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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING OCT. 23 1867.

THE SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF MUSIC.—This is the title of a new and neatly printed sheet, published in Louisville, the first number of which reached us by mail yesterday. As the name implies, it is devoted to the interests of the musical world, and is filled with notes and poetry. Judging from the present number, it will prove quite a desideratum.

We are again under obligations to Mr. C. G. D. Holle, news dealer and stationer, No. 61 Exchange Alley, for polite attentions. Mr. Holle has *Godey's*, *Demorest's*, *Frank Leslie's*, and *Harper's Magazines* for November, and other monthly and weekly periodicals on hand.

IMMIGRATION.—Elsewhere we publish in full a circular to the public from Mr. J. C. Kathman, Chief of the Bureau of Immigration for the State of Louisiana, giving very interesting facts and suggestions upon this very important subject. It is one of such vital interest to the people, especially of the South, that we hope it will receive the earnest consideration of all classes interested in the welfare of the country.

THE CHINESE EMIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA.

We published yesterday the substance of a correspondence lately had between Mr. Bradish Johnson and the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the introduction of Chinese laborers into Louisiana. Mr. Johnson complained to the Secretary that the emigration of these laborers into this State had been arrested by the Government, without any warrant of law for so doing, and the Secretary replied that the Treasury Department had no official knowledge of the fact, that if any action had been taken in the matter it must have been by one of the other Executive departments having jurisdiction in such cases.

It was well understood in New Orleans, in which department of the Government the proceedings complained of by Mr Johnson, originated. The Collector of the Port had nothing to do with it. His instructions authorise him only to aid the United States District Attorney in his inquiries into all alleged violations of the laws of Congress touching this subject, and his action has been confined to holding himself in readiness to render such assistance whenever the law officer of the Government should call upon him for it.

Mr Bradish Johnson should have addressed himself to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General, from either of whom he would probably have obtained the satisfaction he was in quest of.

The United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana no doubt thought it his duty, or it may be was acting under special instructions from Washington, when he caused the arrest of the Captain of the brig "William Robertson," who probably arrived at this port without having in his possession the "necessary Consular permits or certificates of voluntary emigration," required by the law "prohibiting the Coolie trade."

It is scarcely to be supposed he would have undertaken to interfere with the emigration of Chinese laborers who had as much right to come into this State as laborers from Europe, unless he was of the opinion the law had been violated by their introduction. We are not the apologists of Mr District Attorney Torrey, who will be able, no doubt, to vindicate his action in this case whenever he is brought to an account for it by the proper parties. He is not above the law, but is liable to prosecution if he has, without proper evidence, interfered with legal rights or injured any one in his official capacity without cause. His official character is no protection to him against suit for damages for a wrong done in that character, but rather an aggravation of the wrong.

This emigration is a matter in which the people of this State are largely interested, and wishing to know authoritatively what were the facts connected with the arrest of which Mr. Johnson speaks, we applied to the urbane Attorney for information, that our readers might learn the grounds of the proceedings instituted by him in the case referred to, but that officer denied point blank either having taken any action in this matter or that he knew any thing about it. The inquiry may not have been appropriate at the present stage of the proceedings, which we believe are still pending, but we cannot imagine any reason for his attempting to conceal facts which are known to every one interested in the matter.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ORDINANCES.—The Upper Board of Aldermen, at their session last night, adopted the ordinance introduced in the Lower Board by Alderman Dunn, (colored) repealing all the ordinances of the city relating to the public schools. The Board being equally divided, the question of its adoption was decided by the casting vote of the President of the Board, Mr. Graham, who has the inglorious distinction of voting with the colored members of the Board, and against his white colleagues. We cannot account for a man turning against his own race. The vote on the adoption of the ordinance was as follows: Yea—Aldermen Dumas and Clay (colored). Nay—Aldermen Barbank and Dewees (white). President Graham, (white) casting vote—yea. The practical effect of this repeal remains to be seen. The object of the measure is to make way for a new ordinance providing for the admission of children into these schools without distinction of color. We have no idea that the "newly enfranchised" will gain their ultimate purpose. Ohio and Pennsylvania have settled that, and New York will settle it very soon.

Death of George Wilkins Kendall.

At a late hour last evening, we were informed of the death of George Wilkins Kendall, senior proprietor of the "Picayune," one of the leading journals of this city.

This event was announced by telegraph to his partner, Mr Holbrook, and occurred at Mr. Kendall's residence, in Comal county, Texas, about twenty miles from San Antonio, on the 21st instant. The cause of death is stated to have been congestive chills. His illness must have been brief, as it was only yesterday morning that a letter from him of date October 7, appeared in the columns of the *Picayune*, written with all the native vigor which characterized the man. We are not able with so little time left us, to do justice, in this brief obituary notice, to the character of so remarkable a man as Mr Kendall undoubtedly was, nor have we the data to do anything more than sum up in an unsatisfactory manner the incidents of his useful life.

Mr. Kendall came to New Orleans upwards of thirty years ago and commenced his labors here as a journeyman printer. A man of his energy could not long remain in the service of others, and he shortly established, we believe in 1837, in conjunction with that warm-hearted associate of his, F. A. Lumsden, (who was lost some years ago on one of the Northern lakes), the *Picayune*—that sound and sterling journal, which is now in its 31st year, and as hale and vigorous as in by-gone days. Mr. Kendall was a native of Vermont, if we mistake not, and a man of powerful physique. Distinguished by strong common sense and great natural talents, he won his way in the world through his force of character, and was emphatically a self-made man. His powers of observation were of no ordinary kind. He was a great traveller and had visited Europe repeatedly. His letters from Paris and other cities on that continent to the *Picayune*, were always perused with avidity by the readers of that paper, being full of instruction and just remarks upon the various subjects, his travels suggested to the quick perceptive mind of a man like Mr. Kendall. He was also a volunteer in the Mexican war, and published a history and pictorial description of the various battles of that war. Of late years he had taken to sheep-raising and was a successful farmer. Thorough in everything he undertook to do, he knew no such word as fail. He leaves a wife and four highly accomplished daughters, and an example of energy and perseverance which should stimulate us to the practice of like qualities. So long as the *Picayune* continues to be published his name cannot fail to be associated with its career. He was part and parcel of the paper, and altho', of late years, not an active participant in its management, he was a close observer of its course from his ranche in Texas, and exercised no little influence in shaping its policy, but of this we shall be better able to speak hereafter.

Archbishop McCloskey, the other day, called for volunteers among the priests in New York to proceed at once to New Orleans, to take the places of the clergy who are either worn out or are down with the yellow fever. The call was promptly responded to.

Musical prodigies are frequently heard of, but few so prodigious as a young lady mentioned by a Western paper, who can play two pieces upon the piano, whistle a third and sing a fourth, all at the same time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Election in Richmond, Va.

Incipient Riots Quelled by the Military.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Cabinet held a two hours session to-day. Grant was absent.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $245,000.

Gen. Asboth, Minister to Buenos Ayres, is very sick.

U. S. Marshal Goodloe, of N. C., who is now here, reports no impediment now to processes of Federal Courts.

Secretary Seward writes that he will arrive on Thursday.

The election in Alexandria, Va., passed quietly. No definite returns received.

Richmond, Oct. 22.—The election to-day passed more quietly than was anticipated. Two incipient riots and two other disturbances were quelled by the military. The difficulties were caused by attempts of Radical negroes to mob colored Conservatives. Troops were in reserve in Capitol Square, and stationed at all the polls in the city. Cavalry patrols the streets.

The result of the first day's polling is 567 white majority. Canvassing is active. 2200 whites have not yet voted. The extreme Radicals are making an effort to have the polls kept open three days instead of two. The military under Gen. Granger, and the city police, will be kept on duty all night. The polls re-open in the city to-morrow.

Charleston, Oct. 22.—Cotton opened with light demand, closed dull at ¼c lower; sales 350 bales; middlings 16½ to 16¾c. receipts 1648 bales.

The members of the Congressional Committee on Southern Railroads address a meeting of citizens at Hibernian Hall to-night.

Gen Canby has ordered that the regular election for municipal officers be not held, and that the notice provided by city ordinance be not published.

New York, Oct. 22.—Gold closed firm at 143¼. Governments strong and higher. Stocks heavy and lower with a further decline after the last call.

Balance in the sub-Treasury $113,000,000.

New York, Oct. 22.—Cotton declined ¼c. Sales 2000 bales middling uplands at 19¼c. Flour heavy—State $8 30 to $10 50; Southern $11 to $14 50. Wheat firmer—amber State $2 65. Corn dull and declining—mixed Western $1 38½. Pork firm at $21 70. Lard heavy at 13¼ to 14¼c. Groceries dull but steady. Freights easier.

Gold 143¼ to 143⅜. Stocks unchanged. 5-20s, of '62 coupons, 112¼ to 112⅜. Money more active, rates unchanged. Sterling firm at 9 to 9¼.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—John Bowers killed Elisha Brady, a well known ward politician, to-day. The quarrel originated from cutting the halyards of a Democratic pole erected on the 20th.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Cotton rather strong—middlings 19½c. Flour very dull and drooping. Wheat declined 10c—prime red $2 70 to $2 75. Corn dull and drooping—white $1 38 to $1 42. Oats steady at 68 to 73c. Provisions very dull—unchanged.

Mobile, Oct. 22.—Cotton easier—middlings 17c. Sales 700 bales. Receipts 613 bales.

No deaths from yellow fever to-day.

Augusta, Oct. 22.—Cotton opened active at 17¼c, but closed at 16¾c for middlings. Sales 445 bales. Receipts 857 bales.

Louisville, Oct. 22.—Tobacco sales 95 hhds. at $4 10 to $18 25. Corn $1 10. Oats steady, 70c. in bulk. Wheat—red $2 60. Flour—superfine $8 25. Pork dull and lower—$22 50. Lard 14¼c. Bacon steady—shoulders 11¼c; clear sides 18¾c.

Louisville, Oct. 22.—River falling slowly—25 inches in the canal.

Gen Weitzel's surveying party are surveying the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The Portland and New Albany ferries have laid up on account of the channel filling up, and skiffs are now plying in their places.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—Tobacco reacted to-day, and yesterday's advance was lost. Flour irregular, superfine $7 25 to $7 50, choice $12 to $13 25. Wheat dull and drooping; prime and choice red $2 50 to $2 65. Corn slightly improved—$1 08 to $1 10 for mixed and yellow. Oats firmer—63 to 65c. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork $22 50. Bacon—clear sides 18¾c, clear ribbed sides 17¾c; sugar-cured hams 20¾c. Lard—11c for choice in tierces. Whisky nominal—$2, free.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—Wm. Murphy, the steamboat burner, recently released from the penitentiary by the U. S. Circuit Court, was ordered to be taken to the Western District of Tennessee, there to await such proceedings as may be instituted against him by the civil courts.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer but not higher. Oats higher, quoted at 67c. Tobacco in good demand, lugs $6 30 to $7 50; leaf $10 to $25. Whisky unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $21. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull at 13c. Hogs dull at $6 to $6 25 gross. Butter dull at 33 to 40c.

Savannah, Oct. 22.—Cotton opened active; sales 560 bales. New York middlings 18 to 18½c, closed flat. No sales since receipt of Liverpool advices. Receipts 2330 bales.

Vicksburg, Oct. 22.—Down: Grey Eagle, 11 A. M.; Iron City, 7 P. M.; Magenta, 8 P. M. Up: Luminary, 12 M., Stonewall, 3 P. M.

River falling.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 22—6 P. M.—Calm and clear. Arrived: ship Zonave, Whitmore, Philadelphia Oct. 8th, general cargo to Lovell & Bailey; schooner United States, McClellan, 22 days from St. Thomas to B P. Vancourt. Lighthouse steamer Geranium passed up at 6 P. M.

Frankfort, Oct. 22.—Bonds 74½.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—The American brig Imogene, from New York, was lost in the Mediterranean. Crew saved.

London, Oct. 22—Evening.—Consols 93 15-16. Bonds 69⅞.

Liverpool, Oct. 22—Evening.—Cotton heavy and lower. Manchester advices unfavorable. Sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at 8 9-16d.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Oct. 22, 6 A. M.—Wind N. E.; weather fine, barometer 30.29.

Went up in tow last night, ships Wallace and Georgiana, schooner T. L. Davis.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—The Commercial Bank of Canada has suspended specie payment. The Directors think the claimants will be protected.

London, Oct. 21.—The Italian situation is better. It is said Italy will satisfy the demands of France. Transportation of troops to Toulon has been stopped.

Those ready to sail have disembarked. French war preparations countermanded. General Cialdini succeeds Ratazzi as Prime Minister.

He will form a new Cabinet, whose policy will be anti revolutionary.

Rome, Oct. 19.—The French Minister informed the Pope in the name of Napoleon, that whatever might happen the aid of France to maintain the Pope's temporal power would not fail. The garrison of Rome has been reinforced.

Toulon, Oct. 21.—Gen. Dumont has arrived. Troops are now embarking in six ships including two iron clads.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The *Moniteur* is silent in reference to preparations for intervention. *L'Etandard* says everything is ready at Toulon for the expedition to Rome, but the order to go is withheld until the reception of Italy's final reply, which may be delayed some hours on account of the Ministerial crisis at Florence.

Another *corps d'armée* will be prepared to operate in another direction. *La France*, says it is certain, in any event, that French troops will arrive at Rome before Italian.

The *Patrie* publishes a telegram that 20,000 troops have been sent from Lyons to Toulon.

It is stated that the Italian Government declares itself powerless to arrest the bands of the invaders or to protect the Holy See.

Paris, Oct. 21, evening.—The French fleet, with troops intended for Rome, has left Toulon.

Washington, Oct. 22.—*Cable Summary*.—The Royal Bank of Liverpool has suspended. Its debts amount to four and a half million sterling. It is thought the bank will resume.

The Italian people, suspicious that the new Ministry will be found in the interest of Napoleon, are pouring in petitions protesting against the desertion of the national cause by the Government. Reports from the Papal States are conflicting.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Secretary McCulloch authorizes the statement that his resignation is at the disposal of the President.

Paris Oct. 22, noon.—The *Moniteur* announces definitely that the expedition to Italy has been countermanded, because Italy pledges herself to observe the treaty.

London, Oct. 22, noon.—Consols 94; bonds 69¾.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool makes cotton irregular and easier, but prices are not quotably changed. Sales probably 10,000 bales.

New York, Oct. 22.—Flour 10 to 20c lower. Wheat quiet. Corn a shade firmer.

Mess Pork firmer, $21 50 to $21 70. Lard 13⅝ to 14¼c. Cotton lower; middling uplands 19¼c. Freights quiet.

Money 7 per cent. Sterling 8⅝ to 9. Gold 143⅝. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 112¼.

The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings 304 passengers and $597,000 in treasure.

Among the passengers are Senators Williams and Corbet, of Oregon, and Mr. Higby, member from California.

THE TWO HORNS.—Shall four million of our countrymen be henceforth serfs and outcasts in the land of their birth, with their descendants through all generations? Such is the great question remaining to be solved by the judgment and votes of the American people.—*N. Y. Times*.

This is not the question at all. There are, in fact, two great questions. One of these is the Radical question, and the other the Democratic question.

The former is as follows:

There are four millions of negroes in the South—how shall we proceed so as to disfranchise all the whites, and make the negroes all vote for our next Presidential candidate?

The Democratic question is this:

There are ten States whose white population are being disfranchised, and whose negroes are being given supremacy—how shall we prevent such a gross violation of the rights of the white people in these ten States.—*Chicago Times*.

Office of the Bureau of Immigration for the State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, October, 1867.

Dear Sir—In pursuance of my official duties I call your attention to the objects sought to be effected by the act of the Legislature creating this Bureau, and respectfully urge your co-operation as a citizen having at heart, not only your own interests, but those of the State at large, its development and riches.

Immigrants are arriving here from Europe. Notwithstanding the present epidemic a few have already disembarked in this port; and a large number are on their way, while a still greater number are preparing to leave their native country with the intention to make (if possible), the Southern portion of the United States their home.

If, however, the existing currents and influences continue to produce their former effects, few indeed of these coming immigrants will stop in Louisiana: they will find their way to the Northwest.

If they do so, it will be our own fault—our own apathy and forgetfulness of the fact that in working for the general good, we at the same time must derive private advantage.

The settlement of a large number of immigrants in Louisiana must necessarily improve the price of lands generally, increase the amount of production, and open new sources of commerce. Every landholder, mechanic and merchant must be benefitted by an increase of the laboring population.

To know what we have to do in order to secure this increase, we have only to observe the means used by those States which have succeeded in obtaining it for themselves. Those means may be summed up under two heads: Concert of public spirited action among ourselves and liberal inducements and facilities towards incoming settlers. If an immigrant desires to settle in the North-west he finds that large landholders have concerted together to divide and sell alternate farms at low prices and long terms of credit, and that all the information he can desire to enable him to make a well advised selection of a piece of land for a farm has been studiously and elaborately placed within the reach of all comers.

In Louisiana nothing of the kind exists, and if we look for the cause we are apt to infer that every landowner is struggling apart to bring about some speedy result to be realized by himself independently and first of all. These single efforts are scattered and go waste. A disclosure of the many and various separate and selfish plans and attempts of individuals to obtain immigrants with a view exclusively to private advantage would be curious. These divided efforts generally meet with poor success. They can produce no broad or permanent consequences. Nothing short of a certainty of meeting with a good welcome, kind help on arrival, and a certainty of finding, without delay, the land to cultivate, will bring such a flood of immigrants to this State as would sensibly and beneficially affect the price of lands, increase the area of production, and furnish new material to the commerce of this section.

There are thousands and thousands of acres of land in this State lying idle for want of labor; but who do they belong to, what is the precise location and description of each tract, what tracts are for sale or lease, and on what terms, what latitude of choice, what advantages are offered *to settlers*, such are the facts immigrants desire to be informed of as soon as they get here. If this cannot be furnished them promptly, they get tired of waiting and seek homes elsewhere. They go to those States where things have been organized so as to respond to their expectations. It is not to be expected that people thousands of miles off will leave their homes to come here on the solicitation or faith of an isolated person, nor when there exists any uncertainty in respect to bettering themselves on arriving here. The creation of a public, broad and reliable channel can alone induce the tide of immigration to flow in this direction.

Permit me, therefore, to make the following suggestions:

1st. That this Bureau should be furnished with full and precise information from individuals concerning the lands they have for sale, with elaborate mention of number of acres, locality, means of access, quality, price, terms of credit, etc. This will prevent no one from seeking other means of disposing of his lands, through brokers, etc., but may even facilitate them in doing so, for it seems to me that a long time must elapse before purchasers will be found if some general effect is not produced.

2d. That planters should send to this Bureau memoranda of such contracts for hired labor as they are willing to make—stating the wages, the quality of land, quality of food they offer, the kind of work they want done, and describing the habitations they can furnish the laborer and his family.

3d. That District Societies of Land Owners and Labor Hirers should be formed to make a common tender of either land or work, or both, and to settle in a liberal spirit the prices and terms they can abide by, while they show the extent of the wants of Louisiana in regard to the labor and the number she can *usefully* employ or furnish with land to cultivate. At present no one can answer the question practically. We can only theorize and state approximatively the state of the case; but precisely when, where, how, and how much labor is wanted or land is for sale no one knows. How can new population, *en masse*, be attracted here without the statistical and topographical data necessary to create such attraction is coming not only positive but *notorious*.

You see, sir, that in order to make this Bureau efficient, it is in need of your assistance and co-operation, and the assistance and co-operation of every good citizen desirous of seeing the augmentation of the wealth of Louisiana. Mere sympathy or aspirations are inadequate. I ask you to *do something* towards the fulfillment of the law for which the Bureau has been created, and it seems to me that but little work is necessary on your part, but that little if left undone by you, leaves me powerless.

This Bureau can do the rest through its European and Northern agents, when once it has obtained exact, thorough and complete information and reliable tenders. You cannot expect foreign laborers and mechanics to come here now at a hazard, and be thrown, as it were, like so many cattle on an unsettled labor market.

Besides common laborers and house servants, the immigration to this country comprises a large proportion of blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, tanners, tailors, tinners, bricklayers, and other mechanics, and hence there is a motive, not only for planters and landowners, but for those having work shops and other establishments in our cities and towns, to contribute to the success of this Bureau. Let it be remembered all the time that the *demand* for labor and new population comes *from us*, and that as yet the offer and supplies on the other part, is comparatively insignificant. Upon this basis must we act.

A centralization of our action is indispensable, and no better centre than this Bureau can be created: but to make it still more efficient, I am desirous of conferring with such societies, committees, or private persons as may be willing to assist me in organizing a movement of immigration for Louisiana.

Hoping, sir, this communication will command your favorable attention,

I remain, respectfully,

J. C. KATHMAN,
Chief of Bureau.

P. S.—If any of our worthy friends would follow the example of the gentleman from whose letter extracts are given below, the tide of immigration which is now flowing to the far West, might soon be turned towards our sunny lands of the South.

LETTER FROM A PLANTER SIXTY MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration:

Dear Sir—I have about 3000 acres of land, all in one body, about 1800 of which is cleared land, the balance is in timber. This land is situated in a dry, healthy region of the country, 60 miles from New Orleans, with a public road running through its entire length. It has timber enough for all practical purposes, and is also well supplied with the best water in the country. It is regarded by all who know it, to be the best up land tract in the country.

This tract I propose to sell to immigrants (German,) in lots from forty (40) to eighty (80) acres, on the following terms, viz: On a credit of one and two years, without interest, they paying me one hundred pounds of lint cotton, or four hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre, to be a good merchantable article; and if desired, a further time will be given by their paying ten per cent. interest. This land will produce from five hundred to a thousand pounds of seed cotton to the acre, and from ten to thirty bushels of corn to the acre; it will also produce fine tobacco, fine Irish and sweet potatoes, and vegetables of all varieties. There is also a good township school in operation at a convenient distance.

In fixing the price of land, the time given, each laborer can pay for forty (40) acres of land and support himself from the proceeds of the crops raised. *Information will be furnished them at any time, as to the best system of planting, cultivating and gathering cotton crops*, as I have been regularly engaged in cultivating cotton for 35 years.

It would be better for the immigrant to get here about or before the 1st of January, if possible.

All kinds of apples, peaches, plums, pears and grapes can be grown well here.

I want none but good reliable immigrants, and the reason I say two years which I propose to give them free of interest, I suppose will enable them to fit themselves up, and pay a part or all of the purchase. I fixed the price to be paid in cotton, as our currency is upon an uncertain basis, as the cotton may go up or down in price, and land will go up or down as cotton may be affected in price. If they are industrious, and pay annually, and wish a further time to pay in, they can have five or more years by paying ten per cent interest.

Of course, they may want me to supply them with rations and farming implements. These articles, you know, I would have to pay cash for, and hence, would expect them to pay me ten per cent on the cash so paid out for their use.

I have just closed a contract with a mechanic to put up the houses for the immigrants to live in—he will commence work next week.

I would like to get, about the 1st of January, a man and his wife to attend to the garden and kitchen; also, a woman to do house work. I want them perfectly reliable, and those that can speak the English language. Please keep a look out for me. I mention this matter to you now, hoping you will take some notice of it.

Very respectfully,
A * * * B * * *.

Here is an opportunity for the many young German married men, who are doing nothing in the city, and wish to have a home, they can call their own in future. They can obtain all desired information by calling at the Bureau of Immigration, No. 112 Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Respectfully, J. C. KATHMAN,
Chief of the Bureau.

F. Isman, of New York, has written to the Sheriff of Iberville parish, La., that while he was stationed as a United States soldier at Plaquemine, in 1863, a docket-compass, which he was informed had been taken from the Courthouse there, came into his possession. He feels that the article does not belong to him, and offers to return it, according to directions. Mr. Isman's example might properly be followed by hundreds of others, to the benefit of their consciences, and to the gratification of many Southern owners of lost property, which went in the same direction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 26 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 13 of the deceased are reported as victims of yellow fever.

The following table shows the mortality for each day of the month since the 1st inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Fevers.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total
October 1	63	18	1	21	97
2	54	14	4	17	91
3	56	11	2	28	97
4	75	6	3	23	107
5	57	11	0	20	88
6	60	16	0	21	97
7	66	9	0	25	99
8	50	10	0	16	76
9	64	8	3	23	98
10	56	14	2	30	102
11	49	12	2	20	83
12	46	11	1	30	88
13	32	5	0	24	61
14	30	3	1	21	56
15	39	8	2	12	61
16	28	8	0	15	51
17	31	6	0	18	55
18	34	5	2	18	59
19	35	5	2	25	67
20	35	5	1	19	60
21	31	8	1	13	53
22	13	6	1	16	36

The above shows a very gratifying decrease in the fatality of the prevailing epidemic. We hope it will not be long before absentees may safely return to their homes, and strangers venture to our city with impunity.

The Case of Oliver Canton.—In our paper of the 18th inst. we inadvertently did Mr. Canton some injustice in stating that he killed David Boylan, a sailor of the ship Merchant, on the night of the 8th inst., the charge against him not having been investigated to sufficient extent to determine the exact cause of the death of the deceased, and the accused being entitled to the benefit of every doubt until the facts are clearly determined. We had no intention of insisting on either guilt or innocence on the part of the accused, not knowing either of the parties to the unfortunate affair, and consequently take pleasure in giving the following charitable version of the matter which we find in the *Picayune*, at the same time taking occasion to add that, from all accounts, Mr. Canton has always stood well in public estimation:

The Boylan Homicide.—As conflicting statements have been published in relation to this case we give place to the following communication. The case was conducted by John W. Overall, Esq., and H. Castellanos, Esq., for the defence:

Local Editor Picayune:

Your report of the trial of Oliver Canton, charged with felonious homicide, before Recorder Gastinel, was in some respects incorrect. That you will permit me to set you right I am convinced, knowing full well your magnanimous sense of justice.

The evidence before the Recorder was briefly this: Boylan, the deceased, entered the boarding house of Canton in quest of a shipmate. Being intoxicated, and becoming boisterous, Canton requested deceased to leave. Boylan cursed him, and refusing, was at first gently ejected, but continuing abusive, Canton gave chase to deceased, who ran half a block, and fell violently on the cobblestone pavement. He was found dead. A wound was discovered just above the eye, and the City Physician testified that Boylan died from extravasation of blood at the base of the brain. The testimony was about equally divided as to whether Canton touched him or not. In fact, the State failed to establish the charge that death resulted from a blow inflicted by prisoner. W.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board held their usual weekly session last evening. Present: Messrs. Graham, (Chairman,) Burbank, Clay, Dumas and Dewees.

Alderman Dewees offered a resolution, which was adopted, discharging from office Mr. Clark, Wharfinger of the First District, for neglect of duty.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported as follows:

1. Upon a resolution from the Lower Board, authorizing a warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the Committee on Workhouse and Prisons for the sum of $100, or as much of said sum as may be required, for the purpose of supplying the Workhouse with cots, etc., unfavorably. Any necessary supplies for this institution can be furnished as heretofore on requisition.

2. Upon a resolution from the Lower Board granting permission to Crescent Monroe to work his distillery on No. 12 Laurence street, provided the same be done in accordance with city ordinances and run in operation during the pleasure of the Common Council—favorably.

3. Upon the resolution of the Lower Board authorizing the City Surveyor to employ an assistant draughtsman with salary not to exceed $125 per month—favorably.

4. Upon the resolution from the Lower Board, authorizing the City Surveyor to employ 125 men to repair the banquettes and levees with compensation to common laborers not exceeding $2 per day—favorably.

5. Upon the petition of Charles Gallagher, praying permission to widen the banquette on St. Charles street, between Fourth and Washington streets, from 12 to 15 feet, in accordance with a report from the City Surveyor, and a petition of Eug. la Jeanneraud, in opposition to the widening prayed for—unfavorably.

6. Upon the petition of Celestin Dorgan and others, for the erection of a bridge over Broad street Canal, on Dauphine street, in accordance with a report of the City Surveyor, recommending said erection, favorably by resolution.

The Finance Committee report as follows:

1. Upon the message of the Mayor, of the 15th of October, recommending an appropriation for the relief of the widow of Erastus Wells, late Commissary of Poydras, and Capt. Loupe, killed in the riot of July 30, 1866, favorably by resolution, granting the sum of $400 for Mrs. Wells and $250 for Mrs. Loupe.

2. Upon the message of the Mayor, of October 15, 1867, calling the attention of the Council and recommending a compromise between the city of New Orleans and the heirs of Livaudais and Delogny, favorably, and recommend for adoption the resolutions accompanying the said message of the Mayor.

The resolution providing for an Assistant Draughtsman to the City Surveyor was, on motion of Alderman Burbank, laid on the table.

An ordinance from the Lower Board repealing an ordinance for the administration of the public schools in the city of New Orleans, No. 154, new series, approved July 11, 1866, was read as follows:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, that an ordinance entitled an ordinance for the administration of the public schools of the city of New Orleans, No. 154, new series, approved July 11, 1866, and all ordinances amendatory thereof, be and are hereby repealed. This ordinance was adopted by the following vote: Messrs. Clay, Dumas and Graham in the affirmative, and Messrs. Dewees and Burbank in the negative.

The resolution from the lower Board requesting the Controller to inform the Council whether the City Assessors have performed their duty during the past twelve months, was concurred in.

The consideration of the bread ordinance was postponed until next meeting. Whereupon the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Perkins in the chair, and a quorum present.

The readings of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Mayor sent in a communication from F. C. Mahan, Wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, stating that Thomas Clark, Assistant Wharfinger of the First District, had failed to report the arrival of several vessels, which was in violation of Art. 1314, page 550, Leovy's Digest. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, a protest from property-holders against running the Bienville draining machine by contract, and recommending that men be employed to run it by the month, as at present. Laid on the table.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts $53,062 72, expenditures $56,783 81, balance on hand $105,109 25. The loss on the sale of $3120 in State notes amounted to $341 10. Referred.

The Controller reported amount of drafts drawn on the Treasurer during the week $21,033 75. Referred.

A communication from the Treasurer to Mr. Gauche, Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced in reply to his inquiry relative to the issue and destruction of city notes as follows:

"From the 12th of August last till the 15th inst., Mr. Schmidt, printer of small notes, delivered to the Controller ($213,100) two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred dollars, and the same amount was issued from this office. I enclose you the certificate of Mr. Schmidt. The destruction of the notes was as follows, and published in all the newspapers at the time, viz:

August 17	....	$66,286 75
" 31	....	66,892 50
October 2	....	89,931 75
" 19	....	70,765 00
Total	....	$291,879 00

The destruction, August 17, was of notes accumulated up to August 10, and properly belong to the account of Mr. Hernandez, (late Treasurer) but the amount was counted as cash when the assets of the city were handed over to me. By deducting this amount you will find that I have destroyed $12,592 25 more than received.

(Signed) S. HOWELL, Treasurer.

The communication was received, and, on recommendation, sent up for information of the Upper Board.

The Finance Committee presented a report, with resolutions, which were acted upon as follows:

To contract with Denis Cronan for running the Bienville draining machine. Laid over.

To authorize the Treasurer to return $1000 deposited by John Phust on a contract which was not approved. Adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported, with resolutions, as follows:

To make certain repairs to the wharves. Adopted.

To sell a contract for building a wharf between posts 11 and 13, and one between posts 15 and 16, at the head of Thalia street.

A resolution to allow fresh fish, game, poultry, vegetables and fruit to be sold upon the streets without license, was laid on the table subject to call.

A resolution forbidding the Treasurer, under any circumstances, from paying out ten and twenty dollar city notes when paid into the treasury, was referred.

[Mr. Gauche stated that the small city notes engraved in New York would be here in a few days, and there would soon be no occasion to pay out the larger notes on hand.]

A resolution was adopted to continue the salary of policemen who have suffered loss of time by their sickness during the epidemic.

The ordinance to sell the right of way for a railroad from the levee along Julia and other streets, with horse power as far as Broad street, and thence along other streets with steam power to the lake, came up as amended to the above purport by the Upper Board.

The amendment passed last meeting, providing for the reservation of a portion of the track on Julia street for use by the city for other tracts, upon reimbursement to the Julia street Company for such use, was reconsidered, and a substitute of similar but clearer effect was adopted on first reading.

A motion to suspend the rules to put it upon the second reading was lost.

A petition from Duncan F. Kenner, Richard Taylor and others, against the selling of the right of way for a railroad on Julia street as being too narrow for the purpose, was referred.

A resolution instructing the City Attorney to enforce the collection of old taxes due the city from 1862 to 1866, (period of the war) amounting, it is stated, to $4,622,000, and allowing him to receive 5 per cent commission thereon, was adopted on its second reading.

A petition was read from D. F. Simpson, collector of revenues of Dryades Market, asking for relief. He stated that he had been robbed of $389 40—amount of six days' dues. This was stolen by a negro woman servant, while several members of his family were confined with yellow fever. Referred.

J. Leidner, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, urged the necessity of repairing engine house No. 21. Referred.

A resolution to make certain changes in the wharf charges upon barges and other small craft, approximating them closer to those on steamboats, was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Health.—In consequence of the severe illness of the President, D. S. A. Smith, and the absence of several of the members, there was no quorum at the meeting of the Board of Health last night.

Another Deplorable Coal Oil Fire—Children Fatally Burned.—About 10 o'clock last night, a bakery, at 205 Mandeville street, occupied by a German, Mr. French, caught fire from the breaking of a coal oil lamp, which fell and broke on the floor as the family were retiring to bed. Mrs. French and one child, 2 years old, were rescued from the flames badly burned, but her other children, aged 4 and 6 respectively, were burned to death.

Six other buildings on Urquhart and three on Mandeville street were completely destroyed. The loss, mostly covered by insurance, we learn, must be from $20,000 to $30,000. There was a great scarcity of water, as too frequently, if not criminally the case. Mrs. French, who will prove to be totally blind, it is stated, was taken to the Charity Hospital. The building, or most of them, were owned by her husband.

Absconded With His Wife's Money.—Information was given at the office of the Chief of Police yesterday morning, that Henry Shuld, the keeper of a beer saloon on Circus street, near Perdido, absconded the evening before, carrying with him $9000 in greenbacks and $500 in gold, the property of his wife and step children. Mrs. Shuld, before marrying Shuld, had been married once before, and has several children by her first two husbands.

Mrs Shuld is twenty eight years of age, and this is her second husband—the first husband started the beer saloon and acquired the property which has been carried off. Shuld, who is about thirty five years of age, married the widow about two years ago, and with the exception of occasional squabbles when he was inclined to drink too much, they seemed to live happily together. A few months ago, during a spree, he left his wife for three days.

Last Sunday he quarreled with his wife while under the influence of liquor, and up to the time that he left they had not become reconciled. The money taken was kept in an iron safe, to which each had a key. On Sunday during their quarrel he took from her her key and kept both, and thus deprived her of knowing what use he was making of the money. Lieut. Manning has the matter in charge.

First District Recorder's Court.—Louisa Williams, colored, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of stealing $110 in gold and currency from Jerry Thompson.

Geo. White and August Hawkins were held for hearing the 26th inst., on a charge, by Mrs. M. A. Hilbert, of stealing a bundle of clothes worth $150 from a wagon on Delord street. August was also charged with stealing the wagon and horse, worth $100, and property of Griffin Nelson.

Mrs. Lincoln.

[Correspondence of the Springfield Mass. Republican.]

Then we have Mrs. Lincoln, whom you very properly characterized as "that dreadful woman," on our hands. She comes squarely out and says to our great Republic, "Buy my old clothes or I will dismember you." And I do not know but that it would have been a good plan to buy them up. True, they are not worth much, for in company with Mrs. Paul, I examined them yesterday. In the matter of dry goods, Mrs. Paul's head is about as level as most women's. She went over them in detail, fore-viewing the dresses were frayed round the edges.

[illegible]

Moreover, many of them were soiled, and all were cut very low in the neck.

"Why, John, I wouldn't wear one of them," she cried, "not if they had been worn by all the presidentesses that ever sat on chairs. I've got better party dresses at home."

"But my dear," I affectionately urged, "these are Republican party dresses; you should purchase them for principle's sake, if not for old associations. This is the one that was worn the night that our great and good President was murdered. Think what a cheerful frame of mind it would throw you into, all the memories of the horrible assassination night, and the subsequent hangings, would crowd upon you as you rustled around in its heavy folds."

But still she was obdurate. "I don't want any relics of the relict," said she.

How utterly unreasonable women is! I might as well have talked to the bed-post to persuade it to buy a balmoral instead of chintz curtains. Poor Mr. Brady had the trouble of showing us the goods without effecting a single sale, and I went home disconsolate and unhappy, more persuaded than ever that I had made a mistake in the choice of a wife—for a woman who would refuse to wear Mrs. Lincoln's old clothes, after all that has been said of them, is surely unworthy the confidence and affection of any good Republican.

It has rather surprised me that a purchase of this wardrobe had not been made another plank in the Republican platform, reading any one of the party that refused to subscribe to it. Had the idea occurred to some of our leaders, I am sure it would have been seized on with avidity. Already the council has been turned into a sort of rag fair, and it could surely have stood this little addition of shreds and patches without more wry faces than had already been made.

One of these shawls could scarcely have proven the last camel's hair that should have broken the patient dromedary's back!

OUR COTTON FIELDS.—The cotton fields in this section, just now, constitute one of the most attractive and fairy-like views that was ever, in any country, presented to the eye of mortals. The caterpillar having completely stripped the leaves and tender branches from the still burdened stalk, the open bolls of cotton have nothing intervening to hide their snowy petals from the gaze of the beholder. Each stalk forms a wreath in itself more beautiful than the imagination ever pictured, or the brow of beauty ever claimed. These wreaths, ranged in rows, and rising to the view, one above the other, with the autumn sun pouring his liquid beams upon the dazzling, breathing, dishevelled snow-flakes, far surpass, in richness and loveliness, the most extravagant creations of poetic genius.—*Bainbridge (Ga.) Argus, Oct. 15th*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT MOBILE.—On Wednesday evening Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R. Robinson, and her youngest son, were driving down the Bay Road in a buggy, and when near the residence of Capt. Hugh Monroe, the horse took fright at a cow in the road and shied off the bluff, carrying the buggy and occupants over. The fall was very great, and Mrs Robinson was severely injured, her son escaping with a few slight bruises. Mrs. Robinson was taken to the house of Capt. Monroe in a speechless condition, and every attention and care was shown her. Up to a late hour yesterday evening she was still in a critical situation, and it is feared that she is fatally injured. Her husband is absent from the city.—*Tribune*.

SUIT BY BEN. BUTLER—ALLEGED SHARP PRACTICE ON HIS PART.—The Merchants' National Bank, of Lowell, vs. Warren Leland, *et al.* This is a suit of Benjamin F. Butler against the Leland Brothers to recover $1635 upon a draft drawn by him at Lowell, Mass., dated May 14, 1866, upon Leland Brothers, payable in four months to the order of plaintiffs, at the First National Bank, Saratoga Springs. From the defence it appears that Wm. W. Leland owed the estate of Colonel Butler $22,060 and placed in the hands of Gen. Ben. Butler as executor, securities amounting to $30,000, of which $15,000 was collected at the commencement of the suit, and $5000 more has been collected since, leaving $10,000 in suit. Of this last sum $1625 is against the Washington Insurance Company, who offered 75 per cent. This would make a difference in General Butler's securities, and as the draft was given as an accommodation paper, the defence claim to keep Butler's collaterals good. It was claimed that there was an express agreement to which the cashier of the bank was privy: that the draft was not to be discounted, but was merely the loss as collateral, to be handed back when the securities were adjusted; but this the cashier, who was present as a witness, denied. The defendants claim that, in the collection of these securities Butler will be their debtor $8000. The jury were ordered to return a sealed verdict on Monday.—*New York World*.

UNFORTUNATE IGNORANCE.—The New York *World* shows what sort of monstrosity the practical working of Southern Reconstruction—on the Radical plan—really is, selecting Florida as an example. The editor says, and says truly, that if the people of the North had any adequate conception of what is going on in the South, and of what is to be the inevitable result, they would rise en masse and sweep the whole reconstruction scheme, with all its machinery and all its doings, clean out of existence, by an overwhelming burst of public opinion that would compel its instantaneous abandonment. But, adds the editor, there is no public opinion, formed or forming, because there is a profound ignorance of the facts. The mass of the people of the Northern States know scarcely more about the real condition of society on which these reconstruction measures are operating, about the character of the negro population, or their capacity to undertake the carrying on of a popular and republican government, than they know of what is the condition of affairs in Abyssinia.

One of the Japanese troupe in Portland fell a distance of fifteen feet, and struck upon an orchestra chair, while performing in that city. He was rendered insensible, but resumed his performance in a few minutes.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1867.

The active movement in Cotton has given relief in certain quarters, but in the general market there are continued complaints of unabated tightness, note brokers being unable to effect negotiations of commercial paper even at the ruling onerous rates. Mortgage paper is quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, and is occasionally done at 18. The suspension of the Royal Bank of Liverpool will have but little influence here. At so early a period of the season there was probably little or nothing running upon it from this point. We understand that it is an unlimited company, and that the great wealth of some of its stockholders, who are responsible for its debts, will probably lead to its early resumption.

Gold exhibited but little movement. There was some demand for the Custom House but none from speculators. The nominal rates at the opening were 143⅝ to 144, and it closed at about the same. $5000 sold at 143¾, and $2000 at 144. In Silver we noticed sales of $500, in American half-dollars at 137¼, and 500 Mexican dollars at 147. The former was quoted to-day at 137 to 137½, and the latter at 146½ to 147.

There was again a fair amount of Foreign Exchange in the market, and in sterling we notice sales of £5500 bill of lading, to two parties, at 154¾, another round amount at 151¼, £3500 strictly A1 clear (1000 and 2500) at 156, and £1400 private bankers' at 157. The sales of France included 20,000 bank at 3.61¼. Sterling may be quoted at 154 to 151¾ for bill of lading, 155 to 156 for A1 to first class clear, and 157 to 157½ for bank, with exceptional sales at 159.

Domestic Exchange was less buoyant, but the banks continued to check on New York at ½ per cent premium, although one of them drew for $25,000 at ⅜. We also noticed sales of $10,000 and $15,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium, $5000 at 5-16, $25,000 at ⅜, and $10,000 thirty days' at 1½ discount.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 22 shares Carrollton Railroad at $53. It is quoted at $55 to $53 50.

We have heard of no further sales of City Bonds, excepting 3 of the Railroad issues, March coupon, yesterday, at 72. They are quoted at 85 to 86 for the Consolidated, and 72 to 71 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 50 to 60; Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 67 to 67½, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage, at 50 to 55.

City Treasury notes were inactive. There was little speculative demand, and we noticed but few pressing upon the market—$1000 large sold in two sums at 13½ per cent. discount. They are quoted at 13 to 14 discount for the large, and 2½ to 3½ for the small. Nothing transpired in State notes—they are quoted at 30 to 32 discount, and Bank of Louisiana at 35c. per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

☞ Our quotations for Western Produce and Provisions are generally intended to represent wholesale prices. At retail, or in filling small orders, higher rates may have to be paid.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, October 22, 1867.

COTTON.—The inquiry was resumed this morning with a fair degree of spirit, but the movement was checked by factors being more stringent in their pretensions. At a later hour, however, the latter met the demand more freely, and, as one party took 950 bales, the sales summed up 1700 bales, taken for Liverpool, France and the continent, at figures indicating no quotable variation. There were some orders for ordinary which could not be filled in consequence of the limited supply at that grade. We now quote ordinary at 14 to 15c, good ordinary at 16 to 16½c, low middling at 17½ to 18, and middling at 18½ to 19c. The supply was only moderate. The sales for the past three days sum up 1000 bales. The receipts proper, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements), sum up 3913 bales, against 2231 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 782 bales. Exports 3446 bales, including 1/22 to Liverpool, 602 to Havre, 635 to New York and 539 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	......	15 259
Received to-day	......	414
Received previously	......	25,958—38 [illegible]
Cleared to-day	......	66
Cleared previously	......	16 225—16 [illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	......	22 [illegible]

TOBACCO.—We have no alteration to make in our report of this market. The demand is good but operations are restricted by the scarcity of the supply offering. Transactions are consequently confined to lots of a few hogsheads taken by the city trade at figures within the range of our quotations, viz.:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refined	5 a 5¾	6 a 7
Common Leaf	7 a 8	8 a 9
Medium	9 a 11	11 a 12
Good	11 a 13	13 a 15
Fine	13 a 16	16 a 17
Choice selections	17 a 23	18 a 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	......	3,191
Arrived to-day	......	
Arrived previously	......	19 ...
Exported to-day	......	00
Exported previously	......	270 ...
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	......	1...

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet and unchanged. There is a fair amount of unengaged tonnage in port and not much of anything offering to go forward. The rates by steam are as follows: Cotton to New York ⅝c per lb; to Boston and Philadelphia 1c; $6 to $7 per hhd for Tobacco to New York, 65c per bbl for Flour, $1 to $1 25 for Pork, 65c per bbl for Flour to Boston. Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d per lb. Tobacco 55s per hhd. Flour 1s per bbl, Rosin 1s per bbl; Oil cake 25 to 30s per ton. There are several rating vessels up for Havre, which are taking Cotton at 1¼c per lb.

SUGAR.—There were sales of 100 boxes white Cuba at 15¾ to 16c per lb. Cuba Sugar, in boxes, is selling in small lots to the trade at 12¼ to 13c for Nos. 12 and 13, 13¼ to 14¼c for Nos. 14 and 15, and 15 to 15¾c for Nos. 18 and 20.

MOLASSES.—A cargo of 360 hhds Cuba sold on private terms, and a lot of 200 hhds at 53c per gallon. It is selling to small lots at 55c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Louisville, from St. Louis, is the only arrival since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market for the medium and lower grades is dull and declining, while treble and choice extra is quiet but firm. The sales to-day are confined to 1441 bbls, of which 70 choice superfine at $8 75, 100 double extra at $10 50, 100 treble extra at $12 37½, 150 choice at $13 75, 60 and 100 do at $14, 150 fine at $8, 60 single extra and superfine at $10, 150 double extra at $10 50, 75 and 103 treble extra at $11 50, 100 choice extra at $13, and 200 do at $13 50 per bbl.

CORN—Is scarce and in request and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. There were sales to day of 1018 sacks, of which 513 white mixed at $1 15, 300 do at $1 15 to $1 17½, 50 white, 50 and 135 yellow mixed at $1 50 per bushel.

OATS.—The supply is just about equal to the demand, which is fair. 751 sacks sold to-day, of which 100, 400, 100 and 151 at 75c per bushel.

BRAN.—The stock is small and is held for still higher prices. A lot of 80 sacks sold at $2 10 per 100 lbs—a further advance of 10c per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is scarce and in request, and prices are advancing. 50 bales new Ohio were sold at $31, and 83 bales choice St. Louis at $31 per ton.

PORK.—The market continues very dull, and we quote mess nominally at $21 to $21 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $25 50.

BACON.—Only a jobbing trade is doing at 15¼c per lb for shoulders, 19¼c for clear sides, and 28 to 28¼c for sugar-cured hams.

LARD.—The market is dull, there have not been any sales, but we quote prime in tierces at 14¾ and 14¾c, in kegs 14½ to 15¼, at retail dealers obtain ¼ to ¾c more.

GREEN MEAT.—A lot of 9000 lbs shoulders, about all in first hands, sold at 13¾c per lb. It is retailing at 14¼c.

BUTTER.—Choice grades of both Northern and Western are scarce and in demand. Inferior qualities, however, are dull and nominal. We quote Northern at 40 to 43c per lb for choice, and 30 to 35c for good. Western, 30 to 32c for choice, and 25c for good.

CHEESE.—Is in light supply, with a fair demand for choice grades. Inferior qualities, are dull and nominal. We quote Northern at 20c per lb for cream; 8 to 11c for skim, and 20 to 22c for English dairy. Western at 18 to 20c for choice; 15 to 16c for good, 10 to 12c for inferior, and 18 to 20c for English dairy.

OILS.—The market is almost bare of Coal Oil in bbls, and holders in consequence are asking much higher prices. The stock in cans is fair and with an improved demand for the country. Prices are ruling with an upward tendency. We quote, in a jobbing way, 62½ to 63c per gallon in bbls, and 69 to 71c in cans. Linseed Oil is firm, with a light supply and good demand, at $1 48 to $1 50. There is a good demand for Lard Oil, the stock of which is light. It is quoted at $1 10 to $1 15 per gallon for summer and fall strained, and $1 25 to $1 30 for winter strained.

CANDLES.—Are in light supply with a moderate demand, principally for short weight. We quote 19 for 12 oz., 20c for 13 oz., 21 to 22c for 14 oz., and 24 to 25c per lb for full weight.

COFFEE.—The demand for this article is mainly for the supply of the city trade. Owing to the enforcement of quarantine regulations throughout the interior, there is little or no inquiry for shipment to the country. We quote 23c per lb for common, and 25¾ to 26c per lb for prime.

CORN MEAL.—The market is almost bare of supplies. Holders are now asking $7 50 to $7 75 at retail.

BEANS.—New Northern are quoted at $16 to $18 per bbl. There are no Western in market.

DRIED APPLES.—Are selling at 5 to 6c per lb for old, and 8 to 9c for new.

COTTON SEED.—The last sales of the seed at $3 per ton. The seed of 1867 is selling as fast as received at $15.

SALT.—A cargo consisting of 3080 sacks, all coarse, sold at $2 10 per sack. It is in moderate request at $2 30 to $2 40 per sack for coarse, from store, and $2 15 from warehouse; $2 45 to $2 50 for fine, from store, and $2 30 from warehouse.

STARCH.—We note the sale of 50 boxes Western at 8¼c per lb. It is in fair supply, but with only a moderate demand.

POULTRY.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $7 per dozen for young, and $10 for old. Geese $12 and Turkeys $18 to $27.

EGGS.—Most of the receipts lately were unsound and have been sold at auction. Sound are selling on the landing in boxes at 20 to 22c per dozen, and $20 to $25 per bbl.

BREAD.—Pilot Bread is quoted at 8¼c. Navy 7¼c, and Soda Crackers 9c per lb.

ESCULENTS.—The receipts of late have been mostly unsound and have been sold by auction. Sound St. Louis Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 25 to $4 25 per bbl; Northern do $4 30 to $4 75; Onions $3 to $3 50; Apples $5 to $6; Cabbages $28 to $36 per crate, and Sour Krout $16 to $18 per bbl.

RICE.—There is a good supply of all descriptions of Louisiana offering. It is in fair jobbing demand at 7 to 8c for inferior, 8 to 9c for ordinary, 10 to 11c for prime, and 11¼ to 12c per lb for choice. There is no demand for round lots of India. It is quoted nominally at 10¼c.

FISH.—The stock on hand is light, but there is not much demand. We quote Mackerel, No. 1 at $23 per bbl; No. 3 at $13. Half barrels are held at $12 for No. 1; $9 25 for No. 2, and $7 for No. 3.

WHISKY.—Western is dull with a large supply and but little demand. It may be quoted at 30 to 37½c per gallon, in bond. Louisiana is in light supply and fair demand, at 25 to 30c in bond.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—The stock on hand is not large but there is only a moderate demand for shipment. We quote round lots at 50c per gallon. It is jobbing at 52½ to 55c.

VINEGAR.—A lot of 20 bbls cider sold at 20c per gallon. The stock on hand is fair, but there is little or no demand.

WOOL.—The market is dull, with little or no inquiry for any description. There is a large stock of burry on hand, but that of the higher grades is very light. We quote 10 to 12c per lb for burry; 16 to 18c for Louisiana native; 18 to 22c for Texas ½ to ¾ merino, and 22 to 25c for ¾ to ⅞ merino 25c.

GUNNY BAGS.—The last sale was at 23c, cash.

BALING TWINE.—Is quoted at 21c per lb. The last sales reported were at that figure.

INDIA BAGGING.—The stock on hand is fair but there is only a moderate retail demand at 25c in rolls, and 26½ to 27c per yard in bales. Round lots may be quoted at 25c cash.

BALE ROPE.—Is in light supply and moderate retail demand at 10½ to 11c per lb. Round lots may be quoted nominally at 10c.

HIDES.—The supply in the market is very light and with a good demand for the filling of tanners' orders; prices are much firmer, although quotably unchanged. Green hides are selling at 10½ to 10¾c per lb, and dry at 16 to 18c.

HOOP POLES.—Are quoted in round lots at $100 per 1000 for hogshead and $30 for barrel. They are retailing at $115 for hogshead and $35 for barrel.

TAR.—Is in good supply and fair demand at $6 per bbl.

ROSIN.—Is in large supply and moderate demand at $3 per bbl for common; $3 25 for low No. 2, $3 50 for extra No. 2, and $1 to $1 50 for low to pale No. 1.

IRON COTTON TIES.—The stock on hand is large, but there is a fair demand for shipment to the country. We quote round lots at 8 to 8¼c and 9c per lb at retail.

LIME. There is none in first hands. The supply in the hands of dealers, however is fair, but the demand is only in a small way. We quote round lots of Rockland at $2 85 per bbl. It is retailing at $3 15.

NAILS.—American are in good supply and demand at $6 10 to $6 25 per keg for 1 to 60d.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 21, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—103 Texas Beeves and 22 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—296 Texas Beeves, 253 Calves and Yearlings and 13 Hogs.

Stock on sale—196 Texas Beeves, 113 Calves and Yearlings, 400 Sheep and 25 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ⅌ lb net	......	9 @ 10 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	......	8 @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	......	7 @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	......	30 00 @ 35
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	......	25 00 @ 45
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	......	20 00 @ 25
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	......	9 @ —
Hogs	......	9 @ 10
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head	......	4 00 @ 5
Sheep, 2d " ⅌ head	......	2 50 @ 3
Sheep, 3d " ⅌ head	......	1 50 @ 2
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	......	50 00 @ 6
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	......	50 00 @ 6
Yearlings ⅌ head	......	10 00 @ 15
Calves ⅌ head	......	10 @ 17
Texas Cows with Calves per head	......	[illegible]
Goats ⅌ head	......	1 50 @ 4

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, October 23 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Havana, Lewis, for Galveston ...... C. A. Whitney & co
Steamer Louisville, M...., for St. Louis ...... Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Gulf City, Steward, from New York, via Key West, to [illegible].
[illegible]
Steamer Louisville, Atkinson, from St. Louis ...
Ship Angelina Ward, from Cuba, to J. B. Pignata & co—[illegible] days.

—STEAMBOATS—

Lafourche, Greenlaw, from Bayou Sara.
Cotton, Bassett, from Bayou Settlement
Thomas Powell, King, from Donaldsonville.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA

Cap Edwards of the steamship Monterey, which arrived at the port at an early hour yesterday morning, from New York reports that on the 18th inst. at 6 P. M., in lat 27 10, long 80 18, fell in with the steamship Gulf City in a crippled condition, the having encountered rough weather with heavy seas having lost her rudder. [illegible] After parting hawser [illegible] succeeded in reaching the Bar, on the 21st inst, and were assisted by a bar tug in getting over when we proceeded on our way to the city and are now laying at the Star Line Co.'s wharf.

PASSENGERS

Per steamship Gulf City, from New York, via Key West—4 deck passengers.

DOMESTIC PORTS

New York, Oct 19th—Arrived from Mobile, schr May Whitney
Boston, Oct 15—Cleared, for New Orleans, bark Wetherby, Stetson. For Mobile, schr Hannah F. Baker, Kelley.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Georgiana, (British), Roberts, from St Thomas, to [illegible].
Ship Wallace, ——, from Liverpool August 28th, to Lovell & Bailey.

EXPORTS

GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—250 bbls flour, [illegible] bbls whisky, [illegible] bbls pork [illegible] bales hay [illegible] cases candles and sundries.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Louisville—40 crates earthenware.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK, VIA KEY WEST—Per steamship Gulf City—[illegible] bales cotton to [illegible] Bros—[illegible] and sundries.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible] and sundries to order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible] and sundries to order.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Thos Powell—[illegible] and sundries to order.

BURAS SETTLEMENT—Per steamer Cottie—27 bbls rice, F. Dupre—45 do R Bruce—46 sks do A Bocola—15 sks bran J David—sundries to order.

DIED.

On the 22d October, 1867, at 6½ o'clock A. M., after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. EMELINE PETERSON, wife of Peter M. Peterson, aged 44 years.

The friends of the Peterson and Chapman families, as well as the public, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 450 Love street, at 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Drug Store and Furniture.

SUCCESSION OF FELIX GAUDOZ—No. 29,734.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, October 26th, 1867, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets—by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 16th October, 1867—the following movable effects belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

The STOCK in trade of a DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY STORE, well assorted and well patronized.

—ALSO—

One lot of household FURNITURE and movable effects.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. currency. oct22 td

LEGAL NOTICES.

Daniel Myers vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 8,971—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the petitioner, that a meeting will take place at the office of Octave Morel, Esq., Notary Public, in this city, on FRIDAY, the eighth day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the application of said petitioner for a respite; and in the meantime all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of Court, October 22d, 1867.
A. D. BERNOUDY, D'y Clerk.
oct23

Succession of Joseph Toole Robinson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,8 [illegible]—Whereas, Joseph E. Robinson has petitioned the Court for Letters of administration on the estate of the late Joseph Toole Robinson, 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.
P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk.
oct 23 28 31

Succession of Mrs. Nicholas New.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,8 [illegible]—Whereas, M. Meyer has petitioned the Court for Letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Nicholas New, 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.
P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk.
oct23 28 31

Succession of Louis J. Prince.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT, OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,817—Whereas C. Cavaroc has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Louis J. Prince, 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.
P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk.
oct23 28 31

Succession of Mr and Mrs. A. Mannheim.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,742—The creditors of the above succession are hereby notified to make their claims known, and present same to court of [illegible], and those who owe them [illegible], at the office of A. L. Tissot, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 16 Exchange Place, [illegible].

JOHN SCHNELL, Curator.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT Court of New Orleans.—I hereby certify that on the [illegible] day of June, 1867, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 21,417—Sarah Anne McStay vs. Stephen R. Dyer.—In this case, as [illegible] decreed that the plaintiff Sarah Anne McStay [illegible] of the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between them, rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah Anne McStay, and against the defendant, Stephen R. Dyer, her husband, [illegible] paraphernal, matrimonial, and other rights.

Rendered June 28th, 1867.
Signed [illegible] 1867.
F. T. FELLOWES, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 21st day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the 92d year of the Independence of the United States.

D. C. BYERLY, Clerk.
oct21

Stevens House,

21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suited to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refitted and remodelled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

sept 10 6m GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

LAW OF HUMANITY,

IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct1 3m

THE Office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company is removed to the Main Building, on Levee street, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, Third District.

New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1867. oct20 6t

University of Louisiana.

Medical Department—Faculty:

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

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

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

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

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

For further information address
PROF. S. M. BEMISS, Acting Dean.
aug6 3m

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

78............Camp Street,............78.

1866.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year 1866	$618,114 60
Losses etc., paid during the year 1866	441,692 93
Assets December 31, 1866	990,673 65

This Company continues to Insure Fire, River and Marine Risks at the current rates of premium.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HOSTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Moulton,	E. K. Converse,
H. H. May,	B. P. Ethell,
John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
John C. Rogers,	Jos. E. Isenhour,
Wm. M. Perkins,	Jos. Hoy,
J. M. Allen,	J. H. Ludwigsen.

sep22 1yanl

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21st, 1867.

AT a meeting held THIS DAY the following members were elected for the term of one year from this date:

Grand Marshal—CHARLES LEON; Collector—J. B. GRASSIE, residence 170 Orleans street; Physician—Dr. J. J. CASTELLANOS, (unanimously re-elected,) residence 141 Rampart street.

By order of the President.
A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.
oct23 1t

LANDING ex ship Happy, from Bordeaux—
20 casks Family CLARET—A. Expert.
10 casks WHITE WINE, do.
40 bbls White Wine VINEGAR, do.
200 bxs Assorted FRUITS, in juice and in brandy. Lafaurie.
100 bxs CHERRIES, in brandy—Lafaurie.
25 cases PRESERVES—such as Green Peas, Mushrooms, Green Beans, Mixed Vegetables, Pates, Truffles, Asparagus, etc.

For sale by HENRY VALETON & CO.,
oct23 3t 47, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

For Rent.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 182 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin.

Apply to ARTHUR DENIS,
oct3 tf No. 104 Canal street, 2d story.

Notice.

FROM and after this date the owner of the schooner Amelia will not be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew in the name of said schooner or in his name. AUG. PINO, owner. oct22 3t

To Rent.

THE SECOND FLOOR FRONT, 130 Canal street.

For particulars of rent, &c., apply on the premises.

oct22 2t

For Rent.

FROM the 1st November next, the upper part of the splendid HOUSE No. 124 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, together with the rooms in the yard, corresponding with the second and third stories.

Apply to A. J. VILLERE,
At the Clerk's office of the Second District Court of New Orleans.
oct20 6t

To Rent.

A PROPERTY, having about half a superficial square, with a one-story house and kitchen, and many ornamental trees—the whole in very good order—between Esplanade, Broad, Seventh and Oak streets, west side. Apply at No. 72 Dumaine street. oct20 6t

To Rent.

THE TRACT OF LAND known as the LOUISIANA RACE COURSE, situated at the junction of the Pontchartrain Railroad and Gentilly Road, measuring twenty-eight arpents front on the Gentilly Road, by twenty deep. Possession given November 1st.

Apply to GILMER & HOPKINS,
oct18 6t 28 Union street.

Removal.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE office of this Company has been removed to No. 45 Camp street, corner of Gravier.

S. B. BUCKNER, President.
oct1 1m

Spring Hill College,

NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

THE new Session in that well-known College, will begin on TUESDAY, the 22d instant.

Rev. L. CURIOZ, President of the College is now in the city, and will leave the city with the students entrusted to him on the 22d instant, by the 4 o'clock Pontchartrain Railroad cars.

For further information, and for accounts, apply to Rev. L. Curioz, corner of Common and Baronne streets, or to P. Poursine & Co., Agents of the College, 84 Natchez street.

oct11 12t L. CURIOZ.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 3 Carondelet street, Near Canal.

ELKIN & CO.,

Invite attention to their NEW STYLES of Goods direct from Europe and the North, viz:

WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELLS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS of all widths,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
CURTAIN GOODS, &c.

For sale at the LOWEST PRICES.

We have secured the services of Mr. H. R. BONNEVAL, formerly of the house of J. D. Dameron & Co., who would be pleased to see his friends and old customers. sept22 3m

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

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

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 Common Street, New Orleans. jy23 6m.

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE BOARD OF CITY ASSESSORS, City Hall, August 15th, 1867.

THE Board of City Assessors of New Orleans having completed their Rolls of Assessments for the year 1867, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board at Room No. 15, City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the owners of property or taxpayers of said city of New Orleans, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) during thirty days, from the 15th instant, after which time the Board of Assessors will meet at their office on the 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th of September next, to consider the applications made by persons conceiving themselves aggrieved.

S. P. HARPER, Secretary Board.
aug16 tf

Howard Association.

APOTHECARIES, and all persons having bills against this Association, will present them at the office, 59 Camp street, every SATURDAY, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

sep21 tf J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

CHARLES E. FORTIER,

AUCTIONEER.

No. 23 Bienville Street.

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

J. L. COURET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 21............Conti Street............No. 21,

NEW ORLEANS.

WILL sell on commission all marketable Louisiana Produce forwarded to him. sep7 3m

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Fouchet 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, Mowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South.

sep14 6m LEEDS & CO.

Petition

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

The petition of the citizens of Louisiana, in behalf of the NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, respectfully represents

That your petitioners are all looking with deep interest to the successful and immediate completion of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad to the Texas line as the great means of developing the agriculture and resources of the States of Texas and Louisiana, as well as the commercial advancement of the cities to which their products look for a market.

This road, when completed, will be the continuation of the great internal Atlantic coast line from Maine through the city of New Orleans, and our richest sugar producing lands westward, to the vast Wheat, Cotton and Sugar regions of Texas, and in the future, not far distant, we hope, to the Pacific Coast, as intended by its original projectors.

As evidence of the estimation in which this enterprise is held by our community, we need only allude to the fact that $3,025,000, more than one-half of the entire capital of the Company as fixed by its Charter, has been subscribed by the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, and several of the parishes along the line of its road respectively.

The United States have a deep interest in its completion for the enhanced value of their land which would thus be brought under cultivation, for the transportation of mails and troops; the road, notwithstanding its limited extent, having already proven of great value to the United States during the late war. Northern capitalists have not failed to recognize the importance and value of this road, as is evidenced by their investments in its construction bonds and stock.

Your petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable body will grant the prayer of the Railroad Company to reinstate its late grant, extend the time for completion of the road, and to authorize the adjustment and liquidation of its open accounts with the Government.

And your petitioners will ever pray. oct20 6t

Howard Association.

No. 58 Camp Street.

Those requiring relief are referred to the following list of members, and places where they will make application.

First District.

G. W. GRIFFIN, 98 Apollo street;
H. W. REYNOLDS, 499 Magazine street;
W. COOPER, 34 Melpomene street;
B. DaSILVA, 216 Carondelet street;
J. O. FIERSON, 466 Bacchus street;
J. WILLIS, 452 Lafayette street;
W. B. PIKE, 173 Camp street;
Wm. L. ROBINSON, corner of Carondelet and Erato streets.

Second District.

A. BELLANGER, 11 Rampart street;
H. H. DENTZEL, 286 Conti street;
W. H. HEWETT, 318 Bayou Road.

Third District.

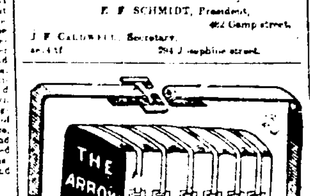
R. L. ROBERTSON, 42 Royal street;
LA PLACE, Drug Store, corner Victory and Elysian Fields streets;
A. GOLDMAN, Drug Store, corner Goodchildren and Elysian Fields streets.

Fourth District.

C. H. NOBLES, 6 Old Magazine street;
J. M. HOWELL, 88 Prieur street;
JAS. STRAWBRIDGE, 2 St. Mary street;
Dr. H. F. WADE, corner of Magazine and Jackson streets.
F. R. SOUTHMAYD, corner Washington and St. Charles streets, Drug Store.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, [illegible] Felicity Road.
A. G. VANDERGRIFF, [illegible]
BRAXTON BRAGG, office of Commercial Water Works.

F. F. SCHMIDT, President,
462 Camp street.

J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary,
294 Josephine street.



The Arrow Ties and Painted Iron

BANDS FOR BAILING COTTON,

Combine the utmost SIMPLICITY with the greatest SECURITY. They are made of the best WROUGHT IRON, and have been thoroughly tested and approved

BY THE COTTON PRESSES

In all the principal Sea Ports and by the Planters throughout the Cotton growing States.

For sale by Merchants and Dealers in all the principal cities and towns at the very lowest prices.

A Liberal Discount to Dealers.

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
General Agents,
sept25 2m 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Factors' and Traders'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

39............Carondelet Street............39

NEW ORLEANS.

ALL DIVIDENDS IN THIS COMPANY ARE PAYABLE IN CASH.

Amount of Premiums received in the first year (of eight months) of its business, ending 30th April, 1867—$413,636 43.

ASSETS

30th April, 1867............$346,815 91

The Company continues to issue Policies against Loss and Damage by fire and the perils of rivers and seas at the current rates of premium.

MICHEL MUSSON, President.
HARMON DOANE, Vice President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

James Hewitt,	J. J. Warren,
W. A. Johnson,	Wm. Bell,
J. W. Burbridge,	Robert Pitkin,
Jno. L. Noble,	A. H. Isaacson,
Moses Greenwood,	Richd. Milliken,
Alfred S. Huntington,	Saml. F. Moore,
Hugo McCoin,	Wm. H. Henning,
Marshall J. Smith,	Thos. M. Scott,
I. Caulfield,	Joseph Bloom,
John Chaffe,	J. B. Jennings,
L. H. Terry,	R. T. Buckner,
Jno. D. Blair,	H. H. Ware,

Saml. Friedlander. aug11 6m

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appeal to the Benevolent.

ARCH DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1st, 1867.

IN the absence of the Most Reverend Archbishop Odin, and in a period of extreme calamity, the undersigned feels it urgently incumbent on him to appeal officially to the charity of the public, at home and abroad, on behalf of the several Charitable Institutions of this city.

Owing to the severity of the dreadful epidemic, now so fatally prevailing in our midst, the numerous inmates of the said Institutions have been, and are still, intensely suffering; and death is deplorably augmenting every day, the number of parentless children, of widows, and of persons, destitute, infirm and demented, to be provided for at present and hereafter.

The Institutions, in whose favor relief is solicited, have respectively under their care, as follows:

THE ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM—120 Female Orphan Infants, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
THE NEW ORLEANS FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—230 Orphan Girls under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
THE ST. ELIZABETH ASYLUM—180 Orphan Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
LOUISIANA RETREAT—100 Insane persons, of both sexes, under care of Sisters of Charity.
ST. MARY'S ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM—400 Orphan Boys, many of whom are infants, under the care of the Society of the Holy Cross.
ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM—200 Orphan Boys and Girls, under care of Sisters of Notre Dame.
LADIES OF PROVIDENCE ASYLUM—100 aged men and women, under care of Ladies of Providence.
HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—150 Penitents under the devoted care of the Nuns of the Order of the Good Shepherd.

All of the said Institutions are unendowed, and depend for their support on the charity of the community, already exhausted by the calamities of the late war, inundations, and deficiency of crops.

Pecuniary, or other donations, addressed either to the Very Reverend Archbishop, New Orleans, or to Thomas Layton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank, New Orleans, will be remitted to the undersigned, who will attend to their faithful and judicious distribution.

N. J. PERCHE,
Administrator of the Arch-Diocese of New Orleans.
oct2 tf

TREATMENT

—OF—

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

B. GAUDOZ,

Druggist, from the Paris University.

CORNER CONTI AND BURGUNDY STREETS. sep23 tf

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

33............Royal Street............33

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN.)

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the Month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

☞ Breakfast for Weddings and other Parties, etc., etc.

☞ Mr. FORGET continues his old prices. sey1 1

Removal.

H. PIUSSAN has removed to No. 160 Gravier street, at W. Hylested & Co.'s.

New Orleans, Oct. 3, 1867. oct3 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular line of fine new Steamships,

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons............Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2800 tons............Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons............Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons............Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons............Edwards, Commander
MORIPOSA, 1400 tons............Quick, Commander

The steamship

MONTEREY,

will leave on SATURDAY, October 26th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

☞ Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents,
28 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. HARTSON,
dec6 1y No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

PERIERE............Duchesne............Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont............Saturday, 2nd Nov.
EUROPE............Lemarie............Saturday, 16th Nov.
ST LAURENT............Bocande............Saturday, 30th Nov.

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

First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First cabin............$[illegible]
Second cabin............$[illegible]

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here. In New Orleans apply to the undersigned. Instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to VICTOR FERRILLIAT,
dec28 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON	CORTES
GEO. CROMWELL,	GEN. MEADE
GEN. GRANT,	SHERMAN

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,

E. V. Gager, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, October 26th, at 6 P. M.

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

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

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 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight by this line can have their freight delivered at any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road and for points on the Teche 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 and for Labadieville and Lockport, for Bayou Lafourche, [illegible] Terrebonne [illegible] through steamboat line.

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

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
au14 tf Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after September 1st, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

[illegible timetable]

☞ Fare to and from the Lake same day 50 cents. Passengers for Bienville only [illegible]

GEORGE POINDEXTER, General Superintendent.
nov1 tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE firm of TURNELL & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN A. TURNELL,
JAMES D. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM HOGAN.

New Orleans June 1st, 1867.

Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. John A. Turnell in the late firm, will carry on the business under the name of BLAKELY & HOGAN. With an experience of many years in the trade we believe that we well know the wants of the community, and we will keep on hand an assortment of the first quality and hope to receive the patronage of the public.

JAMES D. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM HOGAN.

Nos. 99 and 101 Canal street.

New Orleans June 1st, 1867.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

MACHINERY

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of

SAW MILL, FLOURING and CORN MILL MACHINERY.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

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

General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido street, opposite the Varieties Hall.
nov16 tf

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

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

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

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

Dr. RICORD'S

INJECTION AND PILLS,

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

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make their arrangements, and themselves be qualified by early fall, for positions worth $1000 to $3000 per annum, if they apply at the CRESCENT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Canal streets, immediately. A Business Education is the true fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors of Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.

RUFUS DODBEAR, Principal.

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187½ CANAL STREET

VICTOR BOUTHOUE,

BRANCH OF THE STORE No. 8 ST. CHARLES STREET.

MANUFACTURER, [illegible] and Cassimere HATS. [illegible] for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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

ORGANIZED IN 1850

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

PAYS PROMPTLY.

WM. E. FITZGERALD, Agent,
No. 2 Carondelet street.
mar9 1y

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY

BLANCAND & GUITET

No. 49 Old Levee.

☞ New Stock for the Season Just Opened.

oct26 tf

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

☞ Orders left at 28 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

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 Enamelled Oil Cloths.
MATTING—300 rolls Canton, [illegible]
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Rep, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton, Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep8 tf

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

LATE HYDE & GOODRICH.

Established in New Orleans nearly fifty years.

Manufacturers of Jewelry, Silverware, Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

☞ The largest assortment in the South always on hand.

no14 3m Corner Canal and Royal streets.