The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By E. M. Jacobs, on Gravier street, between Mandeville and Spain, at 10 A. M., Furniture, etc., etc.

By G. de Feriet, on Exchange Alley, in front of Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at 1 P. M., a good bay horse.

[illegible] Receipts of Cotton.—The steamer [illegible], Capt. Pratt, arrived last night from Vicksburg with 1534 bales of cotton, and the Magenta, Capt. T. P. Leathers, from the same port, with 691 bales, making a total of 2225 bales of the staple.

THE CASE OF GOV. EYRE.

A characteristic letter of Mr. Thomas Carlole regarding the case of Mr. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, is given elsewhere. For several reasons, it has hardly less interest in the United States than in England. The controversy now going on in the latter country relative to the suppression of the Jamaica insurrection is of a representative character. Its analogues have frequently occurred in British history, and are by no means foreign to American history. But it stands out in bolder relief than any modern instances of the kind in the Old World or the New, and encounters the bitter invectives of a school of opinion which is more prevalent and powerful in Europe and America than ever before. Should this school become ascendent in such a degree as to control public policy in dealing with emergencies such as may at any time occur in countries like English India, New Zealand, Jamaica, and large portions of the United States, where a great part of the population, a majority possibly, is invincibly ignorant, weakly impressible, and, even when apparently civilized, prone to relapse into barbarism, it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the consequences that might ensue. In a political, social, or commercial and economical aspect, the results would be profound; and, unless a proportionate change hould take place in human nature, and historical facts and ethical distinctions should alike be contradicted, the results could not be less than terribly disastrous.

We have said that Mr. Carlyle's letter relates to a controversy which is representative in its character. The author is evidently conscious of this fact as he writes. It is not only to defend Mr. Eyre from a virulent persecution which he deems wholly undeserved, that he argues to justify the vigorous and incisive measures taken to crush in the incipiency of its development the widespread conspiracy to wrest Jamaica from the existing civilized authorities and deliver it, like Hayti, into the possession of a population fast reverting to African barbarism. He also wishes to sustain a policy which is traditional with England, and which has been one of the grand secrets of her imperial growth and stability. In a still wider view, he aims to vindicate, in the defense of Mr. Eyre as a typical personage, the philosophy of legitimate authority and the necessity of force in maintaining the healthy consistency of society, and in laying durable foundations of order and of liberty itself regulated by law. He knows that the Radicals in England, as we know the Radicals in the United States, have no such objects in view. He knows that their ferocious denunciations of Mr. Eyre are by no means solely induced by a humane horror of the bloody rigor with which the Jamaica conspirators were dealt with, but that their chief cause of quarrel with the ex-Governor of that island is that he used force with such promptitude and unrelenting efficiency in asserting lawful authority over a populace maddened by the incitements of demagogical appeals and wild with all manner of licentious dreams. If, in spite of having for an advocate one of the profoundest thinkers, keenest observers and frankest and most conscientious writers of the age, Mr. Eyre should fall before the persecution of the Exeter Hall humanitarians and the English Jacobins, the event will be full of revolutionary portent for England, and of a new impetus to a sympathetic species of radicalism in the United States.

A Remarkable Case of Resection.—Nearly three years ago a pamphlet appeared from the pen of Dr. Formento, an accomplished physician of this city, containing memoirs of his practice while surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital at Richmond, Va. Among the remarkable cases related in these memoirs was that of a resection, which to the unprofessional reader must have appeared almost incredible. The operation in question was performed on the arm of Capt. H. B. Myatt, of the Lafayette Cadets, 14th Louisiana Volunteers, wounded at Gaines's Mill, on the 27th of June, 1862. His left arm was badly broken at the elbow. The next day, 28th of June, four inches of the bone above the elbow were resected, and taken out through an incision which was then closed. In a short time the subject not only returned to the field, but returned with the use of his left arm to such an extent that, except in being four inches shorter, it was scarcely distinguishable from the other.

The report of such a case might well encounter doubt. But, fortunately, Capt. Myatt presents himself as a witness to its perfect verity, and is willing to exhibit his arm to the skeptical as ocular proof. We have seen it. The sight, though plain to the eyes, almost baffles belief. It is certainly a marvel of surgery. There is no socket for the elbow, no junction between the upper and lower bones. The lower arm hangs as if just broken and held by nothing but the skin. But the muscles work perfectly, and the left arm can perform every movement which the right can, with equal precision, and with almost equal strength. New Orleans, the fame of whose surgery, has long been so high and well deserved, has one more reason to be proud on that score.

Arrival of the Wm. Taber, from Texas.—The steamship Wm. Taber, Harry Whitney, commander, from Galveston, October 2, arrived yesterday morning, with the following passengers:

J F Strickland, Leah Yuck, J R Northrop, C R Watts, Thos Pierson, Mrs King and family, Mrs Oakley, Miss Aderley, Mrs Trevor and servant, C Snow and lady, R Howell, Rhodes, Smith, Henderson, Jamison, Green, Jones, McDonald, Pell and Tilfary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.—A fashionable and crowded house last night greeted the reappearance of Manager Floyd and his company upon the "Varieties" stage. As the demands of the play called the favorites to the footlights, the bustle of expectation would give way to bursts of hearty and long continued applause, that fully attested their popularity. The dress-circle was wreathed in smiles; and the wit and liveliness of the comedy found a charming echo in the good humor of the audience. Take it all in all, we have never seen a more auspicious opening. May it be typical of the coming season!

The performance closed at too late an hour to enable us to write even a brief notice of the manner in which the play was rendered. We shall endeavor to do so, however, in our next issue.

To-night, Bourcicault is to follow Sheridan—"London Assurance" to replace the "School for Scandal." It has but a pale *faux air* of the other; but the fact is patent, for all that, that the great comedy has never proved more interesting to a miscellaneous audience than Bourcicault's play. "London Assurance," with its cast, must be well brought out.

Academy of Music.—A benefit—the first offered to a member of the Chiarini troupe—is announced for this evening. The beneficiary is Mr. E. Wolcott, the clown. Mr. Wolcott deserves well of the patrons of the "Academy." Called unexpectedly into the ring, he has fulfilled his duty faithfully. We never drop in when Wolcott is at his merry-makings, without catching the house—dress-circle, pit and Olympians—"in a roar." The fact is, a clown who makes his hearers laugh is every whit as good, in his sphere, as a deep-voiced tragedian who makes his hearers cry. Mr. Wolcott, since he has been here, has raised many hearty laughs in man, woman and child. Let them remember the[illegible]nd, by making the clown's purse heavier, to-night, lighten his heart for the morrow.

St. Charles Theatre.—To-morrow, as has already been announced, "Old Drury" will open for the regular season. The entertainment selected is Lovell's play play of "Love's Sacrifice." This is one of the most touching and beautiful dramas on the stage. Its power over an audience is unquestioned.

Protracted Cabinet Session.—*Washington, Sept. 29.*—The unusually protracted Cabinet session, of yesterday, has been the cause of no little speculation to-day, and the knowing ones aver that, aside from the consideration of removals and appointments, the subject of Mexican affairs was discussed. Rumor even goes so far as to declare that information has reached the Government that Maximilian intends to abandon Mexico by December, and that the Administration is considering how best it can aid in restoring the Liberal Government to power. Be this as it may, there does not seem to be any of the statement that the change in the French mission has been brought about by our Franco-Mexican relations.

The Republicans are a little puzzled what to do with Wendell Phillips. They fear he may be troublesome if he gets into Congress, and dangerous if he is kept out.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York Markets of the 4th.

Mountain of Rock Salt Discovered in Nevada.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

Mexican Affairs and Santa Anna.

Liverpool and London Markets of the 4th.

Western Commercial and Other News.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The President has appointed Francis A. Hall, Register of the Land Office, and James McGuire, Receiver of public monies, both at Monroe, La.

By a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, coffee is held to be liable to a tax of one cent per pound when roasted, and to a similar tax when ground. If the coffee is roasted and ground by the same person, the tax is two cents per pound.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A letter from Nevada to Mr. Randall, the Postmaster General, relates the discovery of a mountain of pure rock salt without any admixture. The mountain is several thousand feet high.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The counsel of Jefferson Davis were to have had an interview with Judge Underwood this week, but failed for some reason not made public. It is stated, however, on good authority that Judge Underwood has declared that Jefferson Davis shall certainly be tried in November.

Intelligence from Mexico confirms the report of the safety of the son of Marquis de Montholon, the French Minister, who had been reported shot by the Liberals.

New York, Oct. 4, evening.—Coupons of '62, 112; of '65, 109¾. Gold 148⅜.

The steamship City of New York has arrived from Liverpool via Queenstown. Her foreign mails for the South leave by the midnight train.

Cotton nominal. Sales 1200 bales. Middlings 40 to 42c. Southern Flour dull at $12 10 to $16 25. Wheat dull and drooping. Pork firm at $33 20. Lard firmer at 16¾ to 18¾c. Sugars steady; Muscovado 10 to 11c. Coffee quiet. Naval stores steady. Turpentine 66½ to 67¼c.

New York, Oct. 4.—The headquarters of Santa Anna continue to be thronged with visitors, mostly applicants for permission to enter the service of the Mexican Republic. Geo. W. Bickley, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, has offered his sword and sympathy to the cause. Gen. Sweeney had a long interview with the old chieftain yesterday, on the subject of Fenian enlistments. The adherents of Gen Ortega, the rival claimants to the distinguished honor of delivering the Mexican Republic, exhibit a bitter hatred of Santa Anna. They claim that he is a spy of the French Government, and that they have documents to prove it. Ortega will leave the city soon for Mexico.

New York, Oct. 4.—An official letter from the Mexican legation has been issued in consequence of an attempt of several parties in New York to put spurious bonds on the market, which has a tendency to injure the Liberal cause. There is but one authorized agent in the United States making purchases for the Republic of Mexico, and he acts under the instruction and approval of the Mexican Minister Senor Romero.

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—Flour has an advancing tendency. Wheat firm. Corn scarce, White $1 08 to $1 10. Oats firm at 58c. Provisions very dull. Pork steady. Sugars firm. Coffee quiet. Whisky dull.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The steamers Luella and Jennie Brown, from Montana, have arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, bringing one million each of gold dust as freight and in the possession of passengers.

To-day was observed as a day of thanksgiving over the disappearance of cholera.

Louisville, Oct. 4.—Sales 133 hhds. of tobacco at full rates. Flour—superfine $9 25. Good Extra Family $12. Prime Wheat $2 75. Corn 82c. Oats 48c. Pork $32 50. Bacon shoulders 16¼c. Clear sides 21¾c. Whisky $2 32.

Nashville, Oct. 4.—A fire occurred at Florence, Alabama, on the 30th, which destroyed a number of dwellings and stores, involving a loss of $50,000.

Seven deaths from cholera have occurred in the last twenty-four hours.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Flour quiet at $10 50 to $11; trade brands $12 to $15. Wheat firm at $2 75 to $2 85. Corn unchanged at 84c. Oats 45c. Pork held firmly at $32 75. Lard 17c. Cotton firm at 41c. Gold 147.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Oct. 4.—The cable across the straits of Northumberland, connecting New Brunswick with Prince Edward's Island, was successfully laid by the steamer Medway on Tuesday last.

The Medway and the Terrible steamed immediately for England.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—The sales of cotton to-day comprised 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 15d.

London, Oct. 4.—Consols for money closed at 89¼, and U. S. 5-20's at 70¼.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been signed.

Vicksburg, Oct. 4.—Passed down: Bart Able at 2 P. M., and Continental at 1 P. M., and up: Von Phul at 1 P. M. River rising.

Memphis, Oct. 4.—Fifteen cases of cholera are reported and eight deaths.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Steamer Ashore—North Carolina Election—Massachusetts National Union Convention—Cholera Increasing in Philadelphia—Death of Rear-Admiral Gregory—New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 4, 1 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s of '71, 109¾; coupons of '62, 111¾; of '65, 109¼; 10-40s, 99¼; treasuries, 100; Virginia sixes, 69½; Carolina do., 64½.

Flour quiet; wheat unchanged; mess pork irregular at $33 20 to $35; lard dull at 16½ to 18¾c.

Arrived, steamer Louisa Moore, from Morehead city.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The steamer City of Bath, hence for Savannah, in going down the harbor, to-day, got ashore on Slate Edge, South Boston Flats, where she keeled over and took in some water, but she will, probably, get off at the next tide.

Wilmington, Del. Oct. 3.—At the election for judges and inspectors of election, held throughout the State yesterday, the Democrats and Conservatives triumphed.

Newcastle county, the only Republican county, gave four hundred majority for the Democrats and Conservatives, a gain of thirteen hundred on the vote for Lincoln in 1864.

In this city they carry two wards, and gain 156 on the vote for Mayor, a few weeks ago. The Democratic majority is 1500 in the State.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The National Union Men's State Convention yesterday nominated Thos. H. Switers, of Lowell, for Governor.

The resolutions indorse the Administration, favor eight hours a legal day's work, and favor a license law for the sale of liquors.

The Democratic Convention subsequently indorsed the same ticket.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—The cholera is increasing in this city. Yesterday there were forty cases reported to the Board.

During the last few days several fatal cases have occurred in Camden, N. J.

New York, Oct. 4.—Rear Admiral Gregory died this morning.

New York, Oct. 4, 1 P. M.—Cotton dull and downward, and to effect sales a decline of 2c. must be accepted.

Gold, 148½.

Sterling, 108½ is asked.

Latest—1.15 P. M.—Gold 148¼ to 148¾.

The Eastern Question.

The Manchester (England) *Guardian* of the 12th, speaking on this question, says:

It is not difficult to account for the widespread apprehension that Europe is about to be seriously troubled again with the affairs of the East. There are indeed various circumstances combining to render it probable that this immemorial source of international strife may before long be actively re-opened. It is impossible to believe that the Danubian Principalities have at length found a settled political existence under the rule of a Prussian Prince, even though the rumor that the Porte will shortly be prevailed on to recognize the new Government be correct. The insurrection in Candia bears strong marks of having been instigated *ab extra* and forming part of an elaborate design, while the extremely cautious and ineffective manner in which the Turks set to work to suppress it appears to show a consciousness on their part that they have to deal with no ordinary difficulty. Austria, deprived of dominion in Italy, and excluded from the affairs of North Germany, is avowedly disposed to look for a compensatory accession of influence on the Lower Danube, and no one knows by what powerful influences her inclination in this direction may be encouraged. But the most ominous circumstance of all is, that while all this ferment is going on at home and abroad, there is no sign of financial or administrative improvement at Constantinople. Corruption flourishes even more luxuriantly than ever in every department of the Government, and even if there were in the world as general a disposition to support the Ottoman Empire as there is to scramble for a share of the profits of its dissolution, its weakness would be a dangerous temptation to attack.

Telling Speech of Mayor Hoffman Against Congress and the Radical Policy.

Mayor Hoffman, of New York city, conservative candidate for Governor of the State of New York, has entered into the canvass with a vigor, and speaks with a force and fervor which would win success in any field where the odds were not hopelessly against him. In spite of the Radical strength in the rural districts of New York, there are not wanting grounds of hope that he will carry the State. His late speech at Elmira, says the New York *Sun*, is brimful of practical, common-sense doctrines, and the home thrusts which he gave to the Radical policy will employ his political opponents for some time in refuting them. In speaking of the unwarrantable exactions of the Radicals, Mayor Hoffman said:

"If there is anything of which an American citizen feels proud, it is of his honor. If there is anything of which an American citizen feels proud, it is when he can say throughout the world, "I am an American." If there is anything of which an American could desire to boast, it would be that the American nation never breaks treaties and never violates its plighted faith. Gentlemen, to what did Congress plight the faith of the nation in reference to this war? That it was not waged in any spirit of oppression or with any purpose of subjugation, but merely to keep the States in the Union, and when the war was closed to give them their rights under the Constitution, and the protection which the Constitution guaranteed to them. Was not that published in every paper throughout the land? Was it not announced from this platform, and from every platform in the country? Was not it the leading cry under which men, without regard to party, rallied to our standard and to the public meetings to encourage the soldiers who had gone to the war? [Applause.] If the cry had been, "It is prosecuted to put down rebels and keep out the Southern States," would there have been the same enthusiasm? ["No, no."] But no, Congress in solemn resolution declared the object of the war, and Congress, out of honor, in consideration of this sacred pledge, is bound to-day to admit loyal representatives of the people of the South."

Alluding to the action of Congress during the last session he remarked:

Through eight months that Congress was in session, and what has it done for the country? Has it done anything towards restoring perfect peace throughout the land? Has it done anything towards the diminution of taxes? Has it done anything towards relieving the burdens which rest upon every man, rich and poor, throughout the country? No. It has labored until the end of the session, not to reconcile the country, but to keep it divided upon this question, in order that the present election may be passed over, and, if possible, the next Presidential election, before the Southern States are allowed the right of representation. That has been the whole aim and scope of their legislation. And they ended an eight months' session in which nothing but this has been done, by voting $50 to $100 to certain soldiers, and $2500 to $3000 to every Congressman. [Laughter and cheers.] And with this money to spend as an electioneering fund, they come back to their constituents, doing what it would have been well for the country if they had done seven months sooner. And yet we are told we are to stand by Congress. It used to be "stand by the President." My theory always was, stand by the Government. Neither the Congress nor the Executive are the Government. Yet they say, the man who stands by the President is a traitor, and the man who stands by Congress is a loyalist.

Mayor Hoffman concluded as follows: His allusions to local scenery will be appreciated by any who have seen the Arcadian landscape surrounding Elmira:

As I came up this morning in the train, passing through the beautiful valley in which it runs, it seemed to me as if it was one of the most beautiful mornings my eyes ever beheld. The early morning mists were rising from the valley, creeping up the mountain side, and disappearing over the mountain top; and I could not but indulge a silent prayer that the mists of prejudice, hate, and fanaticism, and passion, which threaten to overwhelm the land might disappear, as they disappeared, and vanish in the clouds. [Applause.] And as I rode along I saw the doors of the laborers in the farm houses standing open. I saw the smoke from the early fire curling up into the morning. I saw the cattle feeding, as it were, upon the thousand hills. I saw the little ones playing around the doors of the houses while the father went forth to his labor. I saw around me peace, plenty, happiness, greatness, and power. I said to myself, this land has passed through a struggle, but this State, with all it has suffered, does not to-day know what war is. Then I thought of the ravaged and desolated plains of the South, the terrible judgments visited on them for their rebellion on the Constitution of the United States—judgments which they admit they deserve—judgments which Heaven sent upon them; I thought of States so poor that they could hardly carry on their own local governments; with a people so poor that they could hardly furnish the necessities of life; with households so desolate that there was hardly one in which a father or son or brother had not been taken away. I thought of their utter submission to the Constitution of the country and the results of the war. I saw them standing there, pleading with Northern men, now that the war is over, to let peace and good will return to the country. I saw them with outstretched arms, saying, "Men of the North, we have violated the Constitution and laws; we have suffered the consequences; we are willing to abide by the results, and in the name of Heaven stretch out your hands to me; let this sort of fanaticism, hate and prejudice die out, and let peace and good will reign throughout the land again." And as I thought of this I felt that I could go among the people of my State with renewed heart and renewed courage in this cause, confident that the Conservative men, without regard to past prejudices, will earnestly unite in this work of restoration and regeneration. [Loud cheering.]

The Eyre Defense Fund—Letter from Mr. Carlyle.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir—Mr. Carlyle, who is not Chairman of the Eyre Defense Committee, but merely a member of it, (the Chairman not being yet selected, and the Committee being only in course of formation, has received, and is daily in the habit of receiving, from entire strangers, a quantity of letters, newspaper excerpts, etc., on the subject of "The Eyre Defense Fund," not one of which can he afford to read, much less to answer. In consequence he has permitted me to publish the following—his prompt and emphatic answer to myself on my first applying to him to join the Committee—as his one answer to all such volunteer correspondence from without.

I am, sir, faithfully yours,
HAMILTON HUME, Hon. Sec'y.

"*Ripple Court, Ringwould Dover*, August 23d.

"*Sir*—The clamor raised against Governor Eyre appears to me to be disgraceful to the good sense of England; and if it rested on any depth of conviction, and were not rather (as I always flatter myself it is), a thing of rumor and hearsay, of repetition and reverberation, mostly from the teeth outward, I should consider it of evil omen to the country and to its highest interests in these times. For my own share, all the light that has yet reached me on Mr. Eyre and his history in the world, goes steadily to establish the conclusion that he is a just, humane and valiant man, faithful to his trusts everywhere, and with no ordinary faculty of executing them; that his late services in Jamaica were of great, perhaps incalculable value, as certainly they were of perilous and appalling difficulty—something like the case of 'fire' suddenly reported in the ship's powder-room, in mid ocean, where the moments means the ages, and life and death hang on your use or misuse of the moments; and, in short, that penalty and clamor are not the thing this Governor merits from any of us—but honor and thanks, and wise imitation, (I will further say,) should similar emergencies rise, on the great scale or the small, in whatever we are governing.

"The English nation never loved anarchy, nor was wont to spend its sympathy on miserable mad seditions, especially of this inhuman and half brutish type; but always loved order and the prompt suppression of seditions, and reserved its fears for something worthier than promoters of such delirious and fatal enterprises who had got their wages for their sad industry. Has the English nation changed, then, altogether? I flatter myself it has not, not yet quite; but only that certain loose superficial portions of it have become a great deal louder, and not any wiser than they formerly used to be.

"At any rate, though much averse at any time, and at this time in particular, to figure on committees or run into public noises without call, I do at once, and feel that as a British citizen I should and must make you welcome to my name for your committee, and to whatever good it may do you. With the hope that many other British men, of far more significance in such a matter, will at once, or gradually do the like; and that, in fine, by wise effort and persistence, a blind and disgraceful act of public injustice may be prevented, and an egregious folly as well—not to say, for none can say or compute, what a vital detriment throughout the British Empire, in such an example set to all the colonies and Governors the British Empire has.

"Further service, I fear, I am not in a state to promise, but the whole weight of my conviction and good wishes is with you, and if other service possible to me do present itself, I shall not want for willingness in case of need. Enclosed is my mite of contribution to your fund.

"I have the honor to be yours, truly,
"T. CARLYLE.

"To Hamilton Hume, Esq., Secretary Eyre Defence Fund."

The *U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter* says of the cotton tax:

Rarely, since the times of the Spanish *calcavala*, has any impost been devised more oppressive or more injurious to commerce. Had the purpose of the tax been to impose upon the planter the greatest possible amount of embarrassment, no better plan could have been devised.

Referring to the memorial of New Orleans merchants exposing the ruinous effect of the cotton tax regulations, the *Economist* remarks:

It is impossible to read their memorial without amazement at the utter ignorance of the constructors of our tax laws respecting the interests for which they legislate, and at the entire lack of consideration for the way in which their measures must affect the most important interests of the country. The main purpose in the construction of the law would seem to have been the creation of the largest possible number of offices.

Improved Prospect in St. Landry.—The Opelousas *Sentinel* of the 29th says:

Not exactly a nine days' one, but bidding fair to be so. Since Monday last, we have had just such weather as a planter would have bespoke, if he would have had that privilege; and taking advantage of it, thousands of pounds of the fleecy staple have been secured. Considering the enhanced price that cotton must bring, the planters of St Landry, as a general thing, will not do so badly after all that has turned up. We know of one plantation where 1200 pounds of seed cotton is now being gathered to the acre.

TO CONSIDER GOVERNOR WELLS'S LETTER.

J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana, having written an official letter, addressed to "Thomas H. Jones, Esq., Arcadia, parish of Bienville, La," placing the residents of this State in a false position, such as, if not refuted, will be likely not only to continue military rule, but to extend the oppression—the subscribers, therefore, request the citizens of Louisiana to assemble at No. 74 ST. CHARLES STREET, opposite Union street,

On Saturday Evening, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock,

to express their opinion on the subject of the said objectionable Letter. Those from the Northern States, and particularly from Massachusetts, who have lately become residents, and embarked in business, are particularly requested to attend; and if any of them have been interrupted in their business or social relations, they are requested to come forward and give testimony in favor of the Governor's statement—the object of the meeting being to elicit the truth, that Congress may act on the facts as they exist.

W. HENDERSON,	C. ROSELIUS,
GEO. W. HYNSON	SAMUEL BELL,
J. N. LEE,	JOHN FINNEY,
B. V. OGDEN,	CHAS. BARNES,
GEO. W. LEONARD,	A. MAXWELL,
W. B. LEONARD,	M. H. BRONAUGH,
H. CLARK,	D M HOLLINGSWORTH,
GEO. RULEFF,	WILLIAMSON SMITH,
HU. LUCAS,	JACOB BARKER,
GEO. A. FRERET,	THOS. J. BECK,
SAMUEL M. CONNELL,	JAMES MANN,
G. M. LEVY,	S. H. LEVY,
J. KOHLMAN,	BOWER & GARNER.

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The President and the Cretan Seceders.

(From the London Globe, Sept. 1.)

When President Johnson returns to the White House from his electioneering tour, he will find a very curious document awaiting him—nothing less than an address from "the representatives of the Cretan people," who beg "the intercession of the great democracy" on behalf of "the Greek island of Crete, the native country of Jupiter and Minos!" This allusion to high and mighty personages very far removed from President Johnson and his affairs, begins a document which ends with a more pertinent reference to the "ever-to-be-remembered Washington," who achieved for the United States what Jupiter and Minos has failed to do for "the Cretan Christian people." It is not a bad commentary on the recent speech of Prince Gortschakoff, this appeal from Crete to Washington, "in order" that the affairs of the Cretan Christians "may obtain attention from the Cabinets of the great European Powers." It will be a difficult case for Mr. Johnson to deal with. He is opposed to secession, and of course to the return of States to their motherland; but he is friends with the Russians, and consequently favorable to the Greeks. But one does not see how the poor Cretans can get their prayers answered, and one would have thought that a direct appeal to the Court of St. Petersburg would have been more effectual than this appeal to the successor of Washington.

The Cretan mission will probably bring a smile to the lips of Mr. Seward, but it deals with matters very serious at this moment for the Cretans, and which may, for aught we can tell, become serious for us. * * * At all events, we do not see what help the United States can at present extend to the Cretans, nor how they can take part in the settlement of the Eastern question. Mr. Johnson has got enough on his hands since he entered on a strife with the Congress and appeared, as a party leader; and the flattering appeal from the "native country of Jupiter and Minos" will be no consolation for the party loss he has just sustained in the elections for Vermont and Maine.

The Growth of Champagne.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Of those who sip the best champagne few are aware that within a short time there has passed away one who has done more to raise the character of this class of French wine than had been accomplished in centuries. The widow Clicquot, whose brand has been so famous among kings, noblemen, and the best judges in this country, died recently, nearly ninety years old, leaving a property of between six and eight millions of dollars. This was all made by the careful improvement of the wines of the district in which she always lived. Her father was Mayor of Rheims, where she was born and early married to a French officer, whose marches had carried him through the best vine yards in Europe, and who, sick and wounded, became convinced that he could greatly improve the wines of the district. He and his wife at once saw that the best wine could only be made out of the best grapes, and they would never use any other. He died more than sixty years ago, and his widow has ever since carried on the plans for improvement he suggested, never selling any wine out of the cellar until fully ripe and ready for use.

In 1815 the armies of the Allies emptied the widow's cellar, and she thought she was ruined; but the Duke of Wellington, the Prince Regent, and kings and emperors became so assured of the superiority of her wine, that they gave large orders, and her fortune was secured. The history of her success might be that of many in this country, if they begin by carefully selecting the best grapes and most favorable situations for vine culture, and follow it up with industry, good taste and intelligence. It is true that for several centuries the wine of the Marne district had been celebrated, but it lacked body at the time when M. Clicquot introduced his new methods in the production of wine. He felt that the whole business was as yet only in its infancy, and labored to excel by better taste and care, instead of being content with merely following out the old traditional maxims. The result has been a fortune to his family and wealth to the whole district. Of the 13,000,000 bottles of sparkling champagne produced in the whole district, about one-quarter is sent to the United States, while England takes less than a million. The vineyards yielding the best wine have a southern aspect, the land is stony, and in great measure of a chalk or limestone formation. But it is the purity and care with which all sediment and scum are removed at the end of eighteen months after bottling, and before the wine is sold, which gives the crowning perfection. A similar precaution is one great secret of the excellence of the Longworth wines, the success of which have been almost equally great, commercially, in a much shorter time.

The rapid manner in which the culture of the vine has been improved in this country affords every inducement to believe that the United States will become one of the greatest wine-growing countries in the world. By care in cultivating the best native varieties of the grape for our purpose, and introducing to our climate the best foreign vines, there is perhaps hardly any kind of wine that we cannot secure from our own soil. The vine lands of California yield some varieties of the very best grapes for wines of a flavor not known elsewhere and unequaled. We must of course pass through the old traditional mistakes, but it is by going further and following out the lights springing from new experience and the highest taste and science, that a perfection in the flavor is to be expected, and a uniformity of the same results from the same grapes not yet reached in the Old World or the New.

The life of such an old lady as Widow Clicquot is worth much more to this country than all the large sums she has obtained from it, if it only teach us that there is vast room for improvement still. After all the wine which has been manufactured since Bacchus was first a boy, or Noah pressed too hard or too often the grapes of the new world, we may yet be well assured that we can still improve the quality. The great points are, that our suns are warm enough to produce the finest grapes of many different varieties, that we have in many States the exact qualities of soil adapted to the grape; and our progress has been such as to justify the assertion that in fifty years we can, without doubt, produce more excellent wines than any country in Europe, on properly selected soils, and in such abundance as to became the centre of the best wine market in the world. Cheaper, yet nutritious, wines will then rapidly supersede the poisonous compounds in the shape of liquors now in common use.

Special Contributions to the Paris Exposition.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

WEARING APPAREL.

English Cloak of Neutrality—threadbare and quite transparent.
Hart Pants—for the water brooks.
Waste Coats—from Washington, District of Columbia.
Suspenders—from Wall street, New York, (ten cents on a dollar.)
Copper Stocks—from State street, Boston.
Check Drawers—for bank tellers.
The Right Dress of the American Union Army—true blue cloth.

AQUEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Waterfalls—by an American lady, who had one on her head.
A Cataract—by a gentleman who had one in his eye.
The Sea of Troubles—railed, to prevent European monarchs from getting into it.
The Bey of Tunis.
Monarchs who have stopped reigning in Europe.
Waves—from the American flag.
A Torrent of Words—contributed by George Francis Train, of New York.

VEHICLES.

Carts—from a Paris *table d'hote*.
Stage—from the Grand Opera.
Graceful Carriage—of a young lady.
Old Sledge—from the Southern States of America.

Hara-Kiri.

A sad case of hara-kiri, says the *Journal of Commerce*, has come to the knowledge of the foreign residents at Yokohama, involving the life of a young Japanese officer of much distinction, and a gentleman who was especially esteemed as an advocate of a liberal and an enlightened policy in the administration of that Government. He was the victim of a fashion which, in other countries, is esteemed a crime; for, in Japan, suicide is not only a fashion, but a privilege, and its attempt, without the permission of the Government, subjects the offender to severe penalties, should he survive to receive the evidence of official displeasure. According to a statement which we find in the Japan *Times*, of July 13th, Kubota Sentaro, lately in command of the Japanese garrison at Yokohama, recently made an application to one of the British officers stationed there for assistance in training a body of about 1,200 troops, on the European plan, the Yeddo authorities having already agreed with the French minister to secure similar military instruction for the armies of the Shogoon. Kubota translated the English drill book, and his men had attained to considerable proficiency in the new practice when he was summarily degraded, his house given up to loot, and his property confiscated, whereupon the unhappy man attempted hara kiri, but was prevented by the interposition of friends. The Government, however, becoming cognizant of the attempt, ordered that he should be beheaded, for not first obtaining permission. By this time, Kubota was a maniac, according to reports from those who interested themselves to save the man's life. This affords a view of the social system of Japan, such as is seldom obtained outside of the "Flowery Kingdom." They also give an example of what may very properly be termed "a strong government," one that the subject can feel.

The Sultan of Turkey takes so much interest in the health of Napoleon that he has ordered a daily telegram concerning it.

Worst Place for a Negro Among the Radicals.—The Chicago *Times* of the 1st says:

The intense love of the Radicals for the negro is purely theoretical. Here in Chicago, the very headquarters of the hosts of abolitionism, a negro, on Saturday, was not permitted to drive at the race-course. His only fault was his color. The very worst place in the United States for a negro is in the city of Chicago.

A lady whose husband has deserted her, says' "may two hundred and forty-seven nightmares trot quarter races over his stomach every night." This probably would be a relief to what he has endured.

An Eclipse of the Sun.—On Monday, October 8th, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, which, however, cannot be seen in this part of the United States, but will be visible in New England. It occurs in the morning, at the time of new moon, and will be the last eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until August 7th, 1869.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—The interments in the various cemeteries of the city for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., as reported to the Board of Health, were as follows:

Cholera	9	Yellow Fever	0
Apoplexy	1	Typhoid Fever	1
Gastro-enteritis	2	Marasmus	1
Convulsions	4	Pneumonia	1
Cerebritis	1	Stillborn	1
Brain fever	1	Inanition	1
Congestive Fever	1	Heart disease	3
Intermittent fever	1	Dysentery	1
Remittent Fever	1	Whooping Cough	1
Delirium tremens	1	Diphteria	1
Consumption	3		
Total			44

Whites 30, blacks 12, not stated 2. Deaths from cholera—whites 7, blacks 2.

Stolen Property Found.—Policeman Sykes reports having found by virtue of a search warrant, in a house corner of Love and Union streets, the following stolen property: one mahogany bedstead, one walnut armoir, one mahogany bureau, one do washstand, one sofa, six cushioned chairs, one round table, two mattresses, a clock, a looking glass, and many other articles identified as the property of Mary Smith.

First District Court.—The following gentlemen compose the new Grand Jury: T. M Converse, (foreman,) A. C. Moore, Ernest Cornu, J. M. Vandergriff, Ed. Fortier, J. M. Reid, R. D. Gribble, J. G. Ellis, L. M. Canonge, B. B. Dickinson, C. H. Badger, L. E. Nee, L. Weishaar, A. Doyle, J. R. Derbes, Theo. Pille.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—William Smith, charged by Charles Coward with stealing some groceries, was examined yesterday and sent before the First District Court.

Peter Bellier and John Frederick, charged by J. W. Donnelly, of river police, with having a bale of cotton, supposed to be stolen, in their possession was held for hearing on the 11th inst.

George Washington, colored, who, we believe, figures darkly generally on the police records, was held to answer on the 13th to a charge of stealing eight chickens from James Stuart, 300 Liberty street.

C. C. Jarvis, whom we recently noticed as having circulated in private houses an indecent document addressed to married ladies, was fined $25.

Percy Beyerly, charged by H. B. Stephens on behalf of the firm of Lyons & Co., clothing merchants, with having stolen goods in his possession, was examined and sent before the First District Court. He got a salary of but $20 per month.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—James Murphy, for picking the pocket of Belle Duncan, was yesterday examined and sent for trial to the First District Court.

Fred Koontz, for carrying a weapon and assaulting an officer, was fined $5.

A. T. James Germain, a soldier, was requested to fork over $5, or go to prison for as many days.

Ada Swift was quickly required to pay $10 as the superior penalty for a woman's carrying arms in the shape of a pistol.

Recorder Letten's Court.—The business of this Court yesterday consisted of the imposition of a number of fines, and the sending of a few vagrant characters to the Workhouse, for drunkenness, fighting and otherwise disturbing the peace.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 4, 1866.

With the exception of increased improvement in Flour, we have no material change to notice in the general market, the movement in most departments of trade having been on a restricted scale; while operations in our leading staple in consequence of unfavorable accounts from New York were attended with very little activity, and the sales were confined to 310 bales at irregular and easier rates.

The Gold market disclosed considerable animation. Gold opened this morning at 146 to 146¼, against 145⅝ to 146—the closing rates last evening, and without having exhibited much regularity, closed steady at about the opening rates. The sales at the Board comprised $2800 (800 and 2000) at 146⅜, and $45,424 (100, 2000, 2000, 4000, 6420 and 30,000) at 146¼. In the open market the transactions included $4000 at 146, $20,000 (1000, 5000, 5000, 7000 and 10,000) at 146⅛, $3000 at 146⅜, $118,000 (1000, four lots of 5000, three lots of 10,000, 11,000, 15,000 and two lots of 20,000) at 146¼, $3000 (1000 and 2000) at 146⅜, and $12,000 (2000, 1000, 10,000 and 15,000) at 147. In Silver we noticed sales of $900 in American halves at 137¼, and $2,500 at 137⅛. Mexican dollars were quoted at 138¼ to 137.

The Foreign Exchange market exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and in consequence of the advance in Gold, the negotiations effected disclosed a tendency to improved rates. The offerings were liberal, but owing to the difference existing between the news of buyers and sellers the sales of Sterling were confined to the following: $9000 bill of lading at 152¼, £1500 A1 at 156, £1000 and £1000 at 157, £3000 first class at 157¾, £2000 1000 and 3000 bank at 158¼, and £1000 at 159. In Francs we noticed sales of 105,000 (25,000, 30,000 and 50,000,) A1 commercial at 3 57½, and 170,000 (20,000, 50,000 and 100,000) bank at 3 55. Sterling may be quoted at 150 to 152 for bill of lading bills 155 to 157 for A1 to first class, and 160 for bank, and Francs at 3 60 to 3 57½ for A1 commercial and 3.50 to 3 50 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has given evidence of increased weakness. The Banks checked on New York, generally, at ¼ per cent. discount, one, however, continued to meet the demand at ¾. The counter demand was moderate. The supply of commercial was liberal, and the sales included $40,000, New York sight, at ¼ per cent. discount, $40,000 (10,000 and 30,000) at 9 16, $20,000 New York, and $30,000 Boston sight at ⅝, $9000 five days' sight at ¾, $35,000 (15,000 and 20,000) ten days' at ¾, $50,000 (20,000, Boston, and 30,000) at 1, $10,000 thirty days' sight at 1¾, and $10,000 same at 2 per cent. discount. The rates outdoors were ¾ to ⅛ per cent. discount.

The Stock market manifested extreme dullness. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers, and none that transpired in the open market.

City Bonds were quiet. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported outdoors. The Consolidated at quoted are 96 to 96½, and the Railroad issues at 84½ to 85, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana sixes at 78 to 78½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons at 80.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $600 Bank of Louisiana notes at 65½c per dollar; a small amount of Louisiana State Bank notes at 98½; $6000 (2500 and 3500) State Treasury notes at 91½, $5000 at 91¼c, $7000 at 94¼c, and $3500 at 95c; $2000 City Treasury notes at 99½, and $2000 at 99⅛. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 69c per dollar and Louisiana State Bank at 95 to 99. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 5½ to 7 per cent. discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Thursday Evening, Oct. 4, 1866.*

Cotton—The market was completely unsettled by the dispatches published in the morning papers announcing a material decline at New York. There was a limited inquiry on the part of a few buyers, who hoped to be able to purchase at reduced rates, but they found factors unwilling to concede to the extent anticipated, and consequently the day's sales were confined to 310 bales, taken by four brokers, at irregular and easier prices. Factors and buyers appeared equally reluctant to operate, the former acting under the belief there will be a reaction, while the latter look for a further reduction. With the remark that our quotations must not be regarded as representing the present position of the market, we repeat as follows: Ordinary 33 to 35c, Good Ordinary 36 to 37c, Low Middling 39 to 40c, and Middling nominal at 41 to 42c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales 102,082
Received to-day	887	
Received previously	17,307	18,194
		120,266
Cleared to-day	2,746	
Cleared previously	35,382	38,128
Stock on hand		82,054

The clearances comprise 948 bales for Havre and 1698 for Liverpool.

Sugar and Molasses—There have not been any receipts since yesterday. The market is bare of the production of Louisiana, and the stock on hand of that of Cuba is small. Molasses is in request, and is held firmly, but Sugar is dull and neglected. The demand, however, is altogether local, and of a retail character. A lot of 25 hogsheads Cuba Sugar sold on private terms, and one of 10 hhds Louisiana Yellow Clarified also on private terms. We quote Louisiana Yellow Clarified at 16c per lb. Good Fair Cuba Sugar is retailing in hogsheads at 12¾ to 13¼c per lb, and Fully Fair Porto Rico at 15c. Cuba Sugar in boxes is retailing in store at 12¼ to 13c per lb for Nos 12 and 13; 13½ to 14½c for Nos 14 and 15; 15½ to 16½ for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17¼ for Nos. 19 and 20. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 60 to 65c per gallon, as in quality. We quote round lots at 55c per gallon for Poor, 59 to 60c for Good, and 65c for Choice.

Tobacco—The stock on sale is very small and comprises only 145 hhds Stems and 3700 hhds Leaf and Lugs. Buyers on foreign account have withdrawn from the market, and only a few hogsheads have been sold to the local trade at full previous prices. The stock is held very strongly, and we continue to quote: Low Refused, light and heavy, 3¼ to 4¼c per lb, currency; Good do. 5 to 5¼c; Common Leaf 6 to 7¼c; Fair, 8 to 10c; Good 11 to 12c; Fine 13 to 15c; Choice Selections 15 to 20c; Cutters and Balers 20 to 25c per lb.

Western Produce and Provisions—The demand throughout this market has been general, and we have noticed transactions in all the various departments. Prices for Flour and Grain rule in favor of holders, while Provisions are less steady. Below, however, will be found the particulars of to-day's business:

Flour—The stock is very much reduced, and the brands requisite to fill the local demand has nearly all been disposed of. The only sales we heard of were 800 bbls, of which 100 unbranded at $10 20; 50 do. at $11; 60 Superfine at $12; 100 do at the same; 100 on its merits at $12 25; 100 do. at $12 50; 230 Double Extra at $12, and 50 do at $13 50 per bbl.

Corn—There is a good stock in warehouse and but little or none on the levee, with a fair demand. We have noticed sales of 3500 sacks, including 1300 Yellow and Yellow Mixed, in lots, at 85c, and 2150 White, also in lots, at 90c per bushel.

Oats—The stock on hand is nearly all stored, and can only be called fair. Holders are firm in their pretensions, and readily receive 52 to 53c per bushel. To-day the transactions comprise 1300 sacks at the above figure, though 100 Choice Black brought 54c per bushel.

Bran—With only a light supply, and that in store, sellers are enabled to realize $1 20 per 100 lbs, at which rate a lot of 750 sacks changed hands.

Hay—The market is quiet, and the supply only moderate. To-day 100 bales Ordinary brought $25, and 50 bales Prime Western $27 50 per ton.

Bacon—We noticed some little movement, resulting in sales of 10 casks Shoulders at 17¾c, 100 tierces Duffield's Sugar-cured Hams, on the Levee, at 26¾c, and from store at 26½c per lb. We continue to quote Shoulders at 17¾ to 18c, Ribbed Sides at 21c, and Clear Sides at 21½c per lb; Green Shoulders at 17¼c. Bacon Hams at 21 to 22c, and Sugar cured at 25 to 26c per lb.

Lard—The supply in tierces largely exceeds the demand, and prices in consequence are weak, and we cannot quote above 19c per lb. That in kegs is less liberal, but the market is dull at 20 to 21c per lb.

Pork—There is a good demand, and under favorable advices from the West, prices are firm. To day 100 bbls even weight Mess sold at $35 per bbl. Retail parcels are selling at $35 25 for heavy, and $29 50 to $30 for Prime Mess.

Star Candles—There is a fair demand, but the stock is light. The sales to-day were confined to a lot of 100 boxes Shaeffer's 12 oz at 20c per lb. We quote 14 oz at 21c, and 25c per lb for full weight.

Bale Rope—The market is very quiet, and the only transactions we hear of are small parcels at 18¾ to 19c per coil. We quote round lots at 17¾ to 18c per coil.

India Bagging—There is a good demand and there have been sales of importance, the particulars of which, however, we were unable to ascertain. We quote round lots at 35¼ to 36c, and retail parcels at 36c for rolls and 38c per yard for bales.

Iron Cotton Ties—The stock is small, and they are selling slowly at 11 to 12c per lb.

Wool—There is a fair supply on hand, and the demand is being supplied at 16 to 18c for Louisiana Native, 18 to 22c for Texas ¼ to ⅛ Merino, 22 to 25c for do, ¾ to ⅞ do, 28 to 30c for washed, and 13 to 15c for burry.

Coal Oil—We have no sales to report. Round lots sell from 80 to 90c per gallon.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling at $3 00 to $4 25 per bbl, Onions at $2 00 to $2 50, Green Apples at $6 50 to $7, Eggs at $45 to $40 per bbl, Cabbages at 15 to 18c a piece, Chickens at $6 to $7 for small and $9 to $10 for large, Turkeys at $36 to $38, and Geese at $12 to $14 per dozen.

Gunny Bags—Dealers are supplying the demand at 30c a piece. We have heard of no sale of magnitude.

Coffee—Prices are very firm, and is held now by second hands, who have some 400 bags offering. To-day 250 bags were disposed of at 27¼ to 29¼c, currency, for Fair to Prime Rio, and 19¾c, gold, for Prime, at which rate the chief part of the above was sold.

Malt—We notice only a moderate demand, chiefly for small lots. The last sales were made at $1 20 per bushel for Good Western.

Salt—Prices exhibit a further improvement, and we now quote Liverpool at $4 10 to $2 60 for Fine and $2 25 to $2 50 for Coarse in warehouse, and $2 15 for the former and $2 10 for the latter in cargo.

Whisky—The demand is only for retail parcels at $1 50 to $1 75 for Louisiana, $2 20 for Common, and $2 30 to $2 40 for Good Western Rectified.

Butter and Cheese—The market is nearly overstocked with Western Butter, which is very dull at 30 to 39c per lb. Western Cheese is quoted at 17 to 18c and is selling at 15 to 16c per lb; and Northern 17 to 18c.

Naval Stores—There is only a light supply, but the demand is good at $7 25 to $7 50 for No 1 Rosin, $4 50 to $5 for No. 2, and $1 per bbl for Common. Spirits Turpentine commands 60 to 62½c per gallon.

Freights—There is considerable Cotton and Produce offering for shipment. The supply of coastwise tonnage is barely sufficient for the demand, while the rates for Europe are very firm and are looking up. The steamers for New York and Boston have their complement at current rates, [illegible] at 1c per lb for Cotton for New York and 1⅛ for Boston. The rates by sail are ⅞c per lb for Cotton and 75 to 80c per bbl for Flour for New York and Boston, 3 16 to [illegible] for Cotton for Liverpool, and 1⅛ for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 4, 1866.

Arrived yesterday—349 Texas Beeves and 174 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—445 Texas Beeves, 236 Calves and Yearlings and 32 Hogs.

Stock on sale—901 Texas Beeves, 791 Calves and Yearlings, 129 Hogs, 1075 Sheep and 57 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	10	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	—	—
Texas Beeves Choice per ℔ head	15	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	—	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	12 00	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	—	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	13	15
Creole Hogs	—	—
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	—	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 25	5 [illegible]
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	—	—
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	80 00	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	7 00	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	—	—
Calves, ℔ head	8	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	12	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, October 5, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Texas, Stanton, for Galveston — Hawes & Bowen
Steamship Texas, Gurwell, for Galveston — I C Harris
Bark Emily, (British), Thrussell, for Liverpool — John Oeschle
Bark Imperatrice Charlotte, (French), Legrand, for Havre — W B Boddenheff
Schr Billy Butts, (British,)Howitt, for Havana — Jos Kelly
Schr Reptage, (Mexican) Rivero, for Shickleburg — Master
Steamer C Castro, Porter, for Mobile, — Master
Steamer Sarah, Blakeslee, for Mobile, — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Wm Taber, Whitney for Galveston 2d inst, to Hawes & Bowen—1st district
Ship Susan Hinks, Atwood, from Calcutta April 22d to Wood, Low Ledwigeen—1st district 23
Bark Andaman, Uston 30 days from New York, to G A Fosdick—4th district 47
Brig Hope, (British), Connor, from Havana, (previously reported at Quarantine) to Puig Bros—2d dist 45
Schr Union, Cox, from Indianola, bound to Pensacola—put in in distress—Algiers

—STEAMBOATS—

Pauline Carroll, White, from St Louis
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara

BELOW COMING UP.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tuxumseh, Schellenger from the Passes—went down light—brought up ship Susan Hinks, brk Andaman, brig Hope and schr Union

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Sept 28—Cld for NOrleans, ship Vanguard, Reneck Wallace, Carney. Sailed for N O leans, steamship Evening Star, Knapp; Fung Shuey, Hildreth; Victor, Gates
Boston, Sept 27—Ar for NOrleans, steamship St Louis Clausen; 28th, ship Friesburg
Rockland, Me, Sept 23—Sailed for NOrls, bark Jennie Cobb, Headley

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, Sept 1s—Sailed for NOrleans, ship Waldorf Mathias
Bremerhaven, Sept 10—Sld for Galveston, ship E Von Beaulieu, Greenfeld
Royan, Sept 30—Sld for NOrleans, ships Queen of the West, Rodgers, and Maria Ann, Korte

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Emily—1698 bales cotton 11800 staves
HAVRE—Per bark Imperatrice Charlotte—948 bales cotton 1050 staves 40,000 Mexican dollars 19 cases mdse and sundries
GALVESTON—Per steamship Texas—750 sks corn and sundries
GALVESTON—Per steamship Austin—14 bbls flour 45 bbls potatoes and sundries
MOBILE—Per steamer C Castro—25 bbls flour 3 do molasses 3 hhds sugar 6 bxs do
MOBILE—Per steamer Sara—3 hhds sugar 25 bbls whisky 5 bbls sugar 15 bbls pork 5 coils rope 3 bales bagging

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Andaman—Ass'd mdse
GALVESTON—Per steamship Wm Taber—17 bales cotton Ware & Bro—11 pkgs mdse Southern Ex Co—sundries to order
CALCUTTA—Per ship Susan Hinks—300 ba'es gunny bags 1000 do do cloth 193 do to Wood, Low & Ludwig sen
HAVANA—Per brig Hope—238 hhds molasses 3 tcs do 57 bbls do to Puig Bros

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—25 bales cotton Jury, Harris & co—17 T J Herron—17 J R Powell—16 J W Burbridge & co—16 J L Lee & co—15 R A Green—13 S M Scott & co—10 M Gibbs & co—8 Boyd, Coleman & Graham—7 W J Rebeaud—4 H T Lonsdale—3 Given, Watts & co—3 Volain & Drouet—4 John Watt & co—2 Wright, Allen & co—3 E L Smith & co—2 A Worthington—2 P Maspero—3 F Bourgeois—2 do do sks seed do Von Phul, jr & co—6 bales do 40 sks do Ben Tellecom—5 do Lapene & Ferre—30 do A Thibaut—16 do V Forcon—21 Bouligny & Esclapon—20 J I Adams & co—5 Church & Dunlap—20 J Bloom & co—219 do cotton seed A A Maginnis—150 S J Fairchild—78 bales hay W McDuff & co—sundries to order—Total, 180 bales cotton, 170 sks seed cotton.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Pauline Carroll—1 crate cabbage 30 bbls pork 110 bbls potatoes 250 sks do J F Duggins—75 bbls potatoes 700 sks oats T C & M—13 do 51 bales hay 7 tubs butter 1 pkg crockery [illegible]—2 pkgs mdse 161 bbls potatoes 84 sks do 75 bbls flour aley A D Grieff & co—1 tool chest J T Hanlon—145 empty bbls P Galligher—1bx mdse J P Higgins & co—5 do Barnes, Ward & co—180 bbls meal Weller, Chew & co—4 cks bacon 2 bxs do McIntyre & Applegate—18 pkgs mdse Hays, Russell & co—15 tubs butter 2 casks bacon A Michel—30 hf bbls beer I C Harris—10 bbls do C Kroeck—50 bxs soap T H Walter—[illegible] & co—[illegible] Volain & Drouet—[illegible] ... —sundries to order.

[illegible]

DIED.

On Thursday night, October 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, SAMUEL PLACIDE DE LA BARRE, a native of Louisiana, aged 42 years.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the families De La Barre, Borduzat, LaBranche and Conrotte, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 20 Marigny street, between Victory and Levee streets, Third District, THIS EVENING, at 4½ o'clock.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

W. R. FLOYD .... MANAGER.

This elegant and popular establishment is now open for the Regular Fall and Winter Season.

Friday Evening, October 5, 1866,

Will be presented Boucicault's famous Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE, with a great cast, including Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Prentice, Mr. Carden, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Pearsons, W. R. Floyd, A. H. Davenport, M. W. Fiske, etc.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Bulwer's popular play of LADY OF LYONS, and FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

Doors open at 7; Performance commences at 7¾. oct5

Removal.

DR. O. ANFOUX has removed to No. 290 Canal street, between Rampart and Burgundy. oct5 3w

A Card.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of the Opera House, hereby cautions subscribers for the season against settling for the amounts until he himself calls on them for their notes.

A. OUERIN, Treasurer of the Opera House. oct5 3t

Seamstress Wanted.

A GERMAN FAMILY residing ten hours from New Orleans, in Mississippi, on a beautiful country place, desires a good SEAMSTRESS immediately. She must be a plain, quiet and decent girl or woman, and be able to cut and sew well. [illegible] Enquire, for the next three days, at Messrs. HENRY VALETON & CO. oct5 3t No. 27 Bienville street [illegible]

Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that since the 15th of September last he has sold his Drug Store at the corner of St. Ann and Villeré streets, to Mr. A. ROGER, who will carry on the same business at the same stand. He solicits for Mr. Roger a continuance of the very kind and liberal patronage which has always been extended to him.

OSCAR ROBIN

New Orleans September 3, 1866

The undersigned having bought the Drug Store known as ROBIN'S DRUG STORE, corner St. Ann and Villeré streets offers his services to the public. He hopes he will deserve the confidence of the [illegible] of the establishment by a prompt and careful putting up of prescriptions.

A. ROGER.

New Orleans September 3, 1866 oct4 3t

Alfred A. Fuselier, vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT Court of New Orleans. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Alfred A. Fuselier that the cession of his property has been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors and that a meeting of said creditors will be held before [illegible] public on THURSDAY the 8th of November [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] of the insolvent [illegible] an attorney at law be appointed to represent the absent creditors herein.

By order of the Court,
New Orleans, October 3d 1866.
A. D. BERNOUDY, Dep'y Clerk. oct5

For Rent.

A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK SLATED Dwelling HOUSE, with wide galleries front and rear, containing ten rooms, servants' rooms, stable, out buildings, three large cisterns, &c. situated in the Second District, within 75 minutes walk of Canal street. Lot measures 65 feet front by 120 feet in depth, with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.

Possession given on the 1st of November or earlier. Apply to G. DE FERIET, No. 42 Royal street. oct4 3t

Wanted,

TO rent by an individual of this city, a two-story cottage HOUSE, with five or six rooms, either in the Second or Third Districts, for which a liberal rent will be paid.

Address, giving real name and rent,
W. Grass Box [illegible] N. O.

Houses for Sale,

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

FOR SALE, at Awanawa, a fine two-story [illegible] HOUSE [illegible] occupied by a Baker. For further particulars apply to CONVERSE & FOLSOM No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street.

SCHÆFFER'S

Star Candles,
Stearine,
Lard Oil.

Constantly on hand at the Agency of the Factory
J. AVET
oct2 1m 1stp 60 Old Levee, next to Rice Stores

DRY GOODS,
SHOES AND HATS,
WHOLESALE.

THE OPENING COMPLETED.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

49 OLD LEVEE STREET, 49

Call the attention of City and Country Dealers to the splendid stock of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS SHOES AND HATS, which they offer, as heretofore at the lowest market prices. sept28 1f

OPENING! OPENING!!

C. JAUBERT & CO,

30......CHARTRES STREET......30

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

THE attention of City and Country dealers is called to their immense and varied Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which they are now receiving and offer at prices which defy competition. sept25 3m

SUGAR.

PLANTERS wishing to make their SUGAR with the Sulphurous Acid (as one are a Working Apparatus daily, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., by applying at the Bells Water Manufactory, Rampart street, No. 209, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.
sept28 3t w 1m3l JR. COMMUNY

CHARLES E. FORTIER,

AUCTIONEER,

HAS removed his office to No. 37 Exchange Place, near the corner of Customhouse street. oct1 1f

REMOVAL.

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital............$16,000,000 in Gold,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO

No. 184 Gravier street,

sep30 1w near Carondelet.

GUMBEL'S HOTEL,

Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square,

CHAS. L. GUMBEL, Manager.

DURING the summer months this House has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, extensive improvements are under way. New furniture, bedding and linnen, have been added, and the entire Building will be whitewashed and painted and will open for the reception of its friends and the public on November 1st, 1866.

sep30 3m

THE BRONZE PEN

Steam Printing Establishment,

62 Bourbon Street and 112 Gravier street.

FIRST CLASS TYPOGRAPHICAL WORK done as carefully and as neatly as in any other city in the United States. The PRICES are what they should be.

Our numerous customers can testify to the fact that we have never charged for any JOB more than it was worth.

Call and examine our Samples and visit our establishment.

sept30 6t FRANCIS BOUVAIN & CO.

Louisiana Almanac, for 1867.

ADVERTISERS in the LOUISIANA ALMANAC for 1867, are requested to send in their Cards or their manuscript as early as possible, as the issue is progressing rapidly, and is to be completed in a few days.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN, Editor,
Sign of "The Bronze Pen,"
sept30 6t No. 62 Bourbon street

Commercial Book Factory

AT THE

SIGN OF THE BRONZE PEN.

62 BOURBON STREET.

The most intricate works in the RULING and BINDING lines, made to order.

Account Books of every description, from 15 cents to $1 50 a piece.

Speciality in fine Gilding on Books, Portfolios, etc.
sep30 6t FRANCIS BOUVAIN.

To Wreath Makers for All-Saints' Day.

15 reams GLAZED PAPER, extra, black on both sides.

3 reams dull and ultramarine BLUE PAPERS.

20 " white English PAPER, without glue.

For sale by
FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
62 Bourbon street,
sep30 6t at the sign of the Bronze Pen.

Succession of Jean Ladebat.

ALL persons having claims against this succession are hereby requested to present the same, either to A. Robert, Esq., the attorney of the curator, Exchange Alley, No. 46, or to H. Or. [illegible], Esq., the attorney of the heirs, same alley, No. 38. sept9 3t 1od

AUCTION SALES.

E. M. JACOB'S SALES.

Furniture, &c., &c.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer,
No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, October 5, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises situated on Gravier street, between Mandeville and Spain streets—
A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Moveable Effects.
Terms—Cash on the spot. oct5

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

An Excellent Buggy Horse at Auction.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at 12 o'clock [illegible] Exchange Alley, in front of the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—
A GOOD BAY HORSE, about six years of age, suitable for buggy or cab.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. oct5 1t

Three Lots of Ground Corner of Piety and Goodchildren streets, with the two frame houses thereon, well suited for a drayman or hackman.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October [illegible], 1866, at 12 o'clock [illegible] be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the following described property to wit:

THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Goodchildren, Piety, Mosnier and Desire streets, [illegible] of the said square and measuring each 30 feet 7 lines front on Goodchildren street by 120 feet in depth, together with the two one-story frame houses containing 5 rooms, cistern, privy, &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, [illegible] the balance on a credit of twelve months [illegible] notes of the purchaser [illegible] bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from the date of adjudication [illegible] until final payment [illegible].

Act of sale before [illegible] Barnett, notary public, at purchaser's expense. oct5 [illegible]

A One Story Frame House with Slate Roof and Large Grounds, corner of Dergenois and Dubadie streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A PARCEL OF GROUND [illegible]

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Act of sale before Ed. Barnett, notary public, at purchaser's expense.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana vs. Robert H. Doxey.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of [illegible] directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, [illegible] will be sold at public auction [illegible] on TUESDAY [illegible] the following described property [illegible]:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND [illegible]

A PORTION OF GROUND [illegible]

A STRIP OF LAND [illegible]

AND A TRACT OF LAND [illegible]

Terms [illegible]

[illegible] HAYS, Sheriff. [illegible]

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE.

GREAT OPENING.

PEPIN & TURCOTTE

Have opened their Magnificent Store

131..........CANAL STREET..........131

(Touro Building, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

On Thursday, September 27th.

A Large and Splendid Stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, directly imported from France, England and Germany.

The attention of Ladies is specially called to our Beautiful Assortment of

SHAWLS,

Silk, Cashmere and Cloth CLOAKS,

BASQUINES,

PEPLUMS,

JACKETS, Etc.,

Of the Latest Parisian Style.

Rich, Cluny-trimmed BODIES,

COLLARS,

SLEEVES,

INFANT ROBES,

Marseilles DRESSES,

EVENING GOWNS, Etc.

SILKS,

FOULARDS,

CASHMERES,

MERINOS,

POPLINS,

BIARITZ,

LINOS,

SULTANAS,

BRILLANTS,

PIQUES,

PRINTED PERCALS,

LACE,

VEILS,

RIBBONS,

TRIMMINGS,

HOSIERIES,

LINENS,

TULLES, Etc.

New Style Balmorals and Empress Skirts.

—Also—

A Large Stock of Domestic DRY GOODS, for Families and Plantations.

☞ The whole at much reduced prices. ☜

sep26 1m

For Sale or Rent.

THE Sugar Plantation of the subscriber, situated in the Parish of Orleans, about eight miles below the city, right bank of the River, measuring thirty five and a half arpents front, by forty in depth, about nine hundred arpents cleared and the remainder well timbered. The buildings are spacious and everything in good order, with two settlements of negro cabins, [illegible] Persons wishing to purchase or rent can examine the premises at any time. For terms apply to JOHN R. LEFREERE, corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets. oct2 1m

For Sale.

A GOOD FOUR-SEAT BAROUCHE, with an excellent HORSE. Apply to M. J. Barre, Saddler, Bourbon street, No. 206, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets. sept14 tf

RICHARDS' CAPE LIME, well known and approved for the last fifteen years by sugar makers and others can be had at the depot of the manufacturer, Stone and Marble Yard, 147 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy sts.
sept21 3m NEWTON RICHARDS

NOTICE.

MRS. ROBIN having returned from Havana, her friends and acquaintances are respectfully informed that on the 1st of October next, she will open, at No. 32 Royal street, a Boarding House under the name of COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Robin will attend specially to the kitchen and nothing will be left undone for the comfort of her boarders.

sept26 1m Pre. ROBIN

The Mechanics' and Agricultural

FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 12th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the first Grand Fair of this Association shall be held at the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the TWENTIETH OF NOVEMBER ensuing.

Inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock-raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this Industrial Exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the Association.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treas.
I. N. MARKS, President.

C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

For Mandeville and Madisonville Daily, and Covington on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE elegant and favorite low-pressure side-wheel and fast steamer

Ella May,

will leave as follows:

EVERY DAY, (except Saturday and Sunday) after the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. train.

On SATURDAYS the Ella May will leave the lake end after the arrival of the 3 o'clock P. M. train; and on SUNDAYS, after the arrival of the half-past 6 o'clock A. M. train.

Freight for Covington to be sent not later than half-past 10 o'clock A. M. train. Freight for Mandeville and Madisonville to be sent also to the Pontchartrain Depot not later than 1½ o'clock A. M.

LOUIS FRIGERIO, Jr.
sep24 1m 28 Chartres street.

Regular New Iberia and St. Martinsville Tri-Weekly Packet.

In connection with the N. O. O. & G. W. R. R.

Steamer TECHE, E. B. Trinidad, master, Emile Landry and Robert Smithe, Clerks.

HAVING been thoroughly overhauled the favorite and fast steamer TECHE will resume her position in the Attakapas trade, on MONDAY, August 13th, and leave Brashear City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] Returning leave New Iberia on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at [illegible].

N. B. The TECHE will extend her FRIDAY trip to St. Martinsville.

For further particulars apply to
A. B. CHARPENTIER,
62 Customhouse street.
aug11 3m J. F. CARLIN, 32 Old Levee street.

For Galveston and Indianola, and Sabine Pass, Texas,

VIA

N. O., O. AND G. W. RAILROAD,

INSIDE ROUTE VIA BERWICK'S BAY AND MORGAN'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

THE traveling public are informed that the Morgan Line of first class steamships [illegible] Berwick's Bay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY for Galveston [illegible] Sabine Pass [illegible]

[illegible]

G. W. R. BAILEY,
General Superintendent.

SEA SHORE LINE.

Fall Arrangement.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, OCEAN SPRINGS AND PASCAGOULA, ON SATURDAY.

THE elegant and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer

CAMELIA,

George L. Blakeslee, Master,

will hereafter continue her trips and leave as follows:

TUESDAYS, [illegible] M., Pontchartrain Railroad.
THURSDAYS, 3 o'clock P. M. do do
SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. do do

Returning will leave on

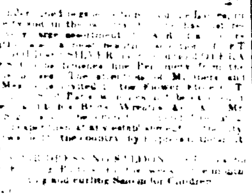
SUNDAY Evening.
WEDNESDAY Morning.
FRIDAY Morning.

On SATURDAY will extend her trip to Pascagoula, returning Sunday.

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

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA
No. 10 Carondelet street.



FELIX SARON'S HOUSE, 214 Baronne street, Corner Gravier.

THE [illegible]

Redemption of City Bonds.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,

NOTICE [illegible]

[illegible]

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG [illegible] Delivered at any part of the city [illegible]
D. STICKNEY.
sep27 1m

At Jas. Ryback, 149 Canal street.

500 Doz best quality KID GLOVES [illegible] at [illegible] cents a pair.
sep27 1f

State Taxes.

Last Month for the Payment of Taxes. TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

TAX payers are notified that the Rolls for the collection of the State Taxes for the year 1866 will be closed on the [illegible] of September [illegible]

[illegible] L. E. MARIE, Collector for the Second District, Office corner Chartres and St. Peter streets. sep1 1f

Carpet Warehouse,

17..........CHARTRES STREET..........17

LATELY RECEIVED—CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of all qualities, for Rooms, Halls, Stairs, etc.

CURTAIN MATERIALS. Lace Curtains, Cornices, Bands, in great variety, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mattings of all widths.

sep8 1w A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

THE members of the Benevolent Association [illegible] Article of the Charter of the Association, that [illegible] OCTOBER at the Hall [illegible] Gravier and Elysian Fields streets [illegible]

By order of C. R. FAGOT, President.
W. T. DEAN, Secretary. sept 1f

For Sale.

IN store, on hand, and to arrive per ship American Eagle, from Bordeaux:

[illegible] CLARETS,
[illegible] CLARET,
[illegible] WHITE WINE
[illegible] WHITE WINE
[illegible] CHAMPAGNE [illegible]
[illegible] SARDINES
[illegible] KIRSCHENWASSER
[illegible] BRANDY
[illegible] VERMOUTH
[illegible] ORANGE FLOWER WATER
125 barrels MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES,
100 Hampers [illegible]
20 boxes ABSYNTH [illegible]

B. TIBLIER & CO.,
sep26 1m 14 Conti street.

Southern Carpet Warehouse.

WE are opening a large stock of CARPETS, RUGS, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtains, Window Shades, etc., at No. 139 Canal street, New Orleans.

H. R. BONNEVAL, Agent.
E. BOUTREUX oct1 1m

WHISKY! BRANDY! WINE!

—AT—

L. Manuel's,

No. 30 Dumaine Street,
Between Chartres and Royal.

SUPERIOR WHISKY and BRANDY, at $1 25 a gallon, and very good BORDEAUX WINE at $40 a cask. oct1 1m

Stolen, Lost or Mislaid.

ONE PROMISSORY NOTE belonging to Mr. Antoine Fernandez, for the amount of $[illegible], dated 7th December, 1865, made payable three years after its date, drawn jointly by Mrs. Louise Trevenoux, widow Henry Simonin, and Jean Pierre [illegible] to their own order and by them endorsed, bearing interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum [illegible]

The public are cautioned against [illegible] the hands of the undersigned.

JEAN CLAUDE THOMAS,
sep23 4t in 1od 37 Exchange Alley.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the succession of the late Bertrand Sauné will please present the same; and all those indebted to said succession will please call and settle with the undersigned.

LEONCE ROUNY, Administrator,
or to JOHN T. MONTAMAT, Attorney of said succession, No. 38 St. Peter street. sep23 3t 1od

Alexander's Spool Thread.

THE subscribers agents for the sale of Messrs. R. F. & J. Alexander & Co.'s Glasgow Spool Thread, keep constantly on hand a full and well selected assortment of this celebrated article, which they offer to the trade in quantities to suit.

CRAMER & CO.,
sept16 1m 38 Customhouse street.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S,

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line [illegible] Steamships:

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons..........Nelson, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2400 tons..........Knapp, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons..........Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons..........Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons..........Vanslee, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons..........Forbes, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons..........Whitman, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons..........Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons..........[illegible], Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons..........[illegible], Commander

THE steamship **MONTEREY,**

Will leave on SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. from the Company's Wharf in front of Jackson Square.

Freight will be received by this line upon the [illegible] at all times during business hours, at [illegible] rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM CREEVY, Agent,
31 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President,
dec5 1y No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......... [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK.......... [illegible]

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin..........$90 00 | Steerage..........$[illegible]
" to London..........95 00 | " to London..........[illegible]
" to Paris..........[illegible] | " to Paris..........[illegible]
" to Hamburg..........[illegible] | " to Hamburg..........[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown [illegible] $75, $85, $105. Steerage $[illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 100 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........[illegible]
EUROPE..........Lemarie..........[illegible]
ST LAURENT..........Bocande..........[illegible]
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........[illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets and [illegible] baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MacKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 5 Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, [illegible]

☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain passage ticket here, in New Orleans by applying to M. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 107 [illegible] street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, October 6th, at [illegible]

Cabin Passage to Galveston..........[illegible]
Freight to Galveston taken at half [illegible]
Freight to Lavaca delivered free of lighterage.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

THE low pressure, side-wheel iron steamship I. C. HARRIS, J. B. Lockwood, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

For Brazos Santiago.

MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

To Leave THURSDAY, Oct. 11th, at 8 P. M.

THE low-pressure and side-wheel iron steamship ST. MARY, Captain Tripp, will leave as above from the foot of St. Joseph street carrying the U. S. mails.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common sts.

For Mobile Direct.

MORGAN DAILY LINE UNITED STATES STEAMERS—SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

To leave on FRIDAY, October 5th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

THE new iron low-pressure side-wheel steamer FRANCES, Joseph M. Walker, Commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mail.

For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
oct5 1t Corner Camp and Common sts.

FOR HAVANA.

THE A No. 1 fast sailing British schooner MORRIS P. A. Frapps, master [illegible] For freight or passage, apply at F. BA[illegible], No. 29 Old Levee street, or to the Captain on board, Post 25, Second District.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END. | FROM LAKE END.

[illegible]

☞ Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents.
☞ Passengers for Gentilly Station [illegible] Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare [illegible] each way.

GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. New Orleans, Sept. [illegible] 1866.—Passenger trains leave the Depot on Algiers every morning, at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at [illegible] M. Returning the train leaves Brashear City at [illegible] M., arriving at Algiers at [illegible] P. M.

On Wednesday morning, a special passenger train leaves the Algiers depot for Brashear and way stations at 6 o'clock. On Sunday morning the [illegible] leaves Algiers at 8 o'clock. The ferry boat at [illegible]

The railroad ferry boat leaves the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, every [illegible] o'clock, to connect with the regular passenger trains.

Free ferry tickets furnished to all passengers who procure their railroad tickets at the Company's Office No. 60 Canal street, or at the ticket office on the ferry boat.

Excursion tickets to and from any station on the road can be had at reduced rates.

First class steamers running to New Iberia and intermediate landings on the Teche make [illegible] connections, Sundays excepted, with the trains at Brashear City.

Freight received and delivered at the railroad ferry landing at the foot of St. Ann street every day [illegible] days excepted, for and from any station on the road, and for all and from points on the bay [illegible] will also be received and delivered at the depot in Algiers.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
Chief Engineer and General Sup't.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

73..........Chartres Street..........73

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

☞ Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

☞ Mr. FORGET continues his old [illegible]

For Sale,

ON very moderate terms, a RICE PLANTATION, on the left bank of the river in the Parish of Plaquemines, measuring [illegible] arpents front on the river by forty arpents in depth. [illegible]

For further particulars, apply at No. [illegible] STREET.

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is not only preventive, the efficacy of which [illegible] and is used by the European population threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.

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

THE BEST OF ALL COTTON PRESSES [illegible] twenty for sale in this city—A [illegible] better than any expensive one. The Keeler Press [illegible] pound bale in the space of [illegible] Corner of [illegible] Richard streets. THOMAS BAILS, 127 St. Mary street, corner Annunciation. Orders can be left at A. P. DEMILT'S Rope House, 112 Gravier street.

Special Notice.

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, September [illegible], 1866.

THE rate of Premiums for Insurance being reduced by the Board of Underwriters this Company is prepared to take Risks on all description of property, and [illegible] to the New Tariff.

Discount to be current rate as per Tariff.
By order of the Board. JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

HAVING been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interests of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully invite all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Manufactures, Productions of [illegible] at the above Exposition [illegible] to take the forwarding of packages to the place [illegible]

Apply at Mechanics' Institute Senate Chamber, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative for Paris Universal Exhibition.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

☞ Orders left at 26 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Removal.

THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 60 Canal street, near the Levee street.

GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.