The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,920.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
G. F. WEISSE & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Rates 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, $5 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 of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1866.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRY GOODS.—The large importing house of Wallace & Co., No. 74 Canal street, announce elsewhere that they will open, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 12 M., an extensive assortment of French and English dry goods, just received via New York per steamer from Liverpool. The nature of these they indicate in their advertisement.

DEPARTURE FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—For the accommodation and at the instance of Lake and Sea-shore travelers, the hour for the departure of the steamer Camelia from the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad is changed from 4 o'clock to 2 o'clock on Saturday evening.

DESPONDENCY IN THE COUNTRY.

By private information and by our country exchanges alike we have but too plentiful evidence of the bitter failure of the agricultural calculations of the present year throughout the State, and of a despondent tone of mind among planters in general as to the near as well as more remote future. The immediate causes of this failure and of this despondency have been the injuries to the cotton crop, inflicted by the worms, whose blighting presence has been seldom paralleled, assisted by rains and winds of almost unprecedented destructiveness. But there are deeper sources of trouble and perplexity than are connected with the fortunes of a crop which is peculiarly delicate, and always more or less uncertain as to its results. Ordinarily the large falling off in the returns of one crop would be lightly felt. There would be no general staggering under the blow. The labor resources, the energies, the hopes of the planting community would remain, and their pecuniary facilities would not be materially impaired. If cotton growing proved too precarious a venture, they could turn their attention to sugar, or rice, or tobacco, or to some other product, with a reasonable certainty of retrieving loss and realizing the conditions of a fair and reliable profit.

But it was not in ordinary circumstances that our planters undertook to cultivate cotton the present year. With many of them—with how many we almost fear to think—it was a supreme and only effort. To such a large measure of failure must be utter and final disappointment and miscarriage. After five years of war, ruin and unproductiveness, they gathered up what was spared from destruction, and, with whatever labor was available and credit they could command, addressed their whole energy and intelligence to the cultivation of cotton, as a crop which, if somewhat uncertain as to quantity of yield, required less costly establishments than sugar, and which promised a more ready and remunerative sale than any other agricultural product. Having staked everything, then, on this one venture, we may conceive that accounts which reach us from the country do not exaggerate the gloom of their prospects and the sombre cast of their feelings; and we can but too keenly feel the force of the picture presented by a contemporary, the St. Martinsville Courier, when it speaks of "their industry rendered useless, their constant energy fruitless, their expenses unrepaid, their last hopes blasted; in many cases with a threatened expropriation impending over them with all its horrors; with no one more fortunate than they to have recourse to and apply for help and assistance, and, with a dark future glaring them in the face, with all the terrors which extreme poverty and want carry along in their train; and when it gives the last touch to the dismal scene by adding that it is 'at a loss to find words suited to a proper expression of our sympathy, and much less to suggest a mode by which they may avert the ruin which threatens them.'"

It is no marvel if planters so situated feel overwhelmed and dismayed at the prospect before them. What are they to do? Will they abandon the cultivation of cotton? That, we are informed, is what numbers have concluded to do, either from choice or from necessity. But what other crop will they undertake? Few of them know anything by experience about raising rice or tobacco, and with exhausted means it is out of the question for them to think of reorganizing their plantations and supplying all the mechanical and other requisites for the manufacture of sugar from the cane.

To get over this difficulty, we observe that it is proposed to form associations of planters who will use sugar-houses and mills in common. This plan would be entirely practicable in lower latitudes, in the West India islands, for example, where the period of gathering, grinding and granulating sugar is not limited, as in this State, to a few weeks which constitute, in the best season, a more or less perilous crisis. It would be impossible for several planters, with considerable crops, to depend safely upon one mill to do the necessary work in that restricted space of time. Heretofore the frost has frequently caught the uncut or the cut cane of a plantation of only moderate size before a single mill, taxed to the utmost, could grind it. If associated planters should seek a remedy by multiplying mills, the object of the association would be defeated, and it is not conceivable that, lacking the means of establishing the requisite number separately, they would have the means simply from the fact of combining, as it is clear that no product can result in adding a column of noughts. On the whole, there would seem to be but a slim prospect for the easy and prosperous production of sugar by planters whom the present year's failure may drive from the cultivation of cotton.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—It must not be forgotten that there is to be a Free Balloon Ascension in front of the St. Charles Theatre, to-night. The balloon sent up to Lady Luna, on Tuesday night, sailed handsomely, and was watched by the spectators until—as one informed us very emphatically—"it looked for all the world like a star, sir!" If the spectators of the ascension but turn their faces to the St. Charles, and invest in one of Benedict's tickets, they will pass a pleasant evening, and return "music wrapt" home.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager Bidwell is certainly entitled to the thanks of our community for having introduced, during this hot and atra-bilarious season, so complete an organization as that of Sig. Chiarini. People seem to feel this too. There has not been a night since the opening that the "Academy" has not been crowded from the pit to the Olympians. A comfortable seat cannot be secured after 8 o'clock, and the mass of requisitions upon Mr. Kittredge are consequently made during the day. We notice, by the way, the unusually large number of ladies, some of whom display exceedingly graceful toilets. The dress-circle is nightly a combination of lively colors; and as this is something of a variety in *Vendémiaire*, we confess to a decided liking for it. One is very apt to stumble upon one's acquaintances in the dress-circle of the "Academy" now a-nights.

As to the acts, we need say no more than that the little Senegambian on three horses is astonishing every one—that Catalina and baby Josephine are charming every one—that Duverney's contortions refute, as usual the findings of science—and that so far as Garibaldi and Abd-El-Kader are concerned, we don't know but what they "draw" every bit as well as would the distinguished characters from whom they are named, were they among us. We have heard something, too, of a *new* trick-horse to be presented to-night. "Another yet! What, will the line stretch out to the crack of doom!"

Passengers per steamship Matagorda, from Galveston, via Berwick's Bay:

J P Collins and lady, D P Sheppard and lady, Miss Brennan, Judge Gray, Major Baughn, Col Manning, Messrs. Newsome, Plummer, Clark, Cameron, Schuwanter, Fleming, Angel, Hellman, Stallsnhagen, Scott, Alexander, Brooks, Mason, Brennan, Morse, Shrarer, Meilhauser, Giffrey, Russell, Lawrence, Roper, and 5 on deck.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL.—An Italian correspondent says of Victor Emanuel:

King Victor Emanuel is coming to be of as little account, politically, as is the Queen of England. Month after month he is wandering about in the provinces, showing himself to his admiring subjects, and his name is now less often mentioned than are those of several of his more active subjects. His cousin, the Prince of Carignano, is the present head of the State, as all the decrees are promulgated with his signature. The Prince is as modest as he is good looking; and if it be true that he is keeping "bachelor's hall" in the Pitti Palace, he is so quiet about it that no one would know it.

COTTON FOR MOBILE.—At a little convivial party that met by accident yesterday evening, and which was composed principally of gentlemen representing the most prominent houses in Mobile that deal in the great staple, it was proposed that each cotton man present should make his estimate of the cotton to be received here during the current year, from September 1, 1866, to September 1, 1867. Every one was required to write his estimate on a slip of paper, the one that proves farthest from the true receipt is to give a dinner to the party that was present. The slips of paper being gathered up, they were read as follows: 220,000 bales, 200,000, 230,000, 273,000, 297,000, and 300,000. The record will be carefully kept at this office, and we are so impartial in the matter that we hope the 300,000 bales man will win.

[Mobile Tribune, 18th.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Europe by the Cable.

Liverpool and London Markets

The French Emperor's Circular on Peace.

His Hint at Annexation.

The Election of U. S. Senator in New Jersey.

Wendell Phillips Nominated For Congress in Massachusetts.

Breaking of the Newfoundland Cable.

Signs of Prussian Disarmament.

A Dominican Consul Recognized.

Financial Excitement in Canada.

Letter From Gen. Grant Censuring Partisan Action in Army Officers.

Terrible Famine in India.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The President has recognized J. W. Currier as Consul General for the Dominican Republic in New York. This is the first instance of the appointment of such an officer from that Government to the United States.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue since July 1st are $86,086,000, and from Customs for the same period $42,000,000.

The President has recognized Chas. E. Warderlich Consul for Bremen and the Netherlands at Charleston, S. C., and Charles Chacon Consul of Spain at Galveston; also, Pierre Jean Esnard Vice Consul for Portugal at Charleston.

There is much excitement financially in Canada at present. The Bank of Upper Canada, at Montreal, failed yesterday, and would probably be followed by others. The safest merchants in Montreal have to pay 15 per cent for money. Reinforcements for the military are arriving by nearly every steamer from England. Work on the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal was commenced on Monday.

The following letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant has been published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., *Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1866.*
L. Edwin Dudley, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Soldiers' and Sailors' Union:—

SIR—General Grant desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a National Convention of soldiers and sailors to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 25th, 1866, for political purposes. He instructs me to say it is contrary to his habit and to his conviction of duty, to attend political meetings of any character whatever, and that he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political discussions of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ADAM BADEAU, Col. and A. D. C.

New York, Sept. 19—Evening.—Gold closed at 145¼. Coupons of '62, 111. Treasuries 106. North Carolina 6's ex Coupon, 64¾. Cotton closed very strong with sales of 5000 bales at 35 to 37c. Flour drooping. Wheat firmer. Pork heavy at $33 00. Lard quiet. Sugars dull and easier at 10¼ to 11c. Coffee steady. Naval Stores steady. Turpentine 66 to 67c. Rosin $3 75 to $9.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Newfoundland cable being broke, causes delay in the transmission of Atlantic cable dispatches from Heart's Content.

New York, Sept. 19.—The steamer New York from Aspinwall brings over $1,200,000 in treasure.

New York, Sept. 19.—Arrived, steamer Peril from Galveston.

Trenton, N. J.—Sept. 19.—The Legislature, in joint session, to-day elected Cottell U. S. Senator. 11 Radicals voting. The Democrats refused to participate in the proceedings. The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

Boston, Sept. 19.—Wendell Phillips has been nominated for Congress by the workingmen of the Third District.

Louisville, Sept. 19.—Sales 144 hhds tobacco at a slight decline in common lugs. Flour: superfine $8 50; extra family $11 50. Prime red wheat $2 50. Corn, mixed 38c. Oats 40c. Mess pork $33. Bacon shoulders 17c; clear sides 21c. Prime lard 20c. Whisky $2 32.

The heaviest raid fell throughout the country last night, ever known.

The river is rising rapidly with eight feet water in the canal and five feet of steamboat water on the falls. Considerable damage has been done North of here by the recent heavy rains, which appeared to have been general. Another rain storm with thunder prevails to-night.

Cincinnati, Sept. 19.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Trade brands $11 to $12 50; fancy $13 to $14. Wheat steady at $2 60. Corn in light supply and held at 70c. Oats firmer and advanced; sales at 37c. Rye firm at 85c. Whisky firm at $2 35. Pork dull and nominally lower; offered at $32. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged and dull. Lard dull at 18¾. Groceries firm and demand good. Gold 144.

Vicksburg, Sept. 19.—There were no arrivals to-day. River rising.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The French Circular says the recent changes are favorable; France, Prussia and Italy are drawn nearer in ideas and interests; the Convention of Rome will be legally carried out; the second class navies are assured of the liberty of the Baltic and Mediterranean. The note justifies the Emperor's mediation, and hints at the annexation of the people of the same language and interests where it shows the necessity of perfect defense and military organizations, not, however, as a threat, and expresses belief in lasting peace in Europe.

It is said the Emperor refuses to allow officers of the French army to hold offices in Mexico, owing to the protest of the United States thereat time.

A Calcutta letter of July 31 contains a heart-rending account of the ravages produced in the country lying Southwest from that city by the famine prevailing in India. Groups of starved people were found dying by the roadside, at many points, and it was estimated that twelve hundred persons perished daily from want of food in the three districts of Balasore, Cuttack, and Midnapore.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The electoral law has passed the upper house of Prussia. The Prussian fleet in the harbor of Kiel has been put out of commission and there is evidence on all sides of general disarming.

London, Sept. 18, evening.—The closing quotations for Erie Railroad shares to-day were 47¼, Consols 89¼ for money; Illinois Central 78¼; U. S. 5-20's 72¼.

London, Sept. 18, noon.—Consols 89¼. U. S. 5-20's 72¼. Erie R. R. shares 47. Illinois Central R. R. shares 78¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 17—Evening.—Middling Uplands 13¼d. Breadstuffs firm. Tallow firmer.

Liverpool, Sept. 18, noon.—Cotton firmer and advanced ¼d on American qualities. The sales to-day are estimated at $13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13½d.

Liverpool, Sept. 18, evening.—The cotton sales to-day were 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 13½d.

London, Sept. 17—Evening.—Consols closed at 89¼. U. S. 5-20's 72¼.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—The Russian who attempted to murder the Czar, has been executed. Joy was expressed in consequence of the punishment awarded the assassin, and demonstrations of respect were paid to the Czar at the same.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 19.—British ship Belgravia, Berry, master, 13 days from St. Thomas, 1349 tons burthen, drawing 13½ feet, arrived off Pass a Loutre last evening, and is awaiting steam. Nothing in sight here. Weather calm and warm. Tide low.

Queenstown, Sept. 18.—The steamer City of New York, from New York the 8th inst., has arrived.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The belief is general that Napoleon himself was the author of the note recently made public and that his sincere desire is permanent peace.

[Associated Press Dispatches Last Evening.]

The Cleveland Convention—New York Market—From Southwest Pass and Quarantine.

New York, Sept. 19—1 P. M.—Flour drooping. Wheat ditto. Pork heavy at $33 12½. Lard dull.

Coupons of '62, 130; of '81, 111¾; of '62, 111¾; of '64, 108¾; Treasury's, 106; 10-40's, 91¾; Carolina new bonds, 64¾.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The Convention adjourned last night. Gen. Granger was Chairman. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation, endorsing the Philadelphia Convention of August 14, and declaring that the object of the soldier in taking up arms to suppress the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the superiority of the Constitution, and preserve the Union with all its dignity and the equality of the rights of the several States unimpaired and not in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest and subjugation, and that whenever that shall be any armed resistance to the laws of the constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, or in the East or in the West, they will take up arms to maintain the Union.

A dispatch from Memphis, signed by Gen. Forrest and other ex-Confederate officers, was read, expressing their sympathy with the purpose of the Convention, and declaring that the Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of the State and of the United States to the soldiers of the Union, and on our part we pledge security of life, person, property and freedom of speech to all. A suitable answer returned.

Quarantine, Sept. 19.—Remaining in Quarantine, French steamer Sonora, from Vera Cruz.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 19.—The steamship Harlan went to sea at 6 A. M. The schooner Andromeda, six days from Brazos, went up under sail at 7 A. M.

The bark G. W. Horton arrived in at Pass a L'outre, and went up in tow with the bark Adelaide, Reed, master, 712 tons, drawing 12 feet, twenty-nine days passage, with the following consignees:

Rice Bros. & Co., Wheeles & Levi, Forsheimer Bros., D. M. Hildreth & Son, J. Hosmer, J. A. Baquie, A. Dunbar & Co., M. W. Smith, W. G. Lyon & Co., G. N. Morrison, N. P. Mallard & Stickney, V. G. Levy, P. Dwyer, C. Raymond, N. O. C. R. R. Co., Mitchel Gray & Co., A. Coberlain, Dudley & Nelson, E. Eaton & Barstow, K. J. Hart & Co., J. R. Murison & Co., E. C. Palmer & Co., L. Uter, Barnes, Ward & Co., S. M. Todd & Co., Stevens & Scribber, A. W. Fosdick, F. Bauer, and others.

The ship Mary Day was off the bar at 7½ A. M., and is at anchor outside. Nothing else in sight. Wind S.E.; fresh. Tide very good. Weather clear and pleasant.

New York, Sept. 19, 1 P. M.—Gold 145¼. Cotton stronger and unchanged.

The sales thus far sum up 1000 bales.

The sales for the week foot up 17,600 bales. Sterling Exchange quiet at 107¼ for sixty day bills.

Instructions Respecting the Tariff by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The following letter of instructions respecting the tariff has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioner of the Revenue, in regard to the proposed revision of the tariff at the next session of Congress:

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1866.

To the Hon. David Wells, United States Commissioner of Revenue:

SIR: In view of the fact that the revision of the tariff is certain to engage the attention of Congress at the next session, I consider it especially desirable that the treasury department should be prepared to furnish as much information pertinent to the subject as can be obtained and collected within the limited time available for the necessary investigation.

You are, therefore, hereby instructed to give the subject of the revision of the tariff especial attention, and to report a bill which, if approved by Congress, will be a substitute for all acts imposing customs duties, and which will render the administration of this branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective in the discharge of this duty.

You will consider the necessity of providing for a large, certain and permanent revenue, keeping in view the fact that the existing tariff has proved most effective in this direction. You will therefore endeavor, first, to secure for the Government a revenue commensurate with its necessities; and secondly, to propose such modifications of the tariff laws now in force as will better adjust and equalize the duties on foreign imports with the internal taxes upon home productions.

If this last result can be obtained without detriment to the revenue, by reducing the taxation upon raw materials and the machinery of home productions, rather than by increasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the cost of production and increasing the producing power of wages, greatly promote the interests of the whole country. In the prosecution of this work, you are authorised to call upon any officer of the revenue for such information as you may require and be may be able to furnish.

I am, with great respect,
Very truly yours,
H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Predicted Revolution.

The London *Metropolitan Record* is alarmed for the stability of the British Constitution, which the Bright Radicals, it believes, if not soon put down, will overthrow. It says in its number of the 1st September:

"M. Guizot laughed immoderately."

It was an absurd to be told that a throne established on constitutional principles, and defended by a hundred thousand soldiers, could be in any danger.

So M. Guizot laughed immoderately.

A few days later King and Minister were fugitives, and the monarchy was destroyed. Then ensued a period of extreme danger. Happily Napoleon III came forward and saved France from anarchy, and the event that threatened ruin has, by his genius and devotion, been made the occasion of an era of boundless prosperity and of surpassing national glory.

M. Guizot laughed immoderately.

Think of that ye gentlemen of England. There is revolution brewing in your country. It is even proclaimed. You smile at the antics of the blood red monster. So did M. Guizot. You know the result. The revolution that induced the hilarity of M. Guizot was not more formidable than that which puckers your faces with good-natured smiles. When the monarchy is overthrown it is not likely that England will be so fortunate as to meet with a Napoleon to grapple with and overcome the demon of anarchy.

It is in vain, it is the extreme of folly, to refuse to see the truth. If the doctrines of Messrs. Bright, Beales and Jones prevail, the throne of England cannot stand. What Mr. Bright is doing his best to accomplish is a revolution. A revolution is the logical, the inevitable, sequence of the success of his agitation. The Constitutionalists—and that term includes Conservatives and all adherents of the Constitution, whether Conservative or Liberal—must admit that if the doctrines of Messrs. Bright, Beales and Jones are acted upon, that the throne will be overthrown. Yes, but M. Guizot laughed immoderately, and they smile blandly. The "if," they suppose, is an all-sufficient protection.

A fatal assumption. The tide of Red Republicanism is rising higher and higher, and unless resisted, it will soon undermine the foundations of the Constitution. Nay, it has already done so. The crisis is not distant—it is at hand. If the present Constitution of England is to be saved, a battle must be fought now. To-morrow it may be too late.

Look at the Birmingham demonstration. There were assembled men of the extremest opinions to do honor to Beales, M. A., who was the ringleader of the late London riots. Mr. Bright was there, and not only fraternised with Beales, but delivered the most revolutionary speech that has been heard in England. He declared that the present Government had made war on the people. He said that the people were treated like Coolies or Chinese imported into the West Indies—"You are to work but you are not to take rest in the country, or to consider the country as your country, and, in addition to all this refusal of the commonest rights of the Constitution, you are insulted by the cheers of a great party given to the language which I have read to you to-night. You are to be told that you are so ignorant, and so venal, and so drunken, and so impulsive, and so unreflecting, and so disorderly, that it is not even safe to skim, as it were, the very cream of you through the number of 116,000, or it may be 204,000, to vote for members of the House of Commons." If this were true, of course a revolution would be necessary. Yes, hating—as we do—all strife, we would call for it, even at the cost of civil war. But—we must use the right word—Mr. Bright uttered a gross falsehood when he asserted that the working classes of this country—he counted them at 5,000,000 of men—are treated like Coolies. No grosser or more wicked untruth was ever uttered. Yet it is not the less dangerous. The speech was cheered to the echo, and thousands of workingmen will believe it, and, believing it, any hour or moment might resort to revolution. Moreover, Mr. Bright sketched out a plan of operations. He read an extract from a speech of Mr. Lowe, which, taken by itself, reflects on the morality of the working classes, but which, read in connection with the whole speech, is not in the least offensive. He recommended that this insulting sentence should be printed on cards, to be hung up in every factory and workshop in the country. Now we are not going to waste our space in discussing Mr. Bright's motives. Whatever his motives, he is doing all he can to bring about revolution and civil war. And if the Constitutional party are apathetic, he will succeed.

Russian and the United States.

[From the Paris Debats of August 28.]

For some few days nothing has been talked about but the friendly sentiments exchanged between the high society of Russia and the American officers on a visit to the Czar. On both sides there have been cordial outpourings, and almost inconceivable transports of tenderness, which even borrowed their form of expression from the language of the Orient. "I see before me," said an American commodore, "the portrait of the grand sovereign; that portrait has been decked with flowers. May there never be aught but flowers between Russia and America." One of Moliere's Mammamouchi could not have said it better; but what in substance are these demonstrations really worth? We know not. Nevertheless, if we examine our own consciences we shall be forced to admit that during the last few years we have not done overmuch to revive the old friendship which formerly united France and the United States, and that it is somewhat our own fault if that nation, only moderately flattered by our theories upon the expansion of the Latin races, seeks the alliance of Russia with so much eagerness.

Gen. Grant's Repulse of the Radical Demonstration at Cincinnati.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 14th.)

Mr. T. F. Baker, who appears by his activity to be one of the instruments employed by Messrs. Eggleston and Hayes, is out in a card in the *Gazette* and *Commercial* in reference to the repulse by General Grant of the parties who endeavored, on Tuesday night, to put him in opposition to the President by tendering him an exclusive public reception. Mr. Baker is the commander of the organization known as a poor imitation of the "Wide-Awakes," and was the leader of the Committee who went in search of General Grant, at Wood's Theatre, on that memorable occasion. He says the *Enquirer* reporter "distorted and altered" the words of General Grant declining the Radical ovation. His whole card is as follows:

"GRANT'S RECEPTION OF THE 'BOYS IN BLUE.'
"To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"I am not at all surprised at the manner in which the reporter of the *Enquirer* distorted and altered the words of General Grant, at Wood's Theatre, Tuesday night, as that paper, followed by the *National Union*, has a way of distorting such matters for their own particular political ends.

"The words of General Grant, which I know to be so, as I was the person addressed, were as follows. After being introduced, and taking me by the hand, he said:

"'I am not a politician. The President of the United States is my superior officer, and I am under his command. I beg of you, if you have any regard for me, to march your company away, as I do not wish to be thus annoyed. I consider this merely a political demonstration, for a selfish and political object, and all such I disapprove of. I came here to enjoy the performance, but I shall be glad to see you all to-morrow at the Burnet House.'

"And not

"'Sir: I am no politician. The President of the United States is my commander in chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States—Andrew Johnson. If you have any regard for me you will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I came here to enjoy this theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow when the President arrives.'

"I would remark that Gen. Grant sent a messenger out to wait on the parties having the demonstration in charge, for the purpose of communicating with them personally. Such parties could not at once be got at, and I was called upon to represent the 'boys in blue,' which I did. But I can not see where the 'pompous show' and 'knightly word' comes in. The General treated me in a kind and courteous manner, and by his remarks left no impression of an unpleasant character. There were but two other persons in the box at the time, unless they were eavesdropping at the door.

T. J. BAKER."

Now, all readers will see at once that there is really no difference in substance between the words of the General as given by Mr. Baker and by our reporter, who was also present at the interview. He was no eavesdropper at the door of the theatre, but in the exercise of his duty he was giving faithfully an account of a public matter in which the people were interested.

* * * * * *

But, waiving all this, we are glad to have this confirmation by Mr. Baker of the important point in our reporter's statement—that Gen. Grant is not willing to give the weight of his name to those who are striving to embarrass and annoy the President. With those men who thus selfishly try to use him he has no sympathy or affiliation, and he very frankly told them so, as Mr. Baker admits.

In his late Lancaster speech, old Thad. Stevens said of the President:

"I am not disappointed. I opposed his nomination. It is our fault if we are cheated. Johnson was a Breckinridge Democrat, and he never renounced one principle of that Democracy."

What becomes, therefore, of all the charges against the President of being a "traitor" and a "Judas?" The most virulent and bitter of his enemies admits his consistency.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

GEORGIA COTTON CROPS.—Says the Columbus *Sun* of the 12th:

Farmers, merchants and all classes, begin to wear long faces. For the past seven days heavy rains have fallen. The weather is warm and the clouds show no signs of abatement. The effect has been thus far to cause cotton to rot, the blooms and squares to fall off, to stain the cotton and beat it out, and prevent all picking. Rains have been general all through this section, and cotton injured to the extent of hundreds, if not thousands of bales. New estimates of a crop will have to be made, though if rain continues, there will be nothing left in this section to estimate. People have cause to wear long faces and be gloomy. This season ought to advance the price of our staple considerably.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—There were 39 interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Included in this number are the 15 deaths reported under the head of cholera, being 7 whites, 5 blacks and 3 not stated. This is a decrease of 4 in the cholera mortality, as compared with the previous day's report. One case of yellow fever resulting fatally was reported to the Board yesterday.

Royal Street Railroad.—Some little excitement was created yesterday morning by the workmen who inaugurated the contemplated track along Royal street by tearing up the road from Canal to Customhouse street preparatory to lying the rails. The street is now completely obstructed for vehicles of any kind, and should the work continue below Customhouse street we see no other alternative for the business community of that street but to close their doors. An injunction has been taken out against the further progress of the builders of the road along this thoroughfare. It was granted immediately by Judge Tueard, of the Fourth District Court, at the suit of Mr. R. W. Montgomery.

The Butcher Case.—The case of J. H. Pregnelms, agent for the farmer of the Beef Market, Second District, vs. Irene Soule, which has created so much interest among the butchers of the Second District, was heard yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, Messrs. Bermudez and Dufour appearing for the prosecution and Messrs Sambola and Ducroux for the defense. Ordinance No. 6,373, section 8, provides that any person occupying a stall without consent of the said farmer who shall refuse to deliver up the same on the first request made by the Commissary shall pay a fine of $10 for each offense. The defense claimed that a party could claim two stalls in any market after procuring a lease for them. The Recorder stated that if the defendant could produce a certificate to prove that he had rented the stall he would be dismissed. The defendant had no certificate but offered evidence in proof. The case was continued until to day.

Recorder Letten's Court.—John McCarthy, charged with being a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Charles Fisher, colored, charged with violating city ordinance No. 497, by posting up bills, was remanded to prison.

Kate Hussey, charged by Lena Patterson with illegally detaining a child not her own, was discharged.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—John Gaffney, charged with insult and abuse, was fined $10 and required to give bonds to keep the peace for one year.

John McCann, on a similar charge, was mulcted in the same manner.

John and Mrs. Mitchell, charged by Sergeant Adams with fighting and disturbing the peace, were fined $5 each.

John Everhart, charged with careless driving, was dismissed.

The Robbery at Dr. Mercier's Hospital.—A young man named John McKinley, about 20 years of age, employed in Dr. Mercier's Hospital as clerk, was arrested on Monday evening last, charged with abstracting from an armoir in one of the apartments of the hospital, a sum of money amounting in the aggregate to nearly $5000—of which $1000 was the property of Mr. Neuville and the remainder, $4000, the property of Dr. Mercier. At an interview had by Dr. Mercier at the Parish Prison with the accused, he, after considerable reluctance, made an open confession of his guilt, at the same time implicating another employee of the hospital, named Michael McComisky who, at the instigation of Dr. Mercier, was also arrested. McCormisky stated that the money was secreted with a woman living on Phillippa street, but a search of the premises failed to reveal its whereabouts. An examination of the case will be had before Recorder Ahern in a few days.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Henrietta Johnson, for keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without license, at No. 35 Basin street, was fined $50, or thirty days' imprisonment. Eight female inmates of the same house were fined each $2 50.

Wm. Taylor, for fighting on Bienville street, Wm. R. Mason, for carrying concealed weapons on Tréme street, George Books, for being drunk in the Beef Market, and Mrs. Roper, for being drunk on Dauphine street, were each fined $10, or an equal number of days imprisonment.

Laura Hart, for lying drunk on Claiborne street, was Workhoused ninety days.

Molly Burke, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Basin street, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Coroner's Inquests.—On the body of John McManus, a native of Ireland, about 40 years old, found drowned at the foot of Lesseps street. Verdict—accidentally drowned.

On the body of J. McFarlane, about 24 years old, who died at No. 104 Julia street. Verdict—congestion of the brain.

On the body of Fred Lee, colored, born in Louisiana, 7 years old, who died at No. 60 St. Thomas street. Verdict—cholera.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 7 o'clock yesterday evening in the large one-story wooden building situated at the corner of Rampart street and Bayou Road, occupied by Mr. Perault as a grocery and bar-room—the building and stock were completely destroyed. The fire is said to have originated by the explosion of a quantity of coal oil in the grocery. The fire spread with great rapidity and at one time threatened the entire neighborhood. The oil escaping from the burning structure ran along the gutters in liquid flame.

Through the active exertions of the fire department, who were early on the ground, the fire was prevented from making any headway beyond the immediate scene of the conflagration. We were unable to learn the extent of the loss or the amount covered by insurance.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—J. G. Marks charged by E. G. DeLisle, owner of the Southern Cotton Press, near the Jackson Railroad depot, with obtaining money under false pretences, was held in $500 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

The case of Thos. Fitzgerald, P. S. Edgar, Will. Isaacs, T. C. Murphy and Wm. Drake, charged with exhibiting and playing at the game of faro, was examined, and the first named held in $1000 bail to answer before the First District Court, while the others were released.

Jas. Hughes, charged by Pat. Sullivan with assault and battery with intent to kill, was dismissed, the evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge.

"If I have, after death, to go either to hell or to heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with white traitors to Heaven."—BROWNLOW.

We do not believe there is another country in Christendom besides the United States, in which a man who uttered a sentiment like the above would be invited to address a Christian congregation on a Christian Sabbath. Yet it was done in Philadelphia last Sunday week.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Sept. 14.—The following were the quotations at the Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23c; Broadway, 21½c; Dwight A, 20½c; Dwight R, 19c; Medford, 21½c; Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c; Ballou & Son, 28c; Blackstone, 27½c; Greene Manufacturing Company, 22½c. Prints: Cochero, 20½c; American, 18½c; Pacific, 19c; Wamsutta, 14½c; Empire, 12½c. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c; Methuen A A, 47½c; Whittenton A, 32½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37c; Arasapha, 20c; Albany, 14c.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1866.

With the exception of an advance in Flour and a decline in Corn, we have no material change to notice in the general market, the movement in which, was about to the usual extent; while operations in our leading staple, under favorable telegrams from New York, were attended with a fair degree of animation; and, although the sales were restricted to 1000 bales, prices evidenced a strong tendency to outside figures.

The Coin market was quiet but firm throughout the day. Gold opened this morning at 144¾ to 145, against 144¾ to 145 last evening, and closed firm at 145. There was one sale at the Board of $1000 at 144¾. In the open market the transactions included $8000 at 144¼, $12,900 (1000, 1200, 1700 and 9000) at 144¾, $31,000 (2000, 2000, 2500, 2500, 3000, 3000, 8000 and 8000) at 145, and $11,000 at 145¼. We heard of no sales in American Silver, which ruled, however, at 134 to 135. 2500 Mexican dollars sold at 113.

The Foreign Exchange market exhibited little animation. The offerings to-day were to a very moderate extent, and the demand only nominal. The negotiations effected, however, disclosed a tendency to improvement. The sales of Sterling included a small amount of A1 at 150, £650 at 151, £1000 (3000 and 4000) first class at 152, £3000 Bank at 153½, and a small amount at 153. In Francs we noticed the sale of 21,000 A1 Commercial at 3.75. Sterling may be quoted at 148 for Bill of Lading bills, 149 to 150 for good clear, 151 to 152 for A1 to first class, and 154 for Bank, and Francs at 3.75 for A1 Commercial, and 3.65 for Bank.

We have no variation worthy of special notice to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. premium; those checking at the latter, however, drew for some round amounts at the former rate. The sales of commercial included $10,000, $15,000 and $40,000 New York sight at par. Rates outdoors were par to 1-16 prem.

The Stock market disclosed but moderate activity. The sales at the Board embraced 35 shares Bank of New Orleans at $40 50, and 50 at the same. In the open market 235 shares Louisiana State Bank sold at $30, 1080 (30, 200 and 850) Bank of New Orleans at $40 50; 50 Union Bank at $55, and 100 at $55 25. 100 First National Bank at $119 50, and 27 New Orleans City Railroad on private terms.

City Bonds were slightly active. 5 City Consolidated sold, at the Board, at 96¾, and 1 Railroad issue at 82. In the open market 7 Consolidated sold at 96¾. The Consolidated are quoted at 96 to 96¾, and the Railroad issues at 84¾ to 85, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 78 to 78½, Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 80.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed the sale at the Board of $2500 City Treasury notes at ¾ per cent discount. We heard of no sales out doors. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 69c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 99. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7 to 10 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 19, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning under the favorable influence of an advance in New York, and although the demand was checked by the increased stringency of holders, as well as by the limited and poorly assorted supply affording little scope to buyers, still the sales at the close summed up 1000 bales, nine brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated the advantage to be on the side of sellers, but the only change we make in our quotations is to advance the inside figures for Good Ordinary ½c per lb. Referring to the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 25 to 27c, Good Ordinary 30 to 31, Low Middling 33 to 34, and Middling 36 to 37, some parties holding, however, that it was difficult to buy Low Middling at 33c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales	102,462
Received to-day		580
Received previously		4,899
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day		none
Cleared previously	17,186	17,186
Stock on hand		90,173

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday are confined to 10 hhds. old crop Louisiana Yellow Clarified Sugar from the upper coast, which were sold to a dealer as soon as landed, on terms which have not transpired. There are some 300 hhds Louisiana Sugar in store, withheld from the market; but there is little or none on sale, nor is there any Louisiana Molasses in the market. The stock of Sugar on hand of the production of Cuba is small, and that of Molasses light. There is very little demand in a large or round way, however, but a brisk business is doing in a small or jobbing way, and the market continues steady and firm at full previous prices. The demand for Sugar is for the lower grades, which are taken for refinery, and for the better descriptions, which are in request for the city trade, for Mobile and for the interior of Alabama. The demand for Molasses is for the city trade and for distillery. In addition to the sales noticed above, there were sales to-day of 20 hhds Fair Cuba Sugar on private terms, and 100 bbls Prime Porto Rico Molasses at 58c per gallon. Cuba Molasses is commanding, in a small way, 55, 58 and 60c per gallon. Several cargoes of Molasses, on the way from Cuba, are being expected daily. We continue to quote Sugar at 12½ to 13½c per lb for Fair to Prime Cuba in hhds, 16¾c for Yellow Clarified, and 15¼c for Prime Porto Rico. Box Sugar is selling at 12½ to 13c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13, 13½ to 14½c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15½ to 16½c for Nos 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 19 and 20.

TOBACCO—Buyers on foreign account, for baling and for the local trade, are still looking around, but the stock on hand has been very much reduced and is held at prices purchasers are yet unwilling to come up to. There were sales yesterday and to-day, however, not previously reported, of some small lots taken for the city trade, 9 hhds Good Leaf, taken for cutting at 13c, and 30 hhds Clarksville Leaf, taken for Bremen, at 43c per lb. Offers have been made and negotiations are pending for larger lots. The assortment offering is very good, and selections could be made readily for any market or trade would buyers meet the views of factors as to prices. We continue to quote, Low Refused light and heavy 3¼ to 4c per lb currency, Good do. 5 to 5¼c, Common Leaf 6 to 7¼c, Fair 8 to 10c, Good 11 to 12c, Fine 13 to 15c, Choice Selections and cutters 16 to 22c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—In Flour only a moderate business was transacted, the asking rates being far ahead of the views of buyers, who, with a few exceptions, have withdrawn from the market. In Corn we noticed a very unsettled and irregular market, but notwithstanding that some of our quotations are the same as those furnished yesterday, and also that higher prices have been paid for an inferior in preference to a superior quality (as our report would appear) we noticed a marked decline in the general market. It is seldom our lot to encounter such a state of affairs as existed throughout to-day, and the only palpable reason we can assign for the above mentioned inequality is, that some holders in anticipation of large receipts, now due, are anxious to dispose of their stock, and readily accept the prices offered in lieu of placing them in store. Oats, Bran and Hay show no change whatever. Prices continue firm, or only a moderate trade is carried on, while Provisions continue quiet, and the only indication of 'business is the changing hands of retail parcels at previous figures. We refer our readers to the annexed particulars for the details of to-day's transactions.

FLOUR—The market presented but little activity to-day, buyers refusing to yield to the pretensions of holders. The sales are confined to 750 bbls, including 100 Superfine at $10, 100 do. at $10 25, 200 do. at $10 50, 100 Double Extra at $12, 150 Treble do. at $13 50, and 100 Choice Family Extra at $15 per bbl.

CORN—Our remarks on the condition of this market will be found above, and we merely give the sales as they were reported. The number of sacks sold amount to about 2200, of which 300 White Mixed at 78c, 300 do. at 80c, 400 White at 80c, 400 do. at the same, 100 Yellow Mixed at 83c, 100 Prime Yellow at 85c, 300 White Mixed at the same, and 300 Prime White at 90c per bushel.

OATS—We have no alteration to note whatever. The supply, which is chiefly in store, is very fair, but there is little or no inquiry. Prices are firm, and the only sales we heard of to-day were 50 and 50 sacks at 50c per bushel.

BRAN—The stock has been very much reduced, and prices continue firm. There was but little enquiry to-day, and only one lot of 300 sacks changed hands at $1 25 per 100 lbs, which is the ruling figure.

HAY—There is but a slight demand for this article, and prices rule very steady, there being no disposition on the part of buyers to reduce their asking rates, in order to lessen the stock, which is pretty full, though mostly in warehouse. We quote Prime Ohio at $28 for round lots, and $30 per ton for retail parcels from warehouse. The transactions to-day embrace some 600 bales, of which 400 Ordinary St. Louis sold from store on private terms, and 200 Prime do. on the levee at $29 per ton.

BACON—Bacon Shoulders are held in lots at 18 to 18¼c and are retailing at 19¼c per lb. Ribbed Sides are held at 21¾c and are retailing at 22c; Clear Sides are held at 22¼c and are retailing at 23c per lb.

LARD—There is only a slight retail movement at 22¼ to 23c for Prime in tierces, and 24¼ to 25c per lb for do. in kegs.

PORK—There is no demand for round lots, and we furnish $35 25 as the nominal quotation for even weight Mess. We noticed a brisk retail demand at $35 50 to $35 75 per bbl for do. Prime Mess in a small way will bring $30 to $31 per barrel.

INDIA BAGGING—Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 39c per yard in rolls and 41c in bales. The stock on hand is small and is very strongly held.

BALE ROPE—We quote round lots at 18¼c per lb. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 19c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—The stock is very much reduced but the demand is active, and 11 to 12c per lb is the ruling figure.

WOOL—There is a fair supply on hand, and dealers are meeting the demand at 16 to 18c for Louisiana Natural, 18 to 22c for Texas ¼ to ⅜ Merino, 22 to 25c for Texas ¾ to ⅞ do., 28 to 30c for washed, and 13 to 15c for burry.

NAVAL STORES—Are in light supply and in request. We quote Rosin, in small lots, at $2 75 to $3 per bbl for No. 3; $4 to $5 for No. 2; $5 to $7 for No. 1; Pitch at $6; Tar $3 to $4 per bbl; Spirits of Turpentine 50 to 60c per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 75 to $3 per bbl; Onions at $4 to $4 25. Apples $4 to $1 50 per bbl; Eggs $18 to $20 per bbl. Chickens at $5 to $7 for small, and $11 to $12 per dozen for large; Geese $12, and Turkeys $35.

COAL OIL—The last sales were made 82½c per gallon in case to arrive.

GUNNY BAGS—There are not many in the market. Our quotations are 20c a piece in small lots.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and is being supplied by dealers at 27¼ to 29c per lb for Fair to Prime Rio, at which rate only 50 bags changed hands to day. The stock on hand is amply sufficient to meet the present demand.

MALT—There is no demand for round lots, but the quotations stand $1 70 to $1 72 for Canada, and 90c to $100 for Western. The retail sales are $2 10 for the former and $1 80 for the latter.

WHISKY—There is little or no demand for round lots, and only a retail business is doing at $1 80 to $1 90 per gallon for ordinary Western Rectified and $2 to $2 32½ for choice brands. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 85 to $2 per gallon.

HOPS—A good demand prevails for new Hope, but there are none in the market. Good Western will bring 95c $1 30 per lb.

SALT—A better feeling exists, and prices exhibit an upward tendency. The supply of Turk's Island is confined to a small cargo which is held at 65c per sack. Liverpool is now quoted at $2 30 to $2 50 for Fine from warehouse, and $2 20 to $2 40 for Coarse, while the former in cargo brings $2 05 and the latter $2 per sack.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Are in fair supply and demand at 45 to 46c per lb for good Northern Butter and 25 to 35 for Western, both Western and Northern Cheese is selling at 17 to 18c per lb.

STAR CANDLES—The stock is small but the demand fair. To day we noticed sales of 100 boxes Shaaffer's, of which 50 boxes 12 oz. at 20c, 100 13 oz. at 21c, and 50 boxes full weight at 25c per lb.

FREIGHTS—We note a quiet but very steady and firm Freight market. There is very little disengaged tonnage on the berth, either for foreign or coastwise ports, but there is not much offering to go forward, although there is a plenty of Cotton, some Tobacco, Flour, Corn, and considerable Staves, to go to market.

The rates are ¾c per lb for Cotton by steam to New York, 1c for Boston, and ⅞c for Philadelphia; $7 50 per hhd for Tobacco and 75c per bbl for Flour to New York. Sail for Boston, ¾c per lb for Cotton, 40c per bbl for Flour, and $3 per ton for Iron. Sail, for Liverpool, ⅜d per lb for Cotton and 47s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. Sail, for Havre, 1½c per lb for Cotton. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool is loading at ¾d per lb for Cotton, with half of her cargo engaged.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 20, 1866.

Arrived Yesterday—145 Texas Beeves, 115 Calves and Yearlings and 36 Milch Cows.

Sold—137 Texas Beeves, 106 Calves and Yearlings, 280 Hogs, 290 Sheep, and 34 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

Western Beef, 1st quality, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ♥ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ♥ lb gross	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ♥ head	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ♥ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ♥ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ♥ head	[illegible]
Veal, ♥ head	[illegible]
Calves, ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 20, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, for Galveston, Jas C [illegible].
Steamship Lizzie, Webber, for Pensacola [illegible].
Schr Welcome, (British) Bishu, for Vera Cruz, [illegible].
Schr Polimata, Ryder, for Shieldsboro [illegible].

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Morgan, Lawless, from Indianola and Galveston, to I C Harris—1st district.
Steamer Sarah, Blakeslee, from Mobile, to [illegible].
Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.
Steamer Blue Wing No 2, Little, from Mobile [illegible].
Schr Elisa, (British) Johnson, from Matanzas, in ballast, to S Fernandez—3d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Olive Branch, Bell, from St Louis.
Gen J A Quitman, White, from Greenville.
Hunter, Palma, from Pointe-a-la Hache.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Canova, Roberts, from Havre 13th July, to Creevy, Nickerson & co.
Bark G W Horton, [illegible], to master.
Bark Adelaide Norris, Reed, 20 days from New York, to Lovell & Bailey.
Brig Cosmopolitan, (Mexican) Alcola, from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to C Genard.
Schr Edna Brown, Merrill, 12 days from Havana to J Bradley.
Schr Andromeda, Ashley, 6 days from Brazos Santiago, to J Joe Kelly.
Schr Henry Travers, from Ruatan Island.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Sonora, (French) from Vera Cruz.

EXPORTS

GALVESTON—Per steamship Rapidan—45 bbls flour 25 bbls whisky 60 bbls pork 30 bxs meat 5 bxs cheese 170 bbls corn and oats and sundry mdse.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—98 bbls flour 20 bbls pork 10 bales hay 2 casks bacon 425 sks corn 60 bbls potatoes.

SHIELDSBORO—Per schr Polimata—[illegible].

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Welcome—[illegible].

IMPORTS

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible].

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—7 bales cotton Campbell, Rebford & co—6 cotton [illegible].

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—29 bales cotton Stewart, Hyde & co—1 box tobacco Lehman Newgass & co—sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark Adelaide Norris from New York—[illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—[illegible].

GREENVILLE—Per steamer Gen J A Quitman—[illegible].

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Hunter—[illegible].

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

September 19—1 bale wool A B Charpentier—[illegible].

September 19—17,000 shingles [illegible].

LANDING ex ship Canova, from Havre—
100 boxes ABSINTH, E. Pernod;
25 " KIRCHENWASSER, E. Pernod;
5 " CHABLIS, quarts and pints;
5 " CHAMBERTIN;
5 " CLOS DE VOUGEOT, qts and pts;
6 casks Burgundy CLARET, (Macon);
2 " CHABLIS;
2 " MONTRACHET.
For sale by J. N. CURIEN,
No. 30 Toulouse street.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I tender my sincere thanks to the brave Fireman whose energetic efforts saved my house, last evening, from the fire which threatened its destruction. I am also deeply grateful to Mr. Younes, Mr. Adams, Sergeant F. Thomas and to a large number of friends for their prompt and very kind assistance to my family.
sept20 1t DR. A. DUPAQUIER.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the N. Orleans Dry Goods Trade.

WALLACE & CO.,
74 Canal Street .... Slocomb Building.

WILL open at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 20th inst., a large assortment of

French and English Goods.

COMPRISING
WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE PRINTS,
PLAIN AND FANCY DE LAINES,
PLAIN AND FANCY ALPACCAS,
JACONETS, NAINSOOKS AND LAWNS,
CHECKED STRIPED AND PLAIN CAMBRIC,
WHITE QUILTS AND COVERS,
AND KID GLOVES.

All of which are of our own importation and just received via New York and per steamer Luxor, from Liverpool. sept20 1t

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Five Lots of Ground, with a Frame House thereon, fronting both on Galvez and Johnson streets, between Columbus and Laharpe streets, near the City Cars.

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

SATURDAY, September 22d, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange [illegible] FIVE LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

Valuable Residences No. 193 and 197 Dumaine street, and Nos. 168, 170, 172 and 174 Tréme street.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, September 22, [illegible]

J F Pollock vs J B Kyes

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]
HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff.

To Rent, From the 1st of October.

THE DWELLING [illegible]

NOTICE

THE interest of N. W. COFFIN [illegible] F. A. WITTERS & CO.

Alexander's Spool Thread.

THE [illegible] CRAMER & CO.

Carpet Warehouse,
17 .... CHARTRES STREET 17

LATELY RECEIVED—CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of all qualities, for Rooms, Halls, Stairs, etc.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Bands, in great variety, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mattings of all widths.
sept14tf A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

State Taxes.

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

TAX payers are notified that the Rolls for the collection of the State Taxes for the year 1866 will be closed on the 30th September, 1866. Those desirous of avoiding the payment of twenty five per cent. to the State and two dollars per certificate are requested to call and settle before the expiration of the month.
L. E. LEMARIE,
Collector for the Second District, Office corner Chartres and St. Peter streets.

Cigars! Cigars!!

WE have in store a fine assortment of Havana and domestic CIGARS, which we propose to offer on very reasonable terms.
LEVEQUE & VELASCO,
Successor to J. M. Caballero,
No. 40 Old Levee street.

Notice.

MY wife REGULA HOFFMAN having left my domicile without my consent, the public are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
HENRY SPILLMAN,
New Orleans, September 12th, 1866. 31 Spain street.

RE-OPENING
—OF THE—
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM,
143 Common Street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

SUBSCRIBERS are cordially invited to attend the re-opening of the EXCHANGE NEWS ROOM, SATURDAY EVENING, September 15th, on which occasion cards of membership will be presented for unexpired terms.

Members of the CHESS CLUB are requested to be present. EDWIN E. OVERALL.

THE BEST OF ALL COTTON PRESSES—ONLY twenty for sale in this city—A cheap Press and better than any expensive one—The Bester Press will be exhibited, worked with two mules, putting a 450 pound bale into the space of [illegible] feet at [illegible] Cotton Press Yard No. 2, corner of Annunciation and Richard streets. THOMAS BAIRD.

Orders can be left at A. P. DEMILT'S Bagging and Rope House, 112 Gravier street.

Wines, Cognac, Oil, Sardines, &c.

A FINE assortment of WINES in barrels and boxes; OLIVE OIL, Fiagniol and Bergnigol brands, quarts and pints; COGNAC in [illegible]; VERMOUTH, [illegible] SARDINES [illegible]. For sale by PIAGGIO BROS.,
62 and 64 Old Levee street.

Brandy Cherries.

LANDING ex ship Commerce:
TWO HUNDRED BOXES BRANDY CHERRIES.
For sale by PIAGGIO BROS.,
62 and 64 Old Levee street.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Nowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.
sept14 6m LEEDS & CO.

For Sale.

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

Card of Thanks.

To the Citizens of New Orleans and Public Generally.

Retiring from the duties of my profession as Clairvoyant, Physician and Astrologist, and leaving on the 1st of October next for Europe, I take this opportunity to thank and express my gratitude to the citizens of New Orleans, and the public in general for their great and unprecedented patronage bestowed upon me during the seven years of my practice.

Parties desiring to consult me can do so at the Office and Reception Rooms, 102 Bienville street, but positively only for one week longer.

As I am retiring from business I most respectfully warn the citizens of New Orleans and public in general, that after the 1st of October next any person using and carrying my family name of LaBLANCHE will be considered as imposters and charlatans and as such, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ANN C. LaBLANCHE,
102 Bienville street.

Also, all the Household Furniture for sale as it now stands. sept5 1t
New Orleans and Southern papers please notice.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

GROWTH OF 1866.

Just received from Philadelphia per steamship Geo Cromwell a large assortment of Fall and Winter GARDEN SEED, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Seed Store of R. HAFNER,
No. 51 Chartres street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

THE LOUISIANA
STATE SEMINARY OF LEARNING
—AND—
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Near Alexandria, Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

The [illegible] Session [illegible] MONDAY in September [illegible] June 1867.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

DAVID F. BOYD, Superintendent and Professor of [illegible].
RICHARD M. VENABLE, Professor of Engineer[illegible].
JOHN A. A. WEST, Professor of Mathematics and Commandant of Cadets.
JEAN PIERRE BELLIER, Professor of Modern Languages [illegible].
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
JOHN R. PAGE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry [illegible].
JAMES W. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy [illegible].
JAMES M. BOYD, A. M., Assistant Professor [illegible].
ROBERT L. RIVES, A. M., [illegible] Assistant Professor of Modern Languages [illegible].

COURSE OF STUDY [illegible]

ADMISSION OF CADETS [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible]

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent. Post Office Alexandria, La.

INVITATION TO
Photographers and Home Artists in Louisiana
FOR [illegible]
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

[illegible]
EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
State Commissioner Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

Circular. [illegible]

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Star Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 31st, 1866.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 31st July, 1866:

Viz.—On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Unearned Premiums on the 31st July, 1866	[illegible]	
Return Premiums on the 31st July, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses paid during the year, viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Paid—Re-insurance	[illegible]	
15 and 20 per cent returned	[illegible]	
Expenses—State, City and Internal Revenue Taxes, Licenses, Rent of office, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest due on Scrips 1861 and 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are, viz:

Bills Receivable	$19,813 40
Premiums in course of collection	5,630 62
Investment in City Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	14,635 33
Balance due on subscription Notes	160,000 00
	$210,129 35
Reserve for Settlement of Claims for Losses in Suspense	10,000 00
Net Assets	[illegible]

The above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

The Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 23d August 1866 have resolved to pay one year's interest of SIX PER CENT on the outstanding Scrips on and after the 15th of September next.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d August, 1866. PAUL W. COLLENS,
3d Justice of the Peace.

—DIRECTORS—
Jas. Jackson, Gus. Roman,
Alfred Dutillo, Arthur Forstall,
B. Laplace, Ad. Bereuer,
J. F. Schroeder, F. Dufossé,
L. E. Coleman, Jas. Pollock,
W. C. C. Claiborne, Placide Forstall.

Redemption of City Bonds.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,
NEW ORLEANS, September 1st, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of section 5th of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans and to provide for the government and administration of the affairs" approved on February 23d, 1852,
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 6th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the SALE TO THE CITY OF 30 BONDS OF $1000 EACH, issued according to the foregoing Act. PROPOSALS to O. DeBuys, Secretary, City Hall, Room No. 22, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds."
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
P. G. MOHAN, Comptroller.
JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, Treasurer.
GEORGE CLARK,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
T. H. HIGINBOTHAM,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Ass't Aldermen.
O. DeBUYS, Secretary.

Removal.

MR C. DUHAMEL has removed from No. 46 Chartres street to the corner of Bienville and Chartres.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

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

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

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

HAVING been thoroughly overhauled, the favorite and fast steamer TECHE will resume her Position in the Attakapas trade on MONDAY, August 13th [illegible].

For further particulars apply to
A. B. CHARPENTIER,
62 Customhouse street.
J. F. CARLIN, 8 Old Levee street.

Galveston and Indianola,
VIA
N. ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & G. W. R. R.
AND BERWICK'S BAY.

THE traveling public are informed that the [illegible]
G. W. R. BAILEY,
General Superintendent.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

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

THE elegant and favorite low-pressure side-wheel and fast steamer
Ella May,
will leave as follows:
EVERY DAY, (except Saturday and Sunday) after the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. train.
On SATURDAYS the Ella May will leave the lake end after the arrival of the [illegible] and on SUNDAYS after the arrival of the half-past 8 o'clock A. M. train.
Freight for Covington to be sent not later than half past [illegible]
LOUIS FRIGERIO, Jr.,
2 Chartres street.

SEA SHORE LINE.

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

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer
Camelia,
W. L. Cozzens, master,
will leave [illegible] as follows:
MONDAYS [illegible] A. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS [illegible] do do
THURSDAYS [illegible] do do
SATURDAYS [illegible] P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
COHEN M. SORIA,
No. 37 Carondelet street.

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PILLS. BLOOD PILLS.
BLOOD PILLS AND
Blood Purifier!
ARE UNEQUALED
FOR CURING
Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
SICK HEADACHE
Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, St. Anthony's Fire,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Erysipelas, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of Fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.
ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after he had lost almost wasted away.
The doctors pronounced the case incurable.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed thirteen years.
ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.
Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints could be mentioned, in which the Purifier and Pills work like a charm.

THE BLOOD PILLS
Are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.
They are really a
BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,
and in conjunction with the
BLOOD PURIFIER!
Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves will relieve and cure
Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c., &c.

DR. ROBACK'S
Stomach Bitters!
Should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease.
Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.
PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
(Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,)
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 E. Third St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
Are Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines
EVERYWHERE.
BARNES, WARD & CO.,
JAMES GONDOLF,
J. E. MAUNSELL & CO.,
New Orleans.

Special Notice.

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,
NEW ORLEANS, September 7th, 1866.

THE rates of Premiums for Insurance being reduced by the Board of Underwriters, this Company is prepared to take Risks on all description of property, and conform to the New Tariff.
Discount to be allowed off rates as per Tariff.
By order of the Board. JOHN T. HEATH,
Secretary.

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, the efficacy of which is acknowledged and used in all the European populations threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.
For sale by F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

YEATMAN & WHELESS—ROBINSON YEATMAN, New Orleans; HENRY C. YEATMAN, of Woods, Yeatman & Co., Nashville; JOHN F. WHELESS, Nashville.
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
71 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

To Whom It May Concern.

New Orleans, August 28th, 1866.

IT having been represented to the undersigned that damaged powder put up in Oriental Powder Kegs and recommended to purchasers as a genuine article, is daily offered for sale at reduced prices, we are authorized as sole agents for the Oriental Powder Company, to institute suit for damages against any party who shall continue to use the above named trade mark after this day.
RANLETT & BENNER,
Sole Agents Oriental Powder Company,
No. 54 Common street.

Notice.

THE undersigned have removed their office to No. 56 Carondelet street, between Union and Perdido.
MR. LOUIS A. WILTZ holds their power of attorney, as per act before E. Bouny, Esq., Notary Public.
PLAUCHE & WILTZ.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, [illegible] tons .... Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, [illegible] tons .... Knapp, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, [illegible] tons .... Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, [illegible] tons .... [illegible], Commander.
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons .... Furber, Commander.
MERRIMAC, [illegible] tons .... Vassius, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons .... Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons .... Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class screw steamship
MERRIMACK,
(2000 tons.)
Vassius, Commander,
Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22d, 1866, at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted to ocean service and the route on which they are used. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.
Passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $60; steerage $30.
Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time during business hours, as the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM CRERVY, Agent,
35 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK .... [illegible]
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
[illegible]
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c. at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 103 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... Sept. 22.
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... Oct. [illegible].
EUROPE .... Lemarie .... October [illegible].
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $4 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58, Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 88 Carondelet st.
Persons leaving for France may obtain tickets [illegible] by applying to [illegible] PERRILLIAT, Agent, [illegible] instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

NEW YORK TO VERA CRUZ.—DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY WILL dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO .... about 1st September.
FLORIDE .... about 1st October.
[illegible]
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, Sept. 22d, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Galveston [illegible].
Freight to Galveston taken at [illegible] rates.
Freights to Lavaca delivered free of lighterage.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca

THE low-pressure side-wheel iron steamship MORGAN, John A. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
corner Camp and Common streets.

For Mobile Direct.

MORGAN DAILY LINE UNITED STATES STEAMERS—SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

To leave THURSDAY, September 20th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

THE new iron low-pressure side-wheel steamer LOUISE, Capt. James Hopkins, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
Corner Camp and Carondelet streets.

FOR HAVANA.

THE A 1 fast sailing British schooner MORRIS P A Prout [illegible]
Post 21 Second District.

For Sale,

ON very moderate terms, a RICE PLANTATION [illegible]

Office of the Commercial Insurance Company of New Orleans,

No. 11 Commercial Place—August 1866.

THIS Company is now prepared to take Fire, Marine and Inland Transportation Risks on the most favorable terms.
S. B. BUCKNER, President.
W. J. FRIERSON, Vice President.
GEO. SWEET, Secretary.
Directors:
R. K. WALKER, ISAAC SCHERCK,
GEO. G. GARNER, JOHN G. PARHAM,
L. J. WEBSTER, J. J. TARLETON,
E. H. FAIRCHILD, E. C. ROACH,
F. H. WILSON, J. H. OGLESBY,
JOHN D. ADAMS, ROBT. L. ADAMS,
S. L. WOOLDRIDGE, R. W. ADAMS,
CHAS. W. NEWTON, N. J. THAXTON,
W. J. FRIERSON, T. T. A. LYON,
W. H. HANNON, E. A. YORKE,
S. B. BUCKNER, D. P. LOGAN,
A. W. BOSWORTH, EDGAR STEEL.
J. S. COPES.

J. M. M. HEDGES,
Cotton Ginnery and Packery,
381 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Toulis and Terpsichore streets, head of Hunter street.

Cotton hauled to or from any part of the city. The celebrated E. Carver & Co. Cotton Gins used. Sacks to contain Cotton in Seed furnished to Planters and Commission Merchants free of charge. Highest price paid in cash for Cotton in Seed.
Box for orders at 165 Gravier street. P. O. box No. 1916.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

FROM CITY END.	FROM LAKE END.
4 o'clock A. M. horse car.	4½ o'clock A. M. st'm train
[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday Arrangement:
Steam Train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.

An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.

On and after MAY 8th, 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 for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c. each way.
GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. [illegible]
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
Chief Engineer and General Sup't.

DISEASES.

MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. [illegible]
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of BERAUD & GIBERT, for the transaction of a general commission business.
Mr. Pierre Roy, formerly a member of the firm of Balloeq, Nobiom & Co., has our full power of attorney.
BERAUD & GIBERT,
81 Carondelet street.