, were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice President can be held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period. It clearly follows that all the State governments organized in those States, under acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control, are illegitimate, and of no validity whatever, and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice President in pursuance of the acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, can not be legally received and counted, while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted, will be those cast in pursuance of laws in force in the several States prior to the act of Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE RESOLUTION—ITS EFFECT NORTH AND SOUTH.

I cannot refrain from directing your special attention to the declaration contained in the joint resolution, "that none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college," &c. If it is meant that no State is to be allowed to vote for President and Vice President, all of whose inhabitants were engaged in the late rebellion, it is apparent that no one of the States will be excluded from voting, since it is well known that in every Southern State there were many inhabitants who did not participate in the rebellion, but who actually took part in its suppression, or refrained from giving it any aid or countenance. I therefore conclude that the true meaning of the resolution is, that "no State, a *portion* of whose inhabitants were engaged in the rebellion, shall be permitted to participate in the Presidential election, except upon the terms therein prescribed." Assuming this to be the true construction of the resolution, the inquiry becomes pertinent: May those Northern States, a portion of whose inhabitants were actually in the rebellion, be prevented, at the direction of Congress, from having their electoral vote counted?

It is well known that a portion of the inhabitants of New York and Virginia were alike engaged in the rebellion, and it is equally well known that Virginia, as well as New York, was at all times during the war recognized by the Federal Government each as a State in the Union, so clearly, that upon the termination of hostilities it was not even deemed necessary for her restoration that a Provisional Governor should be appointed; yet, according to this joint resolution, the people of Virginia, unless they comply with the terms it prescribes, are denied the right of voting for President and Vice President, while the people of New York, a portion of the inhabitants of which State were also in rebellion, are permitted to have their electoral vote counted without undergoing the process of reconstruction prescribed for Virginia.

New York is no more a State than Virginia. The one is as much entitled to be represented in the Electoral College as the other.

CONGRESS USURPS POWER OF ELECTION.

If Congress has the power to deprive Virginia of this right, it can exercise the same authority in respect to New York or any other of the States; thus the result of the Presidential election may be controlled and determined by Congress, and the people be deprived of their rights under the Constitution to choose a President and Vice President of the United States. If Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted, if cast for a candidate who differed in political sentiment with a majority of the two Houses, such legislation would at once be considered by the country as unconstitutional, and a revolutionary usurpation of power.

It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the joint resolution under consideration, than for an enactment evoking directly the ejection of all votes not in accordance with the political preference of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the proposed law. The only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other one. Both would rest upon the Radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions as to the right of the people of the States to cast their votes for President and Vice President. For the reasons thus indicated, I am constrained to return the joint resolution to the Senate for such further action thereon as Congress may deem necessary.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1868.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—JULY 24, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Mr. Braughn gave notice of a bill relative to article 354 of the Civil Code.

Mr Kelso's bill, relative to provisional seizures, was read twice and referred.

The contested election case of Pinchback (col.) vs. Jewell (w) came up. The matter was discussed at length, after which the report of the Committee on Elections was recommitted.

The bill relative to the Superintendent of public schools was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The act in regard to persons claiming the benefits of art. 99 of the Constitution, passed its third reading.

The bill relative to minute and other clerks of courts passed third reading. It provides that appointments made by the Chief Clerk shall require the approval of the Judge.

Senate bill No 43, substitute for House bill No. 20, an act relative to bonds of State and parish officers, passed its third reading.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M, pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Roll called—69 members present.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

Rye, (Rad) of Orleans, presented the petition of Samuel Wakefield, (Rad.) of the parish of St. Martin, contesting the seat of —— Bergeron, who now represents that parish in the House. Petition referred to the Committee on Elections.

Carr, (Rad) of Orleans, introduced a resolution that the House will not pay for any stationery or furniture, only such as may be ordered by and receipted for by the Sergeant-at-Arms in person. Adopted.

Dewees (Rad), of Bienville, chairman of the Committee on Printing, made a majority report recommending the adoption, without amendment, of the bill providing for the publication of all legal advertisements, journals of the General Assembly and the enactments thereof, in some one "loyal newspaper," said papers to be selected by the Governor.

Faulkner (Rad) and Barbee (Dem) submitted a minority report approving the bill, with the exception of that provision requiring the publication of the journals in said newspapers.

After some discussion the bill was, on motion of Noble (Dem), recommitted, as he thought the bill already passed, in relation to the public printing, covered everything.

Collins (Rad), of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported that no information was in possession of the committee in relation to the banks, and submitted a resolution that the committee be empowered to call upon these institutions for a statement of their condition within fifteen days. Resolution adopted.

Harper, (Rad) of St. Charles, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the resolution ordering a recount of the votes cast in the recent election in the parish of Orleans. Report received and resolution laid over.

Page, (Rad) of Jefferson, introduced a bill for the suppression of the notes of New Orleans known as city money, so far as to prohibit the paying out the same by the city for any indebtedness, and legalizing the city ordinance authorizing the city Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness, payable in United States currency at 8 per cent interest. Read several times and ordered to be printed.

George Washington, (colored, not the whilom of Mount Vernon,) but Assumption, introduced a bill to protect laborers on plantations. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Demarest, (Rad) of St. Mary, introduced a resolution proposing to so amend the charter of the city of New Orleans, that the office known as the Street Commissioner's office, be abolished as now organized by law, and that there be established one street Commissioner for each Municipal district, and that these new Street Commissioners be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a period of four years. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The resolution offered by Harper, (Radical) thanking the Board of Registration for the discharge of their duties during the late election, was taken up.

Noble, (Dem) of Orleans, held that this Board of Registration had no legal right to conduct, or have any thing to do with the conduct of the late election; and even if it did, he never would consent to thank a set of men for such wholesale slander and falsehood as is contained on nearly every page of this report of this Board of Registration. He said it would be more proper for the Radical Executive Committee of Louisiana to thank these men for their report than for the General Assembly to do so; that he thought it more of a political campaign document than a report proper to be made by a Board claiming a legal existence; that it was *ex parte* in its statements, and even these men made in a sweeping manner, such as might be made by any irresponsible, vindictive, reckless and falsifying set of men. As they have spoken in general terms, he said, I claim the same right, and here pronounce the entire report from beginning to end to be false. This Board of Registration, so called, has no authority to express an opinion about, or set in judgment on any legality or illegality that may have occurred in the late election. The entire control of the conduct of election was not only given by an express provision of the new Constitution to the General Commanding, but was also given by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Hence, this pretended Board had nothing to do with the matter.

Pratt, (Dem) of Claiborne, did not rise, expecting to influence a single vote in the House, but thought it would be a dereliction of his duty should he permit this occasion to pass without opposing with his voice the passage of this resolution, thanking this Board. So far as the statements about his parish (Claiborne) made in this report are concerned, he denounced them as false and without even the shadow of a foundation for what they allege.

Dennis Burrell, (col.) of St. John the Baptist, said he was a member of the late Convention which adopted the ordinance creating this Board of Registration, and he approved the resolution of thanks and would stand by the Board. That if the gentleman on the other (Democratic) side of the House talked in this way, and went to such "an extremity," he thought he would have to take up his musket again.

Kavanaugh, (Dem.) of St. Landry, denied, in the first place, the legal existence of this Board of Registration, stating that the State Constitution gave the entire control of the election to the General Commanding, and this Board, which was created after the passage of the Constitution by the Convention had nothing to do with the matter. He said the statements made in the report of this Board, in reference to the conduct of the late election in the parish of St. Landry, was false in every particular. That he was present himself at the poll especially alluded to, and knew the statements to be without foundation in fact, for he never witnessed a more peaceable or a fairer election. The statement that the opponents of Radicals were present armed, or that armed whites were in the habit of roaming over the parish, was also false; but, on the contrary, he had frequently witnessed bands of freedmen, numbering from 10, 30 to 50, armed with every conceivable weapon, and going from place to place, molesting peaceable citizens of every description. He said he understood that the statements about his parish had been concocted by a man who served as an officer in the Confederate army, and, because of incompetency, was reduced and then deserted. If the Radicals wish such men to champion their cause, they were welcome to them.

The resolution was then passed by a vote of 51 yeas to 18 nays.

The joint resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House to recount the ballots cast at the late election for Municipal officers, in the parish of Orleans, and reported favorably on by the Judiciary Committee, was taken up, but postponed until to-day, in order to give Mr. Pratt, (Dem) a member of the same committee, an opportunity to submit a minority report.

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

The Torture at Fort Pulaski.

SUBORNING AND TERRIFYING AND TORTURING WITNESSES.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The affidavit of John Stapler, one of the unfortunate victims of Radical torment at Fort Pulaski, will be found upon another page. It is a story of cruel wrong and severe suffering inflicted upon an innocent and defenceless man.

It seems like a horrid dream, and not a most fearless reality, that, in so styled Republican America, innocent men are suddenly torn from their families and occupations, surreptitiously carried off great distances—immured in dungeons and the "*question*" applied to them in the form of threats of death—and infliction of agonizing and protracted tortures in the silence and gloom of subterranean cells, where no human eye witnesses, except that of the pitiless and cruel executioner. If the American people can sanction such proceedings as these, then indeed are we fit only for the Russian knout—for Asiatic despot or a Venetian Doge.

The Columbus *Enquirer* in noticing this flagitious attempt by bribed and tortured witnesses to obtain a conviction of the Columbus prisoners, says:

That the whole Radical conspiracy against the lives of the young men from Columbus, now on trial at Atlanta, would ultimately be exposed, and that it would prove to be one of the most infamous and atrocious plots ever concocted, we have all the time believed. We were not, therefore, surprised to hear yesterday a prevalent report that information of its true character had been imparted to one high in authority, and that the proof is positive and conclusive. There is good reason to believe that the scheme had its origin in Washington. The exposure must come soon. Even without the reported disclosure, the breaking down of the cause of the prosecution under the strong defensive evidence adduced would surely lead to it. In the meantime the counsel of the defense are "piling Pelion upon Ossa" in the way of proof of the innocence of the parties accused. We hope that the testimony on that side will soon assume the aggressive form.

The [illegible] in Chicago is styled the "Order of the Golden Secret."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Alaska Purchase Money Appropriated.

The Recess Resolution Adopted by the House.

Mississippi, Virginia and Texas to be Speedily Reconstructed.

Butler Considerably Confused.

Disastrous Flood in Baltimore.

Message of Gov. Bullock, of Ga.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 24—HOUSE—A joint resolution authorizing officers and soldiers to wear on State occasions, badges of the Corps in which they served, passed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Alaska bill, simply appropriating the necessary money, was adopted.

The resolution to take recess from Monday to third Monday in September, after an exciting struggle, prevailed, several Democrats changing their votes. The final vote was 107 to 71.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill for the more speedy reorganization of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

During the debate Butler declared himself in favor of the bill, but hopeless, however, of its becoming a law. The resolution to adjourn on Monday would defeat it. He added, that if the Republicans lost the Southern States they could not object to their being counted against them, and if the Republicans won them the President had said their governments were illegal and their votes could not be counted, and the President held the purse, the sword and the Senates so far as heard from. The New York *World* claimed that if Congress adjourned every Southern State would be carried for the Democratic ticket. Butler believed it. Congress was simply losing time considering this bill. If the reconstruction policy could stand Congress ought to protect it, they ought to protect their action, their honor as legislators, and themselves. Butler's time here expired.

Beck appealed to the House not to pass the bill, not to consign those States to reckless adventurers, and not to arm a negro constabulary against peaceful white inhabitants, but rather leave those States under the protection of the troops of the United States. The bill passed on a strict party vote, except John Baukey, of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats.

The bill as passed is as follows:

Be it enacted, That for the better security of persons and property in Texas, Virginia and Mississippi, the Constitutional Conventions of each of said States heretofore elected, under and in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 23, 1867, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereto, and amendatory thereof, shall have, and are hereby authorized to exercise the following powers in addition to the powers now authorized by law, to-wit: To make removals and appointments of all officers of the provisional governments of said States respectively; to authorize the Provisional Governor of said respective States to remove and appoint Registers and Judges of election, under said act of Congress, which Registers and Judges of election shall not be eligible to any elective office under such provisional government, and shall observe the provisions of said act of Congress; to organize and maintain a constabulary force in each of said States to preserve peace and aid in the execution of the laws, to provide by ordinance for the reassembling of said Conventions from time to time, and for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress, and for ascertaining and declaring the result of such elections, especially the result of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any Constitution, which said several Conventions may submit to the people of either of said States, and to pass such ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as they may deem necessary to protect all persons therein in their lives, liberty and property.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the several ordinances which may be passed by the Constitutional Convention of either of said States, as herein provided, shall be enforced by the provisional government of such State, until such State shall have adopted a Constitution of State government and the same shall have been approved by Congress; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall deprive any person of trial by jury in the courts of said State for offenses against the laws of said States.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Military Commanders in each of said States shall give aid to the officers of the Provisional Government of each of said States, in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted*, That on the fourth Wednesday after the passage of this act the said Conventions of Mississippi and Virginia, shall reassemble, and the said Convention of Mississippi shall proceed to frame a Constitution of Government, and submit the same to the people, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the said acts of Congress and of the act.

Section 5. That if in any one of said States, any person shall, during the year 1868, vote for any candidate for elector of President or Vice President of the United States, or shall, act as an officer at any election for such candidate, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment and conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $1000, and imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than one year.

Section 6. That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to prohibit any person from voting or acting as an officer of any election contrary to the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall employ the power of the army and navy of the United States so far as may be necessary.

Section 7. That all acts or parts of acts, so far as the same may be in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SENATE.—Legislative business unimportant. Senate in Executive session nearly all day, considering the Sandwich Island treaty. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 24.—Reports by train from Baltimore say that the water was within a few feet of Monumental Square, North street, almost through its entire length, flooded to the depth of 4 to 8 feet. The Holliday street Theatre surrounded by water. A number of dray, horses and some drivers drowned. A street car was swept from the track on Gray street down Harrison, with a number of passengers. The wildest reports concerning their fate are in circulation. No business is doing. The latest advices as far are up to half-past two when the flood was swelling.

The Radicals are not hopeless of prolonging the session, but as the case stands now, Congress must take recess on Monday, unless the Senate concurs in a concurrent resolution to the contrary. This action will defeat all current legislation affecting the South, parliamentary tactics and pocket vetoes being regarded certain.

The two wings of the Republican party have been fighting over the Southern members, so far they mostly mate with Butler's impeachment extremists.

Schofield will reorganize the military districts in a few days. The details have not transpired.

Washington, July 24.—The President has recognized Adolph Bader, as Consul for Bavaria, at New Orleans.

In the House to-day Sypher introduced a bill enforcing in Louisiana the third section of the 14th article, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was introduced directing the Committee on Postal Affairs to report a bill establishing a postal system of money orders between France and the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, July 24.—The Military Commission for the trial of the Columbus prisoners met this morning, and no business being before it, on motion adjourned *sine die*.

The Columbus prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Post Commandant at Columbus, and will be released on $2000 bail for future appearance, in case called on.

The State Democratic Convention nominated Gen. J. B Gordon and Hon. Jno. T. Clarke electors for the State at large, and Gen. Wm. T. Wofford and Thos. M. Norwood alternates.

The following were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That as the Convention of the Democratic party of Georgia, we unanimously ratify the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President, and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for Vice President of the United States, and pledge them our hearty and cordial support, approve the platform of principles adopted by the late Convention of the National Democratic party at New York, and receive and adopt it, not only for its soundness, but because it recognizes the equality of all the States in the Union.

The House passed the following by a vote of 117 to 20:

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly petition Congress to remove from every citizen of Georgia, irrespective of party association, the disabilities imposed by the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article 14.

Governor Bullock sent a message to both Houses, in which he congratulates the people on the establishment of civil government, declares the new State Constitution non-proscriptive, applauds the freedom of the ballot box, declares that we are a nation, and not independent sovereignties, claims that the National Legislature should have the right to declare who shall be citizens, single the labor system as the most efficient in the world, and approved of the removal of disabilities as fast as the relations to the General Government will justify.

The Democratic demonstration closed last night with a grand torch light procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated. The crowd dispersed at midnight cheering for Seymour and Blair.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 24.—It is reported to-day on the authority of a telegram received from Madrid, that the Spanish Government will make San Juan de Porto Rico a free port in case the ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, plying between Southampton and Aspinwall, will stop at that port instead of St. Thomas, as at present.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 24—Afternoon.—Cotton is steady. Middling uplands 10½; middling Orleans 10¾. Cotton afloat estimated at 78,000 bales, of which 13,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

London, July 24—Afternoon.—Bonds 72¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 24—Noon.—Gold 143⅜. Sterling unchanged. Bonds steady. Mess Pork $29 75. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 31c.

Mobile, July 24—Cotton—demand limited; sales 100 bales; low middlings 27½c; receipts 3 bales; exports 79; sales of the week 529; receipts of the week 75; exports coastwise 1286; stock on hand 4769.

Louisville, July 24.—Tobacco—sales 56 hhds; lugs $7 35 to $9; common to medium leaf $9 75 to $14 75. Flour—superfine $6 50; fancy do $11 50. Cotton 30c.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Flour firm; family $9 75 to $10.

St. Louis, July 24.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6 25.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 24—6:30 P M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind W S W and light.

Arrived, steamships Kensington, Baker, from Boston, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co, and W. G. Hewes, Tripp, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 24.—Passed up, Emma No. 3, at 5 P. M. River falling slowly.

St. Louis, July 24.—There is a good stage of water to Cairo.

Louisville, July 24.—River stationary with 3 feet 3 inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 8[illegible].

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, July 23.—Advices from Port au Prince report the schooner Capitolo, sent by Baez to aid Salnave, was captured; the rebels also captured the war vessel Sylvan.

A rebel schooner conveyed the English dispatches. Salnave continues executions.

The rebels attacked Jacmel and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Pillage, murder and executions without trial occur on both sides.

A revolution has broken out against Baez in the northern provinces. His fall is regarded certain.

All prisoners on either side are to be shot hereafter.

Southwest Pass, July 24—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind southwest and light. No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamship Star of the Union.

Richmond, July 24.—One of the securities on the official bond of H. L. Wigand, collector of city taxes, having withdrawn, the city council last night appointed a committee to receive the books and money from him.

Wigand, this morning, refused to give them up, claiming that the Council was not a legal body, and he having been appointed by the military, would not obey their order.

Gen Stoneman was appealed to, and issued an order removing Wigand and putting Edmund Wilson in his place.

The Collector handed over his books and money with a protest.

Wigand was appointed some time ago, but in consequence of difficulty in getting approved securities, only took possession a few weeks back.

London, July 24—Noon.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 72¾.

Frankfort, July 24.—Bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, July 24—Noon.—Cotton steady. Sales 10,000 bales. Sales for the week 45,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 3000 for speculation. Stock on hand [illegible],000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs quiet.

Paris, July 24.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,500,000 francs.

The Corps Legislatif discussed the amendment taxing imports of resinous substances from America in retaliation for the high American tariff on French productions.

The amendment was finally rejected.

Washington, July 24.—Mr. Davis goes to Richmond to consult his old family physician in regard to the injuries he sustained by the recent fall.

The Senate last night made a large number of minor confirmations.

A tremendous rain is falling north of this city; the telegraph not working.

At Jessup's Cut the track was two feet under water. Railroads tracks covered for miles.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The amount of $923 50 has been turned over to the city Treasurer as the proceeds of fines collected in Recorder Becker's Court.

Recorder Becker yesterday sent a lot of habitual free lodgers in the First District lock-up to the Workhouse, on the ground that they should not abuse the privilege of lodging at the city's expense.

The new Police Board have determined to dismiss from the police force all members who are maimed or in any way disabled. A ruse we suppose to make greater room for the appointment of negroes.

"*Democratic Broom Rangers*."—A meeting of this Club will be held at 7½ o'clock this evening, at the Hall over the Steam Saloon on Royal street. The members are urged to attend. Parties wishing to join are requested to make application previous to the meeting.

Death of Capt McConnell.—Capt. James B. McConnell, for thirty years known in this city and elsewhere as an enterprising citizen, died here Thursday and was buried yesterday. He was well known as a steamboat and sailing ship Captain, and built the Havana, which, during the war, was converted into the celebrated Confederate war steamship Sumter.

Dr. Rosevally's Walk in the Water Invention.—Thousands of our citizens, including men, women and children, white and black, crowded the wharf and the steamboats at the landing, foot of Canal street, last evening, to witness a test of the celebrated invention of our former fellow-citizen Dr. M. L. Rosevally. The invention has been so generally described in the papers that we omit a description of it. Altogether the experiment was highly satisfactory.

Recorder Becker's Court.—The negro Frank Brown, charged with having ravished and attempted to murder a colored woman Elliott, the morning of the 20th of June, near the corner of Johnson and Common streets, was examined yesterday. The woman testified that after ravishing her under force of threats and remaining with her several hours he drew a knife, and saying he "must kill her," stabbed her eight times, taking care to feel for the region of her heart, in order to make his aim sure. After leaving her, as he doubtless supposed her dead, she was found by a policeman and taken to the Marine Hospital, where she recovered. The case was postponed till Tuesday.

First District Court.—Judge E. Abell.—The business of this Court yesterday was unimportant.

The Tax Bill as it Passed Both Houses.

The Tax bill was reported from the Conference Committee on the 15th and agreed to in both houses of Congress, and will go to the President for his signature as soon as it can be enrolled. It applies to distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff, cigars, coal oils, and sets aside all provisions of existing laws on those articles. The rate on whisky is fixed at 50 cents; wholesale dealers pay $100 tax on annual sales not over $50,000, and $1 per thousand on sales in excess of that limit, and 1 per cent. on all sales. Retail dealers pay $25. Taxes are collected at the distillery. Whisky and rum may be exported. A drawback of 60 cents per gallon is allowed to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to be due till thirty days after the sailing of the vessel. Distilleries pay $4 a day while running, and $2 while work is suspended. There is to be one or more storekeepers for each distillery, to be paid by the Government. Whisky now in bond to pay $1 per barrel special tax, and must be withdrawn within nine months.

Tobacco pays 32 cents on chewing and 16 cents on smoking. The proposition to make warehouses for plug tobacco was not agreed to. Manufactured tobacco can be withdrawn in bond but twice. Snuff pays 32 cents, cigars $5 per 1000; cigarettes $1 50, when not weighing over three pounds per 1000, and $5 when exceeding this weight.

The bill does not increase bank taxes, as the Senate almost unanimously refused to make any change whatever, and the House was obliged to abandon the proposition or lose the bill. Coal oil and its manufacturers are hereafter exempt from tax, but distillers and refiners must pay the same tax as other manufacturers by the act of last March, the meter system is again introduced. The new stamp provisions go into effect in sixty days. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, put off the time till December. Secretary and Commissioner may change the style of stamps.

There are to be twenty five Supervisors of Internal Revenue appointed by the Secretary on recommendation of the Commissioner, and assigned to duty by the Commissioner, and have a salary of $3000. The Commissioner has power to appoint twenty five detectives and assign them to duty at will. The whole of the present system of revenue inspectors and special agents is abolished at once, and thereafter there are to be no inspectors except of tobacco, snuff and cigars. Suits are hereafter to be compromised only by the Secretary and Commissioner. Collectors and assessors are hereafter to be confined to their own districts, and are subject to supervision by the supervisors for abuse of power, neglect of duty, etc., revisory authority being in the Commissioner. This summary is merely intended to include a statement of final action on controverted points, as the general provisions of the new law are well known.

There are increasing complaints of continued drouth in the Eastern counties of England. In some parts of West Norfolk there has been no rain for eight weeks.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—The American newspapers, it is stated, have paid during the last year more than $70,000 for messages over the cable, while the English journals during the same period, have expended only $7000 for the news by the Atlantic wire from this country. An examination of the columns of both classes of newspapers explains the cause of this difference in the payments. The English journals give only the briefest mention of highly important intelligence, while the American papers publish long despatches on every thing that may interest our readers.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1868.

We have again to report the money market proper without any material change. The supply of capital available for the discount of strictly A1 paper is ample, but there is only a limited amount of this grade offering. Nothing can be done with country paper, lenders refusing any but good city names on which they can rely for prompt payment at maturity. The street rates are one per cent. per month for A1 notes secured by satisfactory collaterals, and 1¼ to 1½ and 1¾ for second and lower grades. Mortgage paper rules at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for first class, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks continue to discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods in solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 142⅝ to 142⅞, (against 143⅜ at New York) and after sales as high as 143⅛ and as low as 142⅝, closed at 142⅞ to 143⅛. The sales included $1000 at 142⅝, $9000 ($1000, $2000, $3000 and $3000) at 142⅞, $1000 and $6000 at 142⅝, $13,000 and $15000 at 143, and $9000 at 143⅛. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 135¾ to 136, and Mexican dollars at 146⅛ to 146½ in currency, and 3 per cent premium in Gold.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was again of limited extent, the only negotiations reported in Sterling being £3000 A1 sight, early in the day, before the decline in gold, at 157¾, and £500 bank at 158⅜. Nothing was done in Francs. Sterling may be quoted at 156 to 157 for A1 commercial, and 158 to 158⅜ for bank; and Francs at 3 61¼ to 3 60 for the former, and 3 57½ to 3 56¼ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were light and the demand moderate, without any quotable change in rates. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent premium, at which they met only a moderate demand, and the sales outside included a small amount of New York sight at par, $10,000, in three drafts, at ⅛ per cent premium, $10,000 at 3-16, $19,000 ($4000, $5000 and $10,000) at ¼, and $5000 private bankers' at 5-16.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 100 shares bank of New Orleans at $30 50, and 100 at $31. Nothing transpired in bonds. Early in the week $3000 Louisiana sixes, ex coupon, sold at 61.

We quote as follows: Bank of Louisiana — to $1; Louisiana State Bank $19 to $20; Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $13 to $15; Canal Bank $43 to $43 50; Union Bank $35 50 to $36; Citizens' Bank $142 50 to $143 50; Bank of New Orleans $30 to $31; Southern Bank $85 to $90; Merchants' Bank $37 70 to $38; Crescent City Bank — to —; Bank of America $132 to $133; City National Bank $72 to $75; Louisiana National Bank $90 to $91; Union Insurance Company $65; Home Insurance Company $40 to $42; Germania Insurance Company $38 to $40; Pontchartrain Railroad $97 to $98; Carrollton Railroad $100 to $—; Opelousas Railroad $1 75 to $2; Jackson Railroad $6 to $6 25; Levee Steam Cotton Press $— to $60; New Orleans City Railroad $162 to $163; St. Charles street Railroad $37 to $40; Crescent City Railroad $99 to $100; Gas Company $146 to $147; Commercial Water Works $32 to $32 50; Louisiana State sixes, ex coupons, 61 to 65; Consolidated City Bonds, old, 79 to 80; Railroad City Bonds 67 to 68; Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, 80 to 81, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, 46 to 47.

The movement in City Treasury Notes has evinced less animation, rates toward the close showing a marked decline from the figures realized yesterday. The sales included $2000 and $25,000 at 36 per cent discount, $6000 at 36¾, and $13,500 (1000, 1000, 1000 and 10,000) at 37. The dealers bought the small sums offered after the counters at 37 to 38 discount and supplied the demand from taxpayers at 35 to 36.

State Notes were lower. Several thousand dollars changed hands at 32 per cent discount, and $20,000 at 33¼, the latter showing a decline of ¾ from the lowest point reached yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1868.

COTTON—The market opened with a moderate inquiry, and about 100 bales changed hands during the forenoon at figures showing no variation from our quotations of last evening. At a later hour, however, [illegible] from Liverpool, buyers refused [illegible] but as factors were firm in their [illegible] the remainder of the day. Yesterday's business embraced 300 bales, including sales of 200 bales, the particulars of which were not made known up to the hour. We now quote good ordinary 27 to 28c; low middling 29 to 29½c, and middling 30c. The week's sales sum up 900 bales, against 980 bales last week. The receipts proper, excluding arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, amount to 341, against 472 last week, showing a decrease of 131 bales. The exports comprise 872 bales to New York, and 5 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales....[illegible]
Arrived to-day....[illegible]
Arrived previously....[illegible]
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc....[illegible]
Cleared to-day....[illegible]
Cleared previously....[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard....[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The freight market continues extremely dull. On foreign account the tonnage is very limited, but with the exception of Havre and Bremen it is ample for all the freight offered. The coastwise steamers are getting fair cargoes. There are now up in that direction a few sailing vessels which are loading pretty well with lumber. We quote by steam Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to New York ¾c; to Boston and Philadelphia 1c per lb. Tobacco to New York $8 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 12d. Corn to do 12d. Cotton to Havre 1⅛d, to Bremen 1c. Tobacco to Liverpool and Bremen 35s per hhd, to Havre $12; to London 37s 6d. Corn to Liverpool 12d.

TOBACCO—Since our review of last Wednesday the Tobacco market has been very active for nearly all grades, though the greater portion of the sales were light Tobacco, such as are usually purchased for the French market. Some 1136 hhds have changed hands, of which 80 hhds at 13½c per lb; 34 hhds at 13c; 19 hhds at 13c, and 993 hhds at 11c per lb. The stock now offering is very much reduced, a large proportion of which are the Tobacco.

Week's sales, 1186 hhds; receipts, 225; exports 87 (exclusively to New York). The stock on hand and on shipboard numbers 4744 hhds. Total receipts since September 1st, 1867, 14,681 hhds; total exports during the same period, 12,196; stock on hand at the commencement of the commercial year, 3041 hhds. We quote the market firm at the following rates:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refused	7 @ 9	9 @ 10
Common Leaf	9 @ 10	10 @ 12
Medium	10½ @ 12	12 @ 13
Good	14 @ 15	15 @ 16
Fine	16 @ 17	18 @ 20
Choice selections	17 @ 20	20 @ 24
Fine wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market was quiet and without any change. Yesterday (not previously reported) 13 hhds Cuba Sugar sold on private terms. No transactions came within our notice to-day, beyond the usual retail and jobbing business. Cuba Molasses is still very much depressed, being quoted nominally at 40 to 45c per gallon. The very small amount of rebuilt Louisiana Molasses on hand is retailing at 85c per gallon. Louisiana Sugar is retailing at 13¾ to 15¼c per lb for fair to prime, 16¼ to 16¾c for yellow clarified, and 17 to 17¼c for white do, and Demerara Sugar is jobbing at 15⅛ to 15¼ for fair to prime.

Week's sales—Sugar, 220 boxes and 120 hhds; receipts, 2 tcs; exports, 41 hhds and 2 bbls. Imported from Cuba, 835 boxes. Week's sales—Molasses, none; receipts, 2 bbls; exports, 55 hhds and 73 bbls; imported from Cuba, 21 hhds and 8 bbls.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—Since our review of yesterday, the Mohawk, with three barges, from St Louis, has arrived.

FLOUR—There was a fair inquiry this morning for the grades for superfine to double extra, (inclusively) but no transactions in these came within our notice, as there is little now in store, and the recent arrivals are not yet on the market. We observe, however, that $8 to $8 12½ is generally asked for superfine and $9 for double extra. The only sales within our notice were 325 bbls, of which 100 choice at $12 75, 100 and 75 do. at $12, and 50 at $13 50 per bbl. There is increased firmness in old Wheat choice Flour, while new choice is weak. Since then 475 bbls were sold, of which 50 choice at $11 50; 110 do. at $12 25, 150 do at $12 75; 50 and 100 double extra at $9, making a total of 800 bbls for the day.

Week's sales, 5860 bbls; receipts, 11,591; exports, 3648.

CORN—The demand was moderate to-day at yesterday's prices, with the exception of white mixed, the sales of which show a slight advance. About 1800 sacks changed hands, of which 150 and 100 white at $1 05, 900 white mixed at $1 02, 100 do at $1 02½, 100 yellow at 95c, and 200 yellow mixed from store at $1 per bushel.

Week's sales, 12,310 sacks; receipts, 13,460; exports, 7725.

OATS—The market was quiet and unchanged. The only sales within our notice were 100 and 162 bags at 75c per bushel.

Week's sales, 1312 sacks; receipts, 2495; exports, 313.

HAY—We note sales on the landing of 200 bales prime Western at $22, and 60 do. at $23 per ton; also, 1171 bales from warehouse at $20 per ton.

Week's sales, 1511 bales; receipts, 1123; exports, 50.

BRAN—There were sales of 700 sacks to day, of which 250 and 200 at $1 50 per 100 lbs, 200 and 50, in poor condition, at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

Week's sales, 950 sacks; receipts, 2727; exports, none.

PORK—The only transactions within our notice to day was a lot of 60 bbls mess at $29 75. There was a limited retail and jobbing business at $30 to $30 25 per bbl for mess.

Week's sales, 460 bbls; receipts, 150; exports, 196.

BACON—The business in this article is still confined to small lots, shoulders ruling at 13⅛ to 13¼c per lb, clear ribbed sides 16⅞ to 16¾c, clear sides 17⅛ to 17¼c, hams 19 to 21c per lb. 5 casks clear ribbed sides sold at 16⅞c.

Week's receipts, 105 casks, 261 tcs and 30 boxes; exports, 15 casks.

LARD—A lot of 100 kegs changed hands to-day at 19½c per lb. In tierces it is quoted at 18 to 18¼c.

Week's sales, 271 tcs, 330 kegs; receipts, 96 tcs, 733 kegs; exports, 936 kegs.

CORN MEAL—There were sales to-day of 250 bbls kiln dried at $4 75; 50 at $4 80; 40 and 36 choice at $5 per bbl.

INDIA BAGGING—We heard of no transactions to-day. A fair jobbing and retail business is being done at 26¼ to 26½c per yard in bales, and 21½c in rolls.

Week's sales, 250 bales.

BUTTER—There is very little demand for either Northern or Western Butter, while the stock of both is ample. We quote Western 25 to 30c, and Northern 33 to 38c per lb.

Week's receipts, 262 kegs and firkins; exports, 9.

CHEESE—There is very little request for round lots, and the jobbing and retail business is limited. Western Reserve and Factory are quoted at 14 to 16c per lb. Northern cream and English Dairy 16 to 17c, and skim 7 to 10c per lb.

Week's receipts, 1 box; exports, none.

COFFEE—The market is quiet but firm, at the following rates (gold, duty paid): Prime 17 to 17½c per lb; good 16¼ to 16½c; fair 15½ to 16c.

HIDES—The stock is still very light, and prices are firm. We quote: green salt city slaughter 9¾ to 13½c per lb; dry salted 16 to 18c; country dry flint 17 to 19c, Texas stretched 17 to 19c; Mexican dry 20 to 21c per lb.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 9½ to 9¾c per lb. In round lots it is quoted at 9c. The market is very quiet.

COW PEAS—Are jobbing at $3 per bushel.

MALT AND HOPS—The market is dull and prices drooping. We quote: Western $2 80 to $2 90 per bushel, and Canada $2 90 to $3. Hops still dull at 25 to 45c per lb.

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

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is exceedingly quiet, there being little demand for shipment, while the local requirements are very limited. Common is quoted at $2 50 per lb, No. 2 at $2 75 to $3; No 1 $3 50 to $4. Southern Pitch is in light supply and fair request at $4 50 to $5 per bbl. Tar is dull at $2 to $2 25 for 18 to 20 gallon packages, and $3 50 to $4 for large size. Spirits Turpentine is little sought for except in jobbing and retail lots. It is quoted at 40 to 42c per gallon by wholesale. 50 bbls Turpentine sold at 40c per gallon.

RICE—The market is very dull, purchasers generally holding off until the arrival of the new crop. The transactions now are confined to jobbing and retail lots at 8 to 10c for Louisiana Rice. India is quoted at 10 to 10¼c; Carolina 12c per lb.

IRON TIES—Are quoted at 7c per lb for lots, and are retailing at 7¼c by retail.

WOOL—In view of the discouraging advices from the North the market is dull and drooping. The stock on hand is good, and it is coming in freely. We quote Louisiana 18 to 23c per lb; do burry 10 to 15c, Lake 27 to 28c, Texas ⅛ to ¼ merino 2[illegible]c per lb.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 50 to $3 75. Onions $4 to $4 25. Apples $3 to $3 50 per bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Full grown Chickens are selling on the landing at $9 per dozen. Eggs in boxes 22c per dozen, and $20 to $22 per bbl.

SALT—With a light stock and fair demand rates are firm at the following figures, viz: Liverpool coarse and fine from warehouse $2 55 to $2 60, do. from store $2 65 to $2 70. Turks Island $1 90 to $2 per bag.

Weekly Quotations of Hides, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24 1868.

Steer Hides, city slaughter, over 58 lbs....[illegible]
under 58....[illegible]
Cow hides....[illegible]
Kips....[illegible]
Calf Skins....[illegible]
Country Hides, flint....[illegible]
Beeswax, prime yellow....[illegible]
Oil....[illegible]
Tallow....[illegible]

HAY & MEHLE.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 23 1868.

Arrived during the past week—1843 Texas Beeves, 973 Calves and Yearlings, 119 Hogs, 1132 Sheep and 2 Milch Cows. [illegible]

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality....[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality....[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality....[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality....[illegible]
Hogs....[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality....[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality....[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality....[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality....[illegible]
Yearlings....[illegible]
Calves....[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 25, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Harlan, Lewis, for Galveston—A Whitney & co.
Steamship I C Harris, Talbot, for Brashear—A Whitney & co.
Schr A F Ames, Whitmore, for New York—[illegible] & Norton.
Schr S G King, Ryan, for Shieldsboro, in ballast, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, from Boston 11th inst, to Creevy, Nickerson & co—4th district.
Steamship Texas, Baker, from Indianola to Kelly, King & co—3d district.
Schr Salvador (British) [illegible], from Havana to [illegible]—2d district.
Schr Clementina (British) [illegible], from Ruatan Island, to [illegible]—1st district.
Schr Georgia (Spanish) [illegible], from Havana, to Cook & Marstany—3d district.
Schr Texana, Taylor, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

St Nicholas, Dowty, from Grand Ecore.
Betty Gilmore, Ryan, from Lockport.
Fitcher, Austin, from Thibodeaux.
Watson, Ruis, from Plaquemine.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Mississippi Valley Transportation Co's towboat Mohawk, Richard, from St Louis—Brought down two barges.

MEMORANDA.

Havre, July 8.—The ship L. L. Sturges, Capt [illegible], arrived at Havre on the 26th June from New Orleans, and was discovered on fire in the hold on the 2d July. [illegible] She had [illegible] bales aboard when the fire was discovered. On the 6th she was raised and pumps set to work getting cotton out of her.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, July 18th. Sailed for New Orleans, steamships George Washington, Gager, and General Grant, Quick.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—[illegible]
BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship I C Harris—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per schr A F Ames—220,000 feet lumber.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Kensington—Ass'd mdse.
HAVANA—Per schr Salvador, [illegible]
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr [illegible]—Fruit to order.
HAVANA—Per schr Georgia—21 hhds 8 bbls molasses Cook & Marstany.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Texana—52,000 laths Sanford & Black.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per towboat Mohawk—[illegible]
GRAND ECORE—Per steamer St Nicholas—[illegible]
LOCKPORT—Per steamer Betty Gilmore—[illegible]
PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Watson—[illegible]
THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Fitcher—Sundries to order.

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.
July 24—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.
July 24—[illegible]

$1000 Reward.

RESOLVED, That in view of the increase of counterfeit NICKEL PIECES given for fare in the Street Railroad Cars, a Reward of $1000 shall be paid for the detection and conviction of any one making, or passing knowingly, such counterfeit five cent pieces. Drivers are instructed to have arrested at once any person putting such counterfeit coin in the fare-box.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, President New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Co.
F. WINTZ, President New Orleans City Railroad Co.
DAVID McCOARD, President Crescent City Railroad Co.
W. H. McLELLAN, President St. Charles-street Railroad Co.
C. A. LABUZAN, President Canal and Claiborne-street Railroad Co.
GEO. CLARK, President Orleans Railroad Co.
jy25 1m

French Cooking—Private Boarding.

FURNISHED ROOMS, well ventilated, opening on the street, and others in the yard, in a draught. Rooms, without the board, $12 to $15 a month, $3 to $7 a week, 50c. to $1 a day, for each occupant. Board $20 to $30 a month, $5 to $8 a week, 35c. to $1 25 a day, (Wine 25c. to 85c.) Board and lodging $25 to $40 a month. Washing $1 per dozen pieces. Dishes 15c. to 20c. each. Meals carried to all parts of the city.

Wanted, a Cook and a Washer.

MRS. J. S. LASBENNES, Toulouse street, No. 35. jy25 1f

Attention! "DEMOCRATIC BROOM RANGERS."

A MEETING of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall over the "Steam Saloon," on Royal street. Members are requested to be punctual. Parties desirous of joining can make their application previous to the meeting.

CHS. CULBERTSON, President pro tem. jy25 1t

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of the above Association are hereby notified that the Regular Quarterly Meeting will take place on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Association, corner of Dauphine and [illegible] streets, Third District. Punctual attendance is required as business of great importance will be transacted.

By order of the President. A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Succession of James Georgal—No. 29,736.
"Ross' Bitters," Ross' "Cocktails," "Whiting and Red"
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 86 Bienville street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, July 30th, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock, No. 86 Bienville street, by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated July 7th, 1868.

A lot of Ross' assorted BITTERS, COCKTAILS, PUNCHES—about 30 cases.
Also, a lot of WHITING and RED.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. jy19 21 28 30

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

THIS Road, as now enlarged, will be opened to the public on SUNDAY, the 19th instant.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Children under twelve years of age 10 cents.

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

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

STEAM TRAINS LEAVE NEW DEPOT.	STEAM TRAINS LEAVE LAKE END.
6½ o'clock A. M.	5 o'clock A. M.
7½	6½
9	7½
10½	9
12 M.	10½
2 P. M.	12 M.
3	2 P. M.
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6
8	7
9	8
	9

The 9 P. M. Train from the Lake will not go beyond the Passenger Depot at the head of Elysian Fields street.

The Horse Cars will leave the City at 4 A. M., and the Lake at 10 P. M., and cannot, for the present, run beyond the Old Depot.

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

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

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

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent. jy21 tf

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 YORGE, General Freight Agent. jy4 3m

SUGAR CANE MILLS —AND— EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED IN KENTUCKY.

THESE Sugar Mills [illegible] Planters, and will be sold at the following Low Prices:

PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

ALL OF ABOVE ARE VERTICAL MILLS.

HORIZONTAL—FOR STEAM POWER.

[illegible]

WM. L. CUSHING, [illegible] jy17 tf

MR. ALBERT PABRE, for many years one of the Superintendents of the Public Schools of New Orleans, offers his services as a Teacher of the ancient and modern languages (Latin, French, Spanish) and the Mathematics and Physical sciences. Any communication addressed to the Bee office, 73 Chartres street, will be promptly attended to. jy18 tf

For Rent.

A SMALL HOUSE, containing four rooms, situated in Ursulines street, No. 195, near the corner of Tremé.

Apply at No. 98 Esplanade street. jy17 tf

Newell Cotton Screw Presses.

THE NEWELL COTTON SCREWS made by Stoddard & Co., are [illegible] ever made, being manufactured of extra iron and guaranteed for twenty years. For a permanent Press for Horse Power it is the only one that is of any value. Over 1000 have been sold. Prices have been reduced twenty per cent.

WM. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent, 61 St. Charles street, corner Union. jy18 1m

Ingersoll Cotton Presses.

THIS is the only economical HAND POWER PRESS now in the market for Plantation use, and the only one that has proved entirely successful in making bales of large size, requiring only from two to four hands to work it, dispensing with the use of mules, horses, etc., therefore saving much to the planter. Every Press is finished complete, with nothing to do but fit the wood work, and packed for shipping with full directions for setting up, and within two hours after reaching the plantation can be put together ready for use. Over 3000 of these Presses in use. For sale by

WM. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent, 61 St. Charles street. jy18 1m

Eagle Cotton Gins.

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

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

In material and workmanship the EAGLE GIN stands unrivaled and every improvement that experience [illegible]

We refer to [illegible] planters of the Mississippi Valley. [illegible]

WM. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent, 61 St. Charles street. jy18 1m

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., New Orleans, July 24, 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 [illegible] inst.

J. V. [illegible], Secretary.

Buist's Warranted Turnip Seed.

RECEIVED per steamer Star of the Union, new crop of—
Early FLAT DUTCH, PURPLE TOP, YELLOW RUTA BAGA, TURNIP SEED.
For sale at low prices, at the Seed Store of RICHARD FROTSCHER, No 12 Dumaine street. jy18 1m

Travelers,

YOU who spend the summer at the Watering Places [illegible] who are troubled with dyspepsia, or that wish a change of diet, and all children [illegible] No. 192 Camp street, and buy their BISCUITS, CRACKERS, CRACKNELS, SPICE NUTS, etc. The above are sold [illegible]. Manufactured at the London Biscuit Bakery, No. 20 Baronne street, New Orleans Branch Depot No. 192 Camp street.

JOHN WESTRUP & CO., Proprietors. jy18 1m

A liberal discount to responsible Agents.

REMOVAL.

ELKIN & CO.

Have removed their CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
To 168.....Canal Street.....168,
Opposite Christ Church.
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS, Window Shades, Curtain Materials, etc. jy15 1m

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

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 any other [illegible] for building and sugar making [illegible].

For sale by SAMUEL JAMISON, 66 Carondelet street. jy5 3m

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		$ [illegible] 45
On Marine Risks		[illegible],704 17
On River Risks		[illegible],143 63
Total Premiums		$1,151,[illegible]
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	$2[illegible],847 00	
Return Premiums	23,471 07—	$ 2[illegible],318 07
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868		$ [illegible]1,644 15

Losses paid:

On Fire Risks	$271,2[illegible] 37	
On Marine Risks	173,9[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	$491,0[illegible] 01	
Taxes	2[illegible],015 01	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest.	185,282 04—	6[illegible],314 [illegible]
Net Profit		$ 277,329 50

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$ 150,617 87
Notes Secured by Mortgage	675,907 30
Notes Secured by Pledge	88,147 28
Cash on hand	198,478 24
Premiums in course of Collection	90,[illegible]53 65
City Bonds	22,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks	104 200 00
Bills Receivable	127,154 79
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	40 805 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	15,000 00
" Levee Steam Cotton Press	5,000 00
" Marine Dry Dock	3,700 00
" Merchants Exchange	1,000 00
" Lightering and Wrecking Co.	1,000 00
" Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co.	250 00
State Bonds	1,500 00
Total	$1,4[illegible],414 16

Less:

Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company	$101,368 13	
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1859, payable in July	70,675 75	
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868	22[illegible],047 00—	$392,[illegible] 90
		$1,0[illegible]7,645 25

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 1859, 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. Segury, John Morgan Hall, S. E. Rolf, F. B. Wiltz, J. J. Fernandez. je10 tf

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	$230,12[illegible]	
Marine Premiums for year	84,667 35	
River Premiums for year	177,304 [illegible]	$[illegible]
Total net earned Premiums		$447,86[illegible]
Fire losses paid and estimated	$ 88,[illegible]	
Marine	67,97[illegible]	
River	25,572	
Paid Taxes	25,913	
Paid Reinsurance and discount in lieu of scrip	62,1[illegible]	
Paid interest, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc.	27,6[illegible]	
Net Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Bills Receivable	$37 494 [illegible]	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	60,2[illegible] 33—	$[illegible]
Cash on hand		$104,577 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	[illegible]—	$1[illegible]7,[illegible] 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	11,2[illegible] 00	
Real Estate	75,000 00	
Scrip of other companies and scrip account	4[illegible]—	$131,272 [illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	$3,[illegible]	
City Bonds	20,5[illegible]	
Bank and other stocks	1[illegible] 17—	$3[illegible],317 [illegible]
Coupons for City Bonds past due	$3,[illegible]	
Due for premiums in course of collection	41,[illegible] 00	
		$771,011 [illegible]

The Company have also—

Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds	$3[illegible] 21
Forfeited scrip account	7,[illegible] 34
Interest uncalled for	$[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. R. Foley, Wm Edwards, A. G. Obee, P. Simms, A. Thompson, John Phelps. my26 tf

Miracles of Cheapness.

SHAKSPEARE, complete....10 cents.
BURNS....10 cents.
BYRON....25 cents.
ESSAYS OF ELIA....25 cents.
Beautiful Editions of the WAVERLY NOVELS each....25 cents.
DICKENS, complete, each....25 cents.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 92 Camp street.

Would respectfully call the attention of the New Orleans public to these extraordinary editions of standard authors, published in England. Good paper, clear type, illustrated, and the books complete.

A liberal discount made to the trade. Call at GRESHAM'S and ask for the "FREE TRADE" Editions of the Poets and Novelists of England.

Any Book mailed to any address on receipt of the above price, (free of postage.) Address JAS. A. GRESHAM, Lock Box 347, New Orleans, La. jy14 1m

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
—GAS FITTER—
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipes, Fittings, Etc.
NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans. my21 3m

$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 letter C., and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

3775 N. S. 9069 13,0[illegible] N. S. 2[illegible],725 N. S. [illegible] N. S.
3119 N. S. 9391 14,2[illegible] N. S. [illegible] N. S. 3[illegible],774 N. S.
3915 [illegible] 15,211 [illegible] N. S. [illegible] N. S.
[illegible] N. S. 10,015 16,5[illegible] [illegible],415 N. S. [illegible] N. S.
[illegible] 10,208 16,731 N. S. [illegible] N. S. [illegible] N. S.
[illegible] 10,219 N. S. 16,847 N. S. [illegible] N. S. [illegible] N. S.
[illegible] 11,070 18,043 N. S. [illegible] N. S. [illegible] N. S.
[illegible] N. S. 12,019 N. S. 19,131 [illegible] N. S. 41,[illegible] N. S.
[illegible] 12,147 N. S. 19,[illegible] [illegible],511 N. S. 41,[illegible] N. S.
7206 13,019 N. S. 2[illegible] N. S. 37,[illegible] N. S. 45,[illegible] N. S.

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

New Orleans, March 20th, 1868.
mh20 tf   GW HUMONVILLE, Cashier.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

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

sept14 ly   LEEDS & CO.

Crescent City Bank, New Orleans, July 2, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st instant, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. free of tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th instant.

jy3 1m   CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

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.

TOULMÉ & SAUCIER, Proprietors. je7 3m

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....$90
Third Cabin....$45
Do. including railway tickets....$47

Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 197 Common street.

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 GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, August 1st, at 8 P. 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 ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street. sep4 ly

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT....Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY....Capt. N. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN....Capt. WM. F. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE....Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES....Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship UNITED STATES, Geo. L. Norton, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 25th, at 8 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE....$60 00

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 196 Common street.

The Steamship GEN'L GRANT will follow leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, July [illegible].

Cheap Excursion!

THE "PORTER" leaves Jackson Square every 30 minutes until 9½ 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! je28 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 (except Sunday) by 6 P. M.

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3 30 P. M. Arrives daily at 8 35 P. M.

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to St Francisville, touching all the shore [illegible], departure Monday at 5 P. M. and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to Houma, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives [illegible].

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 3 P. M. Arrives daily by 1 P. M.

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday by 8 P. M.

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 5 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 8[illegible]—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices on the Mississippi river, also Red River and Ouachita river. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

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

Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago via New Orleans and Galveston Mail Line, close at 8 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

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

Guadeloupe, Martinique, French and English Guiana, St. Vincent's 10 cents, half oz.
Dutch Guiana—14 cents half oz.
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 at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 8 P. M. Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M. closes at 10 A. M.

my23 tf   E. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

Canal and Claiborne Streets Railroad Company.

A NEW ROUTE TO THE LAKE.

COMMENCING on SUNDAY, July 19th, 1868, the steam trains of the Pontchartrain Railroad, both to and from the Lake, will connect at Claiborne street with the horse cars of the CANAL AND CLAIBORNE STS. R. R. COMPANY, [illegible]. From 15 to 20 minutes time is saved by taking this route from the Lake to Canal street.

Time from Elysian Fields to Rampart street, 20 minutes.

[illegible]

jy18 6t   RICH'D J. EVANS, [illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at 4:30 P. M., making connection with trains for Vicksburg, Meridian, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for the North and East.

Accommodation Trains leave on Sundays, at 7:40 A. M., going as far as Brookhaven, returning leave Brookhaven at 5:30 A. M. on Mondays, arriving at 11:20 A. M. [illegible] Sunday going North, and Trains on Monday [illegible] South.

Freight Train leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6 A. M.

J. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
my21 tf   JAMES YORGE, General Freight Agent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

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

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

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

Freight for stations on the road, for landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

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

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

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

INJECTION RICORD,

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, etc.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
Paris: .... 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: .... J. J. Sprague & Co.
San Francisco: B. Lefevre & Co.
New Orleans: Maunsell & [illegible], 41 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

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 cleanly vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is put up in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Barnes & [illegible] & Co; F. C. Wells & Co; Schieffelin & Co. [illegible] New York.

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—[illegible] China, [illegible]
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—[illegible], Linen and [illegible]
CURTAINS—Lace, Rep, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERINGS—Linen and [illegible]
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. [illegible]