The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,491.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription: $4 per annum, invariably in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:

EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:

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

District Electors:

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

ALTERNATES:

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

A Provoking Error.—A provoking error obvious to the reader crept into our editorial observations of yesterday on the platform of the Democratic party. We were made to say, "one currency for all classes no one can possibly understand," when just the contrary had been written; of course this should have read, "one currency for all classes so one can possibly mis-understand."

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in another column of Messrs. Leighton & Hayman, corner Canal and St. Charles streets, dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description. Purchasers will find the goods sold by this house of a superior quality, and of every variety of material and make.

Grand Ball at Magnolia.—Mr T. S. Williams, General Superintendent of the Jackson Railroad, announces to-day through our advertising columns that a special train will leave this city next Friday, at half-past two P. M., for Magnolia, which may be availed of by parties desirous of being present at the grand ball to be given by General Smedes, at Magnolia, on the same night.

A New Light.—A real substitute for gas has at last been discovered. Various experiments more or less successful have been made with petroleum, but until now none of the preparations have been without objections. The fluid to which we refer is called Puroline, and is the discovery of Professor Thompson. It certainly merits the name on account of its color, its clearness and freedom from smoke and smell. It looks like water, and is as harmless. A piece of white paper held immediately over the flame is only scorched and not discolored. This light is also perfectly safe, being non explosive. It cannot be exploded by the severest test, and is therefore perfectly safe as an article of storage. Professor Crawcour, of this city, whose special proficiency in the department of chemistry is well known, certifies he has subjected this fluid to the most severe experimental tests, and finds it perfectly non-explosive. He says it is more easily extinguished when purposely ignited, and that it is, in his opinion, *the safest* of all the fluids produced from crude petroleum which he has examined. Certainly no other testimony is needed on that point, but the same favorable opinion is expressed in a written certificate by Professor Hadley, of the Buffalo Medical College, New York, who is also a distinguished chemist.

The other advantages of this light are its cheapness, its brilliancy, its portable character, and the fact that no glass chimney is required. The fluid is placed in a small reservoir in the chandelier, which is substituted for the ordinary gas chandelier, and the flame does not flicker nor injure the eyes. The saving guaranteed is fifty per cent, but the saving exceeds that. We recommend our readers to go and examine this light, at the auction room of Mr. Charles T. Nash, corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana.—According to law a session of this Court should be held at Monroe, in Ouachita parish, to-morrow, that day being the second Monday of the month, but the Court will not assemble there, the Judges being unwilling to hold a session in the present condition of their relations to the public service. The Court as at present constituted is about to be superseded by a new court, and perchance were they to sit at Monroe, they might be stopped by the organization of the new court by Governor Warmoth, in pursuance of the new Constitution, and by the appointment of their successors. The present Supreme Court has indeed already gone or is on the point of going out of existence.

Our thanks are due to the Young Men's Harmonic Club for a delightful serenade in front of the office of the *Bee* last night, by which we were reminded of the pic-nic they propose giving to-day in rear of the City Park.

Thanks to Purser J. C. Caro, of steamship Harlan, from Indianola and Galveston, for valued favors.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for most valuable favors.

The steamship Harlan, Capt Lewis, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

H Seelinger, wife and servant, Mrs Benton and child, Mr French, Mr Mequindo, Lieut Winchester U S A, and 17 on deck.

Passengers per steamship Crescent City, Capt. Holmes, from New York:

Chas Dennis, Capt Frye, C Axon, M Commagere, R O Martinez, Antonio Carages, Antonio Martinez, Jose Carages, J H Appenauck, W Dennis, D Martinez, M G Martinez.

The steamship Cortes, Captain Nelson, sailed last evening, for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

J E Mortimore and wife, G Curto, Miss Foster, Mrs C M rland, child, Mr L Royer, Mrs Howard, Mr Beverly Kennon, L Hirch, H Riviere, Miss C Martin, Miss H Roby, F A Haber, W H Hunt, N Miller, F Washington, S Dingby, H Colerado, Danington, G Upperman, H Frobeen.

The steamship Gen Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

C S Kellogg, wife and child, Miss E Wendell, Capt Wilson, Miss D Morierty, E De Ruyter, J Anderson, wife and servant, Mr and Mrs Andrew Forrest and three children, Miss Andrews, Jno O'Neil, John Chat ton, H Nelson, J Henderson, W S Schmidt, Chas W Tompkins, Chas Oeyer and 3 in the steerage.

Gov. Seymour.

We make the following extract from the recent great speech of Gov. Seymour at the Cooper Institute, New York:

The longer we have peace the more the army costs. How is this? Well it costs a great deal to keep soldiers and Freedmen's Bureau agents and to feed and clothe negroes at the South. But why do you do it? Let the negroes support themselves as we do. You make the laborers of the North work to feed and clothe these idle Africans. True; but by so doing we get their votes, and they will send our traveling agents to Congress. We shall get twenty Senators in this way, while a majority of the people of the United States living in nine States have only eighteen. The people may vote as they please, but they cannot get the Senate, nor repeal any of the laws we got through for our advantage; we have managed it so that one quarter of the people have more power in the Senate than three-quarters. We now own the negroes of the South. Did we not buy them with your blood and money? We now see where the money goes, we now see why the credit of our country is so tainted, we now see why the value of our paper money is sinking. It was only at twenty-one per cent. discount in 1866. It is now at a discount of about twenty-nine per cent. We now see why our laborers and pensioners are cheated by false dollars. If the mechanic cares to know why he works so many hours, let him study the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is clear why business is hindered and business men perplexed. We now know why the public creditor is harrassed by our dishonored credit and the tax payer is hunted down by the tax-gatherer. The negro military policy of the Republican party is at the bottom of all these troubles. We now get at the real issues between parties. The Republicans, by their nominations and resolutions, are pledged to keep up the negro and military policy, with all its cost and taxations. These will be greater hereafter. The government of the South is to go into the hands of the negroes. We have said that they are unfit to be voters at the North. The Republicans say they shall be governors at the South. We are clearly opposed to this policy. We have seen how much it has cost the tax payer, the bondholder, and the laborer in the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future. We have also seen how our policy of using the money to pay our debts, would have helped the tax payer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past. It will do as much in the future. The whole question is brought down to the clear point—shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the tax payer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner? or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the judiciary, shackle the Executive and destroy all constitutional rights?—*Exchange.*

STATE OF THE PUBLIC MIND.

As public journalists we should be derelict to the duty we owe our readers, were we to ignore the fact that a deep undercurrent of indignation pervades the community at this time. Our people would be other than human were they to be insensible to the enormities in legislation which have already been enacted, and those farther outrages which are threatened by our lawgivers.

Would it not be well for our rulers to consider whether it is wise to drive our people to the point when forbearance ceases to be a virtue? Would it not be well for them to remember that even the worm turns upon him who treads upon it?

We appeal to the members of the Republican party lately from the Northern States who are residing among us, and ask them to reflect a moment and put the question to themselves, whether they could patiently submit in their own States to such an upturning of ancient usages, to such humiliations as they have already subjected the people of the South to, and those further abasements they intend to put upon her? No such radical and sudden changes in the organization of society were ever before forced upon any people. Let our legislators ask themselves the question, if these changes are likely to be quietly yielded to? Are they not experimenting upon the submissiveness and power of endurance of a people unaccustomed to subjection and the toleration of wrong? Are these provocations not going beyond what the objects of their enmity are able to bear? We do not counsel violence.

Our voice is for peace and we earnestly beseech of our young men especially, that they would continue to exhibit the spirit of prudence and forbearance already so conspicuously manifested, under the insufferable oppressions they are called upon to bear. Your adversaries desire to provoke you to violence. Do not gratify their malice by resorting to acts which they could successfully use as arguments for further severities. Give them no pretext before the people of the North to heap contumely and oppression upon us. They want excuses to warrant their further infraction of the fundamental laws. Nothing could please them more than to be able to point to an outbreak in this city when they come to resist the election of a Democratic President and the return to power of Democratic Representatives in Congress. Such an event would be seized upon as a justification for investing Grant with dictatorial powers. Be on your guard therefore, and while we do not advise an unmanly submission to intolerable wrong, we say let "wisdom dwell with prudence." Oppose these abominable measures, now being enacted into laws, by all the lawful means in your power. Be guided by the older heads among us and keep a firm check upon your anger, which may be frequently aroused by the workings of the laws which are to be enacted for the purpose of humbling you and perpetuating your subjection. Exhaust every peaceable means of redress, that we may have the sympathy of our friends in the North and the approval of our own consciences. Then we shall stand upon safe ground. We are now in the situation when "the wisdom of the serpent," commended to us in the Scriptures, should be practised.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The Senate have been paid their per diem and mileage, the House have not. This is not merely the difference between tweedle dee and tweedle dum, but the difference between the Warrant Clerks respectively of the Senate and the House.

A young man named John B. Stokes, is reported to have been bitten by a rabid dog that week, and to have yesterday developed the symptoms of hydrophobia.

A man named Joseph Marias died suddenly yesterday, near his residence, 376 Goodchildren street, caused it is supposed by the rupture of a blood vessel.

The monitors Oneita and Cahawba, being built in Algiers under a contract, it is supposed, by Swift & Co., for the Peruvian Government, will probably be ready for sea in about ten days. The Commander at Fort Jackson is said to be ready to prevent their going.

A Senator's Payment Enjoined, but Too Late. Hon Anthony Sambola, whose seat as one of the State Senators from the (Second) District has been arbitrarily awarded to his opponent, Col Campbell, Radical, yesterday sued out an injunction before one of the District Courts to prevent the Warrant Clerk of the Senate, Capt J. P. Smith, from paying the latter his per diem. The order was granted, we understand, but served on the Warrant Clerk too late, Col C. having already been paid.

Working Out Social Equality.—The Police Board headquarters were yesterday so thronged with negroes seeking elevation by preferment on the police force, under the new police bill of the Legislature, that it was necessary to station guards at the doors. It is conjectured, but not known, the proceedings of the Board being secret, that one or two hundred, perhaps more, were sworn in as supernumerary policemen.

The name of E. O. Bertin is canvassed, we learn, as the probable appointee for Lieutenant of the Second District police.

The Firemen's Festival.—This festival which was postponed on account of bad weather last Sunday and the Sunday before, is expected to take place to-day at the Fair Grounds, in accordance, we presume, with the programme thus announced, which included among other features a grand caricature tournament.

Board of Police Commissioners.—Agreeably to adjournment the Board met yesterday at ten o'clock A. M. at police headquarters, President Southworth in the chair, and all the members present.

According to a previous understanding his Honor Mayor Conway was called on for the books and papers and seal and the property of the old Board of Police Commissioners, and these articles, by order of the Mayor, were delivered to the new Board and transferred to the room now occupied by them.

It was unanimously resolved by the Board that none but intelligent and strong, healthy, and able-bodied men of good moral character, and who can read and write, be appointed as supernumeraries or regular policemen.

The President reported that the Mayor was having a room in the City Hall fitted up for the accommodation of the Board, and that it would probably be ready for them on Monday or Tuesday.

Seven supernumeraries were appointed, and one policeman for Recorder Becker's Court.

The Board adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on Monday forenoon.

Arrest of Capdevielle.—Officer Alfred Marigny, of the Second District police, arrested Capdevielle at Cincha, parish of St Bernard, on Thursday morning. He said his name was Auguste Brone, and would not acknowledge its identity. Marigny anyhow took him in custody and brought him to the city by the steamer Waloon. On board Capdevielle made a full confession, and was brought to the central station.

The arrest was effected by officer Marigny, and not by a citizen of that name, as reported.

Fraud.—George Sandford has been arrested, charged by E. R. James with obtaining money from him by falsely representing himself as the owner of certain government vouchers.

A young man named George T. Childs was arrested, charged by M H. Terry with embezzlement and breach of trust.

G. G. Blodgett is charged in three several affidavits by discharged soldiers, made before Recorder Becker, with obtaining from them their certificates of pay and refusing to account for them.

Committed for Trial.—Charles McCormick was examined yesterday before Recorder Becker and sent for trial before the First District Court for beating Elizabeth Lynn.

Stabbing Affray, etc.—A man named John Williams was yesterday badly cut in a stabbing affray with another party named Dave Anderson.

Henry Bosdick charges one Thomas Johnson with having made at him with a knife, with murderous intent, in a saloon on the levee Friday night.

One Peter Mundy is charged by Rachel Carter with beating her, destroying her furniture and attempting the life of her child.

One Fox Clear surrendered himself at the Third District station, having cut and dangerously stabbed a man named Pat Brennan on Enghein street.

Burglary.—Officer Gillen reports that the residence of Widow Belcher, near the corner of Liberty and St Andrew streets, was burglariously entered Friday night, and $150 stolen. She thinks that a man named Wm. Malcom, who lived in her house and started for Texas yesterday morning, took the money.

The Negroes Demand Full Equality.—South Carolina Legislature.—*Columbus*, July 6, P. M.—The Legislature organized by the choice of F. J. Moses, Jr., as Speaker of the House, and Major D. T. Corbin as President *pro tem* of the Senate.

Ex-Governor Boozer was sick in the House. The whipper of a Northern negro nominated a colored man for Speaker, and said the time had come for the issue to be made in the party. Heretofore the Republicans denied the black man everything, and showed hostility to him. Hereafter he would assert his own rights and protect them too, and the consequences must be with the enemies; he was very severe upon the ignorant white man who had been elevated to office by colored voters, and said the thing must stop or the party would go to pieces.

Considerable excitement is manifested, the speech being revolutionary.

Orr goes out to-day. Governor Scott has arrived.

Silver Change.—There is silver coin enough in the country to serve the purposes of change. It is not in circulation because it is not current at its market value. It cannot be exported, like gold. It is simply lying dormant because there is no currency for it at its true value. A little monetary genius on the part of our retail traders would bring out all this hoarded silver change to take the place of the fractional notes. The currency rate for gold has not varied far from $1 40 for a long time. This would be a safe standard by which to fix the current value of the fractional silver coin; and if they were current at this, they would come into circulation. Concert of action among our retail dealers might give us this clean change, and drive out the obnoxious fractional notes, which have been so largely counterfeited that there is a general feeling of uncertainty in regard to them, and which become dirty and then seem to carry contagion in them.—*Cincinnati Gazette, June 19.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWELFTH DAY—JULY 11, 1868.

Senate.—Lieut. Governor Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

The journal of Friday was approved.

The Chair announce the following committee on Contingent Expenses: Messrs. Packard, François, Bears, Ogden and Copeland.

The names of Messrs Blackman and Whitney were added to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution authorizing the Committees on Judiciary and Finance to rent suitable rooms, there being none of the Mechanic's Institute for this purpose. Adopted.

Mr. Lynch offered a resolution, that, whereas the Fourteenth Amendment had been adopted and Louisiana admitted into the Union, that O J Dunn be inaugurated Lieutenant Governor of the State under the new Constitution.

Mr. Jewell stated that he was informed that General Buchanan refused to recognize Louisiana as reconstructed under the laws of Congress until he was officially informed of the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and he had been further informed that Gov. Warmoth had refused to give the official information.

Mr. Jewell moved that a Joint Committee be appointed to wait on Gen. Buchanan to inform him of the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, in order to avoid any possible conflict between the Military and Civil authorities.

Mr. Lynch stated that he only proposed that Mr. Dunn take the oath of office, in order to assist properly in the inauguration of the Governor Monday.

Mr. Bacon trusted that Mr. Dunn had already taken the oath, but he had no particular objection to letting him take the oath as often as Gen. Scott is reported to have taken it at the outset of the war.

Mr. Jewell thought that as the Lieut Governor held his position by virtue of military appointment, he ought to be relieved by the Military Commander before he could enter upon his duties as a civil officer, and he objected to the swearing of Mr. Dunn by Chief Justice Hyman, on the ground that there was, as yet, no Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Blackman hoped the Senators would offer no further objection to the resolution, as its legality would be tested afterwards.

The resolution was adopted without opposition. Mr Dunn took the oath, the Chief Justice administering the oath.

Mr. Lynch had the pleasure of introducing Lieut. Gov. Dunn, the first Lieut. Governor elected by the people under the Constitution of 1868.

Lieut. Gov. Dunn felt the responsibility, and hoped the State would continue to progress. The fact that a man of his race presiding over the Senate was proof of progress. The South was now far ahead of the North, the East or the West in granting equal rights and justice to all men. His race is not seeking social equality, we all choose our own associates, and no law can compel us to do otherwise, his race only asked to have an equal chance in the race of life. He objected as much as any one to Military rule, and trusted that we would all get on harmoniously together hereafter.

Dr Dunn's remarks were applauded by both Republicans and Democrats.

The hour for taking up the order of the day was fixed at 1½ o'clock daily.

Mr Bacon, according to previous notice, introduced a resolution, that under the rules the President had no authority to entertain a motion for the previous question in the Senate.

After some discussion the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would, on Monday, introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate and report on the condition of the sufferers of the massacre of July 30, 1866, also, a committee of three to investigate lawlessness and crime in the State; also, a resolution that in memory of this event the Assembly adjourn till the 30th of July, and that this day be suitably celebrated.

Mr. Packard introduced an act to provide an oath of office. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act to organize Parish Courts and define the duties and powers of Parish Judges. Referred.

Mr. Ray introduced an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Ray—An act relative to the 1st and 2d District Courts of the Parish of Orleans. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Ray—An act relative to contested election cases. Referred.

By Mr. Ray—An act to transfer all cases now pending before the Courts, to Courts created by the Constitution of 1868. Referred.

By Mr. Campbell—An act to amend an act incorporating the Commercial Bank of New Orleans—Authorizing the City of New Orleans to issue the necessary Bonds to complete the purchase of the Water Works. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—The House met at 12 o'clock M. pursuant to adjournment, Speaker C. W. Lowell in the chair. Roll called—70 members present.

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

John Gair, col'd, from East Feliciana parish, appeared and qualified.

Morey, of Ouachita, introduced a petition of the Southwestern Bible Society of New Orleans, praying for an act of incorporation, and to be exempt from taxation. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Dufresne, of Iberville, gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the excavation of the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine.

Gartskamp, of Jefferson, gave notice of an intention to introduce a bill to provide for an additional Justice of the Peace for the parish of Jefferson.

Melville, of Natchitoches, gave notice of an intention to introduce a bill making Clerks of District Courts *ex officio* Clerks of the Parish Courts.

Gair, (colored) of East Feliciana, gave notice of an intention to introduce a bill providing for the organization of a State militia.

The Speaker submitted to the House a report through S. B. Packard, of the Board of Registration, which was ordered to be printed.

Harper, (Rad) of St. Charles, offered a resolution thanking the Board for the "bold, able and patriotic discharge of its duties." The resolution was laid over under the rules.

Noble, (Dem) of Orleans, offered a resolution that the report be referred back to the Board with instructions to specify the cases of outrage and fraud which is alleged, in such general and wholesale terms, to have been committed. There was nothing definite in this report. Noble's resolution was laid over.

The House concurred in a joint resolution of the Senate that both Houses meet in joint session on Monday, 13th instant, at 12 o'clock M., in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of inaugurating the newly elected Governor.

McMillen called up the bill granting certain powers to the several Parish Judges, which, on his motion, was made the special order for Monday, immediately after the dissolution of the joint session. This bill confers upon Parish Judges certain judicial powers pertaining to District Judges, to be exercised, however, only in the absence of the District Judges. McMillen said it was not a party measure, but simply a judicial one.

The House then adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock M.

Louisiana Crop Reports.

Weather and Crops.—Notwithstanding a few partial showers last week, there was no general season throughout the parish, and the consequence is, the corn on the up lands is beginning to show the effects of the drouth. The fact is, we need very much a first-rate rain to make a good average crop of corn on the up lands. If we get this during the week the crop will be something over an average. Without the rain it will fall greatly short of it, and, we fear, short of a sufficiency for home consumption. The cotton crop looks very promising, but our planters report signs, and even the presence of a worm on the stalk, but it is not certain it is the caterpillar. On the whole, from the appearance of the crop, its forwardness and fine growing condition, we are hopeful of a good yield.—*Shreveport Southwestern, July 1.*

We have the same good and cheering news to report of the crops of Rapides. Still the good cry of no caterpillars, which can be the only drawback of a big cotton yield. Finer cane never grew in Rapides, and the corn crop is bound to be an immense one. The planters of Rapides will alter their tactics in a few weeks, and commence shipping corn to New Orleans. The amount of sales will go to their credit on the books of the merchants, who have been supplying them the last two years with the very article they now will have in extra abundance. These are the Reconstruction licks that tell, and the Washington Rump and the Louisiana concern can't legislate them out of. There is a future ahead for Rapides.—*Alexandria Democrat July 1.*

In some localities in this parish the drouth is very severe. The neighborhood of Tiger Island seems to be suffering most, as no rain has fallen there for more than two months. In the Western portion of the parish the corn crop will be comparatively short.—*Natchitoches Times, 4th.*

The South at New York.—The Radical press are calling attention to the fact that many of the prominent men of the South who were engaged in the late rebellion, as it was called, are delegates to the New York Convention. They speak of it as if it was a fact that ought to excite indignation. Yet if we are ever again to be one people—if we are ever to resume our old relations with the South—why should we not fraternize with its leading men in common National movements? It is to the credit of the Democratic party that it is a Union organization, and that it is honestly endeavoring to heal the sores of the late cruel war. The Radicals are not themselves indisposed to associate fraternally with the late rebels! They had some of the leading spirits of secession in their Chicago Convention. Among them was ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, who did more than almost any man in the South to precipitate that section into secession. He was feasted and serenaded at Chicago when Grant and Colfax were nominated. They would have had more of these Southern leaders if they could have got them. They would have treated them with the same courtesy they did Brown. The real grievance they have with the New York Convention is not that the representative men of the South were there; but that they themselves could not get them at Chicago.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A late London letter, describing the House of Commons, says: "Dizzy and Gladstone sit aface, only about ten feet apart, with the large table between them. The Premier sits rigid as a statue, with arms folded, legs crossed, looking straight down his large Israelitish nose to the top of his right boot. His figure is spare, his face is thin and wan. He has a fine brainy-looking head, and brain he has—this man. He made one of the most elegant literary speeches the other day that ever fell from the lips of culture. People say he looks downcast, but he always looks downcast, and you can form no notion what is going on within him by how he look on the exterior. His great antagonist (Gladstone) is more demonstrative, and I may say, much more handsome. He, too, is bald but for the tail of hair that overreaches the sterile dome. His forehead is like Shakspeare's. He has an eye that kindles beautifully. His face is that of a thoughtful man, or a man deep in the complications of leadership and piloting a heterogeneous party through unfrequented water; and he, too, looks anxious and wearied."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Howard to be Continued in Office.

The President's Proclamation.

The Response of Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair to the Democratic Committee.

Enthusiastic Conservative Meeting in Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

Unfavorable Comments of the English Press on the Democratic Nominations.

FROM MEXICO.

Gutierez Sentenced to Ten Years Imprisonment.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 11.—Senate.—An additional Freedman's Bureau bill has been introduced continuing Howard in office. In case of death or resignation the Secretary of War may nominate and the President appoint a successor with the advice and consent of the Senate; a vacancy occurring during the recess of the Senate shall be filled by functionaries of the bureau, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War on Howard's nomination.

The Senate resumed the funding bill.

The Electoral College bill amendment was concurred in and goes to the President.

Adjourned.

House.—The army reduction bill was resumed and amended, reducing the number of Major Generals to three and Brigadier Generals to six, to take effect March 31st, selections to be made by the President after March 4th, regardless of seniority. Quartermaster, Adjutant and Surgeon General to be reduced to the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. All staff officers of Departments to be reduced one grade of rank, and members reduced one-half, selections to be made by the Commanding General.

The bill regulating the Electoral College passed with an amendment, and goes back to the Senate.

The House did not concur in the Senate amendments to the tax bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order enforcing the 8 hour law in the Department.

Reverdy Johnson has received his instructions and leaves Baltimore by the next Bremen steamer.

Internal revenue receipts for the week $4,500,000.

The President has issued a proclamation that papers have been received from Florida and North Carolina announcing the adoption of the 14th article of the Constitution. The adoption by Florida is not in accordance with the act of Congress. After quoting the law and circumstances the proclamation announces the ratification by the Legislature of North Carolina in the manner set forth in the preamble.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 11.—The Bank statement shows an increase in loans of $2,02,000, of specie $7,290,000, circulation $4,000, deposits $3,50,000, decrease in legal tenders $3,020,000. Sub-Treasury balance $84,000,000.

The following is Governor Seymour's response to the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part from which I am now excluded in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good Government, of peace and prosperity to our country. [Great cheering.] But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. [Applause.] You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import, and as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in the future wherever I may be placed in public or private life. [Applause.]

I congratulate you all, conservative men, who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity and good government to our native land, upon the evidences everywhere shown that we are to triumph at the next election. [Prolonged cheering.]

Those who are politically opposed to us flattered themselves that there would be discord in our councils. They mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out our purposes for differences of opinion with regard to those purposes. They mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord, but during the lengthened proceedings and earnest discussions of the Convention there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient forbearance, and a self sacrificing spirit, which are the sure tokens of a coming victory.

Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. [Cheers.] In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me, by letter, as is the customary form. [Tremendous and long continued cheering.]

Gen. Blair responded as follows:

I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feeling of the most profound gratitude. And, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic National Convention. I accept the nomination with the feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory.—[Applause]—and because I believe that that nomination is the most appropriate nomination that could have been made by the Democratic Convention.

The contest which we wage, is for the restoration of Constitutional Government, [Cheers], and it is appropriate that we should make the contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintainance of Constitutional Government—[renewed cheers] We make this contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race. And my fellow citizens, it is most proper that we should select for our leader a man not from military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits; one who has given himself to the study, to the understanding of our Constitution and its maintenance, with all the force of reason and judgment.

My fellow citizens, I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government; it is also for the restoration of our race—[loud cheers]. It is to prevent the people of one race from being exiled from their homes, exiled from the Government which they formed and created for themselves and for their children, and to prevent them from being driven out in exile, or trodden under foot by an inferior and a semi barbarous race—[applause]. In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race.

What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all rights and honors and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnson? [A voice—"None, none!"] What civilized country on earth would fail to do honor to those who fighting for an erroneous cause yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed? [Applause.] In that contest, for which they are sought to be disfranchised and to be exiled from their homes, they proved themselves worthy to be our peers. [At this point there was ominous silence, followed by repressed clapping of hands and faint cheers.]

My fellow citizens it is not my purpose to make any lengthened address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me; and now, from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I arose.

Richmond, July 11.—The Conservatives have a ratification meeting at the theatre to-night, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and other speakers delivered addresses. The building was densely crowded.

Savannah, July 11.—Rains have been general, and crop reports are favorable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 11.—Comments of the press are generally unfavorable regarding the Democratic nominations.

Havana, July 11.—Mexican news of the 4th has been received. Estrada had burned and plundered Villa de Valle.

Gutierez has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Angel, a brother of Miramon, with papers favoring reactionists, had been captured near Puebla—has been executed.

Cepeda has been installed as Governor of Yucatan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 11, evening.—Consols 94⅛ to 94¼; bonds 73 to 73⅛.

Liverpool, July 11.—Cotton market quiet. Sales 8000 bales. Corn 13s and 2d. Flour dull. Lard buoyant at 64s 6d. Sugar 24s; afloat 26s and 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 11, afternoon.—Cotton a shade easier. Sales 1800 bales; middlings 32 to 32½d. Flour 10 to 20c lower during the day; superfine State $6 75 to $7 20. Wheat very dull, 3 to 5c lower. Corn heavy, 1 to 2c lower. Mess Pork in fair demand at $28 37½ to $28 65. Lard firmer; kettle rendered 18½ to 18¾d. Naval stores quiet. Groceries dull. Freights firm. Money easy. Gold 141⅛. Governments dull. Stocks quiet.

Mobile, July 11.—Cotton—No sales. Middlings nominally 30c. Exports 4 bales. No receipts.

Savannah, July 11.—Cotton dull; no sales; middlings 31c; receipts 79.

St. Louis, July 11.—Tobacco dull. Flour—superfine $5 50 to $5 60.

Cincinnati, July 11.—Flour and Wheat unchanged and dull. Corn 86 to 92c. Oats 74c. Pork $28 50.

Louisville, July 11.—172 hhds of Tobacco sold to-day; lugs lower at $7 to $9; leaf steady at $11 to $50, the latter Virginia.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 11—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind S E.—light.

Arrived, steamship Mariposa, Kimball, master, from New York, with merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton.

Sailed, steamships I. C. Harris and Clinton.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, July 11.—River about stationary, with 4 feet in the canal by the mark. Weather dry and hot.

St. Louis, July 11.—River stationary, all the upper streams are falling except the Missouri.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, July 11—12 M.—Barometer 29.55. Wind E. S. E. and light.

Arrived steamship Crescent City, Holmes, from New York, to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen. Trade Wind, Briggs, Belize, Honduras, to G. W. Hynson. No departures.

Vicksburg, July 11.—Passed down, the Gov. Allen and John Kilgour, at 11 A. M. River thirty feet below high water mark, and falling rapidly.

Knoxville, July 11.—The Confederate Col. H. M. Ashby was killed to-day by J. C. Camp.

Cincinnati, July 11.—J. B. Woodruff, news editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, died to-day from sun-stroke.

London, July 11—Noon.—Securities unchanged. Sugar dull.

Liverpool, July 11—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 9000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

Washington, July 11.—The Senate passed Edmund's bill, regulating the Electoral College.

The House has adopted amendments to the military bill, forbidding brevets during peace, and reducing the number of Major Generals to three, to be selected by Gen. Grant; the rest to be mustered out by January.

In accepting the nomination, Seymour said: "It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of the General Government and prosperity to our country, but I have been caught by the overwhelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. Blair said we were about entering on a contest for the restoration of the Union and principles of the Constitution, and the preservation of the white race from the domination of a semi-barbarous people.

New York, July 11—Noon.—Money 4 to 5 per cent. Gold 141⅛. Stocks active. Governments unchanged. N. C. 7s, 75⅛; do ex coupons, 57⅛; do new 57⅛. Tenn., ex coupons, 71¾; do new, 79¾. Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat dull. Corn 1c lower. Mess pork firmer, $28 50. Lard, steam, 17¾ to 18⅛c. Cotton quiet, middling uplands, 32¼c.

Pottsville, Pa., July 11.—A fight between the strikers and the authorities seems inevitable.

How the Radical House Will Count the Electoral Vote.

[From the National Intelligencer, July 3.]

The recent action of the House in ousting Mr. Young and putting in McKee shows what desperate means Radicals will resort to carry an election. Mr. Young, of Kentucky, it was conceded, had an actual majority of nearly two thousand votes. The committee of the House (Radical) first reported against giving the seat to McKee, on the ground that Young has a large majority of the votes, and that these votes could not be treated as null, although Mr. Young, to whom they were given, had opposed the coercion of any State, and thought the South should be permitted to withdraw if it pleased. But recently the Radical House reversed the report of their own committee, and gave the seat to McKee, the radical, on the ground that the votes for Young were nullities, being given to an anti-coercion man, may not the Radical Congress in this identical question in the case of one, if any, of our candidates who have expressed sentiments similar to those of Mr. Young; and if candidate of that kind were elected would not the Congress, in counting the electoral vote in February, treat the votes given to such candidate as nullities, and declare the Radical candidate elected President? This is a matter which should enter seriously into the consideration of the nominating Convention at New York.

The people are equally determined to revolutionize public affairs, and not to be deprived by force or fraud of the inauguration of the man of their choice. But such an issue is grievous one, as all history teaches. It were to be avoided if High Heaven that that cup should pass by us. As a measure of prevention it were best to nominate a candidate who can command such overwhelming majorities that the Jacobins will shrink appalled from their present intentions. The Democrats should come to worst, there will be wanted a man of iron nerves, purpose, and courage. He will have need of backing by men who have faced death without quailing.

Congress Arming the Southern Negroes.

"LET US HAVE PEACE"

What Gen Grant meant when he said "let us have peace" has been explained by the action of his friends in Congress. He meant that all the power and resources of the country are to be employed to sustain military usurpation, and to enforce submission to negro supremacy. We take the following from the *Congressional Globe* of July 1th:

Mr. Paine, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill (H. R. No 1369) to provide for the issue of arms for the use of the militia, which was read a first and second time.

The bill, which was read, authorized and requires the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governor of each State and Territory represented in the Congress of the United States, at the seat of government of such State or Territory for the use of the militia thereof, as many serviceable Springfield rifled muskets, of caliber fifty eight, with accoutrements and equipments, and serviceable field pieces, with carriages, caissons, equipments and implements as the Governor of such State or Territory shall require for the use of the loyal militia therein, not exceeding two thousand rifled muskets, with accoutrements and equipments, and two field pieces, with carriages, caissons, equipments and implements for each Congressional District and Territory so represented, upon the certificate of the Governor showing to the satisfaction of the General of the Army that the regiments and companies for which such ordnance and ordnance stores are required are duly organized of loyal citizens of such State or Territory under the laws thereof; and the ordnance and ordnance stores shall thereafter remain the property of the United States, subject to the control of Congress.

Mr. Paine—I demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and being engrossed, it was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Mr. Paine moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Ben. Butler on Patent Medicines.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Mr. Butler took occasion in the debate on the tax bill to give to the country his opinion of manufacturers of patent medicines, pills, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, liniments, cordials, bitters, essences, cosmetics, perfumery, extracts, hair oil, pomades, hair restoratives, hair dye, tooth wash, etc., etc. He denounced the manufacturers of these articles as the "least useful people on earth, and of "least consequence to anybody but themselves." Their articles he declared were of "no use except to poison" the people, and he, for one, would "legislate them out of existence" if he could. He would tax them generally, tax them under the stamp taxes, tax them everywhere, and, if possible, so tax them that they would never be heard of again.

But why should the "Beast Butler" be "running a-muck" thus against the patent medicines and cosmetics which count among their patrons one-half of the people of the republic? Who stands in need of cosmetics so much as he? He has no hair on the top of his head. He is shockingly oblique visioned. Is his breath sweet? Does he need no dentifrice? No aromatic cachous? Nothing to be applied to bald pate, mouth or skin? We are sure that he needs to be blistered for chronic irritability and ill temper. A patent cathartic would cool the fever of his blood, and a patent anodyne moderate his ferocity. And we are sure that all the women of the land, with a large proportion of the men, added to the numerous class of manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, cosmetics and perfumery, who are so intemperatively denounced by him, would vote to give him a sugar coated strychnine pill to be taken before breakfast to-morrow morning.

The reconstructed States, will find their burdens greater than they can bear if the Radical Ben. Butler is to be permitted to tax out of existence cosmetics and perfumery. In the Legislature of South Carolina their are ninety-eight negroes to fifty-seven whites. How shall that fragrant race of American citizens of African descent qualify themselves for a welcome into the Anglo-Saxon society they are to dominate, without a free use of pomades, essences, extracts, toilet waters and aromatic sachous? Or how shall the "reconstructed" whites escape asphyxiation by the overpowering odours exhaled from African skins, in the new social order in the South, if Ben. Butler is to be permitted to lay prohibitory taxes on the pleasing luxuries of the toilet which afford delicious relief from the perfumes of African civilization? Patent medicines and cosmetics may be "poison." But reconstruction with three millions of negroes at the top of the social organization, and no cosmetics and no aromatic sachous and perfumery—is not that something worse than poison? Is Butler conspiring to depopulate the South of the white race?

The Radicals boast that the Arkansas bill passed over the President's head. Many a buzzard has passed over a gentleman's head—bill and all.—*Prentice.*

An Extraordinary Instance of Reconstruction.

I was sorely lamented, and felt nearly demented,
At the result of some Test work I recently saw,
Which turned out so horrid, when I hoped 'twould be florid,
That I was forced to confess I was a regular "shaver:"
There the facts are precisely, I'll these mention concisely:
A dozen of Shirts—of materials the best—
I orders gave for construction, but alas! more destruction,
I found the result was, when in them I was dressed.
The shirts fitted most sadly—buttons fell off most madly,
And the gussets and seams were most vile to behold;
That with dis confusion, I came to the conclusion,
That in the manufacture I'd been fearfully "sold."
But these shirts of costly material and texture etherial,
I felt most reluctant to cast all aside,
So to friend Leighton, I bore them, that he might restore them,
And make them of Gentlemen's wardrobe a pride.
With slight hopes on my part—I confess from my heart—
That these shirts he could reconstruct, I called on my friend,
Who, after them modestly viewing, and their need of renewing,
Said—"His skill to restore them he'd cheerfully lend—
In a day or two after, with surprise and laughter,
A neatly done up parcel I promptly received,
When I found that, as if by magic, the Shirts that had caused me thoughts tragic,
Were entirely reconstructed (It could scarcely be believed.)
To my entire satisfaction, without fault or detraction
So I came to the conclusion, that without doubt for confusion—
Friend Leighton, the "Shirt Emperor," should be acknowledged by all.
Yes! Leighton & Hayman, to soldiers, clergy or laymen,
Can Shirts or Gent's Furnishing Goods quick supply,
Of material and prices, such as the town each entices,
To their fam'd store to crowd and most cheerfully buy.

Remember Leighton & Hayman's corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, New Orleans. The statue of Henry Clay opposite the doors, and over the portals the well-known sign of

"Our Shirt Factory,"

and

WALK IN AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE!

New Impeachment Resolutions.

We find in the proceedings of Congress on the 7th the following:

Mr. Stevens—I rise to a question of privilege. I desire to introduce a resolution and follow it with some few remarks, but will not ask any further action.

Mr. Beck—The resolution is not for action at this session.

Mr. Stevens—No, sir.

The resolution, omitting the preamble, was read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare additional articles of impeachment, and report the same in substance as follows.

Mr. Stevens—I will not ask to have the articles read now, but will proceed with the remarks which I intend to make. I will then ask for a postponement of the matter.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, remarked that the gentlemen around him did not understand what the question before the House was.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania presents a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to prepare and report articles of impeachment.

Mr. Washburne—Is that a matter of privilege? [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The Chair thinks it is a matter of the very highest importance.

Mr Stevens having said that much, I shall occupy only the time necessary for the remarks which I intend to make, leaving the articles and the testimony to go the printer without being read, as I do not wish to occupy the time of the House by reading the first few paragraphs of his speech, and said he would ask his friend, the Clerk, to continue the reading.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading, but was interrupted by Mr. Beck, who inquired that the proposed articles should be read so the members might better understand the speech. The proposed articles were accordingly read.

The first charges the President with abuse of Government patronage; the second with a usurpation of power in establishing provisional governments, the third with attempting to bribe the Colorado Senators, with pardoning deserters; with appointing persons to office who could not take the test oath, with restoring forfeited property, and selling, or allowing to be sold, pardons for money; the fourth with depriving the Treasury of large tracts of lands and large amounts of money, and the fifth with usurping power of other branches of the Government in attempting to create new States out of conquered territory.

Mr McPherson, Clerk of the House, then resumed the reading of Mr Stevens speech. He had not concluded it, when Mr Stevens said he would not ask to have the speech read in full, but let it be printed in the *Globe.*

Mr. Stevens then moved that the resolution be postponed until next Monday.

Mr. Holman moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Stevens said he would modify it by postponing it until two weeks Monday.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said let it go that way.

Question being taken on Mr. Holman's motion, there were but 31 members voting, 24 to 60.

Mr. Holman then withdrew the motion.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the matter was postponed until Monday two weeks.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, desired, as a matter of privilege, to submit additional articles of impeachment, which he had prepared some time ago, involving, as he thought, higher political crimes on the part of Andrew Johnson. He would send them to the Clerk's desk. He should desire to support them by an argument, but, if allowed to have his argument in the *Globe*, he would not occupy the time of the House now.

The proposition was acceded to, and the speech and additional articles prepared by Mr. Williams are to be printed in the *Globe.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Saturday Evening, July 11, 1868.

We have no material change to report in the condition of the money market proper. The supply of capital available for the negotiation of strictly A1 paper is ample, but as most of the latter is done by the banks, the offering on the street are limited. The banks discount most of the approved paper offered by their customers and are free lenders on satisfactory collaterals. The street rates for A1 and first class notes, whether secured by mortgage or by solid collaterals, are 10 or 12 per cent per annum for good, but second class 15 to 18. Less desirable grades, however, could scarcely be placed at better than 18.

Gold opened at 140⅛ to 140¼ (against 141 at New York) and after selling as low as 140 closed at about 140⅛ to 140⅜. The sales include $1600 at 140, $3800, $2500 and $3500 at 140⅛, $15,000 at 140¼, $1000 and $10,000 at 140⅜.

The business in Silver embraced $1000 in American half dollars at 135½, $1000 and $1460 at 135¾, 2500 Mexican dollars at 145, 1000 at 145⅛ and $1400 at 3 per cent premium in gold. The offerings of American Silver were to an increased extent but principally in small sums. We quote 135¼ to 135¾ for American half dollars, and 141½ to 145½ for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was of a restricted character, rates, however, undergoing an advance, owing to the improvement in gold at New York. The business in Sterling was confined to £1500 A1 clear at 154, £500 bank at 156, a moderate amount at 110½ for gold, and £800 at 110⅛. In Francs 100,000 private banker's sold at 3.65. Sterling may be quoted at 153½ to 154 and 154¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 155¾ to 156 for bank; and Francs 3.67½ to 3.65 for the former, and 3.61¼ to 3.60 for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were limited and rates were rather firmer. The banks checked on New York at ⅜ to ¼ per cent premium, and the sales of commercial included $10,000 New York sight at par, $5000, $7000, $15,000 and $25,000 at ¼ per cent. premium, $4000 at 3.16, $10,000 ten days sight at ⅛ discount, and $10,000 thirty days' at ⅛.

In Stocks there were sales of 110 shares Louisiana State Bank at $20.25. The sale of 100 shares of the latter noticed in our report last evening, on private terms, was at the above mentioned rate.

1 Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bond changed hands at 80 and 1 at 81. Nothing was reported in Levee Bonds.

There was a moderately fair degree of animation in the market for City Treasury Notes. $5000 sold at 41 per cent. discount, $1000 and $3000 at 41⅛, and $73,000 ($3000, $5000, $17,500, $22,500 and $25,000) at 41⅛. The dealers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 42 to 43 discount and supplied taxpayers at 40 to 41.

The offerings of State Notes were considerably increased, and rates toward the close indicated a marked decline. Sales were made early in the day at 35 discount, but subsequently $4000 sold at 42 and $16,000 at 41.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1868.

Cotton.—Operations to-day were restricted by the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool and New York advices, as well as the limited character of the offerings. The market opened with a moderately fair enquiry, and about 122 bales changed hands during the forenoon at irregular, but on the whole easier prices. Subsequently, however, the movement was almost entirely suspended, buyers refusing to operate unless at concessions which holders were unwilling to admit. We now quote: Good ordinary 30c; low middling 31c, and middling 32c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,388
Arrived to-day	7	
Arrived previously	656,762	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc.	8,019	
		664,788
		680,044
Cleared to-day	1,873	
Cleared previously	673,183—675,062	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		5,082

The clearances were exclusively to New York.

Sugar and Molasses.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 17 hhds Cuba fully fair Sugar sold at 13⅛ to 13¼c per lb; also, 50 hhds Cuba fair to prime on private terms. Louisiana fair to prime is retailing at 13½ to 15c per lb. Demarara Sugar is jobbing at 15 to 15½c for good, and 15½ to 15¾c per lb for prime to choice. Nothing doing in Molasses.

Tobacco.—During the past week the market has been very quiet, though there has been some inquiry, and as several orders have been received here more activity is expected at an early date. The sales for the week were only 35 hhds of leaf, of which 30 hhds at 10c per lb, 2 at 11½c, 2 at 13c, and 1 at 15c; also, 60 hhds stems at 1½c.

Freights.—Owing to the extreme dullness which characterizes this market at present, there is little field for remarks. The unengaged foreign tonnage in port, though very limited, is ample to accommodate the amount of freight offered. Coastwise the regular steamers are getting fair cargoes of flour, cotton, tobacco, wool, hides, &c., but there is scarcely anything doing by sail. We quote, by steam: Cotton to Liverpool 9 16d; to New York ¾c; to Boston and Philadelphia 1c per lb; Tobacco to New York $8 per hhd; Flour to New York 75c; to Boston 87½c per bbl; Pork and Beef to Northern ports $1 25 per bbl; Corn to New York and Boston 20c per bushel; Wheat to Liverpool 10 to 12d; Corn to do 12d. By sail the rates are for Cotton to Liverpool 7 16d; to Havre 1¼d; to Bremen 1c. Tobacco to Liverpool and Bremen 35s per hhd; to Havre $12; to London 37s 6d; Corn to Liverpool 9d.

Arrivals from the West—Since our review of yesterday there have been no arrivals from the West.

Flour—The market was very inactive today, without any change to notice. The sales were only 900 bbls, of which 100 superfine at $7 50; 100 choice on private terms, and 50 superfine at $7 62½ per bbl. Yesterday, not previously reported 150 choice at $11 75; 50 double extra at $8 75; 150 and 150 do. at $9; 30 and 50 superfine at $7 50; 50 at $8; 100 treble on private terms; 50 do. at $10 per bbl. We quote common $5 50 to $6; fine $6 50 to $7; superfine $7 50; double extra $8 75 to $9; treble $9 to $10; choice $10 50 to $13 50 per bbl.

Corn—There was a good demand to-day, and 7065 sacks were sold at yesterday's rates for white and an advance for yellow, yellow mixed and white mixed, viz: 400 and 380 mixed at 90c; 460 yellow mixed at 92c; and 600 do at 90c; 100 white at $1, 100 do at $1 05; 1500 white mixed at $1; 1000 yellow mixed at 92 to 93c; 1800 yellow mixed in lots at 93; and 625 yellow at 95c; an offer of $1 03 was refused for 2500 sacks white mixed in warehouse.

Oats—We note sales of 290 and 85 sacks at 80c per bushel, an advance of 5c on yesterday's prices.

Hay—Prime Western is jobbing at $22 to $22 50 per ton.

Bran—100 sacks (not previously reported) sold at $1 20 per cwt.

Pork—The market is very excited today, and rates are tending upward. Early this morning 100 and 50 bbl mess sold at $29 50, but subsequently $29 50 and $29 62½ was refused. Holders now ask $30 per bbl for mixed in lots.

Bacon—This market was also under great excitement to-day, most holders having advanced their jobbing rates to 14c per lb for shoulders, 16¾ to 17c for clear ribbed sides, and 17¼ to 18c for clear sides; though there have been a few small transactions under these figures. The sales within our notice were 17 casks clear sides at 17¼c; 30 casks ribbed sides at 15¾c; and 25 tierces choice hams at 19½c per lb. Choice sugar-cured hams are retailing at 20 to 20½c per lb.

Lard—The market is much stiffer to-day, but there is not much disposition to operate. Choice is held at 18 to 18½c per lb in tierces, and 19½ to 20c in kegs. An offer of 17½c was refused for a lot of 250 tierces. The market, however, is very unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given.

Butter—The market is quiet with a light stock and moderate demand. We quote good Western at 25 to 28c per lb, and choice 30 to 33c, and Northern 35 to 40c per lb for good to choice.

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

India Bagging—We note a sale of 100 bales at 25½c per yard. It is retailing at 25½c in bales, and 23½c in rolls.

Bale Rope—Is retailing at 9½ to 9¾c per lb. In round lots it is quoted at 9c.

Salt—The demand continues good and prices firm at $2 50 to $2 55 per sack for Liverpool coarse and fine, from warehouse, and $2 60 to $2 65 from store.

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

Corn Meal—We note sales of 300 bbls to-day on private terms, 50 and 50 bbls from the landing at $4 75 per bbl.

Coffee—We have no change to note in the condition of this market which continued quiet but firm. We quote (gold duty paid) prime 17 to 17½c per lb, fair to good fair 16 to 16½c, common 14 to 15c per lb.

Esculents—Potatoes are selling at $2 75 to $3 per bbl on the landing. Onions $4 to $4 25. Apples $3 to $3 25.

Poultry and Eggs—Chickens are selling at $6 to $6 50 per doz. Geese $8 to $9. Turkeys $15. Eggs in boxes 18 to 20c per doz and $18 to $19 per bbl.

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

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, July 12, 1868.

Arrived yesterday: None.

[illegible]

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality	25
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality	[illegible]
Yearlings	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 12, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, for New York, Wood, Low & Ludwigsen.
Steamship Cortes, Nelson, for New York, A Moulton.
Steamer Sarah, Deering, for Mobile, Master.
Brig Mary E F Hinds, Hastings, for Boston, Geo A Fosdick & co.
Schr Frederick H Rault, for Sabine Pass, Goldenbow & Kelley.
Schr Mercedes, (Mexican) Espinola, for Sisal and Campeachy, Master.
Schr Billy Butts, (British) Howitt, for Matanzas, Goldenbow & Kelley.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, from New York 5d inst, to A. Moulton, 3d district.
Steamship Trade Wind, Briggs, from Belize, (Hon) to G W Hynson & co 1st district.
Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, from New York 5d inst, to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen 3d district.
Steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co 1st district.
Lugger Morning Star, Salvador, from Lafourche, to master, 1st district.

STEAMBOATS.

Wild Wagoner, Richardson, from Natchez.
Grey Eagle, Baranco, from Bayou Sara.
Theo P May, De Borche, from Jeanie's Bend.
Waloon, Rabe, from English Turn.
Minnow, Nee, from Grand Isle.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.

MEMORANDA.

The following telegram was received by A. Moulton, Esq: New York, July 11. Steamship Geo Washington reached her wharf at 6 o'clock this morning, beating the Grant seven hours. The Washington is now delivering her cargo.

New York, July 11.—To Messrs. Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—The steamship Gen Grant arrived this morning at 9 30.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schr Elma, Gundaporel, 6 days from Ruatan Island—Cargo, fruit to J Grande.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Meade—200 bales cotton 46 hhds tobacco 200 sks cotton seed 300 bbls flour 190 bbls molasses 255 bales wool 928 hides 100 bales skins 12 bales hemp 110 do paper, stock 60 bbls oil 45 bales moss 60 bbls pecans 34 pkgs tea, furniture, bags [illegible].
NEW YORK—Per steamship Cortes—1275 bales cotton 77 bales moss 48 hhds tobacco 40 hhds clay 277 hides 200 sks cotton seed 82 rolls leather 38 bags wool 20 cases mdse.
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—980 sks oats 400 sks corn and sundries.
BOSTON—Per brig Mary M Hinds—25 bales wool 70 tons bone 280 tons old iron 60,000 feet lumber.
SABINE PASS—Per schr Frederick H—63 bbls flour 100 sks oats and sundries.
CAMPEACHY AND SISAL—Per schr Mercedes—60 bbls flour and sundry mdse.
MATANZAS—Per schr Billy Butts—80,000 feet lumber, etc.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Crescent City—Assorted mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—Ass'd mdse.
INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Grey Eagle—[illegible]
ENGLISH TURN—Per steamer Waloon—[illegible]
JESUITS' BEND—Per steamer Theo P May—[illegible]
GRAND ISLE—Per steamer Minnow—Sundries to order.
LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—Sundries to order.
LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Morning Star—120 bbls potatoes to order.

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

July 11—14 bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

July 11—31 hides Bocochi & DeBlanc—[illegible] Terrebonne & O urdan—sundries to order.

Grand Ball.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY—General Passage Department—New Orleans, July 11, 1868.—Central House, Magnolia, Miss., Friday, July 17, 1868.—Parties desirous to attend the above Ball will take the Special Train, leaving the Calliope street depot, July 17, at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip $4 00.
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
ED. WARE, General Ticket Agent. jy12 td.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1868.
I HEREBY certify that I have never recommended Mr. Théodule Bachemin Jr. to Mayor Heath for any employ on the Police. I do not know the gentleman. I may have recommended Mr. Théodule Bachemin, Sr., an old gentleman and resident of the Third District, with whom I have been acquainted for a long time.
jy12 1t CAPT H STILES.

THE undersigned wishes it understood that he has never belonged to the Radical party, and that he will never belong to it.
jy 12 1t THEODULE BACHEMIN, Jr.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Successions of Mr. and Mrs. James Lamothe.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

TUESDAY, July 21st, 1868, will be sold, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his Auction Store, corner Bienville and Exchange Alley, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, dated July 8th, 1868, the following movable effects belonging to the above successions:

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms—Cash. jy10 15 21

Succession of Marcelin Elen.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 32,180—Whereas, Casimir Lebelt, has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Marcelin Elen, deceased, intestate; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jy12 16 21 P. E. O'ROURKE, Clerk.

The Best Place

TO GET

YOUR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

Is where they are Made.

OUR SHIRT FACTORY

Is at the Corner of St. Charles and Canal Streets.

LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.

N. B.—None can sell Goods Cheaper. jy12 2t

Shirts! Shirts!!

Six good Linen Bosom SHIRTS with Collar, for $6
Six pairs of Gentlemen's Good HALF HOSE, for $1.
Six best Cloth last stock COLLARS for $1.
Six choice Silk NECK TIES for $1 25.
Fine all pure Linen SHIRTS each $4 50
AT OUR SHIRT FACTORY,
corner St. Charles and Canal streets,
jy12 2t LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.

THOSE FLOWING BOSOM SHIRTS.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT NOW READY.

SIX in a box for	$ 9
SIX in a box, puff bosom, for	9
SIX linen bosom SHIRTS	9
SIX linen bosom SHIRTS, small plaits	9
SIX linen bosom SHIRTS, fine plaits	12
SIX linen bosom SHIRTS, extra large	12

Look at them in the window at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS all equally cheap.

N. B.—No house in the city can undersell us.

jy12 2t LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.

Highly Important!

TO the people of New Orleans, to know that they can have their OLD FRAMES REGUILT as good as new, at McLAUGHLIN'S Garden District Gilding Establishment, 691 Magazine street, near corner of First. Square and oval, plain and ornamented Frames made to order at short notice. Box 1830, Postoffice, New Orleans. jy12 1t

$500 Reward.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, official information has been received by me, that a flagrant murder was committed on the person of one Eldridge Turner, near Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany, by one CHARLES W. BRADLEY, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1868:

Now therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the good people of the State, to give their aid and assistance in bringing to justice the perpetrator of said crime, and further more offering a reward in the name and authority of the State of Louisiana, of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the arrest and conviction of said murderer.

Description—Bradley is a white man, thirty-five or forty years of age, has blue eyes, light straight hair, thin face, is slim built, about five feet nine inches high, and weighs about 130 lbs.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868, and of the Independence of the United States the 93d.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
CHARLES O. HARDY, Ass't Secretary of State.
jy12 3t

A Young Gentleman

DESIRES to obtain a Pleasant Room and Board in a private French family, where he can have an opportunity to become familiar with the French language. The vicinity of Esplanade street preferred.

The most unexceptionable references will be furnished. Address "F." at this office, or care Lock Box 13.
jy12 2t

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co., NEW ORLEANS, July 7th, 1868.

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

Ma-Emilie

Please correct a former insertion with regard to my wife CAMILLE ABADIE leaving my bed and board: it is with her consent that she left and should any misunderstanding have been, and she has behaved.
JEAN ABADIE.
New Orleans, July 10th, 1868. jy11 3t

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 3, 1868.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held this day, a dividend of four dollars per share was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th instant, the U. S. Internal Revenue tax on which will be paid by the Company.
F. McBRIDE, Secretary.
jy7 10t

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)

—GAS FITTER—

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc., NO. 138 CHARTRES STREET,

Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

my21 3m

Lost.

CERTIFICATE No. 136, dated November 12th, 1861, in my favor for ten shares of Stock of the New Orleans City Railroad Company. Notice is hereby given, that I shall apply to the said Company for another Certificate in lieu thereof, after thirty days from date.

New Orleans, June 12th, 1868. E. GAUDOZ,
jy10 1m Corner of Conti and Burgundy streets.

Through Rates of Freight

BETWEEN

NEW ORLEANS

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

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

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

NO INSURANCE REQUIRED.

Through Bills Lading Signed and Rates Guaranteed.

N. O., J. & G. N. RAILROAD OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

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

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

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

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

JAMES YONGE,
General Freight Agent. jy4 3m

Crescent City Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, July 2, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st instant, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, free of tax, has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th instant.
jy5 1m CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 19, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That at the request of a majority of the Stockholders of this Bank, a meeting of the Stockholders be called at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY the 22d July next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., in order to lay before them business of importance."
je21 3td GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 12th, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, Mr E. F. La Villebeuvre having tendered his resignation as President, Mr Saml Bell was unanimously elected President.
je21 3td GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Office of the Union Insurance Com'ny,
New Orleans, July 1st, 1868.

THE Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Company will be held on the 13th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 18 St. Charles street.
jy1 tilinst J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

French Cooking—Private Boarding.

FURNISHED ROOMS well ventilated, opening on the street and others in the yard, to let day or night. Rooms, with or without board, $12 to $15 a month; $3 to $7 a week. Board $1 a day for each occupant. Board $30 to $35 a month, $5 to $8 a week. Dinners $1 25 a day. (Wine 25c.) [illegible]. Wanted a Cook and a Washer.
jel7 1m MRS. J. S. LASBENNES, Toulouse street No. 28.

Alabama Lime for Sale.

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

For sale by SAMUEL JAMISON,
jy5 1m 99 Carondelet street.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city, under the firm of BLAKE, STAUFFER & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation and death of Mr. Robert Slack.

Either of the surviving partners are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

ISAAC H. STAUFFER,
WILLIAM A. KENT,
CHARLES MACREADY,
Surviving Partners.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1868. jy1 1m

Copartnership Formed.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name and style of STAUFFER, KENT & Co., for the purpose of continuing in this city the Hardware and Iron business heretofore conducted by BLAKE, STAUFFER & Co.

ISAAC H. STAUFFER,
WILLIAM A. KENT,
CHARLES MACREADY,
BENJ. F. ESHLEMAN.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1868. jy1 1m

Carpet Warehouse,

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS,

OFFER at low prices—
CARPETING—English and American of all kinds.
Floor Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTINGS—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Druggets, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. aug29 1t

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

STATEMENT:

Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1868, including unearned premiums of the previous year:

On Fire Risks	$ 873,604 43	
On Marine Risks	299,734 17	
On River Risks	98,145 62	
Total Premiums		$1,151,968 22
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	$232,857 00	
Return Premiums	23,461 00	256,318 07
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868		$ 891,644 15
Losses paid:		
On Fire Risks	$371,226 37	
On Marine Risks	173,960 36	
On River Risks	55,899 38	
	601,085 91	
Taxes	23,015 61	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	168,232 04	624,314 36
Net Profit		$ 277,329 59

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$ 189,677 07
Notes Secured by Mortgage	675,607 36
Notes Secured by Pledge	98,147 26
Cash on hand	138,473 24
Premiums in course of Collection	90,758 65
City Bonds	25,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks	104,390 00
Bills Receivable	127,134 79
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	69,805 60
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	15,000 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press	5,600 00
Marine Dry Dock	3,700 00
Merchants' Exchange	1,000 00
Lightering and Wrecking Co.	1,000 00
Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co.	200 00
State Bonds	1,500 00
Total	$1,606,414 36

Less:

Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrip of the Company	$161,365 15	
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1858, payable in July	78,075 75	
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868	232,857 00	—$392,798 90
		$1,097,666 38

The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June, 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of June, 1868, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending 30th May, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1858, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

John Pemberton,	P. Maspero,	David McCoord,
M. Puig,	L. F. Generes,	Pierre Poutz,
Chas. Briggs,	John Morgan Hall,	G. Z. Reif,
P. S. Wiltz,	J. J. Fernandez.	

jel6 tf

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

New Orleans, May 23, 1868.

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

Fire Premiums for year	$306,130 32	
Marine Premiums for year	94,082 33	
River Premiums for year	177,564 85	
		$577,778 50
Total net earned Premiums		$447,864 33
Fire losses paid and estimated	$ 99,880 00	
Marine	67,904 50	
River	65,881 47	
Paid Taxes	23,019 34	
Paid Reinsurance and discount in lieu of scrip	68,105 00	
Paid interest, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc.	67,549 09	
		$330,919 19
Net Profits		$31,955 18

The Company have the following Assets:

Bills Receivable	$ 35,484 36	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	60,948 20	—$106,027 60
Cash on hand	60,977 34	
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	95,000 00	—$167,977 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	9,000 00	
Real Estate	9,000 00	
Scrip of other companies and scrip account	118,002 45	—$131,372 66
Consolidated City Bonds	9,000 00	
City Bonds	39,000 00	
Bank and other stocks	192,507 17	—$233,517 77
Coupons for City Bonds past due		$4,400 00
Due for premiums in course of collection		41,000 00
		$772,011 68

The Company have also—Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds | | $ 486,596 31
Forfeited scrip account | | 7,500 94
Interest uncalled for | | $7,000 35

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of May, 1868. PARIS CHILDRESS,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next. The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John Watts,	C. T. Buddecke,
Samuel B. Newman,	P. R. Foley,
Wm. Edwards,	A. G. Ober,
P. Simms,	A. Thompson,
John Phelps.	

my26 tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR

Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.

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

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

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

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

mh31 d ly

$10,000 Reward!

STOLEN from the Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS [$50,000] in Legal Tender Notes of one thousand dollars each. All of letter C., and dated 10th March, 1863, and numbered as follows:

7775 N. S.	2668 12,199 N. S.	20,772 N. S.	38,790 N. S.
3119 N. S.	3861 14,206 N. S.	20,773 N. S.	38,774 N. S.
2513	3086 15,211	20,322 N. S.	38,387 N. S.
3807 N. S.	10,015 16,543	25,315 N. S.	38,343 N. S.
6047	10,376 16,731 N. S.	28,467 N. S.	40,098 N. S.
4687	10,219 N. S. 18,347 N. S.	30,235 N. S.	40,619 N. S.
3271	11,676 18,943 N. S.	30,403 N. S.	40,831 N. S.
3083 N. S.	12,019 N. S. 19,131	31,879 N. S.	41,831 N. S.
8277	12,147 N. S. 19,136	34,611 N. S.	41,900 N. S.
7386	13,619 N. S. 22,135 N. S.	37,020 N. S.	45,551 N. S.

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

New Orleans, March 20th, 1868,
mh20 tf CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Crescent Hotel,

BAY ST. LOUIS.

THIS well-known SUMMER RESORT is undergoing a thorough overhauling, and will be OPENED on the 20th June for the reception of guests.

Prices have been reduced to meet the exigencies of the times. TOURME & SAUCIER,
je7 3m Proprietors.

Slates—Tiles—Bath Brick.

300 squares ROOFING SLATES.
3000 English RIDGE TILES.
1500 " FLOORING TILES.
2000 " BATH BRICK.
For sale by HENRY KNOX & CO.,
198 Common street.
N. B.—We are prepared to take orders for Slates to arrive at a very low figure. je18 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, 20th June
PEREIRE, Duchesne, Saturday, 11th July
EUROPE, Lemarie, Saturday, 25th July
ST. LAURENT, Bocande, Saturday, 8th August

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

First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, unchecked on board):

First cabin	$145
Second cabin	90
Third Cabin	[illegible]
Do. including railway tickets	[illegible]

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers on this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

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

For passage, apply to VICTOR FERRILLIAT, 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA. PASSAGE .... The steamship

MARIPOSA,

R. Kimble, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, July 18th, at 8 P. M.

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

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 43 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT, Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN, Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES, Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

CRESCENT CITY,

E. W. Holmes, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, Saturday, July 18th, at 8 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE $60

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 100 Common street.

The Steamship UNITED STATES, leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, July [illegible]

GRAND ISLE H[illegible]

For Grand Isle [illegible]

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 8th [illegible]

The steamboat AGNES will leave the head of Harvey's Canal as above, for Grand Isle and the Gulf Shore, and will return on Thursday, July 9th, at [illegible]. Passage each way $3 50. P. S.—The AGNES will make [illegible] foot of Bienville street on every [illegible] further notice.

Cheap Ex[illegible]

THE "PORTER" leaves [illegible] Square every 30 minutes [illegible] every evening—distance 2½ [illegible] only 5 cents. The river air [illegible] of the city free. A fine band plays on [illegible] j-23 1m

NEW ORLEANS POST[illegible]

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

New Orleans, [illegible] and Great Northern Railroad.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

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

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

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, can have their goods and Commission taken to any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

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

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

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

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

[illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from city in lieu of horse car every Sunday morning at 5 o'clock.

An extra train will leave the city every Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

On and after April 5th, the trains will leave either end of the Road on "Sundays" at every half hour, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.

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

Passengers from Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of train. Fare to Gentilly station, 15 cents each way.

GEO. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

mh31 tf

Dr. C. Blancke,

416 & 418.... St. Charles St.... 416 & 418

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium Sets are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being impaired by acids. mh31 ly

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. Communications in French, Spanish and English. sep1 ly

INJECTION RICORD, Paris

A certain, safe and speedy cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: .... 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: ... J. J. Spragne & Co.
San Francisco: R. Lefevre & Co.
New Orleans: Maunsell & Bogel, 41 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,
New Orleans, July 9th, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of two per cent was declared, and payable to the Stockholders on the 15th inst.
jy10t J. V. CHARBY, Secretary.