The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,871

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Rates of Subscription—Daily per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1866.

Rogers and Kingston will sell at auction, this day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a house and lot on Post street, Third District. See advertisement.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The steamship Alliance arrived yesterday with Vera Cruz dates to the 27th ult. There had been at the City of Mexico an insurrectionary demonstration against the Imperial Government. It was immediately suppressed, and the leading insurgents condemned to banishment or prison. The general situation in the interior appeared gloomy and unpromising. The Empress Carlotta left Vera Cruz on a French steamer for Europe on the 13th ult. In her arrival and departure she avoided ceremony and public and official demonstrations in her honor.

PICTURE OF THE FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.—We saw yesterday at the office of Mr. A. Persac, Civil Engineer, Architect and Draughtsman, No. 83 Exchange Alley, a brilliant and spirited Painting in water colors of the Firemen's Festival at the Fair Grounds. It is the work of Mr. Persac completed from an accurate pencil outline taken on the spot, embracing about two thirds of the scene. Appended is a list of the officers of the Firemen's Association, headed by the name of their worthy President, I. N. Marks.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERTY.—The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, arrived at her wharf at Post 48, Fourth District, yesterday evening, from Baltimore direct, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise and the following passengers:

Dr J L McCormick, Thos McCormick, Miss Kate Gleason, Sister Mary Austin, W Williamson, Sister Mary Clare, Geo Smeades, Mrs Lagarbe four children and nurse.

Purser Emary, of the Liberty, reports: Left Baltimore July 24th, and arrived at the bar at Southwest Pass on the 31st, making the run from port to port in seven days. On Monday, July 30th, in latitude 25, 39, longitude 84, 53, passed steamship Merrimack, Fence, for New York. Left at the bar ship F. Chapman.

Letter from Hon. John T. Monroe to Major General Baird.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, 31st day of July, 1866.

Major General Baird Commanding, etc.

Sir—At a late hour last evening, after perfect quiet had been restored in this city through the unassisted efforts of the municipal police, the following order from you was placed in my hands by Gen. Kautz:

HEADQ'TRS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., July 30, 1866.

General Orders, No. 60.

In consequence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings of to day, Martial Law is proclaimed in New Orleans. Brevet Major General A. V. Kautz is appointed Military Governor of the city. He will make his headquarters in the City Hall and his orders will be minutely obeyed in every particular.

All civil functionaries will report at once to General Kautz, and will be instructed by him with regard to such duties as they may be hereafter required to perform.

By order of Brevet Major General A Baird.
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieut. Acting Ass't Adj't General.

Without attempting to dispute your power to carry this order into effect, I must, nevertheless express my profound astonishment that you should have thought proper to take so extraordinary a step at a moment when none of those exigencies existed which have been supposed to palliate the assumption by a military officer of control over civil functionaries and the civil authority. The aid of the military would have been gladly received by me for the purpose of repressing violence, at the time when such intervention was needed; but I am at a loss to ascertain by what authority, or with what object it is made to assume the form of a virtual suppression of that civil authority which, we have always been taught to believe, it is the principal duty of military officers in this country to sustain and enforce. If I am to understand, from the words of your order, that it is your desire to prevent a recurrence of the "notorious and unlawful proceedings" of yesterday, I would most respectfully suggest that your release of all the rioters and their accessories, who had been arrested by the police, the first act of your administration of martial law, is not well calculated to accomplish your object.

In conclusion, General, as the duties of my office are strictly defined by statute, and as they are purely of a civil character, I beg leave to decline reporting to any military authority for instructions. I am but ill versed in military affairs, and I could render no assistance to your officers in conducting the city administration under the code of martial law; but, as the civil authority is restored I must, therefore, decline to act as Mayor of New Orleans.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

(Correspondence of the Bee.)

STEAMER "MOLLIE ABLE,"
Near Memphis, July 28th, 1866.

Leaving New Orleans in company with a friend on the evening of the 24th inst., on a valetudinarian trip on this splendid steamer, the fastest and one of the finest of the Atlantic and Mississippi line, including twelve other first class boats, the Ruth, Lady Gay, W. R. Arthur, Atlantic, Mississippi, Olive Branch, Julia, Pauline Carroll, M. E. Forsyth, Continental, Luminary and Edward Walsh, we are already experiencing the exhilarating delights of recuperation. Appetite has improved till from an almost loathing of substantial viands and the most delectable pastries, our gastronomic appetencies can take in at least some small titbit of every thing in the splendid bill of fare which we find every day spread most invitingly before us.

Inconceivable is the gratification one experiences in being moved along on one of these floating palaces, with all the comforts of the finest city residences, and luxuries such as are supposed to have loaded the tables of the Montezumas, not to mention large airy staterooms, thoroughly ventilated cabins, broad gang ways, giving every facility for promenades, no tubular boilers, attentive waiters, well paid and consequently the best officers, whose evident caution and experience even in the smallest details, are calculated to inspire repose without your caring to invest in Gen. Longstreet's great accident insurance enterprise. As I write my brow is cooled by as invigorating zephyrs as were ever wafted over the heaving bosom of Nereus from the ventilating lips of Eolus, such as would inspire lovers and fan their susceptible imaginations into conceptions of such delicious dreams as must have filled the mind of Cleopatra when she sailed up the Cydnus to meet Antony.

Believe me all these things conspire to beget an exuberance of spirit, which those travelling for health as well as pleasure, must experience to fully realize. Railroads, annihilating distance somewhat more rapidly but not half so agreeably, may be the great desideratum for the business man, imagining that he must move in a ridiculous hurry, but steamboats are the vehicles for rational and agreeable locomotion, especially such boats as the Mollie Able which has already, though heavily loaded, passed a fine running boat of another line which left New Orleans the evening previous, and has been left far behind.

As we are about reaching Memphis, this morning, I mail this letter at that point, and before closing will add a few lines more about the Able. She is commanded by Capt Carter and has Mr. M. T. Cunningham as chief, and Mr Walter Parker, assistant, in the clerk's office, three as courteous gentlemen as I ever had occasion to meet. The boat was named, we are informed, for the wife of Capt. Dan Able, of Memphis, who built her and the Arthur at a cost of about $200,000 each, a sum which amply attests the magnificence of these boats even after making deduction for the fact that they were constructed comparatively quite recently when material was dear. Of course I need hardly add parenthetically that the bar on the Able, and we presume on the Arthur and the other boats of this line, is kept in the very best spirits imaginable. I am simply endeavoring to show your readers, who have not travelled, as I know many of them, like myself, have not done since the beginning of the war, how much real pleasure they are missing in not effecting a remove from the crowded haunts of city life, by the cars if they will, or by the river at all events. "Our little lives are at best but rounded with a spell," and we should spin out our minute existences with every elastic appliance possible, and there is nothing so effectual as a change in air, habits, scenery and relaxation from business pursuits. The effect is almost magical.

My friend and myself have been too much transported with the pleasures of our trip to gather much information calculated to interest your readers. The effects of the desolating hand of war are not so apparent along the river as you would suppose, simply, perhaps, because scarcely a ruin was left to attest where "red ravage" reigned, in the first place, or the *debris* has been removed by the hand of improvement. Inquiry, however, suffices to assure of the dread effects of fire and sword. Think of the seven Acklen plantations above Bayou Sara, which, before the war, produced 2500 to 3000 bales of cotton, now likely to produce only 400 or 500, the owner of these once magnificent estates having leased them for two years for $35,000 or $17,000 per annum and retired to Europe to enjoy the apparently large, but relatively to her income before the war, small returns. I hear of numerous other such cases, calculated to make a great gap in the aggregate in the estimates of the coming crop.

Vicksburg! How we gazed with admiration upon the heroic little "City of the Hills," with its many high perched houses and all ranged round as in an amphitheatre, standing out in bold relief to the view! The scene, as you approach and retire by the river, and especially when illuminated at night, is grand in the extreme. But without going ashore to make inquiry of the effects of the bombardment, already of as standard interest in history as that of Sebastopol, are scarcely to be observed.

As we came up the boat took on a company of troops at Baton Rouge to reinforce a squad sent previously to Lake Providence to quell a reported disturbance which, on inquiry, seemed to us to be a rather insignificant affair—the lawlessness of two or three men, perhaps.

MIMOSA.

The real estate valuation of Memphis, Tenn., is $40,000,000.

POISONING THE NORTHERN MIND.

In a well known period antecedent to the late war Southern politicians of the Yancey school were charged by unconditional Unionists in both sections with pursuing the systematic work of "firing the Southern heart" up to the point of practical disunion. It may be open to question whether disunion was thus brought about, but there can be no doubt that the consummation of a practical and wholesome reunion is indefinitely postponed by a systematic work of poisoning the Northern mind carried on by a pernicious class of orators and journalists. Their facility in seeking and collecting poisonous ingredients to fill the cup of hate and rancor towards the hapless Southerners, is truly marvelous; it is phenomenal. As Midas was fabled to turn everything which he touched to gold, they would seem to possess the exceptional, if not supernatural faculty of turning what ever they touch, if it be Southron, into poison.

Circumstances have but too much favored their baneful vocation. Whenever some impudent, conceited adventurer, some glib-tongued, shallow pated and shallow pocketed speculator, comes to disappointment and miscarriage in the South, he seeks the sort of vengeance and consolation which in such cases is so sweet to small natures by imputing to the fault of others the results of his own folly or unworthiness. If an enterprise, no matter how chimerical or rash, does not almost instantly return a large profit; if, as a merchant or a mercantile agent, he experience, a falling off in prices and customers he has not the generous candor to find an explanation of the fact in the wide impoverishment which the war inflicted on the South, he refuses to consider how deeply the ploughshare of ruin had cut in places which now fail, in response to his arrogant hope, to blush into golden harvests almost in the space of a summer day. He charges his paltry losses and misfortunes to "unreconstructed" disloyalty.

This is but a mild picture of the class of adventurers and speculators referred to. The most virulent type of the class is developed when a specimen has been a while in the hot and tainted atmosphere of Northern Radicalism. The creature then sweats venom all over. And the precious drops, like the magic dew of the Rosicrucians, are eagerly gathered as a charm for Radical conjuration.

The baffled, bankrupt fortune-seeker turns, in extremity, to something similar to Dr. Sam. Johnson's description of the last refuge of a scoundrel. If the latter, in such case, became, according to the experience of the great lexicographer, a burning and blatant patriot, the former, according to abundant contemporary experience, becomes an ardent, verbose professor of unionism in the disunion school of Stevens, Sumner, Phillips and Greeley. He is intent on making it known that, if his business schemes and undertakings failed in the South, it was owing to the effects of President Johnson's baleful policy and to Southern repugnance to the benign programme of the Congressional caucus. He insists that there is no sincere loyalty in the great body of Southern whites, because they are eager to come into the Union as the President would have them come, and do not express their joy at staying out as the Radicals demand that they shall be kept out. There can be, he says, no safety and no success for loyal Northerners in the South, for the present, because Southerners are permitted to entertain and manifest a preference between the politics of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and the politics of Thaddeus Stevens, Congressman from a Pennsylvania District. Because Southerners do not enthusiastically adhere to the latter and abjure and execrate the former, they are, in the gentle estimation of this swift witness, guilty of unpardonable sin and deserve to be given over to utter reprobation and perdition.

Among the speculative explorers who have returned and sought solace in this kind of testimony is Mr Anson Atwood, of Troy, New York, who, says the New York *Tribune*, "has made two prolonged business visits to Southern Louisiana since the close of the war," and who "thus reports of them through the Troy *Times*:"

It was during last November and December, that he journeyed to, tarried in, and returned from St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana. He had many opportunities to ascertain the sentiments of the Southern people, and had many conversations with officers and privates of the late Rebel army. He came back from his first visit a first-class Johnson man—the 22d of February speech being then a thing of the future—and expressed the opinion that the South, with but few individual exceptions, was for the old Union, and that the people were willing to abide by the results of the war in good faith, viz: the abolition of Slavery, the recognition of the Blacks as citizens, and the overthrow of the Southern doctrine of State rights.

Six months passed the 22d of February speech was in the mean time made, the veto registered Mr. Atwood went over the same ground, met and conversed with the same individuals and classes again. He has recently returned, and informs us that we could hardly imagine the change that has come over the spirit of Southern dreams.

In what follows it is to be noted that Mr. Atwood does not deny that, on his second visit, the South in general was still "for the old Union, and that the people were willing to abide by the results of the war in good faith, as they were on his first visit. But the grievous change which he discovered in Southern dreams is to this effect and in these colors:

He found that the men of the Rebel army who had apologized for their rebellious course now gloried in their treason as a badge of distinction. They claimed that they were entitled to, and that they could get, through the feeling at home, and by the favor of the President and the sympathizing Northern Democracy, all the offices to be bestowed, local and national. Last autumn, Northern men and capital were deemed as a means of Southern resurrection; now these men are scoffed at and persecuted, and their capital filched from them by means oftener foul and murderous than fair. Southern men who did not take a part in the War are tabooed as Southern Yankees.

Yet, as often happens with witnesses of this class, Mr. Atwood weakens his testimony by saying:

Confederate officers and soldiers are often found to be far less implacable in their hostility to the North, than "the stay-at-homes."

In one passage he says, the "stay-at-homes" are regarded as "Southern Yankees," in another that they are more implacably hostile to the North than the ex-Confederate officers and soldiers. Says the same witness:

Not unfrequently you see men of the Rebel and Union armies, scarred veterans, associated in mercantile and other business, but there is a general understanding among the people that they will not trade with Northern merchants. The more forgiving of the Rebels told Mr. Atwood, "we shall be glad to see you here again if you are not a Radical; we are all Johnson men, and want no Radicals down this way." Any one suspected of Radicalism, beyond the protection of Union troops, finds the country "unhealthy" for him, and is compelled to leave. Union men who never were in the North say that as a result of "my policy," backed by Copperhead support, they must also make their exit. That just so long as the impression prevails that with the aid of John son and the Northern Democracy the South may defy the Union conditions of reconstruction, Unionism is to be persecuted and trampled under foot.

Translating Mr. Atwood's phraseological inversion, as long as the impression prevails that the South may be restored on the Union conditions advocated by President Johnson and the Northern Conservatives and Democrats, there will be no sympathy among the Southern people in general for the kind of disunionism professed by Thaddeus Stevens and his Radical sympathizers.

It is well to note that this and other witnesses of the same class take care to assert prominently that no political opinions adverse to those commonly entertained in the South will be tolerated there. This is enough to show the importance of avoiding whatever may seem, in word or act, to give color to such an assertion. Any honest, peaceable, law-abiding man, no matter what opinions he may hold, is nowhere safer than in the South. If a so-called Unionist makes himself a bad citizen, a dangerous incendiary, it is preposterous to suppose that he can be esteemed and favored by right-thinking and discreet people in the South or anywhere else. But while this is true, it is well that bankrupt political agitators in the South, as well as bankrupt speculators, shall have no pretext, if possible, on which to base a plausible story of intolerance and persecution.

Steamship Raleigh, Capt., Geo. M. Walker, from New York July 21st, to Messrs. James Connoly & Co., brings the following passengers:

Mrs O Bouligny, Miss S Bouligny, Miss N Bouligny, Miss O Bouligny, Mrs F Swoun, 2 children and 3 serv'ts, Mrs H M Smith, Mrs M Kirchbaum and child, Miss E Duffin, Mr W B Richards, Jr, Mr Fenney, Mr McGorick, Mr N Schneider, Mr Davidson, Mr E A Swarts, Mr P Higgins, Mr Jas Karstendick, Mr O Hanenrienkle, Dr Eastland, Mr H A Whitbolt, Mr A Lambert, Mr J B Hoffman, Mr M Coche, and 17 in the steerage.

RAILROAD PROFITS.—Three hundred of the leading railroads of the United States, having 8232 miles of first-class road in operation, cost, with all their equipments, $195,899,029, or an average of $60,236 per mile. During the year 1865, the gross earnings of these 300 railroads were $159,194,387, or $19,337 per mile, about 30 per cent. on the cost of the roads. Not quite two thirds of this sum, or $102,497,917 was spent in running the roads during the year, so that $56,696,670 are left for profits, being an average of $6,886 for each mile of road in operation.

This is eleven and a half per cent. upon the amount invested, an annual profit that ought to be satisfactory to every one, and which is a convincing argument that Congress in passing the late tax law, did wrong in permitting the railroads to assess their internal revenue taxes upon their passengers. The result of the business of 1865 also proves the substantial value of railroad investments. During the year thirteen American railroads paid 10 per cent. dividend; two paid 12 per cent.; one 15 per cent.; one 20 per cent., and two 25 per cent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Delegates from Washington to the Philadelphia Convention.

Later from Europe by the Atlantic Cable.

Immense Reform Demonstration in London. Peril of the Derby Ministry.

The Austrian Naval Victory Overrated.

FROM MEXICO.

Important Feature in the Amended Tariff Respecting Trade with Mexican Border.

Commercial and Marine News. &c., &c., &c.

Washington, August 1.—The National Democratic Association, last night, elected the following regular delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: John E. Morris, R. F. Merrick, Joseph H. Brantly, S. R. and R. J. Sewart; Alternates: Charles Allen, John D. Hoover, Richard Wallack and J. B. Blake.

Washington, August 1.—Gen. Eckert to-day tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of War to take effect at once, that he may accept the position of General Superintendent of the Eastern division of the American, Western Union and United States Telegraph lines.

Cotton and spirits of turpentine shipped from the South in bond under the treasury regulations of October 9, 1865, are subject to the old rate of tax.

Washington, August 1.—A large meeting of the friends of Ireland was held to-night to defend the administration from the misrepresentations made with respect to the enforcement of the neutrality laws and proclaim their adherence to the President's restoration policy.

Lieutenant General Sherman was serenaded to-night at his hotel, and made a speech in response to the compliment, saying nothing of a political character.

The amended tariff bill is now a law. It has the following important provision, by which all the transit facilities accorded to trade with the British Provinces are now extended to trade on our Southern frontier with Mexico: That all goods, wares and merchandise arriving at the Port of Point Isabel, Texas, or any other part of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the Customhouse, and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

New York, August 1.—Fifteen cases and six deaths in this city, and eighteen cases and five deaths in Brooklyn, from cholera, are reported to-day.

New York, August 1.—The *Herald* has the following:

London, July 30.—A great reform meeting was held to-day. Thirty thousand persons were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring they had no faith in the Government. Petitions were read which will be presented to Parliament demanding inquiry into the conduct of the chief of police. The procession was immense and passed off quietly.

Austria's naval victory was much overrated. Hyde Park riots and movements to form exclusive reform leagues, have periled the Derby Government.

New York, August 1.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent says the organization of Maximilian's army was progressing finely. American citizens were pressing the Consuls for nationalty papers, on account of the impending draft. An attack on Jalapa was going on when this dispatch left.

New York, August 1.—A company of capitalists have purchased the Florida railroad grant and engineers are at work.

The steamer Malta took out $125,000 for Europe, and the Africa, from Boston, took $45,000 in gold.

New York, August 1.—Cotton unchanged; sales 1300 bales. Flour drooping. Wheat dull, common 2 to 4c lower. Pork heavy at $31 75. Lard firmer at 18½ to 20¼c. Sugar dull. Coffee firm and quiet. Naval Stores steady. Turpentine 68 to 72c. Rosin $3 to $9. Coupons of '62, 108¾, do of '64, 106; do of '65, 106; 10-40's, 99. Treasuries 104¼ to 104¾. Gold 148¾.

New York, August 1.—Arrived, steamers Peril and Cambria, from Charleston.

Savannah, July 31.—There was one death by cholera yesterday. There are no new cases in the hospital. Four soldiers have returned to duty. The health of the men on the island is improving.

Harrisburg, August 1.—The Democratic soldiers' State Convention assembled this morning General Switzer, of Allegheny, was appointed temporary Chairman. Credentials were presented from every District in the State. A committee was appointed to select permanent officers.

Charleston, August 1.—It is known to-day that the prisoners condemned to death by military commission and whose recent mysterious removal from Castle Pinkney has occasioned much speculation, were sent to the Dry Tortugas for life by order of the President, who thus commuted their sentences.

Columbia, August 1.—The State Convention met to-day with a very full representation from every district. Governor Orr was chosen President by acclamation. The Convention adopted resolutions approving the President's policy as opposed to the Radical course of Congress, and cordially accepting the invitation to unite with the Conservatives of the country in the Philadelphia Convention. Delegates will be chosen to-night.

Charleston, August 1.—*Later*.—Gov. Orr, Senator Perry, J. B. Campbell, are elected delegates at large. First District, A. J. Moses Richard Dozier; Second District, Thos. Y. Simmons, W. P. Shingler; Third District, D. L. Waralaw, Gen. S. M. Gowan; Fourth District, T. M. Dawkins, James Farrow. The Convention adjourned sine die.

Vicksburg, August 1.—Passed down Continental at 1 last night, Henry Ames at 11 A. M. and Luminary at 8 P. M. River stationary.

Louisville, August 1.—Sales 150 hhds of tobacco—market active. Flour—superfine $6 25. Red wheat $2 10, white $2 40. Corn 73c. Oats 46c. Mess pork $32 50. Bacon shoulders 16¼, clear sides 21¼. Lard nominal. Whisky $2 25.

The river is falling with 6 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

Cincinnati, August 1.—Flour—trade brands $9 50 to $11 50; wheat scarce and wanted at $2 40 to $2 50; corn unchanged; mixed 62c; white 75c.; oats scarce at 37 to 45c; whisky unchanged; mess pork $32 00 to $32 50; bulk meats 15 to 17¾c.; loose bacon firm; the advance asked checked business. There are lard orders here from the East and South—lard 20c. Gold 148.

St. Louis, August 1.—Flour firm at $7 75 to $8 50 for extra; wheat heavy at $1 92½ to $2 15; corn declined 86 to 90c. the whole range; oats lower at 43 to 47c; provisions unchanged; whisky $2 22.

Southwest Pass, August 1.—Arrived down in tow, at 11 A. M., ship Theodore Knoop, bark Nyatadt, brig Cinque Sorrelli and schooners Welcome, Gertrude and Planet. The schooners have all gone to sea. The ship, bark and brig are at anchor inside. The bark reported at the bar yesterday is the Florence Chipman, from Liverpool. There has been no tide yet sufficient for her to enter. The steamship Harris went to sea at 4 P. M. It has been raining here all the forenoon, and it is very cloudy, with the wind blowing fresh from the westward. Nothing else in sight.

Quarantine, August 1.—Left for the city this afternoon, schooner Emma, McCarty, master, from Tampico, with a cargo of fruit, consigned to Hallisey, and five passengers; schooner Sea Bird, Smith, master, from Matamoros, in ballast, and schooner Bella, from Matanzas.

Remaining at Quarantine, steamship Alliance, F. W. Perkins, master, from Vera Cruz, consigned to Perkins & Hersey. She has 25 passengers.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Peace Certain at Berlin—Prussia Carried all her Points—Reform Meeting in London—Liverpool Cotton Market—Cotton and Gold Markets.

New York, July 31.—London specials state a great reform meeting was held in London on the 30th. Resolutions lacking faith in the Government were adopted.

Peace was certain in Berlin on Saturday. Prussia had carried all her points.

Liverpool, July 30.—The sales of cotton today were 2500 bales, the market closing firm.

London, July 30.—Consols 88¼. United States 5-20's 69.

New York, Aug. 1—1 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Gold 149. Exchange nominal.

Wanted—A Children's Bureau.

[From the New York World, July 27.]

When one reflects upon the number of Radical clergymen of the type of that "Reverend" Mr. Lindsley recently arraigned at Medina, in Ohio, for the brutal murder of his child, who are still at large in the Northern and Western States, and upon the as yet unrevealed tragedies of infant misery which are doubtless enacting under hundreds of roofs from Maine to Minnesota, it is impossible to doubt that there is a deep and urgent need among us of a "Children's Bureau," to be charged with the duty of protecting those who cannot protect themselves against the possible fiendish fanaticism of parents, whom society is forced on general principles to clothe with a dangerous license of arbitrary power.

The *Tribune*, which feebly attempted to extenuate the beating to death of a babe for its hesitation in repeating its so-called "prayers" to God, by pleading the "good intentions" of the parental assassin, has seized upon what it justly calls the "bare evidence," being evidence as yet unsifted and unweighed, in the case of a woman named Abrahams, who is now trying in Richmond for alleged brutality to certain female slaves, as a complete vindication of the still existing necessity at the South of such an institution as the "Freedmen's Bureau." *Harper's Weekly*, which is a kind of jackal of the Radical lion, has fallen upon the same case, and presents it in the passionate and exciting shape of woodcuts purporting to represent "photographs" of scarred and lacerated forms of the alleged victims of this woman Abrahams, rhetorically described by the *Tribune* as a "female Thenardier."

We shall not dwell upon the fact that the Abrahams case rests as yet upon *ex parte* evidence, while the Lindsley case has been laid before us by a sworn jury of inquest of the State of Ohio. Conceding all to be true that is charged against the woman Abrahams, and commending the *Tribune* for its candid admission that, if true, this case should not "shake the charity of those who are unwilling to hold communities entirely responsible for all the crimes committed in the name of slavery and of barbarism," we can only insist that the measure which has been dealt out by Congress to the South for the protection of the freedmen against "exceptional fiends" like Mrs. Abrahams, shall be dealt out to the North, also, for the protection of children against "exceptional fiends" like the Reverend and "ultra-loyal" Mr. Lindsley, committing crimes "exceptionally fiendish" in the name of religion and of piety. We leave to *Harper's Weekly* and to such "journals of civilization," the horrible and gainful delight of sickening the public with pictorial representations of the poor little innocent as it lay in its coffin under the eyes of the jury of inquest, its tender flesh mangled, its bones shattered, the blossom of its budding humanity crushed and beaten out of all human semblance by the devilish ferocity of the paternal Torquemada. Enough, that in the records of religious bigotry and persecuting tyranny we can find no more hideous example of the crimes into which the pride of opinion and the wantonness of power can betray our race. Without straying into shocking and sensational details, we own our selves "curiously tempted," with the *Tribune*, "to inquire what array of dark facts must underlie this terrible revelation on the social surface."

If such a journal as the *Tribune* can venture to assert that a clergyman may have been actuated by "a sense of duty" in mangling and torturing to death his own child of three years of age, for its failure to play the parrot to him in a form of prayer which the circumstances transmute into the extreme of blasphemy, it is not evident that there exists among us a "state of society" out of which crimes analogous to this, though perhaps less utterly revolting than this, must be daily endangered? Nay, do we not see in the legislation which attempts to coerce grown men into accepting the religious, the moral, the sanitary notions of their fellow men, abundant proof of the audacious activity of the very spirit which moved this brutal misrepresentative of the Gospel of CHRIST to insult the GOD of Mercy by crushing out the young life of the helpless creature whom that GOD had confided to his care? Surely no more piteous or appealing chapter than this can be found in the long record of human wrong doing and of human woe. And if there be any virtue whatever, as we deny, but as the *Tribune* asserts that there is, in the interference of a central government to temper local passions, and to right social evils, where can the action of that virtue be more imperatively needed, where can it avert such awful calamities or work such blessed good, as in throwing about the tenderest years of white children at the North, safeguards at least as efficient as those which an excited philanthropy now demands for the feelings, the property, and the persons of the emancipated negro at the South?

Wholesale Starvation of Infants in Massachusetts.

The Lawrence (Mass.) American gives some most horrible developements which, on investigation before a coroner of that city, had quite recently brought to light. That such things should be in the midst of a community so gushingly philanthropic—so aggressively devoted to the levelling of social distinctions in other states, and so intolerant of human wrongs and weaknesses in other people, may cause some special wonder.

"Coroner Dr. W. D. Lamb held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the body of an infant of four months, named Charles Keating, whose parents are in Lowell, which developed horrors enough to make one shudder. It appeared that one Mrs. Rogers, who is located in a small building on the alley between Jackson and Newbury, Essex and Common streets, has been in the habit of receiving young children from the age of one month to one year to board. Some of the mothers were married and some not married.

She has had as many as nine at one time, and a day or two since had six. The one on whom the inquest was held died on Saturday evening, and on Monday morning, a neighbor looked in and found the body of the child lying quite black, covered with maggots, and its eyes not closed. The woman, who was far from civil, said that she was going out to make arrangements for the burial. She had another child about the same age, a poor little attenuated thing, apparently very near death, and which is probably not living while this is written. The death of the one in question, according to the woman's own statement, must have been attended with great suffering. One witness did not hesitate to express the opinion that the wretched infant had sucked its fingers to the bone and quite raw in the agonies of starvation. The witness also mentioned similar cases of the kind which had occurred in that house, or among infants immediately after being removed from here.

It is stated, and quite possibly with truth, that two or three of these unnatural mothers expressed the hope that their infants would die, and they would then be relieved of the burden of paying a dollar a week to the women for their support.

Much excitement has prevailed about the matter, and the den has been visited by hundreds. At one time the alley was quite blocked up with people, all of whom were expressing bitter indignation, both against the old women and the parents whose children were deposited there.

Further in regard to the foregoing case New York papers of the 18th inst have the subjoined:

THE LAWRENCE, MASS., STARVATION CASE.—The jury of inquest in the case of the child alleged to have been starved to death by Mrs. Betsey P. Rogers, in Lawrence, Mass, have returned a verdict that the death was occasioned by reason of wanton and gross negligence of the parents and Mrs. Rogers, in not providing a suitable home and proper nourishment. Mrs Rogers was arrested on Friday. She had disposed of all the children left to her mismanagement, and was apparently about to leave the premises or the city. The Lawrence *American* says: "She had led a rough life in the place for several days, as a crowd has been about there hooting and reviling day and night. The Marshal and Assistant-Marshal Porter then proceeded to Lowell, and arrested on the Tremont Corporation James Caton, the father, and Susan Caton, the mother of the child. Caton admitted that he knew the condition of the child, and said he had been told of it several times. The woman also said she knew of it, and asked the officers "What the —— they were going to do about it?" She is about 18 years of age, and is a hard case. The husband is about 20. A respectable physician will testify that the children were starved. Mrs. Rogers is charged with murder, and the mother and father with being accessories."

Black Rain in Scotland.

A heavy fall of black rain took place last month near Aberdeen, Scotland. The Aberdeen Journal says:—The black rain showers, which are so well known in Scotland, have been at last recognized in England. Between the beginning of January, 1862, and the middle of January 1866, there have been no fewer than eight authenticated black showers in Scotland. Seven of these fell in Slains and the extensive surrounding district. Two of them were accompanied with pumice stones, some of the balls of which measured eight or ten inches in diameter, and weighed upwards of a pound avoirdupois. The first four, including the Carluke shower, and the eighth, were contemporaneous with outbursts of Vesuvius, and the intermediate three with those of Etna. But now, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Rust, of Slains, who was the first to draw general attention to the Scottish showers, it has been discovered that England gets her share likewise of black showers.

On the 3d May of the present year (1866), at 11 A. M., and again at 4 P. M., the town of Birmingham and surrounding country were for three-quarters of an hour each time enveloped with black clouds producing darkness and rain. Accidents took place in the streets, vehicles were upset, and gas had to be lighted at some of the crossings, and in nearly all places of business.

Mr. Rust, writing for information, found that a large quantity of black rain, similar the Scottish, fell and blackened rain water in tanks and clothes on greens, not only in Birmingham itself, but at rural places many miles distant, unaffected by soot or smoke, and even windward of that town. So far as known, however, no word has yet arrived of any volcanic outburst, although judging from what has taken place in Scotland, a probability exists that some volcano has been in a state of activity, emitting its contents, whether it be heard of or not.

COUNT BISMARCK.—The recent splendid successes of Prussia in the German war have all been owing to the great energy of Count Bismarck, the Prussian Prime Minister. Yet even he, the greatest man of the time in the Prussian camp, was overlooked during the excitement following the decisive battle of Sadowa. On the day of that contest, a correspondent writes, the Prussian head-quarters were advanced from Gitschin to Horsitz, towns in Bohemia, but at the latter place, owing to the absorbing interest universally felt in the battle, no preparations had been made to receive them. At nightfall Count Bismarck arrived at Horsitz. He was hungry and weary, but all the houses were closed; there was no bread, and all the straw in the neighborhood was in use for the wounded men of the Prussian army. In this state of affairs the great Prussian laid down on the pavement of the "Place of Horsitz," and without a pillow, "slept that pleasant sleep which the soldier who has won a victory knows."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M., 81 degrees, Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M., 90 " "
" 3 " P. M., 83 " "
" 6 " P. M., 83 " "

THE SITUATION.—Lieutenant Jacobs telegraphed from Third District, to the Chief of Police and Military Commander that it was currently reported, that negroes were crossing the river from Algiers, below the city and assembling back in the woods, armed with clubs, &c. The whites living in that section were preparing to vacate. The above information was furnished Lieut. Jacobs by several citizens. He at once sent patrols to the threatened vicinity, who, after making a reconnoissance, returned and reported no evidences on which to base such a rumor.

Lieut. Jacobs further reported that there were several houses on Love street, near the corner of music, containing arms, and ammunition. The houses were occupied by negroes.

Boyd Robinson, formerly Lieutenant of the First District Police, was arrested Tuesday night on Front Levee street, by officer Sullivan, charged with inciting negroes to riot.

Lieut. Manning, Second District, dispatched that there was every indication of a riot on Main street, between Royal and Bourbon, yesterday evening. The police were ordered to be on the alert and a small force of United States (white) cavalry were at once moved to that point, with instructions to co-operate with the police in preserving order.

It is impossible to ascertain the condition of the whites wounded in the late riot, many of them having been removed to their homes. We ascertained that there has been one hundred and eleven negroes received at the Marine Hospital for medical treatment, many of them having slight wounds from which they will recover in a few days.

The statements of apprehended danger which reach the military and civil authorities through individuals who generally draw on their vivid imagination to fill up the void, are becoming daily more numerous. Two gentlemen, members of the deceased Convention, frightened by a nightmare of arrest, appealed to the military for protection; upon inquiry it appeared there was no foundation whatever for their statement. At a late hour last evening, Judge Ahern was roused from his bed, at the request of Col. Clinton, who wished him to accompany him to the Hotel Dieu and take the dying declaration of Dr. A. P. Dostie, whose Surgeon reports him as dying. An altercation took place last night between a cab driver and a negro, on Thalia street, near Annunciation, five shots were fired, and the negro severely wounded.

Board of School Directors.—A special meeting of the recently elected Board of School Directors was held last evening in the room of the Lower Board of Aldermen, 20 members present.

The organization was permanently effected by the election of W. S. Mount, Esq., President, and E. Desdunes Secretary.

W. O. Rogers, Esq., was unanimously elected Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a Librarian. After the first ballot—there being no election—it was moved and seconded that the election of Librarian be postponed to the next meeting. The motion was lost. On the second ballot the vote stood Calhoun, 8; Ducros, 1; Dupont, 1; Eastman, 2. The name of Mr. Dupont was withdrawn, and the Board proceeded to a third ballot, with the following result: Calhoun, 8; Ducros, 9; Eastman, 3. There being no election a fourth ballot was ordered with the following result: Ducros, 10; Calhoun, 8; Eastman, 1. On the fifth ballot, Ducros, 11; Calhoun, 8; Eastman, 1. Mr. Rodolph Ducros, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

Before entering into the election for Sergeant at Arms, it was moved and seconded that the salary of that officer be fixed at $1000 per annum; an amendment fixing it at $75 per month was put and carried. Capt. ——, receiving [illegible] votes, was declared duly elected Sergeant at Arms.

The members then proceeded to draw for the long (two years) and short (one year) terms of service in the Board with the following result: Second District, long term, Cronan, Prados and Sambola; short term, Collear, Benit and Baker. Fourth District, long term, Parham, Brewer and Dr. Zehander; short term, Mount, Dowler and Hughs. First District, long term, McConnell, Kelly and Mason; short term; Shields, O Neil and Hare. Third District, long term, Thienaman, Leefe and Stickney; short term, Bermudez, Massicot and Culbertson.

Mr. John B. Leefe was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Parham was elected Chairman of the Committee on Teachers.

Mr. Hughs was elected Chairman of the Committee on School Houses.

It was then moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the guidance of the Board. Adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed: Shields, Bermudez and Culbertson.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the respective committees, as follows:

Committee on School Houses, Hughs, Massicot, Shields and Prados.

Committee on Finance, Leefe, Hare, Benit and Brewer.

Committee on School Teachers, Parham, Kelly, Cronan and Thienaman.

A resolution, that two Assistant Superintendents be elected, one for the First and Fourth Districts, and one for the Second and Third Districts, at a salary of —— dollars, was adopted. Mr Shields gave notice that he would move a reconsideration.

The Board then adjourned to meet on August 15th, next.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a stillborn female infant, found in the river at the foot of Clouet street. The jury were compelled to render a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The body of a white man, name unknown, was found in the river at the foot of Bartholo new street. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the unknown came to his death by drowning.

A Deserted Infant.—An infant about fifteen days old was found yesterday by officer Bachemin an open lot of ground on Craps street, between France and Mazant streets. Upon inquiry the officer learned from a boy in the vicinity that he saw a female enter the lot and deposit a bundle; she then moved off rapidly and entered one of the up town cars. The boy described the female as wearing a blue dress and green veil. The infant was carried to the Third District Station and is now under the fatherly care of Lieutenant Jacobs.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Martin Mollers was arraigned charged with entering the store of Messrs. Wunder & Oestreich, No. 69 Magazine street, and decamping with 190 yards of cassimere, valued at $663 30. He was sent before the First District Court, bail $1000.

Rich. H. Locke, master of steamer "Southern Star," charged with embezzling the sum of $2,500 in gold, which had been entrusted him at Havana for transportation to this city. He was remanded for trial before the First District Court.

Dan. Taylor, colored, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was fined $25 or 30 days in the Parish Prison.

W. B. Duffy and Thos. Hatfield, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace, were fined each $15 or 30 days in the Parish Prison.

Geo. Clayton, charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, was fined $15 or 30 days in the Parish Prison.

Anthony Johnson, colored, charged by Jas. Kinney with getting drunk and threatening a murderous assault with a knife, was fined $5 and peace bonds or 30 days in the Parish Prison.

The Sioux Sun Dance—Barbarous and Horrible Rites.

Major General Curtis writes to his wife, from Fort Sully, the following account of one of the horrible demonstrations of the Sioux Indians, which he witnessed recently near the fort:

Fort Sully, June 2.—The whole of the three thousand Sioux encamped above us gave me early information of their design to have their annual sun dance at this time and place, the season of the year, the trees in full leaf, having now arrived; and they wished me to inform Colonel Recor, the commander of the soldiers, that however boisterous their demonstrations might be, they would all be peaceable and of a pious character. On yesterday, June 1, the dancing was delayed at intervals to allow tortures to be inflicted. Two or three men stood over the devotee with needle and knife, very quietly performing penance according to the customs of all these sacerdotal rites as follows: First, they cut the arms in several places, by striking an awl in the skin, raising it, and cut ting out about half an inch. This is done on both arms, and sometimes on the breast and back. Then wooden setons (sticks about the thickness of a common lead pencil) are inserted through a hole in the skin and flesh. Then cords or ropes are attached to these sticks by one end, and to the pole at the other end, the victim pulling on the ropes till the seton sticks tear out the flesh and skin.

I saw one with two setons thus attached to his breast pulling till it seemed to draw the skin out three inches, and finally requiring nearly his whole weight to tear out the seton. One painted black had four ropes attached at once. The pulling out is done in the dance, the pulling carried on in the time of the music by jerk, jerk, jerk, and the eye, head and front all facing the sun in the form of supplication. One had four setons attached to four dry buffalo head bones. These were all strung and suspended to his flesh by ropes that raised each head some three feet off the ground. He danced hard to tear them out, but they would not break the skin. One came off the stick accidentally, but it was again fastened. Finally these heavy weights, each at least twenty-five pounds weight, not tearing out by their own weight and motion, the devotee gave a comrade a horse to take hold of the rope and tear out the setons. While these men were being thus tortured their female relations came in and had pieces cut out of their arms, to show their appreciation and valor and devotion to their kinsman. Still, as soon as the victim could be prepared, the music was renewed and the dismal dance went on—the victims bodies now mingled with blood, paint and setons. There being many steamboats and many soldiers here, a great crowd of spectators rather embarrassed the performers, so they concluded the performance at 12 o'clock, having danced only 24 hours instead of 48, as they usually do. All the devotees gave away their ponies and other valuables to their friends, had their wounds carefully dressed by attendant medicine men and sat down to an abundant feast of dog soup and Buffalo meat. So ended this most barbarous and painful exhibition of savage idolatry. The picture is deeply impressed on my senses, but I cannot give half the horror of the scene, either by pen or pencil.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 1, 1866.

The general market has shown increased dullness to-day, there having been but little movement in any department of trade, excepting in our leading staple, the demand for which continued quite active throughout the day, although the sales amounted only to 1000 bales. As a large portion of this business was for the North, it may be expected to make some addition to the supply of Domestic Exchange.

The Gold market opened this morning at 145¾, against 145 last evening, and after some little irregularity closed at about the opening rate. The sales at the first Board embraced $5,330 (2800 and 2,530) at 145¾; there were no transactions at the second Board. In the open market $5000 sold at 145¾, $40,000 (1000, 10,000, 11,000 and 15,000) at 145¾, $3500 at 145⅞, $10,800 (1000, 4800 and 5000) at 146, and $7,500 (6000, 8000 and 13,500) at 146¼. 2000 Mexican doubloons sold at 1.15 on 15.47, and 600 at 146¾. There was nothing of any moment reported in American Silver. 700 Mexican dollars sold at 148¼.

Foreign Exchange exhibited increased depression, in consequence of the downward tendency in the New York coin market. The sales included £500 at 151, a moderate amount at 153 and 156, and £8000 A1 clear at 156. Francs continued quiet. We quote Sterling at 153 for bill of lading bills, 154 to 155 for good clear, 156 to 157 for A1 to first class, and 162 for Bank; and Francs at 3 60 to 3.55 for A1 Commercial and 3.50 to 3.45 for Bank.

In Domestic Exchange there is a less active counter demand. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ discount to par, mostly at the former rate. The sales included $65,000 (30,000 and 35,000) New York at ⅛ discount.

Operations in the Stock market were quite limited. There were no transactions at either Board. In the open market 5 shares City Railroad sold at $195 50 and 5 at $196.

We are gratified to notice that the Citizens' Bank has declared a regular semi annual dividend of 5 per cent, and an extra dividend to the same amount making 10 per cent or $10 per share, payable to the stockholders on Monday week the 13th inst. The recent advance in the Stock was predicated on the expectation of this dividend, which proves to be, we think, even more liberal than anticipated.

City Bonds continued inanimate. There were no sales at the First or Second Board, and none that we heard of in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 95 to 96, and the Railroad issues at 84 to 86, according to the coupons.

In Uncurrent money we noticed the sales of $1300 State Treasury notes at 12 per cent discount, $2000 in two lots at 13¼, and $10,000 at 13. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 66 to 69c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 99.

Dealers pay in Uncurrent money we noticed at the Board the sales of $1650 Bank of Louisiana notes at 69c., and $5723 Louisiana State Bank notes at 98¾. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 69c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 98. Dealers pay the moderate rates for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 8 to 13 per cent discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at ¼ to ½ per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, August 1, 1866.

COTTON.—The improved demand noticed yesterday was continued this morning with a fair degree of animation. The movement, however, was checked by the limited supply and poor assortment offering, as well as the stiff pretensions of factors, and the sales were confined to 1000 bales, eight brokers participating in the business. We have no material change to notice in prices, but, generally, the advantage was on the side of the sellers, particularly with regard to the better grades, the lower qualities offering at irregular rates disproportionately low compared with the higher descriptions. Referring to the above remarks we continue to quote: Ordinary at 27 to 29c, Good Ordinary at 30 to 32, Low Middling at 31 to 36, and Middling nominal.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 43 2??
Received to-day	71
Received previously	744,1??—744,2??
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts from the coast for a day or two. Extreme dullness continues to prevail and the only sales to-day were a lot of 22 bbls Louisiana Molasses on private terms. The market is very nearly bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, but the supplies of the foreign production are fair, though not large. A small retail business is doing at 12½ to 13½c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13 Cuba Sugar, 14 to 14¼c for Nos 14 and 15, 15½ to 16c for Nos 14 and 16, and 17 and 17¼c for Nos 19 and 20. There is nothing doing in Molasses beyond a retail business at 55c per gallon for Cuba. There is no demand for round cargo lots, but they could not be purchased for less than 52½c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—The inquiry for the foreign trade and for the French contract still continues, but there were not any important sales to-day. Factors are very firm in their views and hence the offers of purchasers. The market is quiet but very steady, and we continue to quote 4 to 4½c for Low Refused, light and heavy, 5¼ to 7c for Good do, 17 to 19c for Fine, 20 to 25c for Choice and Selections.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The general market has not shown much animation to-day, yet the movement has been to a fair extent and at retail a brisk business was done. The stocks on hand are mostly small but the demand is only local and prices generally are about the same as previously. In the following remarks full particulars of the market for the various articles are given in detail.

FLOUR.—There is some demand for old wheat Flour for bakers use but very little for new. Prices are the same as previously. About 1,000 bbls was sold to-day, of which 300 and 250 Extra on private terms, 50 Superfine at $8 37½, 100 Good Extra at $11 25, 100 Choice do at $12 75 and 125 very Choice Extra at $14 50 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $8 50 to $8 62½ per bbl.

CORN.—Is in full supply and moderate demand at yesterday's prices. About 3,000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 200 Ordinary Mixed at 82½c, 100 Yellow Mixed at 85c, 100 Yellow Mixed, 500 Mixed and 500 Yellow at 85c, 60 sacks White, in second hand sacks at $1 08, 100 White, 300 and 900 do at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS.—The market is quiet but steady. Only 150 sacks were sold to-day, of which 200 at 52c and 250 at 53c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market is steady and firm, and 110 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 at $1 10 and 250 and 300 at $1 12½ per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Continues dull and there is only a jobbing business doing at $24 per ton for Ohio River. Round lots are quoted at $23 per ton.

PORK.—Is more in request—buyers are looking around, and the stock is firmly held. There were sales to day of 25 and 150 bbls Mess at $34 50 per bbl. Subsequently an offer of $34 75 per bbl was refused for a lot of 100 bbls and $35 asked. It is retailing freely at $35 per bbl.

BACON.—Sugar-cured Hams are in good supply but Shoulders and Sides are scarce. They are very much in request and prices have further advanced. Shoulders are retailing freely at 17½ to 18c, Ribbed Sides 21¾c, Clear Ribbed Sides 21¾c, and Clear Sides 23c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING.—Is in request, the stock is small and is held by dealers who are supplying the demand for the country at 33½c per yard in rolls and 36c in bales. A lot of 20 bales sold at 36c per yard.

BALE ROPE.—There is only a jobbing demand for the country which dealers are supplying at 18¼c per lb. Round lots are quoted at 18c per lb.

COFFEE.—All in first hands comprising 2300 sacks, classing Fair to Prime, was sold to a dealer on private terms. In a large way dealers are obtaining 18¾ to 19c per lb gold for Good Fair to Prime. The demand for the country is being supplied at 27 to 27¼c per lb currency, for Fair and Good Fair Rio. Private dispatches from New York report an excited market and large sales at a considerable advance in prices.

LARD.—The market is quite well supplied but there is no demand for export, and only a retail business is doing at 22 to 22½c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 24c in kegs.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is a fair stock of Butter on hand, and a good demand for Western, while Northern is dull. Northern is selling at 40 to 43c, Western 25 to 35c per lb. There is not much Cheese on hand; it is in pretty fair retail demand, at 15 to 18c per lb for Western, 15 to 20c for Northern, and 25 to 26c for English Dairy.

STAR CANDLES.—The demand is only for small lots, which is supplied at 20c per lb for 12 oz, 21c for 13 oz, 21¾c for 14 oz and 25c for full weight.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes, are selling at $1 75 to $2 50 per bbl, Onions $4, Apples $4 to $5 per bbl, Eggs $12 to $15 per bbl. Cabbages are selling at 18 to 25c apiece.

RICE.—The market is bare of Carolina. There is no India in first hands. It is selling at 9 to 10c per lb. Louisiana commands 11¼ to 13c.

SOAP.—Palm is selling in lots at 8c per lb.

MALT.—Is in very little demand. Canada is jobbing at $1 80, and Western is offered at $1 16 per bushel.

HOPS.—The stock on hand is light, but there is very little demand. Belgian Hops are held at 80 to 83c per lb, American 75c per lb.

SALT.—There is an active demand for the interior, which dealers are supplying from store and warehouse at $1 85 to $1 90 per sack for Coarse, and $1 95 to $2 for Fine. The stock on hand is small. There is only one cargo of Turk's Island on hand—it is held at 65c per bushel.

WOOL.—Has been coming in more freely, and is less in demand. The stock on hand is mostly held at higher prices than buyers are willing to pay. There is a great deal of burry Wool on hand, for which there is no demand. Some 12,000 lbs Texas, unwashed, have sold at 17 to 18c per lb.

HIDES.—There are not many in the market the demand is good; prices are still looking up and Green Hides are selling at 9½ to 9¾c. Kip Skins 10c. and Dry Hides 12 to 13c. per lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—There are not many in the market; they are selling in a small way at 27c apiece.

FREIGHTS.—There is not much offering to go forward, nor is there much disengaged tonnage on the berth. The rates are ⅛ to 9/16d per lb for cotton by sail and 1⅛d by steam for New York, ¾c per lb for cotton and 40c per bbl for flour by sail for Boston and Philadelphia, ⅝d per lb for cotton by sail and ¾d by steam for Liverpool; 40 shillings for tobacco by sail for Liverpool; 1¼ to 1⅜c per lb by sail for Havre.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.—The public will learn with profound regret that dispatches have been received in this city from Baltimore announcing the serious indisposition of General Joseph E. Johnston.—*Montgomery Mail, July 31st.*

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 2, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 169 Texas Beeves and 190 Calves and Yearlings and 13 Hogs.

Sold: 271 Texas Beeves, 112 Calves and Yearlings, 40 Hogs, 726 Sheep and 1 Milch Cow.

Stock on sale: 1219 Texas Beeves, 986 Calves and Yearlings, 45 Hogs, 9 86 Sheep and 22 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ lb net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	— @ — 60
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ — 50
Texas Beeves Choice per lb head	35 — @ 50 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	— @ — 10
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00 @ 35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	9 00 @ 20 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	— @ —
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	12 @ 13
Creole Hogs	
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	3 25 @ 4 25
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 25 @ 4 25
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	50 00 @ 100 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00 @ 14 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 2, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship N P Banks, Pepper, for Pensacola — Hawes & Bowen
Schr Union, Cox, for Pensacola — R M Harrison & co
Brig W W Norwood, Washburn, for Pensacola — G A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, from New York 21st ult to Jas Connolly & co—2d district
Steamship Liberty, Bain, from Baltimore 24th ult, to Creevy, Nickerson & co—4th district, 48
Bark Maria, [illegible], from Bordeaux 1st June, to E K Converse & co—2d district, 25
Bark F Cushing, Rogers, from Matanzas, to J B Morison & co—Algiers
Schr Bella, Arnett, 18 days, from Tampico, to S Fernandez & co—2d district, 23
Steamer Mary, Meyers from Mobile
Steamer Blue Wing No 3, Little, from Mobile

—STEAMBOATS—

Yankee, ——, from St Louis, with 5 barges
Sadie Lost, Outgood, from St Louis
Houter, Palms from Pointe-a-la-Hache.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Alliance, Perkins, from Vera Cruz, to Perkins & Hersey.
[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Raleigh—Assorted mdse
BORDEAUX—Per bark Maria—Assorted mdse
TAMPICO—Per schr Bella—Fruit to order
MATANZAS—Per bark F Cushing—220 hhds sugar to J B Morison
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—sundries to order

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship N P Banks—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

N O JACKSON AND G N RAILROAD.

[illegible]

KILLED.

At the battle of Mansfield on the 8th of April 1864, WILLIAM HENRY MARCY, of Co [illegible] Regiment, [illegible] and Peter Marcy, aged 19 years 1 month and 10 days.

The friends of the family and his comrades in arms are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on THURSDAY, the 2d inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his aunt, Mrs Sarah Marcy, No. 48 Royal street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

DOG FOUND.

FOUND last Saturday, a New Foundland Dog. The owner will have it restored upon proving his title to the said dog and paying costs. Apply at No. 97 Elysian Fields street. aug2 2t

NOTICE.

THE interest of M. E. Nouel in the firm of the undersigned, ceases this day by mutual consent. aug 2—3t — DUPRE & GREVEMBERG.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, 1st August, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Banking Department, and also an extra dividend of five per cent. on the same, were this day declared, both payable to the cash stockholders on and after the 13th instant.

aug2 td — J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Roman Loan.

AMERICAN ISSUE $4,000,000.

TO insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, by Pontifical Act of the 14th April 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those who are willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (100) each bearing 5 per cent interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at $66 (gold) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the Bonds; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt. It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received at the following banking-houses: Messrs Edward Blount & Co. Paris, France; Messrs Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau street, corner Pine, New York; Messrs Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street, Philadelphia; Thos. Layton, President Southern Bank, New Orleans.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas, (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same by draft or express to the Central Office at the banking-house of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. marked on the envelope "Pontifical loan" on receipt of which the Bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the object of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New York, this 23d day of June, A. D. 1866.
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

We unite with the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York in recommending the object of Mr. Robert Murphy's mission to the reverend clergy, and to the faithful of our Archdiocese. The Rev. Pastoral Clergy will please recommend the work to their respective flocks, either from the pulpit or as they shall deem most suitable and efficacious.

† M. J. SPAULDING,
Archbishop of Baltimore.
Baltimore, Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 1866.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.

We certify that Thomas Layton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank, has been appointed agent for the Pontifical Loan for the city of New Orleans, and for the dioceses of Mobile, Natchez, Galveston, Little Rock and Natchitoches. We recommend this loan to capitalists generally, and to the Reverend Clergy and Laity of the dioceses above named.

† J. M. ODIN,
Archbishop of New Orleans.
New Orleans, July 18th, 1866. jy30 1m

WHISKY! BRANDY!

L. MANUEL,
WINE DEALER,
No. 50 Dumaine street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that from and after this date he becomes the sole agent of the world-known brands of Whisky Brandy and Cognac of the firm of O. Kearnell at Cincinnati. Keeps always on hand, to suit buyers, a large stock of choice goods.

WHISKY and BRANDY, 1st Class, by taking a barrel, at $1 20 per gallon, and less.
Good CLARET, at $43 per cask. jy25 1m

Dr. J. A. Cantrelle

RESUMES actively the practice of his profession.

Residence—Congress street, No. 30, between Chartres (formerly Moreau) and Royal (formerly Casa Calvo.) jy27 1m

Removal.

THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 50 Canal street, near Old Levee street.
aug1 tf — GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Valuable Properties on Ursulines street, Nos 78 and 81, between Royal and Bourbon streets, and on St. Anne street, No. 145, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

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

SATURDAY, August 4th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction:

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Ann, Rampart, Dumaine and Burgundy streets, measuring 26 feet 2 inches front on St. Ann street, by 100 feet 8 inches in depth; together with the two-story brick house thereon, with the improvements [illegible]

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the same district of this city, in the square bounded by Ursulines, Royal and Bourbon streets, [illegible]

Terms—[illegible] aug 2d

Two-story Double House on Miro street, Between Hospital and Barrack Streets.

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

SATURDAY, August 4th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Miro, Hospital, Galvez and Barrack streets [illegible]

Two-story House No. 287 Customhouse, between Villere and Robertson streets.

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

SATURDAY, [illegible]

Valuable Building Lot on Moreau street, between Port and Enghein streets.

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

SATURDAY, [illegible]

Two Lots of Ground Forming the Corner of Elysian Fields and Urquhart Sts.

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

SATURDAY, [illegible]

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Bonds at Auction.

BY McCERREN & CO.
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, [illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Jean Peyrusson.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, [illegible]

ROGERS & KINGSTON'S SALES.

A House and Lot on Post street, Third District, at Auction.

BY ROGERS & KINGSTON.
H. A. KINGSTON, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, the 2d August, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the [illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 9th day of July 1866.—By virtue of [illegible] new series of the Common Council [illegible] New Orleans and in accordance with section [illegible] of the City Charter, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the City of New Orleans to cause to be opened Quartres (late Mineral street) through the Levee Steam Cotton Press, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets and a Royal street (formerly [illegible]) street, from Louisa to Congress street, according to an ordinance "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the City of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and not incorporated and the business of the same," approved April 1, 1832.

jy1 eow — JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr JOHN A. HALL a partner, and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business at my old stand, corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, under the style of J. MORGAN HALL & CO.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1866. — J. MORGAN HALL. jy3 1m

To Rent,

BY the first of August, a ONE STORY HOUSE, containing [illegible] rooms, situated on [illegible] street, between Canal and Custom House, No. 674. Apply at C. A. FAGOT & CO., No. [illegible] Tchoupitoulas. jy2 tf

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!

LANDRETH'S warranted TURNIP SEED, growth of 1866. Just received from Philadelphia per steamship General Sheridan. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Seed Store of H. HAFNER,
105 St. Charles st, opposite St. Charles Theatre.
jy20 1m

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire interest in the firm of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO. to the remaining partners.

New Orleans, July 19th, 1866. — F. O. WOODMAN.

Referring to the above notice the undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr F. O. Woodman in the firm of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., will continue the Importing and Wholesale Dry Business at the same place, under the firm and style of WHEELOCK, FINLAY & BALL.

E. B. WHEELOCK,
THOS. K. FINLAY,
WILLIAM BALL.

New Orleans, July 19th, 1866. jy20 1m

Paris Universal Exhibition—1867.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Produce etc., at the above Exposition that I will impart all information within my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination if addressed on the subjoined Post office box 612, New Orleans. — EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative Paris Universal Exposition, 1867. jy8 tf

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JOS. RIFFLARD & SONS, and will continue the General Commission Business of V. DURAND & RIFFLARD, at No. 47 Vesey street.

New York, July 1st, 1866.

JOS. RIFFLARD,
JULES RIFFLARD,
HIP. E. RIFFLARD.

N. B.—Mr. P. G. Hughes has no interest in the above firm. jy7 tf d p

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, from Bordeaux.

50 CASKS ordinary CLARET.
50 old CLARET, Cha. Beaureeh brand.
25 cases, 12 bottles each, WHITE WINE, Latour Blanche brand.
25 cases, 24 half bottles each, WHITE WINE, Latour Blanche brand.
5 cases, 12 bottles each, extra WHITE WINE, Cha. Nost brand.

For sale by — I. N. CURIEN,
jy18 tf — No. 20 Toulouse street.

Notice.

THE undersigned has applied to the Home Mutual Insurance Company for new Certificates of Scrip—

No. 504, of 1856 . . . . $
No. 505, of 1858 . . . .
No. 493, of 1858 . . . .
No. 460, of 1860 . . . .

Standing in the name of L. C. Shannon and J. R. Shannon.
jy21 23 aug4 11 — J. R. SHANNON, Testamentary Executor.

Succession of Charles Wagner.

ALL persons having claims against the late Charles Wagner are requested to present them to the undersigned, No. 38 Exchange Alley, up stairs.

jy 27, 31 and 4 aug — A. DERBES, Attorney of the Executor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANFOUX, Auctioneer,

HAVING removed to a larger stand better adapted to his business at No 17 Crossman street, rear of 27 Gravier street, and having secured the services of Jos. A. B. [illegible], respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will attend to Real Estate, Succession, Port Wardens and Underwriters' sales, [illegible] Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, etc., and to all sold or stock. Days of sale—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at [illegible] jy18 1m

J. M. BONNER, [illegible] GOODE, [illegible] J. F. DILLINGHAM.

BONNER, GOODE & DILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
—OFFICE—
Corner Camp and Gravier over Canal Bank. jy21 3m

GILLESPIE, J. W. & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated C. G. O. NAVAL STORES.
y8 2m — No. 50 Canal street.

Reynaud, Choppin & Duteil,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
Corner Main and Commerce Streets,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Lewis & Co's Building, Strand, near 22d st
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Dr. SABOURIN,
166 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
Between Burgundy and Dauphin.

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

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newel Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.
fe14 6m — LEEDS & CO.

JOHN T. MONROE. — THOS. REDDINGTON.

MONROE & REDDINGTON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents [illegible]

BACHELORS' HALL,
BAY ST. LOUIS,
KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

THE [illegible]
J. H. KREBS.

MISCHE & CO.,
(Successor to Barrett & Haber.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS
71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials imported and [illegible]

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States [illegible] Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. apr6 6m

FRENCH RESTAURAT,
72 .... Chartres Street 72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS BOARDING.
By the month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for them or [illegible]
☞ Suppers for weddings and other parties, &c., &c. [illegible]

JACOB OTT, Carpenter

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cistern Made and Repaired.
☞ Orders left at 20 Tivoli Circle or at L. DURAND corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. Nov 1

E. RICHARD.
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
166 .... St. Ann Street 166
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing offers for sale at very moderate prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style, made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut. Marbles, Balls, Cues [illegible] with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS. [illegible]
E. RICHARD, Box 1110, P. O. New Orleans.

STAR CANDLES!
AGENCY
N. SCHÆFFER & CO.

A SUPPLY CONSTANTLY OFFERED TO THE TRADE, BY
J. AVET,
AT THE BLUE STORES,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.
jy1 1m ep

St. Peter's Church School,
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND INDUSTRIAL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
NO. 3, FRENCHMEN STREET,
Corner of Esplanade street.
Opened June 18th, A. D., 1866.

PROFESSOR M. B. McCARTHY, Acting Head Master, with competent assistants, male and female.
Terms—Boarders' Board, Clothing, Washing, Books and Stationary, with medical attendance for twelve months, [illegible] in advance.
Day Scholars, Highest Department, $6 per month, in advance.
Intermediate, or Grammar School, $4 per month, in advance.
Primary Department, $2 per month, in advance.
No extra charge for use of instrumental music. Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish languages. Evening school, Full Commercial Course, from 7 to 8½ o'clock, $5 per month.
A. D. McCOY, Proprietor and Rector.

John S. Maunsell, of the firm of J. S. Maunsell & Co., wholesale Druggists, No. 22 Chartres street, has full power of attorney from the Rector to receive all monies and give receipts. jy28 ly

MADAM LA BLANCH,
THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD.
Can be Consulted at her Residence,
No. 104 Bienville Street.

IN fact, is, beyond all cavil, the only Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed in the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Mme La Blanch's powers, which are so inexplicable wonder, and worthy of the candid and unbiased investigation of every individual. Her medical examinations, and the rapid cures which unerringly follow, are in this city matters of record, and they are also the happy cause of relieving many whom our highest medical professors were despairing.

MADAME LA BLANCH, as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics, and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, joined to her medical abilities, form a sure guide to the afflicted. Remember Mme La Blanch is the only natural and true Clairvoyant Spiritual Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.

N. B.—The poor will be given medical advice gratuitously.
Consultations given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate, to suit the times.
☞ Madame can be consulted daily between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M.
☞ Remember, Office and Reception Rooms, 104 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans. je 2 1aw

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of V. DURAND & RIFFLARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. V. Durand retiring from business.

V. DURAND,
JOS. RIFFLARD.
New York, July 1st, 1866. jy7 tf d p

E. REMINGTON & SONS'
PISTOL AND FIRE ARMS MANUFACTORY,
ILLION, NEW YORK.

WE have made HENRY FOLSOM & CO., of New Orleans, sole Agents (for the State of Louisiana) for the sale of our Fire Arms. All parties wishing to purchase Arms of our make, can obtain them of Messrs. Folsom at the same prices and terms as at our Factory. Dealers wishing to try our Arms can do so with the privilege of returning all unsold at the end of thirty days from date of purchase. The arms to be paid for on delivery and the money refunded on return of goods if unsold or unsatisfactory.
E. REMINGTON & SONS.

Referring to the above, we solicit orders for samples, on approval.
It will cost nothing to give them a trial. Factory price lists will be furnished on application.
HENRY FOLSOM & CO.,
No. 8 Old Levee street, New Orleans
Post office address, Box 494. jy14 1m

DISEASES.

MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. All syphilitic diseases, old and new; Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, the [illegible] the Urinary Diseases arising from [illegible] (in both sexes) have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of Itching in twelve days.
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
jy5 tf — Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to commence under the name of QUEYROUZE & BOIS, for the transaction of a general Grocery, Wine and Liquor business, as per act before Selim Magner, a Notary Public in this city.
LEON QUEYROUZE,
OSCAR BOIS,
J. AVET in commendam,
at the Blue House, corner Bienville and Old Levee.

The undersigned continues, as heretofore, a general Commission and Importation business.
jy18 1m — J. AVET.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ...... Nelson, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons ...... Delaney, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ...... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2000 tons ...... ——, Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ...... Furber, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ...... Vanaice, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ...... Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ...... Whitman, Commander

THE new and first-class screw steamship
MARIPOSA,
(1200 tons,)
——, Commander.

Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

☞ Passage at reduced prices.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY,
dec6 ly — 33 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ...... SATURDAY, MARCH 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...... " 11
CITY OF NEW YORK ...... " 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE;
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin .... $90 00 | Steerage $35
 to London .... 95 00 | to London 40
 to Paris .... 95 00 | to Paris 45
 to Hamburg .... 90 00 | to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

PEREIRE ...... Duchesne ...... [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS ...... Surmont ...... [illegible]
EUROPE ...... Lemarie ...... [illegible]
NAPOLEON III ...... Bocande ...... Sept. [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their luggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the above, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. Heliard ...... Sat. [illegible]
TAMPICO, Capt. Gilbert Pierre ...... Sat. [illegible]
FLORIDA, Capt. —— ...... Sat. Sept 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin including wine ...... $[illegible]
Steerage with superior fare ...... [illegible]
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MacKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 74 [illegible] Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 33 Carondelet st.
☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here in New Orleans by applying to M. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 33 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

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

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer
CAMELIA, P. Boardman, master,
will continue her trips as follows:
MONDAYS at 5 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS [illegible] do do
THURSDAYS [illegible] do do
SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.
Returning will leave OCEAN SPRINGS
SUNDAY Evening.
MONDAY Evening.
WEDNESDAY Evening.
FRIDAY Morning.
On MONDAY'S TRIP will go direct to Springs and Biloxi—returning same evening, via all the watering places.
The above trips and departures will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. train.
For further information apply to
COHEN M. SORIA,
jy2 2m — No. 16 Carondelet street.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

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

THE elegant and favorite low pressure side-wheel and fast steamers
Laura and Ella May,
will leave as follows:
The Ella May on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon train.
The Laura will leave on MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Wednesday steamer will be the Laura at 12 o'clock noon.
Sunday morning Ella May on arrival of half-past 6 o'clock train.
The Laura on arrival of half-past 3 o'clock train.
Freight for Covington to be sent not later than half-past 10 o'clock train. Freight for Mandeville and Madisonville to be sent to the Pontchartrain Depot not later than 3 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS FRIGERIO, Jr.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL SHIPS.

Leaves on SUNDAY August 5th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston $21
do. to Indianola 30

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other steamer or ship for either of the above ports.
Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship
HARLAN, John Lewis, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.
N. B.—Freights for Indianola and Lavaca subject to lighterage, at the expense of consignees.
☞ Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.
These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails have permission to only as advertised.
☞ Coal Oil received in metal packages only.
A steamer of this line will leave every third day at above ports. aug 8

For Mobile and Watering Places.

DAILY PACKETS.

TOUCHING AT BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN AND MISSISSIPPI CITY.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves THURSDAY, August 2d, on the arrival of the 12 M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying U. S. Mails.
Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points the agent's office.
Freight for Mobile will be received until 10½ A. M., after which it will go per steamer of following day.
Freight for watering places received daily until 12 M. train.
☞ Both going and returning daily trips will be made as above, unless prevented by low water or bad weather.
Aug2 1t — I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp & Common streets.

EXEMPTIONS OR REIMBURSEMENTS For Taxes of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

PERSONS entitled to either or both under the late "Relief Law," will have their cases attended to promptly by calling on — OCTAVE MOREL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
jy9 1m — No. 11, Exchange Alley.

Landing ex Ship Harrisburg, From Bordeaux.

5 QUARTER and 10 eighth pipes COGNAC, celebrated brandy wine, 1860.
10 quarter and 10 eighth pipes COGNAC, Nartigue and Rigourdan.
For sale by — A. CARRIERE,
jy20 15t — No. 25 Bienville street.

Cholera!

RASPAIL'S CHOLERA CORDIAL.

THE CHOLERA CORDIAL, by M. RASPAIL, one of the greatest Chemists in the world, is the only preventive, the efficacy of which is acknowledged and is used by the European populations threatened with Cholera. It is a sure remedy for Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.
For sale by — F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
jy3 tf — Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Office City Treasurer, City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1866.

DELINQUENT Tax Payers will please take notice that on and after the 11th AUGUST, all unpaid Tax bills will be placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for suit.

Those desirous of avoiding the penalty of 10 per cent., besides the additional expenses of Court, etc., etc., are invited to call and settle.

All unpaid Tax bills will irrevocably be handed to the Assistant City Attorney on the above mentioned day.
jy20 tf — J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

For Sale.

THE undersigned keeps a constant supply of the following:
FIRE-WOOD, hard and soft.
PICKETS for fencing.
CLAP-BOARDS.
SHINGLES.
BARREL STAVES and HEADS.
HALF do. do.
B. & A. SOULIE,
No. 37 Bourbon street,
or at the depot No. 1,050 [illegible] street, (city railroad) to — E. BILLIEUX.
jy18 1m