The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Six	50	95	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	134	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	280	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	280	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1867.

THE COMING MAN.—Among the various names mentioned in connection with the command of this department, we are inclined to suspect that Gen. Rousseau is the coming man.

HUMAN PROGRESS.

This is certainly an age of progress. The reflecting man is almost startled at the rapid advancement of the world, while ordinary men stop to argue and quarrel over some particular items of human progress, and are left far behind in the race. However tastes and opinions may differ, of one fact there is no disputing—that the year which sees the Grand Sultan of all the Faithful making a speech at a Guildhall dinner, where there was unlimited champagne and no end of jollity, two things supposed to be specially forbidden to the true Moslem; which sees the Sublime Porte decorated as a Christian Knight, and the Prince of Wales made a Knight of some kind under the Mahommedan faith, is a most remarkable one in the Christian era. It has been a remarkable one in that we have seen the advance civilization has made, and have had the world as it is photographed to show the contrast with the world as it was. What man among us would have believed the above possible five years ago? And the very times in which we live are still advancing with greater rapidity than any before known to the world. Of course this is a very general and almost impossible comparison: but limit it to a twelve-month past and compare with any other since the deluge. So rapid have been the improvements of mankind that only a remarkably clever mind can follow them; and were one to attempt the task seriatim he would very likely never get beyond Faraday, Huxley, Tyndall, and a few more with their rapid discoveries in chemistry and natural science. To learn that light, heat and electricity are only interconvertible terms, to see a message sent through something like three thousand miles of submarine cable, to see the vast improvements in photography, where not only the outline but the coloring is printed upon a prepared surface by the sun, to see machinery for almost every kind of labor, from making buttons and button holes to brushing the hair and threading needles, railroad trains checked almost instantly by electric brakes, pneumatic railways under great cities, the Mont Cenis tunnel, railway trains over the Alps, skimming like some monster bird around some giddy crag or gliding peacefully through Alpine valleys, to hear of submarine cables under every sea, like the telegraph wires on land, of a bridge across the English channel and a tunnel beneath it—to see and hear of all these things and many more as the grand result of the intellectual powers of our own generation must make one feel a greater respect for mankind, and honor peace, commerce and civilization. It is equal to a hearty laugh to fancy for one moment that cunning artificer, Tubal Cain, rubbing his eyes upon the world of to-day and staring at the wonders on every side. Would he not flush his gaze and then go back into the grave feeling incapable of coping with the giants that live in these days?

And with all these new improvements and inventions we find civilization advancing with rapid strides, made known to our wondering .... possible before, and of which the Commander if all the Faithful hob-nobbing with the Lord Mayor of London, and drinking toasts to humanity at a guildhall dinner is one of the most striking examples. Taking the past ten years as prototypes of the years to come can the most brilliant imagination picture the world as it will be five and twenty years hence?

In the contemplation of what the world is we must not forget the man who has been instrumental in impressing the great improvements upon the human mind. All of these things have come up gradually, and were never fully realized until the opening of the Paris Exhibition, where the Emperor Napoleon held up a mirror to the world and bade mankind examine itself. And the spectacle has been so striking, so remarkable, that we are inclined to pass unnoticed the main actor in all these events and to forget the benefits he has conferred upon us. We have been ungrateful enough to charge him with selfish motives, and to forget the great good that he is doing the whole world. We listen to the sneers and snarls of a few men who are his enemies, who harp continually upon one string, and growl about the failure of one of the grandest and most chivalrous attempts to spread civilization and humanity known to modern times. The causes which led to its failure may not be so creditable to humanity as the ideas which led Napoleon to attempt the regeneration of Mexico. That it was a failure we are ready to admit, but to dwell upon that failure as M. Thiers and others do, forgetting how much good the Emperor is doing to the whole world is something passing strange if our estimate of these men has been correct. We are amazed, also, to see men of intelligence depreciate this great man, who now stands the foremost figure in modern history. The want of liberal and enlarged views once led a member of the British Parliament to say that he would eat the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, and he had an opportunity for a hearty meal in less than a year after. And this same spirit is alive to-day. But though surrounded by political trials which may now and then throw him under a cloud, the man who can neither sell or buy a lot of horses without producing a strong effect upon the money market of the world stands in too strong a position to be injured by political opponents. There is something grand in the attitude that Napoleon has taken, and though he may be somewhat less powerful in war, he is ten times more powerful in peace. He has learned that true greatness comes from peace and commerce; and as M. Thiers wrote the history of France for the benefit of the people of his own day, so Napoleon has presented us with the history and present condition of arts, success, commerce, trade, civilization and humanity. He has shown the world how much it has done.

LITERARY.—From the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, through Messrs. Kroll & Dickey, booksellers and stationers, 106 Canal street, we have received the following books:

"Orville College." By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of *East Lynne*, and other works.

This book is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof-sheets purchased by Messrs. Peterson & Bros., and issued simultaneously with its publication in Europe. It is a sweet and simple story of college life without a striking heroine or any of the exciting scenes that appear in many of Mrs. Wood's books. Yet no one can fail to be interested in the story or to lay the book down without a better feeling at heart. It is a book calculated to produce a good impression upon the young.

'The Rebel Chief," by Gustave Aimard, author of *The Prairie Flower*, and some twenty other books of similar character, is, like all of Aimard's works, a book of adventure, and exciting scenes in wild life. The adventures in the present work were in Mexico, and there are many fine scenes of Mexican life, some thrilling enough to please the lovers of Jack Sheppard. Aimard is a favorite writer with the boys.

The Hansboro *Democrat*, published at Hansboro, Miss., by P. K. Mayers, is an enterprising journal and an excellent advertising medium in that section of the State. Mr. Mayers is at present in the city on business, and is stopping for a few days at the City Hotel, where he will be pleased to see parties wishing to advertise in his paper, in which he proposes to insert business cards of ten lines at $20 per annum.

The following is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch received yesterday morning by a firm in this city, dated Clinton, La.:

"Caterpillars fairly started in this section. Sell no cotton on hand."

Mrs. Thirza Wing, aged 90, whose husband was a minuteman in the Revolution and fought at Saratoga against Burgoyne, lives at Charlemont, draws her pension regularly, and is still bright and vigorous.

Work on the long threatened barge office at the Battery will soon be commenced. Proposals are called for to perform the necessary work for the basin retaining wall.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Highway Robbery.—Yesterday morning, between four and five o'clock, as Mr. J. C. Houston was passing along the levee, in front of Jackson Square, he was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and chain, a pen knife, a gold pencil case and a pocket book containing about $150. John Greely was arrested as the robber and held for examination.

Burglary.—George Snullish is under arrest, in the Second District, accused of breaking into the bedroom of Hermann Drese, and stealing from it a watch, chain and $250 in money.

Canal Street Ferry Boat.—The new boat Louise, built by Messrs. Kouns & Co, at Wheeling, Va., for Canal street ferry, arrived here yesterday. She is a larger and more comfortable craft than the old boat, is double engined, runs fast, and admirably adapted for the business.

After Small Change.—Notwithstanding city money has so materially improved that small notes for general purposes of trade pass about as freely as greenbacks, there was again a rush at the Treasurer's office for small change. The crowd of men, women, boys and girls of all colors was as amusing as distressing this warm weather. It only requires a little patience for all parties to get their large bills changed, and we advise them not to trade them to brokers at any material discount.

Stolen Jewelry.—The room of Miss Tait, in a boarding house corner of Baronne and Poydras streets, was entered during her absence, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of a box containing very valuable jewelry, consisting of a gold watch, originally studded with 7 diamonds, three of them being lost; a gold chain, with a gold locket and a key and pencil attached; a small gold vest chain, with cross; one gold brooch with four settings; a pair of gold ear-rings; one pair gold sleeve buttons; a fancy pocket-book, silver mounted, and a pair of Turkish ear rings and other trinkets. A negro is suspected of being the thief.

The School Board.—At the meeting of the Board of Public School Directors a protest was entered against the late resolution of the Lower Board of the City Council, looking to their removal.

Mr. Parham, of the Committee on Teachers, in answer to the alleged removal of teachers without cause, the assumed front of their offending for which the Council seek to remove them, stated that not a single teacher had been removed, as complained, within the scholastic year. Resolutions were adopted asking for a committee of the Council to investigate the matter.

News Miscellany.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.—A Washington dispatch, August 2, says:

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,134,000.

The following are the receipts from customs from July 2 to July 27, at the ports below mentioned:

New York	$2,577,000
Boston	291,841
Philadelphia	95,298
Baltimore	136,560
New Orleans, from the 11th to the 20th	70,470
San Francisco, from the 8th to the 22d	374,441
Total	$3,518,613

On the question of suffrage the Boston *Post*, Democratic, says: "We have urged the North again and again, to make its citizens equal before the law and before the ballot box. We should be glad to see the Massachusetts suffrage law adopted by every State in the Union. No matter what a man's color or size may be—if he can read and write, is 21 years old, (we have no objection to 18) and so forth—let him vote."

Reconstruction under military duress will not, says the *National Intelligencer*, be binding, and will not tend to harmonize, but rather to agitate, the country. In our earlier debates in Congress upon military reconstruction, the palpable and frequent objection to the measure, on the part of sensible Republicans, was, that any State Constitution presented here without the sanction of a majority of the people would be invalid, and that to admit a State under it would be anti-republican. The scheme for forced reconstruction, by negro votes, will be productive of much difficulty hereafter if it be carried through, as perhaps it may be. The reconstruction acts are so executed under the orders of the military commanders, that the control of the State governments and of all the elections in those States is apparently in the interest of the negroes. The white people, even if not disfranchised, are deterred by threats of prosecution for fraud or perjury from appearing at the polls.

The State governments which are to be formed by minorities will not be just governments.

Our latest advices from Europe bring bad news of the crops. The harvest in France threatens to be much below the average, and in Portugal the vineyards, which furnish the principal support of extensive districts, are seriously affected by disease. In nearly all parts of our own country, however, the agricultural prospects, notwithstanding the wet summer, are extremely cheering, and without a perceptible drain upon our own stores we can make up the deficiencies of ...... We have taught the Old World countries the ...... and peace, and set them many a good lesson in politics. Now—and not for the first time either—we are going to feed them.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A Paris correspondent tells what Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker did on finding a bust of General Lee in the American Department of the Exposition:

Her little eyes flashed, her thin nose contracted with indignation, her lips quivered "How dare one," shrieked the feminine M. D., "how dare one to exhibit that!" With that she tore off the label, and with her pretty foot—for there is that much of the woman about her—stamped it on the floor. And the crowd marveled, saying Whe-ou! "Are you not afraid of insulting some one?" modestly asked some lady. "Insult somebody! insult somebody!" said she. "I consider that an insult to the world!" And then going away the champion of the insulted world whispered into the ear of the lady: "If anybody asks you who did it, tell 'em it was me."

Miss Mary C., daughter of Hon. James Williams, of Knoxville, Tenn., was married, in Europe, May 30th last, to Prince Ferdinand De Signore des Princes de Presicci. Mr. Williams's eldest daughter sometime since married Baron Cavenah.

Capt. Simpson, of the British navy, has had to pay £100 and costs for flogging a delicate boy who was found on board his ship.

The Misses Macomb, who are about to marry the Honorable Messieurs Wellesley and Fane, of the English aristocracy, are nieces of the late Gen. Phil. Kearney. Each of the young ladies is reported in private circles to be worth $40,000 a year in her own right. They are the owners of immense estates at Newark, across the river from the well known Kearney *chateau*.

It is stated in some of the newspapers that General Grant was heretofore a Democrat. A member of Congress informs me that in a conversation with him last week the General said he had been a Whig whilst that party was in existence, and that the only Democrat he ever voted for as President was Mr. Buchanan, but that he was never a politician, and rarely voted at all.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 5th says:

CROPS, ETC.—We have been presented with some of the genuine army worm in their various stages, from the little worm just hatched, to the spotted matured caterpillar. They are in a bottle, hard at work on cotton leaves. We are informed that the field of Mr. Burroughs on the Benton Ferry road are alive with them. They are commencing to destroy the cotton also on the coast plantations in West Baton Rouge. It is the opinion of some of our most experienced planters that by the middle of this month the destruction of the cotton crop by these insects will be general.

From a correspondent in East Feliciana we learn that the cotton worm has webbed up and hatched out the fly preparatory to the second crop of the caterpillar. A half crop of cotton and a full one of corn is the estimate made by planters in that parish.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 6th says:

Many of our contemporaries of the press, (city and country) seem to doubt the correctness of reports that the caterpillars have made their appearance in large numbers in our parish and are making terrible havoc with the crops. We don't care a straw whether reliance is placed in these reports—but we speak on reliable authority when we say that the worms are on the plantations of such of our parishioners, Messrs. H. B. Haralson, A. Burris, Wm. J. Sharpe, Paul Kleinpeter and many others we might name. The plantations of these gentlemen are situated in different parts of the parish—but should the weather continue favorable a couple of weeks the progress of the worm may be checked, which will enable our planters to have at least one good picking.

The Carroll parish *Record*, of the 3d, has the following:

CROPS, ETC.—For the past week the weather has been quite favorable. We have not had any rain since the 28th. The cotton shows a visible improvement both in size and forms. The talk about worms continues among the planters—some predict that nearly the entire crop will be destroyed; as yet, we have not been able to learn of a single plantation on which the cotton has been injured by the worms.

NEW TOWN.—The projected town occupies a charming site. We don't suppose that in the entire valley of the Mississippi a place could have been selected combining so many real beauties and advantages as are united in the new town of Providence. Its proximity to the Lake, one of the finest sheets of water in the State of Louisiana—affording an abundance of choice fish—trout, bass, white perch, pike, and many other kinds—where, in the season, scores of Izak Walton's disciples may be seen having rare sport in drawing the finny tribe from their native element—while the boating facilities are unsurpassed, the lake being crescent formed, and possessing some of the most enchanting scenery. The western boundary of the town, resting on the foot of the lake, affords the inhabitants glorious moonlight strolls along its margin, where with the silver light dancing upon the water, and peeping through the foliage and the features of dreamlight are furnished ready-made for the use of the care-worn or business-weary inhabitants; while to the youthful and loving it is "a little heaven here below."—*Ibid.*

THE SICKNESS AT NEW IBERIA.—There is evidently much sickness at New Iberia, in proportion to its population, however much doctors may disagree as to the character of it. The Mayor yesterday telegraphed to this city for nurses, and stated that four deaths occurred there yesterday.

The navigation of the Hudson is to be improved. The old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy are to be repaired, and the channel between Troy and New Baltimore is to be dredged. The work and the necessary material are to be contracted for immediately.

"My Sainted Aunt made a joke! Passing the shop of a ...... coiffeur, whose shignons were exposed for sale, he inquired if it was a hair-'em."—*Punch*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

No Verdict Yet Rendered.

Eleven to Two for Acquittal.

Gen. Sickles' Order Annulling a Chancery Decision.

Order of General Schofield.

The Poor to be Turned Over to the Overseers of the Poor.

Heavy Sentence for Whisky Fraud.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, August 8.—Fisher went home at 6 o'clock this evening, and will not return until 10 o'clock to-morrow. It is stated that the jury now stand 11 to 1 for acquittal.

Revenue receipts to day $513,000.

The statement that the Executive business with the War Department was now done through Adjutant General Townsend is untrue.

The President attended the Schutzenfest this afternoon.

No movements whatever have yet been made cramping Stanton's official functions.

Washington, August 8.—A fixed white light, visible 18 miles, is exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at East Point, Prince Edward's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence. A fixed red light is exhibited from a new lighthouse, point of the Spit of Passage, 7 miles within entrance of Waterford harbor, Ireland. The beacon pole and barrel recently exhibited on the side of Passage Lighthouse has been removed.

Washington, August 8.—A special dispatch from Montreal, denies that Mr. Davis was disrespectfully treated in Vermont. He was entirely unmolested, and expressed himself much pleased with the trip.

The Deputy Marshall has already paid $20,000 purely legal fees in the Surratt case.

New York, August 8.—Cotton easier—sales to day 1000 bales; middling uplands 28½c. Flour—State $6 25 to $11, Southern $10 90 to $15. Wheat active, 3 to 5c better—amber State $2 30 to $2 35, red and amber Southern $2 10 to $2 30. Corn 2 to 3c lower—mixed Western $1 10 to $1 11, white Southern $1 25. Provisions generally firm. Mess Pork $23 20. Groceries generally dull and nominal. Rio Coffee firm at 13c in gold. Naval Stores firmer—Turpentine 60c, Rosin $4 to $8 50.

Stocks heavy. Money 4 to 6 per cent. Gold 140¼. 5-20's of '62, coupons, 114; new issue 108⅞; 10-40's 103; 7-30's, first series, 108⅜—others 107⅞.

New York, August 8.—Money superabundant; call loans freely offered at 3 to 5 per cent. Prime business paper in demand at 6 to 7, but little offering. Gold closed at 140 to 140⅛. Government is selling to a moderate extent to relieve the pressure for cash gold. Sterling is very dull at 9¾ to 9⅞. Governments active throughout the day with a general advance. Stocks dull and lower.

Baltimore, August 8.—Coffee dull, stock large. Cotton steady and scarce. Flour declined 50c—shipping brands $11 to $11 50. Wheat dull, declined 10c—white $2 to $2 65; red $1 75 to $2 53. Corn steady—white $1 18 to $1 20; yellow $1 10 to $1 15. Provisions quiet and steady. Bacon—shoulders 13 to 13¼c; clear ribbed sides 16 to 16¼, with only a jobbing demand. Lard—Western 13 to 13¼c.

Richmond, August 8.—Gen. Schofield to-day issued an order that after the 20th all destitute in the State be turned over by the military authorities to the overseers of the poor in their respective counties and cities. The Freedmen's Bureau rations will no longer be used.

In the United States District Court to-day Jno. Harris, of Mecklenburg, was sentenced to five thousand dollars fine and two years imprisonment, for removing whisky from distillery without paying Government tax.

Vicksburg, August 8.—Passed up last night, Lady Gay, at 11 o'clock; Legal Tender, at 10 A. M. Down, Great Republic, at 6 P. M. River falling. Cholera decreasing.

Detroit, August 8.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the liquor prohibition clause was carried by a vote of 44 to 32.

Mobile, August 8.—Sales 300 bales Cotton, low middlings 24c. Receipts 64 bales. Crop accounts from the interior continue favorable.

Augusta, August 8.—Cotton market dull and declining, sales 37 bales, middlings 24½c.

Wilmington, August 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm. Rosin firm at $2 80 to $7 50, the latter for window glass.

Wilmington, August 8.—A jury of inquest has been empanneled composed equally of whites and blacks. This is the first practical enforcement of the jury order in this immediate section.

Savannah, August 8.—Cotton dull and heavy, middlings nominally 26½c; receipts 257 bales. Receipts for the week 1121; exports 138, stock 1216.

Charleston, August 8.—Cotton dull; sales 40 bales; middlings 26½ to 27c; receipts 147.

Charleston, August 8.—General Sickles has issued orders in relation to certain moneys advanced by South Carolina Banks, during the war, for the purchase of horses for the Confederate service, but which, not being expended, had been distributed since the war, under a Chancery decree among the banks and other claimants. The order annuls the decree as a fraud against the United States and appoints a Receiver on the part of the Government, to whom the funds distributed, including costs and fees of counsel, are to be paid. The Receiver is directed to report promptly any delinquency or obstruction on the part of individuals or corporations in the way of execution.

St. Louis, August 8.—The Indian Commission agree that Gen. Sherman and Col. Lipman should communicate with officers and agents under their charge, sending runners to Indians in their respective vicinities to meet the Commissioners during the months of September and October. The Board adjourned to meet at Leavenworth next Monday. Then they will proceed to Omaha, whence they will ascend the Missouri river to the highest point to communicate with the Indians and examine lands for reservation.

Sherman instructs Hancock and Anger to confine operations to protection of routes of travel and settlements.

St. Louis, August 8.—Tobacco active at full prices. Hemp steady and firm. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour buoyant; X $8 50, XX $9 75 to $10 25; choice and fancy $11 50 to $12. Wheat advanced 5 to 10c—closing firm. Corn advanced 10 to 15c; white $1 03 to $1 05; yellow 95c to $1. Oats 48 to 55c. Rye higher—75 to 90c. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork $23 37½ to $24. Bacon—shoulders 12¼ to 12½c; clear sides 14¾ to 15¼c. Lard dull and heavy. Whisky free—$2 to $2 05.

Louisville, August 8.—Sales of 215 hhds Tobacco at full rates, $3 05 to $25. Superfine Flour $7, A No. 1 new $10 50. Wheat $1 75 to $1 85. Corn, shelled, delivered $1. Bulk Corn 83 to 84c. Oats, new, bulk, 53 to 55c. Rye 95c to $1. Groceries active. Refined Sugars declined ¼c. Cotton—low middlings 24½c. Mess Pork $23 25. Bacon shoulders 12¾ to 12½c. Clear sides 15¾ to 16c. Lard in tierces 12¾c. Whisky nominal; in bond 30c.

Louisville, August 8.—River rising—3 feet 9 inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, August 8.—Flour and Wheat firm—quotations unchanged. Corn dull and nominal at 88c. Oats 50 to 51c. Rye dull—98c to $1. Barley $1 10 to $1 15. Cotton unchanged—26 to 26½c. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Provisions buoyant. Pork $23 50. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 11c; sides 13c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 12c; sides 14c; clear sides 15¼ to 15½c; hams firm—20 to 21c for sugar-cured. Lard dull at 12¼c. Potatoes dull. Coffee 22 to 26½c. Sugar firmer—12 to 17¾c.

London, August 8, 2 P. M.—5-20's 73¾. Consols 94¼.

London, August 8.—Evening.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 73¾. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £330,000 during the week.

London, August 8, evening.—Sugar easier; quotations unchanged; No. 12 Dutch standard 25s. 6d.

Liverpool, August 8, 2 P. M.—Tallow 44s 9d. Cotton firm. Others unchanged.

Liverpool, August 8. — Evening. — Cotton closed firm with an advance of ⅛d on middling Orleans. Closing quotations: uplands 10¼d; Orleans 10⅝d. Sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged.

Liverpool, August 8, evening.—Provisions closed dull. Lard 49s 9d. Pork 73s. Bacon 4s.

Frankfort, August 8.—Evening.—Bonds 77⅝.

Berlin, August 8, evening.—The Minister of Finances' budget will show that the Prussian receipts are in excess of expenditures.

The city of Hamburg has voted to sign the military treaty with Prussia.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, August 7.—An Omaha dispatch says that a freight train on the Union Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track by Indians at Plum Creek Station, and the engineer, fireman and brakeman killed, freight burned and three or four of the station men killed. The outrage was attributed to the Silver Tails, whom the Government has been feeding.

The steamer Silver Lake, from Fort Benton, was fired into forty miles above Fort Rice, and one of the crew wounded.

St. Louis, August 7.—The Indian Commissioners met yesterday. Colonel Taylor was elected permanent Chairman, and A. S. H. White Secretary. Indian matters were discussed generally. Present—Colonel Taylor, General Sanborn, Colonel Tappan, General Sherman, General Harney and Senator Henderson. The commission will move westward. General Terry will join them on the Plains.

The Indians have driven the miners from South Pass.

Mashakes has notified Brigham Young to recall his miners, as the country belongs to the Mashakee tribes.

A large band of Sioux crossed the Black Hill's yesterday, going east. O'Neil's engineer party struck them, killing one Indian.

Washington, August 7.—The following extract from the congressional proceedings, pending the passage of the tenure of office bill, is quoted as applying to Stanton's case: "Senator Sherman said, 'I agree to the report of the conference committee with a good deal of reluctance. The Senate had, by two deliberate votes, declared its purpose not to make the duration of the term of the Cabinet officers fixed by any time, but that they should hold their offices at the pleasure of the President and that was the original design in the creation of their offices; but the general purpose of this bill is so very important, and it is so salutary a reform that I thought it ought not to be endangered by a collateral question. The House Conference Committee, by two votes, were very tenacious on the subject, and there seemed to be a probability that the bill would be lost on a question that was collateral and unimportant. I take it that no trouble can arise where a Cabinet Minister attempts to hold on to his office, after his chief desires his removal; I can scarcely conceive of such a case. I think that no gentleman—no man with any sense of honor, will hold his position as a Cabinet officer, after his chief desires his removal; and, therefore, the slightest intimation on the part of the President should always secure the resignation of a Cabinet officer. For this reason, I do not wish to jeopardize this bill by an unimportant and collateral question."

The following is the text of the President and Stanton's correspondence:

Washington, August 5.—*Sir*: Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say, that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Addressed to E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 5.—*Sir*: Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply, I have the honor to say, that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of War before the next meeting of Congress. Very respectfully, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Addressed to the President.

Kossuth declined a seat in the Hungarian Parliament.

The French Papal candidate is the present Bishop of Orleans.

Eugenie's visit to England originates numberless conjectures. The Emperor is expected in England at an early day.

Victoria's "Memoirs of Prince Albert" have been published, and produced quite a sensation. Her Majesty relates all the circumstances of her first introduction to her husband, describes his appearance at that time, and repeats his declaration of love.

Galveston, August 8.—The average interments from fever have been eight per day since Monday. Business stagnant.

London, August 8, noon. — Consols 94⅛. bonds 73¼.

Liverpool, August 8. — Cotton steady and quiet; sales 10,000 bales. Weather unfavorable. Provisions heavy.

New York, August 8.—The bark Oak Ridge was lost at sea and her crew of nine persons lost, except the captain, who was picked up from a raft.

Every arriving vessel brings reports of the severity of the late gale. Many noticed unknown vessels in distress.

Washington, August 8.—It is stated that the President has directed his subordinates to hold no communication with Stanton as Secretary of War.

The Surratt jury still disagree, stand, it is asserted, at ten to two for acquittal. Considerable interest is attaching to the commission's recommendation of the commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence.

The fact cannot be doubted that the President never saw it; he reiterates his previous assertions to that effect. The President also says the documents were not arranged as now when presented to him. They were in loose sheets.

CABLE SUMMARY.—The North German Parliament convenes on the 27th inst.

The Prussian Government has instituted inquiries as to whether Juarez has treated its Minister, Baron Von Marques, in accordance with the laws of nations.

The Prussian Army Commission report unfavorably regarding the Chassepot rifle.

The Convention at Stuttgart recommend Southern Germany to join the Northern Confederation.

Woolsey won the Brighton cup. Tyndall second, Lecturer third. Coil won the Nursery stakes; Persian second, Chastity third.

New York, August 8.—Stocks heavy. Gold 140⅛. Money 5 per cent. Sterling 109⅞ to 110⅛. 5-20's of '62, coupons 113¾. Flour, old, 10 to 20c better, new dull and heavy.

Wheat 3 to 5c better. Corn 1c lower. Pork a shade firmer.

Lard steady at 12½ to 13¼c. Whisky quiet. Cotton dull; middlings at 28½c.

Southwest Pass, August 8.—Fine weather. Wind northeast. Arrived — Bark Hanson Gregory, Gregory, 27 days from Rockland, with flour to Thorndike & Norton. Bark Bon Pere, Heron, 63 days from Bordeaux, with 11 passengers and a general cargo to order. Austrian ship del Mar, Elizabeth, Grosier, 14 days from Vera Cruz. She has some Austrian soldiers aboard, and reports all quiet at Vera Cruz. No news of importance. U. S. steamer Susquehanna sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., destination not known.

Went up in tow—barks Hanson Gregory and W. Van Name.

Off the port—ship Queen Victoria.

Steamship Darien, three days from Havana, to V. Perilliat, crossed the bar at 7 o'clock A. M.

A Texas Judge and the New Orleans Chief of Police Removed.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans, La.*, August 8, 1867.

Special Orders No. 111.

(Extract.)

4. At the request of his Honor, Mayor Heath, of the city of New Orleans, Thomas E. Adams, Chief of Police of that city, is hereby removed from his office, and J. J. Williamson is appointed Chief of Police in his stead.

By Command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans*, August 8, 1867.

Special Orders No. 111.

[Extract.]

3. For denying the supremacy of the laws of Congress, and stating that he would not obey them when they conflicted with the laws of the State of Texas, and for openly denouncing the Government of the United States, all in the office and presence of Brevet Major Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Sub District of the Rio Grande, Edward Dougherty, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of Texas, is hereby removed from that office, and Edward Basse is appointed Judge of that District in his stead.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Abundance of Money.

The plethora of money just now in all the great centres of commerce is remarkable, and probably unprecedented. The Bank of England, which is the unerring barometer of the financial condition of Great Britain, has its coffers so full that the rate of interest is reduced to two per cent. The former had twenty-two and a half millions sterling in its vaults, and the latter over thirty-three millions sterling. This extraordinary accumulation of specie shows a wonderful change since a year ago, when the Bank of England rate of interest was ten per cent. But such is the abundance of money outside the banks, as well as in them, that it can be had both in London and Paris from other parties at one and a half per cent. interest. Here, too, in New York, though the interest is almost always much higher than Europe money is very abundant, and may be had at five per cent. In fact, a few days ago, it was only four per cent. on Government securities.

The United States Treasury has probably as much specie in its vaults as the Bank of England, or more. The July statement has not yet been made, but the probability is that the amount will be equal to twenty-three or twenty-four millions sterling. Thus, there is at present accumulated in these three great national institutions the enormous amount of about four hundred millions of dollars in specie. This, however, represents only a small portion of the money in various forms that is afloat.

What is to be done with all this available capital? The holders are looking out for opportunities to invest it. If peace should be preserved, France may find opportunities for a large portion of her surplus money on the Continent of Europe, though a portion of that even may find its way to this country, on account of the superior advantages and higher interest here.

Should there be war between France and Germany, as now appears probable, the government will absorb a good deal, and a portion will be hoarded, while some may fly to this and other foreign countries. But what is to be done with the abundance of money in England? The United States is the proper field for British capital. Although we have at this financial centre just now an easy money market there is a demand for capital throughout other parts of the country beyond the means New York has of supplying it. Besides, the interest which would not satisfy our capitalists would be large for the Europeans. A thousand legitimate and paying enterprises can be found here. The country in every section is teeming with undeveloped wealth, waiting the application of that surplus money found in England. The South, particularly is full of natural resources. Money is much needed, and if used there now will in a few years return immense profits to those who invest.

That section, beyond all question, is the richest portion of the continent. Its political troubles are approaching a settlement, and when these are settled, slavery being abolished, both capital and emigration must naturally flow there. Here, then, is the best field for the employment of British as well as American capital. And now, while money is so much needed, and before the full tide of prosperity sets in, is the time to make the best bargains and secure the greatest advantages. Let the capitalists of England, who can get only one and a half per cent. for money, and in the best times not over five to five, bring it here, where they can obtain a much higher interest in the safest investments. The Old World is approaching the limits of development, while we are just beginning. Money will double itself here in a third the time it can in England. This is the natural outlet for the surplus capital of Europe, as it is for the surplus population.—*Herald*.

Boston has these little jobs upon her hands: The Chestnut Hill reservoir to cost $1,625,000; the insane asylum at Winthrop, $600,000; the removal of Fort Hill from $500,000 to $1,600,000; the extension of Broadway to Washington street, $1,000,000; the widening of Federal street, $600,000, and the new court house $500,000.

Latest News by Mail.

MR. CHASE.—In connection with the fact that Chief Justice Chase has, as a matter of principle, great aversion for military sway, we publish the following:

The Anti Slavery *Standard* has a Washington letter which says that during the late extra session of Congress Chief Justice Chase brought his personal influence to bear upon members of both Houses, both directly and indirectly, against impeachment.—*National Intelligencer*.

THE COTTON CASES IN ENGLAND.—We learn that the Government has been advised that the defendants in the suits pending in the English courts for cotton claimed by to United States as the property of the Confederate Government have consented to pay the amount claimed. It is understood that this result has been forced by the proceedings against the property of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., in Charleston.—*Ibid.*

CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.—The informal negotiations proposed to be entered into between this country and Great Britain, mentioned in this paper some time ago, have, it is understood, failed of their purpose. The claims growing out of the depredations upon American commerce by vessels fitted out in English ports during the late war might, it was thought, be satisfactorily adjusted in connection with a cession of the British territory lying between the present boundary and the Russian Possessions recently ceded to us.—*Ibid.*

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.—The New York *Tribune*, referring to the above subject, says that "the discrepancy between the statements of Gen. Butler and Mr. Ould, respecting the exchange of prisoners, requires elucidation. The controversy is by no means settled, and it is too important to be left unsolved. There can be little difficulty in getting at the truth if a committee of Congress set resolutely to work. Mr. Ould says he made an offer to release 15,000 Federal prisoners unconditionally. Gen. Butler says he received no such offer. To whom was it made? and why was it not accepted? These are questions to which the country demands an answer."—*Ibid.*

THE LOUISIANA LEVEE QUESTION.—A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans informs us that W. D. Smith and J. H. Oglesby, two of General Sheridan's appointés on the Board of Levee Commissions, have been deputed to visit the North for the purpose of realizing funds on the bonds authorized to be issued by the State of Louisiana for the repair of levees. The law under which these bonds were to be issued says they shall be dated May 1, 1867, and shall be signed by the Governor. At that time Governor Wells was the Executive of the State, and it is not doubted that only he can, in such capacity, legally sign these bonds. It is said that two of the five members of Sheridan's Levee Board, Messrs Burnside and Lawrence, cannot take the oath required by the act of Congress, and none of the board have yet taken that oath.

The same dispatch informs us that General Sheridan intends to declare the signature of Governor Flanders to these bonds legal, but it remains to be seen if capitalists will be satisfied with the validity of such action, and invest upon such questionable security. The delay thus occasioned by General Sheridan's action is likely to produce not only much distress and loss to the people of Louisiana, but also a loss to the Government of several millions of dollars of annual revenue, as the repair of the levees, indispensable to making crops in three fourths of the State, is seriously imperilled by the lapse of the only season in which that work can be done.—*National Intelligencer*, 5th.

THE WITKOWSKI CASE—THE DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.—The examination in the case of Simon Witkowski, the merchant from New Orleans, who was charged with having obtained goods, amounting to $8300, from Wm. H. Kirtland, of the firm of Carter, Kirtland & Co., No. 340 Broadway, by false representations, was resumed before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs yesterday. Mr. Kirkland was placed on the stand and cross examined, and testified that he was a member of the above firm, who are manufacturers and jobbers of clothing; the defendant had purchased a bill of goods for $8300 in August, 1866, upon certain representations made by H. Duhring & Co., one of the defendant's references, and upon a statement signed by Robert B. Jones, a partner of Witkowski, which stated that the accused owned a plantation in Louisiana valued at $70,000, and that he had $60,000 on deposit in the Bank of England, and $10,000 in stock of the National Bank of Cincinnati. Witness credited the above statement, and sold the defendant the bill of goods. In reply to a question asked by Justice Hogan, Mr. Kirtland said that he did not of his own knowledge know whether the representation were true or false. H. B. Claflin & Co. had also been offered as a reference, and they stated that they had sold goods to the defendant's firm, and had been promptly paid. Witness had also been informed that Jones had received goods forwarded by his partner Witkowski from this city, and that Jones had reshipped them up the Red River, sold them, and misapplied the proceeds of the sale. Mr. Dobbins was his informant; had no witnesses present to prove the statement. Job not being set down for trial, he could not appear on account of sickness.

Mr. G. Willy, of Carroll parish, La., was then examined, and testified that he was an attorney-at-law and had resided in Carroll parish for twelve years past, and had known defendant for fifteen years as a citizen of said parish, on the 10th of August, 1866, defendant owned two plantations in that parish of 1610 acres, a portion of which was appraised at $30 per acre; witness had at that time in his possession, as attorney for the defendant, $50,000 in bills receivable, the property of Witkowski; he had also a great deal of money on deposit in New Orleans, and fully believed that he was worth at that time the amount of money he represented himself to be.

Louis Witkowski, of Cincinnati, Ohio, testified that he knew the defendant owned bank stock in the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati to the amount of $11,000, $6000 of which had not been transferred to him until the bank had been notified of the change of ownership, and the dividends had been placed to his credit when they became due.

The testimony in the case here closed, when the complainant asked permission to withdraw the complaint. The counsel for the defense, however, opposed this course of proceeding, and desired the magistrate to decide the case on its merits as shown by the testimony produced. He therefore moved that the case be dismissed and his client discharged.

The magistrate at once rendered his decision granting the motion, and Mr. Witkowski was honorably discharged. It was stated in court that the claims of the complainant and three other creditors had been amicably adjusted and settled.—*N. Y. World*, 3d.

MRS. SURRATT.—We take the following touching passage from the celebrated argument of Mr. Merrick in the Surratt trial:

But there is another who testifies in his (Surratt's) behalf, and that he was not there; a voice from the grave a nameless grave, without a stone or flower. Mrs. Surratt says he was not there—that he had not been there for two weeks. Weichman says he had not been there for two weeks; and if Weichman ever told the truth, it was then, before he commenced to devise scheme for the protection of his own life, impelled and forced to the falsehoods he has since told by the threats and representations of this Government, that unless he lie to suit their purposes he should be hung with the other conspirators. If he ever told the truth, it was then. Gentlemen, this voice from the grave speaks in behalf of the child. Says Clarvoe to Mrs. Surratt, "I want to know where John is." "I got a letter from him today; I have not seen John for two weeks." Is it true? The living truthfully bear testimony that he was not here; the dead speaks from the grave that he was not here. Her declarations are not in evidence; we cannot produce them here to protect the child.

But this is one single voice rising from the tomb, and as it ascends to the heavens is re-echoed back, protect that boy. You [addressing counsel for the prosecution] have broken the cerements of that grave; you have brought her before this jury; now, close those cerements if you can. She sits beside him, and covers him with a wing you can never shut. You thought it was adroitly done. We had not said one word to this jury; but in bringing her before them you disclosed your plan. Her trailing garments from the tomb sweep through this room. We feel the damp, chill air of death lurking round us. You may bid the spirit down now, but it will not. It is here, as it has been elsewhere. It speaks to this jury—a mother pleading for her son, testifying in his behalf. It lives upon earth; that spirit which speaks to living men hisses in the ears of those who did this damning murder. Enough for the present. She says her son was not there. I shall refer to other matters connected with her in the course of my argument. I feel that I am drawn to it. I feel that a spirit I cannot resist impels me to say it, and I will say it in its proper place.

A Romance of the War.

The Navasota correspondent of the Palestine (Texas) *Advocate* has the following bit of romance in real life:

During the war two young people got married in Red River county, Texas, and the husband went off to Virginia where he was taken prisoner and detained some time after the cessation of hostilities. After being released he returned to Red River county, but the wife had moved from there with her mother's family to Jefferson city, where they stayed a short time and moved again no one could tell where, only that they had gone on a steamboat to New Orleans. The family had come over to Galveston and thence to Navasota. The young wife in due time after marriage had a beautiful daughter, which is now three years old. Waiting and hoping, she continued in suspense till last April, when, believing that her husband was dead, and receiving an offer of marriage, and being in rather a dependent situation, she married a Mr. Love of this place.

About the 1st of June her husband, Mr. Bass, came here in search of business, like all our poor boys since the war. He applied to get a place on Mr. Camp's railroad, and was told he could get a place as guard over the convict hands in a few days, as one of the guards was going out to quit. While conversing with a gentleman where he boarded, he made known his name, which led to further inquiry and explanation. He found out the fact of his wife being here and married again. So he hunted up Mr. Love, was introduced to him, "well, sir, you see I am not dead yet, and I learn that you are married to my wife!" Here was quite an awkward fix for both. However they both kept cool, and after some conversation agreed to go down to the house, and "let the woman decide it." How do you suppose she felt when she saw her two husbands standing before her? After salutation she was requested to say which she would have, and she chose the Bass, and Love retired. She is a young, handsome woman, stout and healthy, and as well worthy of two husbands as anybody, although it seems hard for her to have *two*, when there are thousands of girls pining for *one*. Bass had never seen his child till then, so it must have been a joyful moment to him. Like sensible people they had gone to work.

Billiard tables are hereafter to be used in the British army, $600,000 in gold having recently been appropriated by Parliament to supply tables to the army officers in the various barracks throughout the world.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The *Republican* of yesterday gave the following special dispatch:

Washington, August 7, 1867.—Secretary Stanton has received dispatches from Union leagues all over the country approving his refusal to resign his portfolio.

President Johnson threatens to suspend him under the tenure of office bill, but cannot find any charge against him which he believes the Senate will sustain.

At the dinner given to Berryer and Favre in Paris, the two lawyers rushing frantically into each others' arms, kissed and wept.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 8, 1867.

The general market has been quiet, and with the exception of an improvement in Corn we have no variation of moment to report in any of the leading departments of trade. The movement in Cotton has been on a more liberal scale, resulting in sales of fully 900 bales, at irregular but firm prices, the market closing rather unsettled but with a tendency in favor of sellers.

The Money market has been characterized by increased stagnation. Gold opened this morning nominally at 139⅞ to 140, against 140¼, the opening rate at New York, but subsequently stiffened and closed steady at about 140. There was very little cash gold on sales, and as buyers were rather shy to operate, unless at regular orders, which were few, only a trifling business has been done, comprising: $4000 at 139⅞; $3000 at 140; $6000 at the same, and $1000 at 140⅛. In Silver we notice sales $1700 in American halves at 132¾; $1000 do at 133, and a small amount of Mexican dollars—say 600—at 144.

We have few transactions to report in Foreign Exchange. The supply of commercial bills was quite restricted, and as first class drawers were unwilling to accommodate parties unless at very full figures, only a moderate business has been done, including the following bills to banks and bankers: £4000 good clear Sterling, in different bills, at 152; £1000 short sight at 153; £2500 bank at 154 to 155, and £1500 do. for direct remittance at 151⅛. In Francs we noticed sales of 25,000 A1 commercial, three days' sight at 3 66¼; 36,000 at 3.65, and 28,000 at the same. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 150½ to 151 for bill of lading bills, 152½ to 153 for A1 to first class, and 154 to 154½ for bank; and Francs at 3.67½ for A1 commercial, and 3 65 to 3 62½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent premium, at which they drew to a fair extent. The supply of commercial was rather light, and consequently the sales were inconsiderable, including: $6000 and $10,000 New York sight at 1 16 per cent premium, $9000, $15,000 and $20,000 at ⅛; $30,000 at par; $10,000 ten days' at the same, and $10,000 thirty days' at ¼. The closing rates for commercial scrip were ⅛ to 5 16 per cent premium.

The Stock market was quiet, the sales being confined to the following: 15 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $15; 10 do. at $27; 16 Citizens' Bank, ex-dividend, at $154.

City Bonds were dull, no sales being reported. The Consolidated are still quoted at 86 to 88, and the Railroad Issues at 76 to 78, according to the coupons; Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60; Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73; Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 51 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $10,000 City notes, large, at 90¼c per dollar, $3000 do at 90⅛c, and $3000 do at 91c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 43 to 44c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 74 to 75c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes showed further improvement, the small notes being quoted at 97 to 97½, and the large issues at 89½ to 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 8, 1867.

COTTON.—The market has been characterized by rather more animation to-day—opening with a restricted enquiry, the demand subsequently improved, and despite diminished offerings and continued stringency on the part of holders, quite a fair business has been transacted, comprising at the close fully 900 bales—eight brokers participating in the business. The lists sold were mostly of inferior quality, and were purchased principally on Northern account. Prices indicated continued firmness, but so much irregularity as to render it impracticable to give any thing like definite quotations, which are accordingly omitted. The sales would have been larger, if holder had been less exacting in their demands for the higher classes of the staple.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		102,087
Received to-day	...	
Received previously	761,446—761,459	
Additional bales made from wrecked, loose, burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.	13,...	774,342
		876,421
Cleared to-day	...	
Cleared previously	...	851,4..
Stock on hand and on shipboard		24,9..

TOBACCO—We have no movement to report in this department, operations being suspended partly limited supplies, but principally by the unwillingness of buyers to pay the rates demanded by holders. No sales were reported, in the absence of which we continue market firm at previous quotations, as follows:

Interior	LIGHT.	Trashy	Interior	HEAVY.	Trashy
[illegible]					

FREIGHTS—Nothing of moment transpired under this heading. Offerings continue restricted, and are mostly confined to shipments coastwise. There is no change in rates, which we repeat as follows: 1¼c per pound for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston and ⅞c to Philadelphia; by steamer to New York and Boston 45c per cubic foot by steamer, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. By steamer to Liverpool ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 50s per hhd for Tobacco, by sail to Liverpool ½d to ⁹⁄₁₆d for Cotton, and 52s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1⅛c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have been no receipts from the coast since yesterday. The market for Louisiana Sugar is quiet but firm. The stock on hand is very light and the business to day has consequently been confined to the small retail lots. We quote 13½ to 14c per lb for Good Fair; 15c for Low Yellow Clarified; 16¾ to 17c for Choice do, and 17¼ to 18c for White. We have no change to note in the market for Cuba Sugar, the stock of which in first hands is exhausted, while that in boxes is light. A lot of 475 boxes Nos. 12 to 14 was sold at 13 to 13¾c per lb. We quote in a retail way, 13½ to 11c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 15c per lb for Prime to Choice. In Cuba Molasses there is a little better feeling to-day, and prices are somewhat firmer. The stock on hand consists of 6000 hhds, of which 5058 are stored in bond, 100 hhds Muscovado were sold at 55c per gallon. It is quoted at 50 to 55c per gallon, according to quality and size of lots.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There has been no arrivals from the West since our last report.

FLOUR—There has been but little movement in this market to-day. The stock on hand is very large and consists mainly of grades above Double Extra, for which there is little or no demand. There is, however, some inquiry for Superfine, Single and Double Extra, the supplies of which are reduced. There have been sales to-day of only 887 barrels, in lots, of which 135 Superfine at $8 62½, per barrel; 50 Double Extra at $10 87½; 100 Treble Extra at $11 25; 100, 70 do at $13, 100, 281 do, and 50 Single Extra on private terms.

CORN—Transactions in this market to-day are restricted by the scarcity of supplies offering. There is a moderate inquiry, and prices have advanced 5c per bushel for White. The sales embrace 700 sacks, of which 300 Yellow Mixed at $1 10, and 400 White at $1 30 per bushel.

OATS—There are none in first hands. There is, however, a very good inquiry, and supplies would sell readily at full prices. We quote nominally at $1 15 per bushel.

BRAN—The market is very quiet. The stock on hand is light, and the sales to-day have been confined to a few retail lots at $1 25 per 100 pounds.

HAY—We have no change to note in this article. There is some little demand for choice, the stock of which is light. The poorer qualities, however, continue dull and neglected. It is jobbing at $28 to $32 per ton for prime to choice.

PORK—There is only a moderate inquiry, and prices are unchanged. Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 400 barrels sold at $25 50 per barrel. It is jobbing from store at $26 to $26 25 per barrel.

BACON—The supply of Shoulders is moderate, while that of Clear Sides is fair. It is in light jobbing demand at 13¼ to 13¾c for Shoulders, 15¾ to 16c for Clear Sides, and 19 to 22½c per lb for Sugar-cured Hams, according to quality. A lot of 5 casks Shoulders sold at 13¼c.

LARD—There is a fair supply in kegs, but that in tierces is light. There is a fair enquiry and we note sales of 50, 50 kegs at 14¼c per lb. It is jobbing at 14¼ to 14½c in kegs, and 14c in tierces.

GREEN MEAT—Dry Salted Shoulders are retailing from store at 12¼ to 12¾c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Is quoted at 27c per yard in round lots, and retailing at 26c in rolls and 27½ to 28c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS—Are dull at 22c for heavy.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 10½ to 11c per lb.

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

COFFEE—Is in fair jobbing demand at 16¼a, gold, for Low Fair, and 18¾c for Prime Rio; 23c, currency, for Low Fair, and 25c for Prime.

SUNDRIES—Eggs are selling on the landing in bbls at $14 to $18 per bbl and 15 to 20c per dozen in boxes. Chickens at $7 50 to $8 per dozen. Turkeys at $24 to $28. Geese $8 to $9. Potatoes, large, $4 50 to $5; small, $3 25 to $3 75 per bbl. Onions $5 50 to $6. Apples $5 to $6. Apples in boxes $2 75 to $4. Cabbages $20 to $25 per 100.

DRIED APPLES—Are selling in lots at 6 to 7c per lb.

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

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

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

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

BUTTER—Choice Western is scarce and in demand. Northern is plenty and dull. We quote 15 to 23c for the former, and 28 to 32c per lb for Northern.

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

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

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

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

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

RICE—Louisiana Rice is in small supply and in fair demand at 10 to 12½c per lb. We quote 14 to 14½c for Carolina, and 11 to 11¾c for India.

STAR CANDLES—Are in light supply and moderate demand. We quote 16½ to 17c for 12 oz; 17½ to 18c for 13 oz; 18½ to 19c for 14 oz; 21 to 22c for full weight.

WOOL—The stock is fair and the demand good. We quote 27 to 30c for Washed, 10 to 12c for burry, 18 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 24c for ¼ to ¾ Merino, and 25 to 26c per lb for ¾ to ⅞ Merino.

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

TALLOW—We quote 9¼ to 10c for country rendered, and 10¼c per lb for city do.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 9, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—225 Texas Beeves, 119 Calves and Yearlings, and 135 Hogs.

Sold—114 Texas Beeves, 133 Calves and Yearlings, 35 Hogs, and 556 Sheep.

Stock on sale—360 Texas Beeves, 127 Calves and Yearlings, 114 Hogs, 754 Sheep, and 15 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	9 @ 10
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	45 00 @ 55 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	30 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00 @ 20 —
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	9 @ 11
Hogs	7 @ 8
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	3 00 @ 4 00
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	2 50 @ 3 50
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	1 50 @ 2 00
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 00 @ 125 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00 @ 80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	5 00 @ 12 00
Calves, ℔ head	4 — @ 10 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —
Goats ℔ head	1 50 @ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 9, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Indian, Holly, for Apalachicola, E R Poole
Schr Charlotte, Pepper, for Pensacola, Master
Schr Texana, Taylor, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Corpus Christi, to J P Desboo—1st district 13.
Bark France and Mexique, (French) Durasso, from Bordeaux, to C Cavaroc & co—2d district 18.
Bark Rambler, Packard, from New York, to Geo A Fosdick—1st district 21.
Brig H G Berry, Coleto, from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar—Algiers.
Brig Wm Robertson, Reed, 12 days from Havana, (previously reported at Quarantine Station) to Chaffraix & Agar—Algiers.

—STEAMBOATS—

Louise (new) Kouns, from Wheeling, Va
Mittie Stephens, Kellogg, from Jefferson.
Nina Simmes, Trexler, from Bayou Sara.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.
New Era, Dugas, from Lockport.
National, Ayres, from Vicksburg.
St Nicholas, Dowty, from Grand Ecore.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wenaso, Lombard, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 31st ult, ships China and Belgravia and schr Etna—brought up to the city bark France and Mexique and brig Wm Robertson, and to Quarantine Station bark Olympia and brig Amanda Quinn.

The towboat Harry Wright, Wright, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 3rd ult, bark Frank Marion, brig Colonist and Wenona—brought up to the city bark Rambler and brig H G Berry, and to Quarantine Station, str Oriental.

The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company's tow boat Bee, Gull, from St Louis, with 2 barges.

MEMORANDA.

(By telegraph.)

To Messrs J H Ashbridge & Dean. The steamship Pantheon has arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans. (No date given.)

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York August 2—Cleared for Galveston, steamship Tillie Patridge. Arrived, August 1st, schr Fred Smith, Smith from Galveston.

Boston, August 1st—Arrived from New Orleans, brig Galveston, Merryman, 24—Arrived, steamship St Louis, Classen.

Holmes's Hole, July 31st—Arrived, schr Mary A from Galveston for Portsmouth.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Pacific, Fox, 29 days from New York, to David McCord.
Ship Queen Victoria, Hughes, from Liverpool June 7th.
Ship Waverly, Brewer, from Liverpool June 7th, to Meeker, Knox & co.
Bark Jane Ring, Flynn, from Glasgow, to F J Forstall & Sons.
Bark Hanson Gregory, Gregory, 27 days from Rockland, (Me) to Thorndike & Norton.
Bark Bon Pere, Heron, 65 days from Bordeaux—Cargo, Assd to order and 13 passengers.
Bark Wm Van Name, Craig, 30 days from Philadelphia, to Geo A Fosdick.
Bark Devonshire, Hill, from Newport, (Wales) June 5th, to Jones, Lassiter & co.
Bark Pinkey, Hume, 12 days from Turk's Island, to Jos Kelley.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Crescent, Wilson, from Galveston, to Chas A Whitney & co.
Steamship Darien, (French) Hued, 3 days from Havana, to V Perilliat.
Bark Olympia, (Spanish) Serran, 9 days from Havana, in ballast to Puig Bros.
Brig Geo Crump, French, 3 days from Cardenas, to Chaffraix & Agar.
Brig Amanda Quinn, ——— from ———.
Schr Oriental, (British) Otteson, 6 days from Havana, to W Hodgson.
Schr Belize, (British) ———, from Tampico, to master.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Charlotte—3 bbls flour 29 do ...... and sundries.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Texana—72 bbls flour 230 sks corn 4 bbls 2 bbls sugar and sundries.
APALACHICOLA—Per schr Indian—45 bbls flour 5 bbls pork 18 casks bacon 5 bbls 2 bbls sugar 35 sks corn and sundries.

IMPORTS.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Per steamship Reindeer—227 bales wool 427 dry hides 82 bbls tallow 35 head cattle and sundries to order.
BORDEAUX—Per bark France and Mexique—Ass'd wines, etc.
NEW YORK—Per bark Rambler—Ass'd mdse.
HAVANA—Per brig H G Berry—200 bxs and 452 hhds sugar Chaffraix & Agar.
HAVANA—Per brig Wm Robertson—562 boxes 250 hhds sugar Chaffraix & Agar.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per towboat Bee with 2 barges—456 bbls flour 379 sks corn 5 R Kennedy & co—1562 do 20 sks corn 106 bbls flour 8 B Sifers—...... [illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer National—71 bales cotton 8 B Newman & co—23 8 H Kennedy & co—16 Boyd & Martin—12 J J Michel & co—12 M Musson & co—9 B H Aby & co—7 A H Peale & co—8 J B Gribble—4 A A Green & co—3 R Flower & Maes—3 do M Greenwood & Son—2 Carroll, Hoy & co—1 Bussey & co—141 bales hay Summers & Brannius—1 cotton gin Battle & Noble—2 bxs mdse P O O'Reilly—3 pkgs mdse Russell & Hall—151 sks cotton seed A A Maginnis—9 hides to M Haas—8 bbls potatoes 2 bxs mdse D B Choppin—1 case do Stern Bros—3 pkgs mdse Slark, Stauffer & co—6 empty bbls E J Hart & co—sundries to order—Total, 169 bales cotton.

WHEELING—Per steamer Louise—29 hhds tobacco Speed, Summers & co—25 do Torian, McRae & co—25 do C N Worthington & co—100 bbls flour 55 sks bran Ober, Atwater & co—8 bbls pears 216 boxes 32 bbls apples P O O'Reilly—36 do R K Walker & co—3 wheelbarrows 1 timber wheel Busby, Little & co—lot government stores U S Quartermaster—153 bags Imbau, Hycock & co—sundries to order—Total, 80 hhds tobacco.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—14 bales cotton to Payne, Huntington & co—16 Boyd bridge & co—6 d J Robinson—8 do Clapp Bro & co—4 do Conner & Seixas—3 do Perkins, Swenson & co—1 do 5 bales 21 sks wool Jos Hoy—1 do J Robinson—89 rolls leather J T Hardie & co—195 head cattle to McQuaid & Mehle—44 do T G Noel & co—sundries to order—Total, 43 bales cotton.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer New Era—6 pkgs eggs to L Lassassigne—1 bbl molasses A Thompson & co—2 bbls rice 19 pkgs eggs L Burle—2 do M Lefort—23 do 2 bags peas L Terrebonne—20 bales moss H Teta—9 do 8 pkgs eggs F Cherot—1 bale moss M Labasquiere—2 do A F Blokman—13 bales cotton to Blancand & Guiet—5 bbls rice to L'Artigue—sundries to order—Total, 13 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—29 bales cotton Blackshear & Miller—1 do J L Lee & co—10 bales moss F Cherot—15 sks seed cotton G Sarah Aber—78 head cattle Servat, Guidry & co—25 do A Bonitte—22 do J M Ray—sundries to order—Total, 6 bales cotton.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer A G Brown—89 sks 36 bbls rice to F Martin—37 bbls 1 sack do E Dupre—45 bbls do A Socola—sundries to order.

N. O., JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

August 8—6 bales cotton T & S Henderson—1 W C Lipscomb & co—2 Warren, Crawford & co—5 T H & J M Allen—1 C S Whitcomb—1 W B Thompson—4 Britton & Moore—1 Gates Gillespie & co—2 Kern & Shearer—2 Alcus, Scheck & Autey—1 D RiCarroll & co—10 do M Hiller & co—4000 feet lumber Baker & Thompson—hbls do H Henchert—4000 do J B Chandler & co—4000 do F Wing—1 car wood W Kirsh—1 do H Hammond—1 do B Lodge—1 do P Murphy—1 do H Banks—1 do H Hilzmeyer—1 car old iron Bloom & co—5 bxs tomatoes R L Archer—sundries to order—Total, 36 bales cotton.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, August 8, at 7 o'clock, ROBERT M. HITER, aged about 52 years, a native of Tennessee, but for the last thirty-one years a resident of this city.

His funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence on Poydras street, (south side,) near Franklin.

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—The officers and members of this Association are requested to meet at their Hall, at 3½ o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late fellow-member, ROB'T M. HITER.

By order of the President:
aug9 1t JOHN B. LATOUR, Secretary.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, a Good Washer and Ironer, white or colored, to go to Grand Isle. Good wages will be paid. Apply to Mr. A. WILLOZ,
aug9 6t 61 Tchoupitoulas street.

Notice.

THE French ship FRANCE AND MEXIQUE, Durasso, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo opposite Hospital street. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within the required time will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees. C. CAVAROC & CO.,
5 Exchange Place.
New Orleans, August 8, 1867. aug8 3t

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the French ship FRANCE AND MEXIQUE, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. C. CAVAROC & CO.,
5 Exchange Place.
New Orleans, August 8, 1867. aug8 3t

LANDING ex ship France and Mexique, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
100 casks Cote de Claires Claret.
1 boxes Rodel Preserves.
Stuffed Turkey and Hare; stuffed Pullet; Mackerel in oil; Capers in oil, Pigs Feet, Stuffed Sausages, etc.
C. CAVAROC & CO.,
aug9 3t 5 Exchange Place.

Demijohns.

5960 5-gallon Demijohns.
1760 1-gallon Demijohns.
Landing ex-ship Leonidas, from Havre, and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
5 Exchange Place.
New Orleans, August 8, 1867. aug8 6t

THE SIXTH WARD NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION meets every FRIDAY EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock at Col. Forster's Academy, No. 164 Marais street.
G. E. GIRARDEY, President.
Attest: A. KEE, Secretary. jy6 tf

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Groceries, &c. Groceries, &c.

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

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

SATURDAY, August 10th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the corner of Hospital and Chartres streets:

The contents of the GROCERY STORE, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Sardines, &c., &c. GROCERIES

—ALSO—

A lot of Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Oil Carpets, Showcases, and a lot of Planks, &c.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. aug8 2t

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Valuable Building Lot on Claiborne Street, Third District.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

SATURDAY, August 10th, 1867, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Claiborne, Mandeville, St. John Baptist and Spain streets, measuring 35 feet 6 inches front on Claiborne street, by 160 feet in depth.

The whole according to plan.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before E. Gaddash, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. aug8 td

Lusitanian Portuguese Benevolent Association.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of this Society are respectfully invited to meet at their Hall, No. 288 Bayou Road, on SUNDAY NEXT, 11th inst., at half-past 3 P. M. The best attendance required.

By order of the President.
P. M. CANTON, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 9, 1867. aug9 3t

J. V. GOURDAIN,

BROKER,

NO. 16 EXCHANGE ALLEY,

BETWEEN CUSTOMHOUSE AND CANAL STS.,

Opposite the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange,
aug8 1m New Orleans, La.

$100 Reward.

STOLEN—A gold patent lever WATCH, No. 1272, American make, Boston. Any one delivering the same, or giving such information as will lead to the discovery of the same, at No. 159 Bourbon street, to Mr. H. BOUTEVILLIN will be paid the above reward. aug8 tt

University of Louisiana.

Medical Department—Faculty:

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

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

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

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

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

For further information address
PROF. S. M. BEMISS,
aug8 1m Acting Dean.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE firm of TURNELL & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
JOHN A. TURNELL,
JAMES D. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM HOGAN.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1867.

Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. John A. Turnell in the late firm of Turnell & Co., will carry on the Boot, Shoe, Trunk, Valise and Bag business for their own account, under the style of BLAKELY & HOGAN. With an experience of twenty years in the business, they flatter themselves they not only know the wants of the community, but can and will keep such an assortment of goods as will merit patronage, and be unequalled in the South.
JAMES D. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM HOGAN.
Nos. 99 and 101 Canal, and 5 Chartres street.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1867. jy8 3m

THE CAVE,

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

THE best of Liquors, Ale, Beer, etc. Warm and cold Lunches at all hours. A Restaurant is attached to the establishment. Beer cooled by a new process.
jy21 1m FRANK HEBBER, Manager.

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Southern Manufactures.

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

NEWELL SCREWS,

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

SUGAR KETTLES,

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

Orders left in box No. 73, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will meet with prompt attention.
LEEDS & CO.,
aug3 3m Corner Delord and Foucher streets.

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, the efficacy of which is acknowledged and is used by the European populations threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.

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

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 1st, 1867.

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

Office City Treasurer,
New Orleans, August 1, 1867.

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

Treasurer's Office,
CITY HALL,
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1867.

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

For Sale.

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

Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, July 30, 1867.

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

Merchants' Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1867.

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

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.—Office, No. 86 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, July 18th, 1867.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, dated the 1st of March, 1867, and 8th June, 1867, the Secretary and Treasurer are now prepared to issue the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Coupons past due on the first Mortgage Bonds.
G. W. SQUIRES,
jy 18 1m Secretary and Treasurer.

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP, growth of 1867. Just received per steamship Star of the Union—
White Flat Dutch TURNIP,
Red Top "
Large Globe "
Large Norfolk "
Purple Top Yellow RUTA BAGA.

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

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Fils, Lapeyre & Brother, Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th of August proximo, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of City Ordinance No. 564 (new series) entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and granting to said Company additional rights and privileges for the extension, use and enjoyment of its railroads and depots within the limits of the city of New Orleans."

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

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

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

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

THROUGH TICKETS, by Steamboats and Stages, to all points on Bayou Teche to New Iberia, and to St. Martinsville, Vermillionville, Grand Coteau, Opelousas and Washington, to be had at the office of the Company, No. 86 Canal street, or at the Ferry Landing Ticket Office, for half an hour previous to departure.

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

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

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Salanger 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,
aug6 tf Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

FROM CITY END.		FROM LAKE END.	
4 o'clock A. M. horse cars		5½ o'clock A. M. st'm train	
6¼ ... ... st'm train		7 ...	
7½ ...		8½ ...	
9 ...		9¾ ...	
10½ ...		11¼ ...	
12 M		1 P M	
1 P M		2¼ ...	
2 ...		3½ ...	
3 ...		4½ ...	
4 ...		5¼ ...	
5 ...		6¼ ...	
6 ...		7 ...	
7 ...		7¾ ...	
8 ...		8½ ...	
9 ...		10 ... horse cars	

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M., in lieu of Horse Cars.

An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.

On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

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

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

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

50 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay,
Hugh Macdonald. ap4 6m

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

O. JAUBERT & CO.

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

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

Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.

P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh26 3m

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

FREIGHT FOR LANDINGS ON BAYOU TECHE.

AT all times, when opposition lines are in operation between New Orleans and points on Bayou Teche, a deduction of 50 PER CENT will be made on the regular through freight tariff of this Line, as heretofore, amended and adopted on the 1st of July, 1867, and all no time will the regular rates be advanced.
L. DEZEEF, Pres'dt R. Railroad Co.
jy10 tf T. TUPPER, Pres't A. M. Trans. Co.

TREATMENT

—OF—

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

E. GAUDOZ,
Druggist, from the Paris University.
Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. ap23 tf

Dr. RICORD'S

INJECTION AND PILLS,

For the cure of GONORRHEA, whether recent of chronic, in both sexes—easy treatment and a cure guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
ap23 tf Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Headquarters Executive Committee National Democratic Party,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Committee are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, President.
T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary. my24 3m

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified by early fall, for positions worth $1000, $2000, or $3000 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. Three or Professors for Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
my 26 1y President.

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGE.

ELKIN & CO.,

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

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

NEAR CANAL.

MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS.

Just received
FANCY CANTON MATTING,
WHITE and CHECK

Which they offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICE, wholesale or retail.

—ALSO—

Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 6 to 18 feet.
Table OIL CLOTH.
WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns.
CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, &c. my16 3m

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187¼ CANAL STREET.

VICTOR BOUTROUE,

(BRANCH OF THE STORE NO. 30 ST. CHARLES STREET.)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187¼, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. 11 3m

CHARLES E. FORTIER,

AUCTIONEER.

No. 33 Bienville Street.

WILL attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, GROCERIES, &c. jy2 tf

Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1867.

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

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, 1867, all the steamboats running on the Mississippi river, and its tributaries, will charge twenty-five per cent. extra freight on all Cotton not iron-tied and fully covered with bagging, having no lint exposed.
jy23 2m C. T. REEDER, Secretary.

Removal.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, June 30th, 1867.

THE Company have removed their office to the "New Marble Building," No. 220 Common street
ja30 3m CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.

200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING, all colors; Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth of all qualities; Window Shades new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloth Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries Damasks, etc. Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc., etc.
By A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
mh18 10 Chartres st.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 35 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

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

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets..................................$5,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1820.

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

PAYS PROMPTLY.

KING & FITZGERALD, Agents,
my8 1y No. 2 Carondelet street.

Notice.

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

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

Donations will be received, also, at this office.
jy18 tf

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of first class Steamships.

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

The steamship

MONTEREY,
Edwards, Commander,

will leave on SATURDAY, August 17th, at ... o'clock P. M. from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

To be followed by the splendid large steamship MISSISSIPPI, Sumner, Commander, on SUNDAY, August 25th, at 8 A. M.

Passengers are notified to be on board promptly.

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

For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents,
38 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. HARTSON,
dec4 1y No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

PEREIRE......Duchesne......
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......
EUROPE......Lemarie......
ST. LAURENT......Bocandé......

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, meals on board.)

First cabin......$1..
Second cabin......$...

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Extra steamers to Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ......Hilliard......Saturday, 24th July.
Cabin passage, $160, gold; steerage, $50 currency, including wine.

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

For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT
dec23 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

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

The steamship

GEN. GRANT,
E. W. Holmes, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 8 A. M.

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

For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON
my4 1y 41 Carondelet street

For Houston, Texas,

VIA NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD, AND STEAMSHIP TO

SABINE PASS.

PASSENGERS take the Ferry Boat, opposite Jackson Square, on SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the train at Algiers at 8 A. M., and with the Steamship MORGAN, Capt. J. Y. Lawless, for Sabine Pass.

Tickets for Sabine Pass to be had at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 86 Canal street, or at the office of the Ferry Landing, at Jackson Square, at the time of departure.

Freight for Sabine Pass received daily (Sundays excepted) at the Ferry Landing.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
aug6 tf Gen'l Superintendent.

Watering Places.

STEAMER CREOLE,

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

FARE REDUCED—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The elegant and very fast low pressure steamer

CREOLE,
......Walker, Master

will resume her regular trips for the above places as follows:

TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at ... o'clock A. M., Pontchartrain Railroad train.

On SATURDAYS at ... o'clock P. M. ... train Railroad train.

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

Leaves Ocean Springs for Pascagoula EVERY SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M., and returning same day, SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY.

Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY extra ... to Pascagoula.

The above trips will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

For further information apply to
PETER MARCY, 25 Carondelet st.

N. B.—Baggage will be checked to the above places by the New Orleans Express Company, office corner Camp and Common streets, and St. Charles Hotel. All freight to be marked per steamer Creole.

SEA SHORE LINE.

BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

Passage............$1 50

The elegant, swift, fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, Capt. Z. Blakeslee, master, will hereafter leave DAILY, (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M., Pontchartrain Railroad train, for Bay St. Louis.

RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY, (Saturday excepted) at 5 o'clock, A. M., and Bay St. Louis at 10 o'clock, A. M., PUNCTUALLY. The above trips will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

For further information apply to
COHEN M. SORIA,
jy5 tf 10 Carondelet street.

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.

THE fast and low pressure steamer LAURA will leave every SUNDAY from May 1st the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock A. M. train, for Mandeville and Madisonville, returning same day.

Time of Departure during the Week.

MONDAY and THURSDAY at 12 o'clock M. train, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P M train.

Returning leave every SUNDAY for COVINGTON—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6½ o'clock A. M.

MADISONVILLE—On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 6 o'clock A. M. She will arrive at the Lake end in time for the return of the half-past seven o'clock A. M. train.

The above trips will be made regularly, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

This boat leaves every MONDAYS and THURSDAYS for Covington; on which days the freight must be in by the half past 10 o'clock train. On other days the freight must be sent by the 5 o'clock train.
L. FRIGERIO, Jr.,
ja3—3m 28 Chartres st.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

32........Royal Street........32

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN.)

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING.

By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for Weddings and other Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. FORGET continues his old prices.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

MACHINERY

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of

SAW MILL, FLOURING, and CORN MILL MACHINERY.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., etc., constantly on hand.

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

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

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

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

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN with the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec2 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep1 tf

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

198 Gravier street, New Orleans.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
feb8 6m 41 Broad street, New York.

Crescent Hotel,

AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

THIS HOUSE will open on the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, for the reception of travelers. The proprietors will spare neither trouble nor expense to make it a comfortable resort. Passengers will please mark their freight and baggage "Crescent Wharf."
TOULME & SAUCIER,
je12 3m Proprietors.

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.,

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

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

196 Common Street, New Orleans.

THE "ARROW TIE,"

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. BARTLETT & S. W. RAYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS, 69 CARONDELET STREET.

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

H. T. BARTLETT ... ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton Growing States, at the lowest prices. may17 3m