The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,924.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
C. 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, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the sum of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G. de Feriet, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Railroad Bonds Stock Certificates, &c.
By John L. Laresche & Co., at Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street, Groceries, Dry Goods, Furniture, &c.
By Charles E. Fortier, at No. 3 St. Louis street, Office Furniture, Iron Safe, &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &C.—Mr. Charles E. Fortier, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 St. Louis street, the office furniture of Durrive & Co. Parties wishing good office furniture, such as chairs, desks, matting, &c., would do well to attend said sale.

DRY GOODS, HATS AND SHOES.—That reliable firm, long and favorably known in this city, Messrs. Blancand and Guitet, No. 49 Old Levee street, advertise in another column a splendid stock of dry goods, shoes and hats, which retailers of the city and of the country should by all means visit and examine before purchasing elsewhere, with an assurance that they will consult their interest by so doing.

We are indebted to W. H. Hempstead, Purser of the steamship Geo. Cromwell, for particular attention.

Mr. Dunn, Purser of the steamship Mississippi, has our thanks for acceptable favors.

THE PLAN OF CONGRESS.

Under this head the New York *Tribune* publishes the proposition of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress at its late session. It asks, in some prefatory remarks: "Why is it that those who assail Congress as obstructing the restoration of the States lately in revolt never set before the public what Congress proposed, and did, to promote such restoration?" Not to leave the least doubt as to the precise action here referred to, it expressly designates the resolutions comprising the proposed amendment as "the terms of reconstruction matured and adopted by Congress." Moreover, the *Tribune*, after quoting at length the text of the resolutions, adds:

Here is a simple, terse, lucid basis of Reconstruction, carefully framed by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, adopted by very large majorities (about three to one) of either House, and already ratified by several States, including Tennessee and New Jersey. The Governors of all the Pacific States emphatically indorse it, the late Republican Union Convention of our State approved and accepted it, declaring that the loyal representatives of any Southern State which shall hereafter ratify it should be promptly admitted to seats, as those of Tennessee already have been. The *Herald* says that plan is substantially right—that it is in substance Andrew Johnson's plan, and he ought at once to accept it—that the Southern States should make haste to ratify it, lest they go further and fare worse. The *Times* considers it pretty fair; so does Mr. Beecher: they only apprehend that the ex Rebels will not accept it. To-day they will not, since they expect to do better; but only let the Middle and Western States thunder as Maine has just done, and they will think better of it.

It is true that the *Herald* says the plan is right, that it is substantially President Johnson's plan, that the Southern States ought to accept it without delay. But the *Herald* has already repeatedly denied that it comprises the Congressional conditions of reconstruction, that its acceptance and consummation will satisfy the present, or another Radical Congress, should another be elected. On the contrary, only a few days before saying what is above cited by the *Tribune*, it remarked:

We may take it as a settled purpose, therefore, of the Radicals, in the event of their success in these fall elections, to impeach President Johnson, first electing some such reliable fanatic as Sumner or Wade President of the Senate, to become President for the time being with the removal of Johnson. What then? Then we may look out for such a reign of madness, fanaticism, terror, and confusion as will hurry us headlong to the gulf of bankruptcy and ruin, financial and political, Union and States, North and South. This is the danger which now threatens us.

The following also fell from the *Herald* on the same subject:

The Radical plots which we have long since exposed are now openly avowed. Speaker Tremain, at the Syracuse Convention, announced that the Radical programme was to exclude the electoral votes of the Southern States from the next Presidential election, to remove the President if he objects to this exclusion, and to march a Radical army through the South if any resistance were offered to this course.

The only way to avert this catastrophe is for the people to administer to the Radicals so overwhelming a rebuke at the polls this fall that all thoughts of insurrection will be abandoned as futile.

We do not purpose to perpetrate, at our own expense, the joke of accusing or convicting the New York *Herald* of political inconsistency and infidelity. The act would be about as superfluous and absurd as to hold an inquest on the honesty of the worthiest inmate of Sing Sing or transport of Botany Bay. But the *Tribune*, when it takes one item of testimony from the *Herald* to support its own declaration of the views and intentions of the present or another Radical Congress, is bound to accept other statements of the same witness; and in this case it is plain that the contradictory testimony of the *Herald* renders it worthless as an exposition of the Congressional plan and purpose. The *Tribune* is not more fortunate in citing the New York *Times* and Mr. Beecher's opinions of the amendment. They do speak of the amendment as proper in itself; but they do not say that it is proper for Congress to lay it down as an indispensable condition of restoration; nor do they say that it comprises the whole Congressional programme of reconstruction. They, on the contrary, deprecate the policy of Congress, as far as revealed or intimated, because there is no limit under it to an accumulation of conditions and consequently to a postponement of restoration.

We have also against the *Tribune's* announcement of the terms of reconstruction and conditions of restoration constituting the "plan of Congress," the late Bedford speech of Mr. Stevens, the most influential leader of the Congressional Radicals. He emphatically declares, in that speech, his purpose to reject the proposed amendment and all other milder measures, and to reintroduce his plan of territorializing the unrepresented States, confiscating all "rebel" property, disfranchising the "rebels," and giving suffrage to negroes. The *Tribune* published this speech with commentaries of marked approbation. It is impossible to see on what grounds that journal, which, if fanatical, has the reputation of being sincere, can point to the Constitutional amendment as the Congressional plan of restoration. It would be something for the States to know positively whether this or some other proposition is the plan which Congress submits and by which it will abide. They could then understand the import of their act in either adopting or rejecting it. But, in spite of the *Tribune's* statement, this knowledge is now sadly wanting.

PETROLEUM.

The fact seems to be established that petroleum gas is a disinfectant. If this be so, and we have the best medical authority in this country in support of the fact, how important that churches, theatres, school-rooms, and all other places where large bodies are periodically crowded, should have the benefit of this provision of nature.

Members of school boards, in particular, should go to 106 Camp street, near Poydras, and inspect the heating stove of the Petroleum Vapor Stove Company. It will require but little time to do this, and the benefit to be derived from such an inspection is incalculable.

For an ordinary sized school-room one stove is sufficient. Two are all that are required for any school-room in the city, and the expense of keeping each stove heated is only two cents per hour. (One gallon of petroleum oil, which costs fifty cents, will feed one burner twenty-five hours.)

View this matter in any light, and the conclusion we are compelled to arrive at is just this: Petroleum vapor heating stoves will shortly be found in all places of public resort where a heating apparatus is required, not only on the score of economy, but also for their disinfectant qualities.

This matter is certainly worthy of the serious consideration of all interested.

Call at 106 Camp street, and see for yourselves.

THE PRESIDENT AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The Chicago *Times's* Washington correspondent says in a recent letter:

The principles which will govern the President in his action in the case of Jefferson Davis, have been clearly set forth in my former letters, particularly those of February 5th, April 21st, and May 25th and 30th. The most eminent lawyers informed President Johnson, months ago, that if Davis were tried in a civil court, defended as he would be, a conviction for treason would be impossible. The Radicals, and those who desire the death of Jefferson Davis, are aware of this; and hence, as I long ago stated, Jefferson Davis will not be brought to trial at all, but will be left to languish and die in prison unless the President releases him. The President has only waited to be satisfied of this fact. When the October term, therefore, had come and gone, and another frivolous excuse has been made for postponing the case, Davis will be at last released.

BRITISH TAXATION AND PAUPERISM.

Sir Morton Peto, whose visit to the United States, together with a book containing the result of his observations during the visit, gave him considerable repute in this country, has produced a work on British taxation, its levy and expenditure, which, having been generally commended by the English press for its research and accuracy, is now republished by Appleton & Co., of New York. Some of the Northern journals are dissecting it in order to point out parallels and contrasts between the English and the American systems of raising and expending public revenues. But by far the most interesting features of the volume are those which relate to the classification of the English people according to the positions in which they stand to wealth and prosperity. For example, positively frightful is the significance of that passage in which Sir Morton says: "that, in England, abounding as it does with wealth and prosperity, there are nearly a million of human beings receiving indoor and outdoor relief as paupers in the different Unions, besides the still greater number dependent upon the hand of charity. As the population of England and Wales, by the last census, was 20,205,504, it follows that nearly one-twentieth of our people are subsisting upon charity."

In other words, an eminent English writer, generalizing from statistic data, deliberately and without contradiction testifies that in England one man in every twenty is a pauper. Touching this startling fact, Sir Morton Peto asks: "With all we levy, and all we expend, can nothing be done to provide employment for this population—the most willing to work and the hardest-working of any population in the world? This ought, really, to be the great aim of taxation, in its levy and expenditure, and this we seem almost entirely to neglect."

The Bright and Beales reformers of England propose to find a remedy for the evil in the enlargement of the suffrage. But it is very doubtful if any political expedient, peacefully applied, can materially change results which are more due perhaps to economical than political conditions.

A NEW YORK SPLIT.—The New York *Times* affords evidence of a split in the New York branch of the Democratic and Conservative Republican fusion on the Philadelphia platform.

The *Times* complains that the Democrats monopolized everything at the late Albany Convention which nominated Hoffman for Governor, saying "it is difficult to detect in the whole action of the Convention any further regard for the principles declared and the action taken at the Philadelphia Convention than is shown in the purpose to use them for strengthening the Democratic party and restoring its power." Whereupon it thinks the Republican fusionists should "bolt" the Albany ticket and go with their party. The split which is thus indicated very much reduces the chance of carrying the State against the Radicals.

Admiral Semmes, who commanded the famous cruiser Alabama, is one of the proprietors and the chief editor of the Mobile *Gazette*, in which, as might be expected, he displays equal ability and spirit.

DIED AT SEA.—Dennis McGinnis, coal passer on board the steamship Mississippi, died of injuries received from a fall on board that vessel, on the 20th inst., on her trip to this port.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme of to-night, changed in all its parts, presents such a combination of equestrian talent as cannot well be surpassed. The grand *entrée*, with its dashing music and its semi-military movements, will be replaced by a tournament, in which the ladies of the Company will go through new and peculiar maneuvres. The tournament, we learn, is quite an equestrian relish.

Sig. Chiarini, who, heretofore, has demonstrated his power of controlling the instincts of horses, is announced to appear, to-night, in a great manege act. Mr. Chiarini's reputation as a bold and original rider is too well appreciated on this Continent to lead to a doubt that his *début* in the practical duties of the ring will be something unique, and worthy of remembrance by those who will have the privilege of seeing him.

AN ELECTION FUND VOTED BY CONGRESS.—The editor of the New York *Times*, a Republican member of the present Congress, and who is as conversant with the reasons for its acts as Thad. Stevens himself, thus refers to the increase of the salaries of Congressmen:

"A good deal of surprise has been expressed that Congress did not postpone the vote increasing the pay of its members until the next session. The reason begins to be apparent. The extra $1000 was needed to secure their re-election. Each member has that sum extra, to be devoted to this specific purpose. The Radical members are thus put in possession of a grand corruption fund, amounting to something over $300,000, taken directly out of the public Treasury, and distributed among the members—nearly every one of whom is to be a candidate for re-election. It was proclaimed before the session closed that Congress must be sustained by the re-election of its present members. It is now clear that this increase of pay was one of the practical measures by which this result is to be brought about."

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.—On August 29th the Spanish Government issued a decree, ordering that, for six months after the day upon which such decree shall be published in Havana, no export duties will be levied in Cuba upon articles now subject to the regulations of the Spanish tariff, and that no distinctions are to be made on account of the nationality of the vessels taking in cargoes at any Cuban port. This provision will no doubt largely increase the export trade of Cuba, and be of great benefit to American merchants importing Cuban productions. The Customhouse officers in the Island are directed to keep a record of the value of the articles exported during the six months in which the decree will be in force, in order that it may be used for statistical comparison.

One of the Louisiana Conventionists.

In a letter to the Chicago *Times* from Winona, Minn., it is said:

Of the Convention of 1864, which formed the present Constitution of the State of Louisiana, a man by the name of Alf. C. Hills, now connected with one of the Radical papers of Chicago, was a member.

When the war broke out, this man Hills resided in New York city, and was connected with one of the city papers as reporter. He went with the army, either with Butler or Banks—I think with the latter—to the city of New Orleans. He was a hanger on to the army—one of the class of parasites which breed in camps where due regard is not paid to moral and physical cleanliness.

By what right, or by what means, he became a legislator for the State of Louisiana, I do not know. But he had a seat in the Convention; took his share of the brandy and cigars, for which that body is famous or infamous; shared in its revels and its work.

In 1865 he removed to Minnesota, and settled in the city of Winona. He brought with him quite an imposing display of goods and effects. He bought real estate, opened a law office in partnership with Mr. M. H. Dunnell, and practiced law. In April last, he ran for the office of Justice of the Peace, on the Republican ticket, voted at the election, and was defeated. He continued to practice as before until in July last. His wife still resides here.

This being the fact—and it cannot be disputed,—one would think that Mr. Hills, if he had the least idea of honor, or decency, would claim no farther right to meddle with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana. But this was not his view. Nor the view of other fanatics who were bent on their scheme of treason and blood. He and they well knew, even if action had been necessary, that he could not legally act; but he could help to create trouble, and that was all he or they wanted.

When the call was made for the gathering at New Orleans, on the 30th of July, Hills immediately proposed to go. He evidently knew he was wrong, and would be in danger. He went to an insurance agent in this city, and took out a policy against accidents to himself for two months' absence. He stated to the agent that he was going to New Orleans, and might be gone two months. Thus prepared, a few days before the time set for the Convention to meet, he started on his journey of love and care for the dear people he had before been so successful in "serving."

Whether he reached New Orleans in time to have a hand in what passed, I do not know. His name does not appear among the actors, and it is possible his discretion kept him at a safe distance from the bullets. But, whether he participated or not, he went to do so, and is equally guilty as if he had. About 10 days after the riot, he came home, having been gone about two weeks, instead of two months, full of wrath and madness that the Convention had been dispersed. For his participation in this matter, I learn he has been placed on one of the radical papers in Chicago, in a position where only a man guilty of offence is supposed to have the hardihood to persist in it and take advantage of the crime. DION.

HATRED OF BISMARCK IN BAVARIA.—A recent Munich letter says:

As for the hatred toward Count Bismarck and the Prussians, that is infinite. Even the little children are taught to curse them, and the sucklings at the breast are fed with the milk of a bilious Catholic rancor against the hated Protestants. On the street, the other day, where I was passing, two female friends had met to chat, one of them had with her a hopeful young Bavarian of two years or so, armed with his little wooden musket, and, to show the proficiency of the young hopeful, his nurse said to the other: "Now tell the lady whom ought good little boys to shoot!" "Bithmark und die Preussen," he lisped. It reminds one of the famous Catechism gotten up by the priests of Spain at the time of the conquest of this country by Napoleon, part of which ran as follows:

"Tell me, my child, who are you?"
"A Spaniard, by the grace of God."
"Who are our enemies?"
"Napoleon, Murat and Manuel Godoi."
"What is the origin of the first?"
"Sin."
"Of the second?"
"Napoleon."
"Of the third?"
"The two combined."
"My child, is it a sin to kill a Frenchman?"
"No, father; Heaven is gained by killing one of these dogs."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Europe by the Cable.
Liverpool and London Markets of the 21st.
Cotton Advanced 1-4d.
Peace between Prussia and Saxony.
Cholera Panic at Nashville.
Heavy Bank Failure at Chicago.
Southwest Pass and Other Marine News.
The President Urged to Remove Government Officials who Opposed His Administration in Maine and New Hampshire.
News from Mexico via the North.
Later by the Cable.
London and Liverpool Markets of the 22d—Cotton Less Firm.
Announcement of Peace Between Prussia and Saxony Premature.
Canadian News.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The difficulty between the United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic in reference to Mr. Washburne, our Minister to Paraguay, passing through the lines of the allied armies has been adjusted. The United States Government notified them if they should persist in their refusal it would be regarded as a violation of the international custom and courtesy. The representations of the United States Government had the desired effect, and Washburne was allowed to proceed.

Washington, Sept. 23.—A large number of prominent supporters of the President's policy from Maine and New Hampshire are here, urging the removal of the Government officers in those States, who are bitterly opposed to the administration.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The Mexican minister, Senor Romero, has advices stating that Juarez and his cabinet are about to remove from Chihuahua to Monterey, to occupy it as the capital.

New York, Sept. 23.—Vera Cruz intelligence to the 12th inst is received. The French are erecting fortifications on the land side of the city, which is seriously threatened by the Liberals. The *Estafette* says Gen. Urago will proceed to Europe on a mission and accompany the Empress back to Mexico. The new commander from France to succeed Bazaine has not yet arrived. The French will attempt to retake Matamoros.

New York, Sept. 23.—Arrived steamer Catherine Whitney, from Wilmington.

The ship Louis Henry, from New Orleans for Bremen, put in here leaking badly.

New York, Sept. 23.— Arrived, steamship Gen. Sedgewick and schooner U. Hunter, from Galveston.

Arrived yesterday, steamer Rover, from Mobile.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Arrived: Steamer Star of the Union, seven days from New Orleans.

Louisville, Sept. 23. — There were seven cholera deaths yesterday and two to-day. The number of cases are not reported.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—There were 11 cases of cholera and four deaths yesterday.

Nashville, Sept. 23.—Fifty cases of cholera and deaths are reported for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday. Every one is leaving the city that can do so. Business is stagnant.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The failure of a Produce bank, with the developments, causes much sensation. The liabilities amount to near $300,000 and the assets to $111,000, including four notes for $25,000 each, given by Doolittle, the owner of the bank, and some of his relatives.

Toronto, C. W., Sept. 22. — This evening's *Daily Telegraph* says the Government has issued a circular to the county attorney and police magistrates, instructing them to order the seizure of all arms in possession of parties whom they consider dangerous to the public peace; and all persons known or suspected of having connection with the Fenians will be vigorously prosecuted.

Three Fenians were committed to jail to-day, and a list of several hundred names, including some well known residents of this city, is now in the hands of the police, and strict inquiries are being made by the police detectives in the city in regard to everything connected with Fenianism. From this time forward every railroad train and steamer arriving in the city will be closely watched, and suspicious characters searched and arrested.

Liverpool, Friday evening, Sept. 21.—Cotton has advanced ¼d. The sales amounted to 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands 13⅝d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Mixed Corn 27s. 9d. Beef advanced 2s. 6d. Pork inactive Bacon and Cheese lower.

Liverpool, Sept. 22, noon.—The cotton market opened to day less firm. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13½d. The estimated day's sales are 16,000 bales.

The market for breadstuffs is firmer.

Liverpool, Sept. 22, noon.—The steamer Asia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown this A. M.

The Persia takes out £52,000 sterling in gold.

Quite a number of Fenians were arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions of war supposed to belong to the Brotherhood, were found secreted in various parts of the city and promptly seized.

London, Friday evening, Sept. 21.—Consols 89¼. U. S. 5-20's 72¼.

London, noon, Sept. 22.—The money market is quiet and steady. Consols 89¼. American securities: the following are the opening prices: Erie Railroad shares 48; Illinois Central Railroad do 78¼, U. S. 5-20's 72¼.

Dresden, Friday evening, Sept. 21.—Peace has been concluded between Prussia and Saxony.

Dresden, Sept. 22.—The *Gazette*, of to-day, in an editorial says the announcement of the conclusion of peace between Prussia and Saxony, was premature. It admits, however, that good progress is being made in that direction.

Vienna, Friday, Sept. 21.—Austria has sent a Charge d'Affaires to Berlin.

Berlin, Friday, Sept. 21.—The King has issued a decree of amnesty for sundry offences.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 21.—Napoleon has gone to Biarritz.

Paris, Sept. 22.—It is said the Empress Eugenie will shortly repair to Rome to console with the Pope.

Paris, Sept. 22.—An apparently well grounded rumor states that M. Lavalette will retain the French foreign office.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Sept. 22.—A memorial is being extensively signed for the independence of Frankfort.

Vicksburg, Sept. 23.—Passed down: Southerner at 10 A. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 23, 10:30 A. M.—The steamships Merrimack and Huntsville went to sea at 6 A. M. The bark Robert, from Boston, sailed in at 9. The ship Susan Hincks, from Calcutta, arrived at the bar last night; two tugs are trying to bring her in. The steamship Gen. Meade is still ashore on the bar. Weather clear and pleasant. Wind East—fresh. Tide very good.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 23, P. M.—The steamship St. Marys, S. P. Farwell, commander, from Brazos Santiago the 19th inst., crossed the bar at 11:30 A. M., with the following passengers: Jas. Hayes and lady, Mrs. Remington, S. R. Schronecker and lady, Col. C. B. Young, H. Blackeley, J. W. Wezel, R. B. Briggs, Miss Meyer, G. W. Sheldon, W. H. Lewis, C. H. Leach, J. McMaster, M. Dey, A. Fadin, J. Bisciah, S. Alvarado, Mrs. Serrano, G. H. Jackowski, G. Moore, lady and three children, Mrs. C. Becker, Mr. Gabrick, R. M. Miller and lady, G. Hayes, W. S. Skinner, J. Descas, Rev. A. Gandet, C. T. Marks, Mr. Maller, Mrs. Merrell, Mrs. Ridgecill, Col. Kirker and lady, Capt. Johnston and lady, Capt. Roberts and servant, Capt. Ingersoll and lady, 29 officers and 630 men of the 116th U. S. C. I., 22 men of the 35th U. S. C. I., and the U. S. mails.

Steamship Gen. Meade came off the bar and passed up at 12:30 P. M., with the following list of passengers: Mrs. Lewis and children, Mrs Geo Morris and child, Mrs J Woods, Mr Silverstein and children, Miss Nellie Howard, Chas G Gottschalk, Mr Lovejoy, Madame Octavia Montgomery, Ishmael Alerte, Carlos Roffia.

Contrast of British and American Iron-Clads.

[From the London Times, Sept. 4.]

When the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that the condition of the navy was not such as he expected to find it, and that ships could scarcely be provided for the ordinary reliefs of the service, the public mind naturally took alarm at the prospect. There can be no doubt, indeed, about our relative weakness as a naval power at the present moment. It is a result due in the main to that operation of events which deprived us on a sudden of the benefit of our previous accumulations. So long as wooden ships, carrying 68-pounders, represented effective men-of-war our resources were incomparably greater than those of any other Power. We had been building so many of these ships through so many years that our reserves were immense, and a moderate yearly supply sufficed to keep them up. But the introduction of iron-clads rendered all this stock comparatively worthless, and reduced us, therefore, at once to the level of those States which had no stock at all. We had to begin anew with the formation of a national marine, and that is the chief cause of our present condition. It is not in reality a condition of inferiority; it is only not such a condition of superiority as existed before. It is right that the truth should be told without prejudice either the one way or the other. We are still probably the strongest maritime power in Europe, but others approach us far more closely than in former times, and a combination against us would undoubtedly find us outnumbered. * * * The Americans have enormous guns, and in vast numbers. They have actually laid in thousands of fifteen, and even twenty-inch cannon, while we have been slowly arriving at the model of a three-hundred pounder. This progress they have accomplished simply by not waiting for perfection. The system pursued by the Americans in these matters, was very frankly expressed by the chief of the Ordnance Department in one of his last reports. Speaking of the Parrott guns, he said that the department undoubtedly received information tending to condemn them, but that sometimes information arrived of a more favorable character, and that, at any rate, as they knew of no perfect gun, or of any gun more perfect than these, they should continue to manufacture and supply them till they heard of something better. That is exactly what the Americans did with their iron clads, and what they do in all departments, and the consequence is that they have a most powerful force. Perhaps a force still more powerful may be discovered some day or other, but in the meantime they take care to close with something. We, on the other hand, should never have closed, either with a Parrott gun or a Monitor. We do not even venture upon casting ordnance of any kind, though it is by contenting themselves with that method of manufacture that the Americans have obtained their present stock. We see the fault of this policy in our relative weakness at this moment. Had we been less fastidious, our iron clad fleet might have been of three times its existing strength; but it is reasonable to believe that in the specimens we have, we possess some of the finest and most powerful models afloat. The great mischief is, that in seeking for a perfection which is probably unattainable, we not only squander enormous sums of money, but leave ourselves without even those means of defense which, if not absolutely the best conceivable, would certainly be better than none.

Fred. Douglass's Account of His Visit to the Philadelphia Radical Convention.

In Rochester, on Thursday evening, 14th inst., Fred. Douglass spoke at the Union League, and gave an account of his visit to Philadelphia. We quote:

On my way to Philadelphia I met the Indiana and Louisiana delegations. I was in the forward car next to the engine—a precedence which is usually accorded to negroes, so that in case of accidents we should have the first chance. The delegation came to me and said they had a very grave subject to discuss. They entreated me not to go to Philadelphia. The country was agitated with important questions. The issue was between Congress and the President. If I went to Philadelphia, the Indiana delegation feared that their Congressmen would be defeated; and if Congress were defeated Johnson would be in the ascendency, and that meant Memphis, New Orleans, and the continued persecution of Union men throughout the South. I told them I might as well put a pistol to my head and blow my brains out as to back out now. Had I been left to choose, I should not have come here at such a time, but I had been appointed by the Republicans of Rochester, and there was now no means of escaping the odium of having a negro delegate in the Convention. If I refused to come, or was kept out, the matter would be made worse instead of better.

On reaching Philadelphia, I heard a rumor that some of the Northern loyal Governors were regretting exceedingly that Rochester had sent an ugly child—a black delegate to the Convention. They "hoped Douglass would have the good sense"—that was the way they put it—"not to attempt to take a seat in the gathering or join in the procession." Indeed I did not know exactly how I should get in. I had not seen our other delegate, and it would scarcely have been seemly for me to walk alone. But a kind Providence tossed the young, brave, eloquent Theodore Tilton in my way, and that man of brains and eloquence and genius, like his master, was not ashamed to call a black man brother. He took me by the arm, and we marched in the grand procession together. Arrived at the Convention, the first man I met was Gen. Carl Schurz, and the second was Gen. Butler. They both took me cordially by the hand,—and there is a great deal of flunkeyism in most of us—after that everybody recognized me. All the difficulty was over at once.

Financial Policy of Secretary McCulloch.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:

I have pretty good authority for saying that the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as the disposition of the gold which is flowing in at the rate of $2,500,000 per day, and which now amounts to $85,000,000, will be as follows: The gold will be suffered to accumulate. The interest upon all the Government bonds, the 5-20's and the 10-40's, will be paid in gold as it becomes due, but no other disbursements in gold will be made. The payments of this interest will amount to $21,000,000 on the 1st of November, and $10,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1867. Taking these payments into account, there will probably be on hand in the Treasury, on the 1st of December next, $160,000,000; and on the 1st of January, 1867, $190,000,000.

During this interval it is expected that the premium on gold will steadily decline, or, in other words, that the value (that is the purchasing power) of the greenback dollar will materially advance. The value, or the purchasing power, (which is the same thing,) of our greenback and national bank note currency depends entirely upon the amount of gold on hand in the Treasury and under the control of the head of the Treasury department; in other words, under the control of the Government.

The greater the amount of gold in the treasury becomes, the greater will be the confidence, both in this country and in Europe, in the financial strength of the government, and its ability to meet all its engagements whenever the latter become due. And, in view of the above facts, it is safe to predict that in two weeks from this time there will be a greatly increased demand in Europe for our gold bearing bonds, which will cause them to advance in value.

The gold which thus accumulates in the treasury is not needed to be in circulation for the purposes of commerce. To say nothing of the $30,000,000 received from California during the last eight months, the tide in the flow of specie between this country and Europe has already turned, and the steamers, for some weeks past, have been bringing to us gold from England and France. The amount, already received amounts to $5,500,000, and this will continue; and to all this must be added in a few months the $34,000,000 of treasury disbursements. The prospect is, therefore, that the real value of gold and the commercial value of our paper currency will gradually approximate more and more towards each other, and thus we shall soon be on the highway towards the resumption of specie payments. When this point has been reached, a gradual contraction of the volume of paper currency may safely be commenced.

"HIGH HATS" DOOMED.—A high fashionable authority in Paris has announced that this year a great change is to be made in gentlemen's dress, and that the chimney-pot hat, so long reared aloft in triumph, is at last to succumb to the demands of the progressive spirit of the age.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The whole number of interments reported for the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was 22, being 15 less than the previous day's report. They were classified as follows: whites 15, blacks 3, and not stated 4. Included in the total we find but 7 deaths from cholera, being 5 less than the previous day's report. They were classified: whites 3, blacks 1, and not stated 3. But one death from yellow fever appeared on the report. The previous day's report showed 2 deaths from this disease.

Coroner's Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday: On the body of John M. Wuenckinberg, a native of New York, aged 56 years, died at No. 380 Magazine street of cholera.

On the body of Ehrenberg, about 60 years old, found dead at the corner of Third and Locust streets, died of cholera.

On the body of Wallace J. Harrison, of Louisiana, aged 16 years, found dead at the corner of St. Andrew and Bacchus streets, of apoplexy.

On the body of Marie Emelie Bolsmare, of New Orleans, aged 11 months, found dead at the corner of Columbus and Johnson streets, of dentition.

Stabbed.—A white man named Wm. Chas. Woods was assaulted and dangerously cut by two men named Webb and Scully, at the corner of Clara and Clio streets, last evening. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence on Clara street, between Erato and Clio, one of the party, Scully, was arrested and brought to Poenmier station.

Shooting at the Police.—Henry Walsh, colored, claiming to belong to the 9th U. S. Colored Cavalry, was arrested about 12 o'clock Saturday night on Bienville street, charged with discharging a loaded revolver at officers Higgins and Paltron, with the intent to kill. Geo. Keuna and Carr Single, both colored, were also arrested as being accessories to the shooting. The pistol found on the person of Walsh, was newly purchased and had the appearance of never having been used before.

It is hoped that the Recorder will make such an example of these fellows as will entirely prevent any more such disgraceful occurrences on our public thoroughfares. Deeds of this kind are becoming too notorious to be longer tolerated—visit upon the offenders summary punishment whenever captured, and the lives of our police will be more secure than under the present lenient policy pursued by many of our law executors.

Accident.—About two o'clock yesterday evening, as the return train from Carrollton was passing the corner of Clio and St. Charles streets, a boy, named Thomas Conners, about 18 years old, while endeavoring to escape from the train while in motion, had his leg fractured. He was conveyed to his residence on Liberty, between Poydras and Perdido streets.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named Francis Parody, residing at the corner of Frenchman and Goodchildren streets, attempted to commit suicide, about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, by shooting himself under the chin with a pistol. The ball entered the lower part of the chin, passing under the lower lip without breaking the bone. Another ball passed through the thigh, causing a slight flesh wound. The wounds, though serious, are not necessarily mortal. No cause is assigned for the act.

The Killing of Michael Hogan.—The Coroner's Jury were engaged yesterday in holding an inquest on the body of Michael Hogan, who was accidentally killed on Saturday evening last, at the Fenian Exchange, corner of Crossman and Front Levee streets, by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of Wm. Condon. We subjoin such portions of the testimony elicited at the inquest as are of material interest:

John Hamilton, colored, testified—I live at No. 250 Robertson street; am 22 years old. Was at the door of the Fenian Exchange when the shooting took place. It was about 4½ o'clock on Saturday evening last. The deceased gave Wm. Condon, the accused, a pistol to examine. While Condon was inspecting the pistol it was discharged. The deceased advanced a few steps and fell into an arm chair. Condon in the meantime remained motionless. A police officer entered the coffee-house and arrested the prisoner.

Hypolite Tricon testified—Am a police officer of Second District. Was standing on Front Levee street, near Crossman. Heard a pistol shot in the Fenian Exchange. Ran to the spot. Saw Condon, the accused, standing up with a pistol in his hand, and the deceased walk a few steps and fall into an arm chair. I ordered Condon to lay down the pistol. He replied—"never mind, Tricon, it is an accident; take me, but take the wounded man first to a doctor and see if anything can be done for him." Officer Marquez and another gentleman assisted me to place the deceased in a cab. I drove the cab, the accused occupying the seat alongside me, while officer Marquez was seated inside with the deceased. In less than five minutes after leaving the coffee house deceased expired. The accused bears the reputation of being a very quiet, peaceable man.

John Harrelo, testified—Am barkeeper at the Fenian Exchange, was present when the pistol went off; there was no dispute or exciting words passed between the deceased and accused, knew both for over three years, their relations were always of the most friendly character.

John Doyle, testified—Have known Michael Hogan, the deceased, and Wm. Condon, the accused, for over ten years; Condon is a very sober man, was with them about ten minutes before the shooting, they were then very friendly, don't know who did the shooting, was not present at that time.

The examination of several other witnesses elicited no new facts in addition to those already stated. The jury rendered a verdict that Michael Hogan, the deceased, a native of Ireland, and about 42 years old, came to his death by a pistol ball entering the left part of the chest, penetrating between the eighth and ninth ribs and injuring the right ventricle of the heart, so as to cause internal hemorrhage and instant death. The jurors declare that said pistol ball having been fired by one Wm. Condon by a mere accident, and no blame or guilt being attached to Wm. Condon, now in custody.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, there having been but little movement in any department of trade, while operations in our leading staple, owing to the reduced supplies on sale, as well as to the increased stringency of holders were on a restricted scale, and resulted in sales of only 850 bales at prices exhibiting a tendency to stiffer rates.

The Coin market has been extremely quiet throughout the day, owing no doubt to the discouraging accounts from New York. Gold opened this morning at 142½ to 143, against 143 to 143½, the closing rates last evening, and without having been attended with much irregularity closed weak at the opening rate. There were no sales at the Board. In the open market the transactions included [illegible] 2000 and $800 at 142¼, $10,000 at 142⅜, [illegible] at 142⅜, $11,000 [illegible] 3000 and 6000 at 143, $5000 at 143⅜, $5000 at 143½ and $5000, in two equal lots, at 143¼. We heard of no transactions in silver. American coin rules at 133 to 134, and Mexican dollars at 142½ to 143½.

The Foreign Exchange market manifested but little activity. The supply on sale to-day was quite inconsiderable, and the demand only nominal. The negotiations effected, in consequence of the decline in Gold, evidenced symptoms of weakness, and included £3000 A1 Sterling at 150⅞, and £1500 bank at 153. In Francs we noticed the sales of 90,000 A1 Commercial at 3.77½, and 10,000 private bankers at 3.70. Sterling may be quoted at 148 for bill of lading bills, 150 to 151 for A1 to first class, and 153 for bank; and Francs at 3.75 for A1 Commercial, and 3.67½ for bank.

Operations in Domestic Exchange were attended with a further decline. The banks reduced their checking rates on New York to par, excepting one, which drew for some round amounts at ⅛ per cent premium. The offerings of Commercial were trifling, and the sales included $6000 New York sight at 1-16 discount, $50,000 at ⅛, $115,000 (15,000 and 100,000) at ⅛, a small amount ten days sight on Philadelphia at ⅛, and $10,000 Boston sight at ⅛ per cent. discount. The rates outdoors were ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount for New York sight.

The Stock market was rather quiet. There was one sale at the Board, 100 shares Louisiana State Bank at $30 50. In the open market 50 shares Union Bank sold at $55 50 Crescent City Bank at $40 50, 100 Louisiana State Bank at $31; and 160 at $31 25. In Scrips we noticed the sales of $5400 Merchants' Insurance Company for '66 at 64c per dollar, and $670 Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company for same year at 65¼c.

City Bonds continued inanimate throughout the day. The Consolidated are quoted at 96 to 96½, and the Railroad issues at 84½ to 85, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana sixes at 78 to 78½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 80.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed the sale of $1000 in State Treasury notes, at the Board, at 92¼ per dollar. Outdoors $690 same sold at 6¼, $500 at 7, and $1600 at 7¼ per cent. discount: also, $1400 City Treasury notes at ⅜ per cent. discount. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 68c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 99c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7 to 10 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ⅜ to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Saturday Evening, Sept. 22, 1866.*

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with only a moderate inquiry, and exhibited little animation at any time of the day. The advices published in the morning papers, announcing an advance at Liverpool, imparted additional confidence to factors, many of whom materially raised their pretensions, while others evinced little disposition to sell even at advanced prices. Buyers, however, came forward with little spirit, and being unwilling to operate at figures above the current rates, the day's business was restricted to 850 bales, eight brokers participating in the movement. Prices indicated increased firmness, but not a quotable improvement, excepting for Ordinary, which we advance 1c per lb, and now quote: Ordinary 27 to 29c, Good Ordinary 30 to 32, Low Middling 34 to 35, and Middling nominal at 36 to 37.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales [illegible]
Received to-day	399	
Received previously	7,144	7,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	3,3[illegible]	
Cleared previously	17,[illegible]	2[illegible]
Stock on hand		[illegible]

The clearances are exclusively for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts for several days. The stock on hand is small, but the demand is only local. Prices firm and unchanged. The principal sales to-day were confined to 20 hhds. Cuba Sugar and 10 boxes No. 11, both on private terms. Negotiations are pending for a few hundred boxes on the landing. A jobbing trade is doing at 13½ to 13¾c per lb for Fair to Prime Cuba Sugar, 16 to 17c for Yellow and White Clarified Cuba, and 15¼c for Prime Porto Rico in hhds. Cuba Sugar is selling at 12½ to 13c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13 in boxes, 13½ to 14¼c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15½ to 16¼c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17¾c for Nos. 19 and 20. Cuba Molasses is selling in the trade at 56, 58 and 60c per gallon, as in quantity and quality.

TOBACCO.—The stock on sale is quite small—the assortment, however, is very good, and is held stiffly. The demand was very active yesterday; to-day the inquiry was brisk, several offers were made, and negotiations are pending for several lots, although no sales have transpired. Factors refuse to make any concessions in prices, and hold at full previous figures. The demand is for the local trade, for retailing, and on foreign account. We continue to quote: 3¼ to 4¼c per lb currency for Low Refused, light and heavy, 5 to 5¼c for Good do, 6 to 7¾c for Common Leaf, 8 to 10c for Fair do, 11 to 12c for Good do, 13 to 15c for Fine, and 16 to 22c for Choice selections and cutters.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—A pretty fair business has been carried on throughout the general market to-day, at prices which continue to rule in favor of holders of Flour, while those of Grain have given way, on account of large arrivals yesterday. The transactions in Provisions are confined to jobbing lots at previous figures. Below will be found the particulars of to-day's business:

FLOUR.—The sales throughout the day were restricted to the higher grades of Extra Superfine, and the lower grades are very scarce. We have heard of sales of about 1000 bbls, of which 100 Common at $7. 50 on its merits at $10 62½, 150 Extra at $11 75, 250 and 200 Double Extra at $12 75, and 250 bbls Treble Extra at $13 per bbl.

CORN.—There is a good stock on hand, and prices to-day were somewhat easier, with sales of some 2000 sacks, including 500 and 350 Mixed at 80c, 600 and 300 Yellow and White Mixed at 82½c, and 200 sacks at 83c per bushel.

OATS.—Are in light supply, and prices are ruling firmly at previous figures. To-day we noticed sales of only about 300 sacks at 50c per bushel.

BRAN.—The receipts yesterday were pretty fair, but to-day they were considerably reduced by sales of some 3300 sacks, as follows: 2000 on private terms; 450, 500 and 450 at $1 15; also, 400 at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—There is only a slight demand, and prices exhibit no change. The sales on the levee embrace about 200 bales Prime St. Louis, which brought $29 per ton.

BACON.—There is no movement of any consequence; only a retail trade. We, however, furnish an inside and outside quotation, the former being our estimate for round lots and the latter for small parcels. Shoulders are held at 18 to 18¼c, Ribbed Sides at 21 to 21¾c, and Clear at 22 to 22¼c per lb. Dry salted Hams are selling at 17½ to 18½c, and Sugar-cured at 26 to 27c per lb. To-day a lot of 10 tierces sold at 26¼c per lb.

LARD.—The market continues very quiet, and we have no sales of any magnitude to report. Offerings are freely made at 22c for Prime in tierces and 24c per lb in kegs.

PORK.—The only business transpiring is for retail parcels. There have been no sales of round lots, which we quote nominal at $33 25 per bbl for even weight Mess. Jobbing lots readily command $33 50 to $33 75 per bbl. We have no market here for Prime Mess, the quotation, however, is $29 50 to $30 per bbl.

STAR CANDLES.—The stock is small but the demand active. To-day we notice sales of 200 boxes Shaiffer's 13 oz at 21c per lb.

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

BALE ROPE.—There is little or no demand; 18¾c is being obtained for round lots, and 19c for retail parcels.

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

WOOL.—There is a fair supply on hand, and dealers are meeting the demand at 16 to 18c for Louisiana Natural, 18 to 22c for Texas ½ to ¾ Merino, 22 to 25c for Texas ¾ to ⅞ do., 28 to 30c for washed, and 13 to 15c for burry.

NAVAL STORES.—Are in light supply and in request. We quote Rosin, in small lots, at $2 25 to $3 per bbl for No. 3, $4 to $5 for No. 2, $5 to $7 for No 1, Pitch at $6, Tar $3 to $4 per bbl, Spirits of Turpentine 50 to 60c per gallon.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $3 50 per bbl, Onions are very dull and are overflowing the market. Apples $3 to $4, Eggs $16 to $18 per bbl, Chickens at $6 for small and $7 for large, Geese $14 and Turkeys $35 to $40 per dozen.

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

GUNNY BAGS.—There are not many in the market. Our quotations are 30c a piece in small lots.

COFFEE.—The demand is fair, and is being supplied by dealers at 27½ to 29c per lb for Fair to Prime Rio, at which rate only 50 bags changed hands to day. The stock on hand is simply sufficient to meet the present demand. Total direct imports from the close of the war to the 1st of July 1866, amount to 14,035 bags. Arrived since the 1st 4650, making in all 18,70[illegible] bags. The stock in second hands is nearly 6000 bags. We quote Prime at 19¾c per lb, gold duty paid.

MALT.—There is no demand for round lots, but the quotations stand $1 70 to $1 75 for Canada, and 90c to $100 for Western. The retail sales are $2 10 for the former and $1 80 for the latter.

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

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

SALT.—A better feeling exists, and prices exhibit an upward tendency. The supply of Turk's Island is confined to a small cargo which is held at 65c per sack. Liverpool is now quoted at $2 30 to $2 50 for Fine from warehouse, and $2 20 to $2 40 for Coarse, while the former in cargo brings $1 65 and the latter $2 per bushel.

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

FREIGHTS.—There is more offering to go forward coastwise. There is no sailing vessel on the berth for New York, and the steamers for that port are now obtaining the advanced rates of 1c per lb for Cotton and $10 per hhd for Tobacco. The rates for Boston are 1c per lb for Cotton by steamer and ⅞c by sail, $1 per bbl for Flour, and $3 per ton for Iron. Sailing vessels for Liverpool are obtaining ⅝d per lb for Cotton and 47s 6d per hhd for Tobacco; for Havre 1⅛c per lb for Cotton. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool is loading at ⅝d per lb for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 21, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 148 Texas Beeves, 31 Calves and Yearlings and 300 Sheep.

Stock on Sale: 365 Texas Beeves, 160 Calves and Yearlings, 114 Hogs, 1921 Sheep and 35 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	— 10	@ — 11
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	— 09	@ — 10
Western Beeves, 3d quality ℔ head	—	@ —
Texas Beeves Choice per lb. head	35 —	@ 50 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	—	@ —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00	@ 35 00
Texas Beeves 3d quality, ℔ head	12 00	@ 2[illegible] 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	—	@ —
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	— 10	@ — 1[illegible]
Creole Hogs	—	@ —
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	—	@ 9 00
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 25	@ 5 [illegible]
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	—	@ —
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	80 00	@ 1[illegible] 00
Yearlings ℔ head	7 00	@ 14 00
Veal, ℔ head	—	@ —
Calves ℔ head	6 —	@ 12 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	12 —	@ 2[illegible] 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 21, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Geo Cromwell, Vaill, from New York 15th inst, to A Moulton—2d district.
Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, from New York 15th inst, to J M Courtenay—2d district.
Steamship Hudson, Pennington, from Galveston 20th inst, to master—1st district, 16.

—STEAMBOATS—
Julia, Thompson, from St Louis.
Akron, King, from Thibodeaux.

MEMORANDA.
Capt Vaill, of the steamship Geo Cromwell, reports on Friday, 21st inst, at 5 30 P. M., Lat 25 deg 33 min, Long 83 deg, passed brig J M Wiswell, of Boston, bound east.

BELOW COMING UP.
Bark Robert, Carter, 30 days from Boston, to G A F[illegible].
Ship Belgravia, (British) Berry, 15 days from St Thomas.
Schr Andromeda, Ashby, 5 days from Brazos Santiago, to Jos Kelly.

IMPORTS.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—Assorted mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—Assorted mdse.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Hudson—Sundries to order.
BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship St Mary—$11,940 in specie Cramer & co—$36,300 do Martinez & Pelache—$62,713 do Huntington & Bros—[illegible] Avendano Bros—$1,697 do O B Graham & co—[illegible] do H Morra—$13,000 do C T Buddecke & co—[illegible] do J Marks & co—$16,000 do P A Fradin—[illegible] & F G Schlesinger—$6,000 do Levy & [illegible] $28,000 do Texas Express co—$8,400 do O A Sever [illegible] containing 56,267 Mexican eagle dollars—[illegible] H Lewis—8 coils rope 5 bales bagging Jas Conn[illegible] —14 pkgs rope Durel & Zapato—26 bales mdse F [illegible] —8 cases L Bailey Blanchard—3 do Hoffman & [illegible] —1 case mdse J Durone.

CONSIGNEES.
Per steamship Mississippi, from New York—Abraham & Goldsmith—Olmr. Atwater & co—S Anderson—J Atkins—Mrs J D'Arcy—Buckner, Newman & co—R Bedford—A K Boyd—Bodet, Oneydan & Freret—Blum, Stern & co—J W Burbridge & co—E S Benedict & Son—D Blum & Frank—V Boutcoux—L Bloom—Barnett & Sheppard—N Beset—A J Buck & co—Booth & co—D W Brown—A Brousseau & co—Bilsar & Blum—A Bellanger—M Boebet—Bower & Garner—G Brinon—Bouton, Smith & Drennan—N Burke—N Baquie—W Covery—F Bauer—D Crohan—Cuthbert, Slocum & co—D B Carroll & co—B & W Cramer—J W Champ—Conner—Carroll, Hoy & co—Cohen & Pinski—Bergman & co—Conner & HeinzeCohen & Bro—D R Carroll—J A Carter—F Chauvier—P J Christian & co—Coulson & Marks—Cahn & Seligman—C Carpenter—Bro & co—Meyer, Deutsch & Weis—Rev J R D[illegible] —W Dauphin—P Durmaghee—A Dreo—R F Dunn & co—R M Denman & co—De Roche, Becker & co—W Daspit & co—L Eltis—J Eggleston—Z Epstein—G Ellis—O Friedlander—Freshdeimer & Habre—M Friedman & co—J O Fleming—Franche & Dannenl—J Frank—T Fitzwilliam—Francisco & Wigrin—Fellows, Ferguson—Harvey—Fairbanks & co—G A Fredick—T Gallier—D Gregory—E Olquel—J A Gresham—Gutman Bros—H Green—W B Green & Bro—J Gonegal—D Gorren—F Gogarty—P Griel & co—C A Grane & co—Oretzner & Bro—J Gauche—L Grunewald—A Guesnard—Orieff & Byrnes—H Hedges—T & B Henderson—A Heyman—Hebert—Harrison & Dowling—Hamilton & Banks—J Herron—S W Hoyt—J O Hess—Herustadt & Simon—Hoefer, Peterson & Fanner—J Holz & co—L C D'Hemecourt—A Holt—Harris & Morgan—L Hastings—H & S F J Harrison—J Herzog—V Hebert—Henderson & Peale—N & M—F Humphreys—Paul, Harris & co—J W Hunt—F Junfield—M Johnson & co—Johnson & co—C Jaubert & co—M Kaufman & co—Kahn, Herman & co—P Kuntz—King & Moore—Knauss & Mayo—M Kaiser—J Kaiser—Kemp & Caulfield—Katz & Barnett—J Kaufman—Lehman, Oudcheux & co—F. Letherman—H Lieberman—Levy & Scherer—Levi, Miller & co—L W Lyons & co—Levy & Adler—L Lehman & co—C Leslie—C Loeffler—D Lyon & co—G Leaumont—M Lafourcade—B Long—Loeb & Levy—Leovar & Patterson—Leith & Barnard—Marks & Loebnstein—Meyers & Winehill—J H Massy—S D Moody & co—McMahon & Harvey—H McGinnis—Mon eque & Carton—W Mentz—J Moore & co—Mayer Bros—Newman & Buckingham—Norman & Reiss—North, Brush & Moore—P O'Donnell—Orleans Robertson—Rosenberg, Scherck & Rukess—J Riviera & co—O W Roper—R & R Ryan—M Rothman—J Ryback—Rice Bros & co—F Rimaille & Reponse—Steamer Gen Engle—Schmidt & Ziegler—Schwartz, Kaufman—& co—Stafford & Wilson—L Seibert—Simmons & Meyer—W Sommer—C Z Spencer—S Loeb—L H Stern & co—J Seeder—L Schwartz—Stetson & Armstrong—Stevens & Seymour—Sayre, Plumb & co—Stewart, Hyde & co—Schwarts & co—Summers & Brennis—Schmidt & Zeigler—Shropshire, Anderson & co—Major Smith—J Smith—Spalding & Bidwell—Southern Express co—J Syme—Schneider & Zuberbier—Loeb, Simon & co—J H Tarbet—J Tarpin—W C Tompkins & co—R Thompson & co—Tully, Tate & co—Heary—J Volte—Van Norden & co—G W Vinten—Wheelock—W Finlay—Wright, Allen & co—W W Washburne—A Walker—J E Walton & Deslonde—S Witkowski—E A Winter—S Winner—Warren & Crawford—Wolf & Bro—Wallace & co—S Vonderbill—W H C King and order.

Per steamship Geo Cromwell, from New York—Aaron & Meyers—F Avet & Cambon—Abraham & Goldsmith—J J Adams & co—A Aronson—T J Mallon—J S Atkins—Atkins & Sherick—A & M S Ann—P Antony—N Allison—A Brousseau & co—N A Dick & co—Barnett & Shepherd—Blancand & Guitet—J H Brown—J W Burbridge & co—Brice & Blum—Booth & co—E L F Bonnet—W Baskerville & co—L Bloch—R Baskerville & co—B Mc Donald & co—J W Burke—A J Burke & co—Jas Barbe—Boney & Lippman—O J Bonealli—I Bloom & co—M R Freid—Bockner & Merwin—D Blanc—Steve & co—L Nunez & co—G M Bayne & co—H Bristo—J W Blank & co—R Polack—[illegible] & Steel—J W H [illegible] & co—J T Hardie & co—H Huntington—Jas Coody & co—A C [illegible]—J M Balfe—O Reilly & co—J Clarke & Bro—J Claxton—J W Champlin—H Oestermann & Boyle and others.

[illegible] Huntington & co—Perkins & F Piaggio Bros—E L Pierce & co—E C Palmer & co—A O Phelps & co—L Pierre & co—R Piffet—T C Payan—A Penson—J R Powell—P Pfaffer—R Pitkin—Peet, Simms & co—F J Quinlan & co—Rosenberg, R & co—Rice Bros & co—Rea & Bros—F Rimaille & Reponse—Rusell & Hall—A Riviere & co—J Riviere & co—Rieman & co—J Ryback—B Ricardby—J Reilly—B Rickert—B Ruhl—A Rousse—J F Rehrbacher—J Robertson—Railroad Agent—G W Roper—Schwartz & co—Stark, Stauffer & co—Shropshire, Anderson & co—Stewart, Hyde & co—Shannon, Lewis & co—Sheppard, Abbott & co—Schneider & Zuberbier—Simmons & M. Stevens & Seymour—Simon, Jacob & co—Smith & R Morton & A Seward & O—G & T F Searing—Stern Bros—C E Spencer & co—L Sturtevant & co—H Stoolboth & co—A Stone & co—L H Stern & co—L Schwartz—J Simpson—J Scott—J Spell—J H S Tarbet—Taylor, McEnery & co—Thornhill & Richardson—W B Tullis—Tate & co—M Todd & co—Tarbox & co—Turnbull & co—Turnbull & co—Thomas & co—R Thompson & co—W C Tompkins & co—O Therrier—J Torpin—H Tricou—L Tiler—Vanbenthuysen—O H Vinten—J Vasbel—Woelseck—F Wall—& co—Wright, Allen & co—H Ware & Bro—Wolf & co—Walton & co—S Waterbury & co—J Watt & co—Weber & co—M Wheelahan—S Wold—M Wold—H Wolf—F Wagner—T F Walker—S Wiener—E F Waters—Capt Wolburn—C Williams—C Weinbaner—A Yonder—C H Zimmermann—S S Zeiner and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Julia—140 bbls potatoes [illegible] do carrots [illegible] crates cabbage [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] bbls eggs [illegible] bxs apples [illegible] bbls eggs [illegible] bbls potatoes [illegible] [illegible]

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Akron—12 bales moss J M W[illegible] and order.

DIED.

On Sunday 23d inst at 6 P M of congestion of the brain, EMILE [illegible] son of Dr. Y. R. Le Monnier and Adele Connolly, aged 6 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 8 Conti street, THIS EVENING, at half past [illegible] o'clock.

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS,
WHOLESALE.

THE OPENING COMPLETED.

BLANCAND & GUITET,
49 OLD LEVEE STREET 49

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

PRINTS,
MADRAS
SHAWLS,
FLANNELS
UMBRELLAS
SHIRTS,
CLOTHS
WOOLEN GOODS
SKIRTS
GLOVES
PERCALS
BRILLANTES
JACONETS, ETC.
—Also—
BLANKETS,
KERSEYS,
LINDSEYS ETC.
And Plantation Goods generally
Family and Plantation SHOES—
A stock which defies competition, as it has for the last twenty years.
HATS—
A most complete stock. se21 1f

For Rent.
ROOMS FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. [illegible]

Succession of Wilhelmina Newbanger.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Mary Ann Hurley.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 27,334.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

OPENING! OPENING!!
C. JAUBERT & CO,
20......CHARTRES STREET......20
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
THE attention of City and Country dealers is called to their immense and varied Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which they are now receiving and offer at prices which defy competition. sep23 3m

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the succession of the late Bertrand Sagué will please present the same, and all those indebted to said succession will please call and settle with the undersigned.
LEONCE BOUNY, Administrator, or to JOHN T. MONTAMAT, Attorney of said succession, No. 38 St. Peter street. sep21 3t 10d

Stolen, Lost or Mislaid.
ONE PROMISSORY NOTE belonging to Mr. Anthony Fernandez, for the sum of $2,315, dated 7th December 1864, made payable three years after its date, drawn jointly by Mrs Louise Theverion, widow Henry Shoeder, and Jean Filou alias Petit Pierre to the own order and by them endorsed, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from its date, and at the rate of eight per cent per annum after maturity until final payment, signed Ne Varietur by V Fortier, notary public, December 7th, 1864. The payment of this Note having been stopped, the finder will please leave it in the hands of the undersigned.
JEAN CLAUDE THOMAS, 37 Exchange Alley. sep23 4t in 10d

Stolen or Strayed,
FROM 321 Bourbon street, a black Newfoundland DOG. Any person bringing it to the above address will be rewarded. sep23 2t

Carpet Warehouse,
17......CHARTRES STREET......17
LATELY RECEIVED—CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of all qualities, for Rooms, Halls, Stairs, etc.
CURTAIN MATERIALS. Lace Curtains, Cornices, Bands, in great variety, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mattings of all widths.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO. sep23 1w

$100 Reward.
STOLEN, on the night of the 16th inst., from the Louisa Plantation, 12 miles above Carrollton, right bank, one black MARE, tracker, about 15½ hands high, with star in the forehead; and one bay HORSE about the same height with blind on one eye and supposed to be branded C. R. on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the horses, or $50 if returned to Fierot Bros. Louisa Plantation, St. Charles parish, or to Gilmer, Hopkins & Co, 16 Union street, New Orleans. sep22 2t 2d

Wet Nurse Wanted.
A GOOD WET NURSE, without children, colored. Apply immediately at No. 115 Dumaine street. sep21 1f

Wanted.
A GOOD COOK WANTED.
Apply at the corner of Dauphin and Conti streets, to L. B. POTHIER. sep21 1w

Alexander's Spool Thread.
THE subscribers, agents for the sale of Messrs. R. F. & J. Alexander & Co.'s Glasgow Spool Thread, keep constantly on hand a full and well selected assortment of this celebrated article, which they offer to the trade in quantities to suit. CRAMER & CO. 56 Customhouse street. sep10 1m

State Taxes.
Last Month for the Payment of Taxes.
TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.
TAX payers are notified that the Rolls for the collection of the State Taxes for the year 1866, will be closed on the 30th September, 1866. Those desirous of avoiding the payment of twenty-five per cent to the State and two dollars per certificate are requested to call and settle before the expiration of the month.
L. E. LEMARIE, Collector for the Second District, Office corner Chartres and St. Peter streets. sep11 1f

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. LARESCHE'S SALES.
BY JOHN L. LARESCHE & Co.,
JOHN L. LARESCHE, Auctioneer.
Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, September 24th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. at their Auction Mart a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Furniture, &c., to suit the trade.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.
Regular days of sale—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Outdoor sales promptly attended to.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.
W. & D. Urquhart vs. Their Creditors.
No. 17,2[illegible] of the Sixth District Court.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. [illegible] street.
MONDAY, September 24th, [illegible] at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and [illegible], will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Sixth District Court [illegible], the following property, to wit:
ONE BOND FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS of the Jefferson [illegible] Company. ONE CERTIFICATE [illegible] of the Mechanics [illegible] Association [illegible]. CERTIFICATE for Fifty Shares of the Capital Stock of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.
[illegible] SHARES of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.
Iron Safes, Office Furniture, &c.
Edward Durrive & Co. vs. Their Creditors and the Creditors of Edward Durrive, Sr., Frederick Durrive and Edward Durrive, Jr.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 8[illegible] Customhouse street.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, 24th September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 3 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, dated 10th September, 1866, the furniture belonging to [illegible]:
Two Iron Safes, [illegible] with Desk [illegible] one Book Case, one Letter Press, two large standing Desks, three [illegible] writing Desks, [illegible] one lot of Matting, one Clock, one Barometer, [illegible]
Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

NOTICE.
SUCCESSION OF CHARLES [illegible].
ALL persons having claims against [illegible]

Succession of John Fermill.
PERSONS [illegible]

Card of Thanks.
To the Citizens of New Orleans and Public Generally.
[illegible]

Copartnership Notice.
[illegible]

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.
[illegible]

Redemption of City Bonds.
Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
NOTICE [illegible]

For Sale.
A GOOD FOUR SEAT BAROUCHE, with a good HORSE. Apply to [illegible] between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

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, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and Every Description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

Special Notice.
Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, New Orleans, September 1st, 1866.
THE rate of Premium [illegible] being reduced by the Board of Underwriters, this Company is prepared to take Risks [illegible] of property, and conform to the New Tariff. [illegible]
By order of the Board. JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

RE-OPENING
—OF THE—
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM,
143 Common Street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.
SUBSCRIBERS are cordially invited to attend the re-opening of the EXCHANGE NEWS ROOM SATURDAY EVENING, September 15th, on which occasion cards of membership will be presented for unexpired terms.
Members of the CHESS CLUB are requested to be present. EDWIN K. OVERALL.

LANDING ex ship Commerce, from Bordeaux—
100 cases BRANDY CHERRIES
12 cases FRENCH MUSTARD (Dessigny)
2 cases LYON SAUSAGES,
10 cases GREEN PEAS,
and for sale by HENRY VALETON & Co., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
Star Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 31st, 1866.
IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 31st July, 1866		[illegible]
Viz.—On Fire Risks	$39,872 19	
On Marine Risks	6,362 92	
On River Risks	509 55	
		46,694 66
Less Unearned Premiums on the 31st July, 1866	$1,226 00	
Return Premiums on the 31st July, 1866	115 25	1,341 25
Net Earned Premiums		$38,353 41
Losses paid during the year, viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	2,374 00	$7,472 30
Paid—Re-insurances	1,053 00	
15 and 20 per cent returned	6,963 00	
Expenses—State, City and Internal Revenue Taxes, Licenses, Rent of office, etc.	14,666 30	
		$30,784 31
Interest due on Scrips 1861 and 1866	875 91	31,660 22
Net Profits		$6,693 1[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are, viz: Bills Receivable	$19,613 40	
Premiums in course of collection	5,4[illegible] 62	
Investment in City Bonds	13,000 00	
Cash on hand	14,635 33	
Balance due on Subscription Notes	160,000 00	
		$210,129 35
Reserve for Settlement of Claims for Losses in Suspense		10,000 00
Net Assets		$200,129 35

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

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held on the 20th August 1866, have resolved to pay one year's interest of SIX PER CENT on the outstanding Scrips on and after the 15th of September next.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d August, 1866. PAUL W. COLLENS, 3d Justice of the Peace.

—DIRECTORS—
Jas. Jackson, Alfred Duthio, B. Lapice, J. F. Schroeder, J. R. Coleman, W. C. C. Claiborne, Chs. Kernan, Arthur Forstall, Ad. Schreiber, P. Dolhonde, Jos. Pollock, Placide Forstall.

For Sale,
ON very moderate terms a RICE PLANTATION on the left bank of the river in the Parish of Plaquemines, measuring seven arpents front on the river by forty arpents in depth. Said plantation is in running order and contains a quantity of fine Orange Trees.
For further particulars, apply at No. 240 CONTI STREET. sep5 1m

Removal.
THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 59 Canal street, near Old Levee street.
GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Regular New Iberia and St. Martinsville Tri-Weekly Packet.
In connection with the N. O. O. & G. W. R. R.
Steamer TECHE, E. B. Trinidad master, Emile Landry and Robert Smithe, Clerks.
HAVING been thoroughly overhauled, the favorite and fast steamer TECHE will resume her position in the Attakapas trade, on MONDAY, August [illegible], leaving Brashear City Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays on the arrival of the New Orleans train. Returning, leaves New Iberia on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at [illegible] A. M.
N. B. The TECHE will extend her FRIDAY trip to St. Martinsville.
For further particulars apply to A. B. CHARPENTIER, 82 Customhouse street, or J. E. CARLIN, 38 Old Levee street.

Galveston and Indianola,
VIA
N. ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & G. W. R. R. AND BERWICK'S BAY.
THE traveling public is informed that the Morgan line of first class iron steamers [illegible]
Baggage checked through.
For passage or freight, apply to the office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, No. 59 Canal street.
Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays excepted. Open on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 12 m.
G. W. R. BAILEY, General Superintendent.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
For Mandeville and Madisonville Daily, and Covington on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE elegant and favorite low-pressure side-wheel and fast steamer Ella May, will leave as follows:
EVERY DAY, (except Saturday and Sunday) after the arrival of the 12 o'clock train.
On SATURDAYS, the Ella May will leave the lake end after the arrival of the [illegible] P. M. train, and on SUNDAYS, after the arrival of the half-past 6 o'clock A. M. train.
Freight for Covington to be sent not later than half [illegible] A. M. train. Freight for Mandeville and Madisonville [illegible] to the Pontchartrain Depot [illegible]
LOUIS FRIGERIO Jr., 28 Chartres street.

SEA SHORE LINE.
WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.
THE elegant and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer Camelia, W. L. Cozzens, master, will [illegible] her trips and leave as follows:
MONDAYS [illegible] M Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS [illegible] do do
THURSDAYS [illegible] do do
SATURDAYS [illegible] M Pontchartrain R. R.
Returning will leave on SUNDAY Evening, MONDAY Evening, WEDNESDAY Morning, FRIDAY Morning.
On MONDAY'S TRIP will go direct to Springs and [illegible] returning same evening, via all the watering places. [illegible] The above trips and departures will be regularly [illegible] unless prevented by bad weather or low water. On SATURDAY POSITIVELY no freight will be received after [illegible] train.
For [illegible] further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 10 Carondelet street.

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PILLS. BLOOD PILLS. BLOOD PILLS. BLOOD PILLS. BLOOD PILLS.
BLOOD PILLS BLOOD PILLS
AND
Blood Purifier!
ARE UNEQUALED
FOR CURING
Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
SICK HEADACHE
Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, St. Anthony's Fire,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Erysipelas, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.
ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of Fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of [illegible] years.
ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after [illegible] wasted away. [illegible] pronounced the case incurable.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague of [illegible] in his reach.
ANOTHER [illegible] of Fever Sore which [illegible] years.
ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.
Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned, in which the Purifier and Pills work like a charm.
THE BLOOD PILLS
Are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill. They are really a
BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,
and in conjunction with the
BLOOD PURIFIER!
Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure
Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c., &c.
DR. ROBACK'S
Stomach Bitters!
Should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease.
Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.
PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
(Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,)
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 E. Third St., CINCINNATI, O.
Are Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines
EVERYWHERE.
BARNES, WARD & CO., JAMES GONEGAL, J. S. MAUNSELL & CO., New Orleans.

INVITATION TO
Photographers and Horticulturists in Louisiana
FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.
THE Imperial Commission of the Paris Universal Exposition propose to form a DIORAMA VEGETAL in the Reserve Gardens for the exhibition of Drawings and especially Photographic Pictures, of remarkable [illegible] vegetation [illegible]
EDWARD GOTTHEIL, State Commissioner Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

Circular.
The Imperial Commission, in organizing the exposition of living vegetable products in the park of the Champ de Mars, desires to represent, as far as possible, such plants as cannot be exhibited [illegible] [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of the Ocean Steamships
MORNING STAR, 2400 tons......Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2600 tons......Knapp, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons......Berry, Commander.
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons......Sumner, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......Vandre, Commander.
HAVANA, [illegible] tons......[illegible], Commander.
MONTEREY, 1400 tons......Whitman, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons......Quick, Commander.
MATANZAS, [illegible] tons......[illegible]
MISSOURI, 1800 tons......[illegible]
THE steamship MISSISSIPPI,
Will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29th, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M. from the Company's Wharf in front of Jackson Square.
Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM CREEVY, Agent, 31 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor). The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER......10
CITY OF NEW YORK......17
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin......$90 00 | Steerage......$30 00
" to London......95 00 | " to London......34 00
" to Paris......105 00 | " to Paris......40 00
" to Hamburg......100 00 | " to Hamburg......37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 160 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamship Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE......Duchesne......Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......October 6
EUROPE......Lemarie......October 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MacKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 53 Carondelet street.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 53 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

NEW YORK TO VERA CRUZ.—DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY WILL dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO about 1st September.
FLORIDE about 1st October.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MacKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.
MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Leaves WEDNESDAY, September 26th, at 7 a. m.
Passage to Galveston......
Freight to Galveston taken at [illegible]
Freight to Lavaca delivered free of lighterage.
For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.
THE low pressure, side-wheel iron steamship I C HARRIS, J. B. Lockwood, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.
For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

For Brazos Santiago—Direct.
MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Leaves Thursday, Sept. 27th, at 8 a. m., if sufficient Freight is offered.
For Brazos Santiago.
THE Iron low-pressure side-wheel steamer ST MARY, Captain S. P. Farwell, will leave as above from foot of St. Joseph street, carrying the U. S. mails.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common streets.

For Mobile Direct.
MORGAN DAILY LINE UNITED STATES STEAMERS—SUNDAY EXCEPTED.
To leave MONDAY, September 24th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.
THE new iron low-pressure side-wheel steamer MARY, Captain A. L. Myers, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.
For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Carondelet streets.

For the Watering Places.
MORGAN LINE OF U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi City and Biloxi.
THE new low-pressure iron steamer FRANCES, Capt. Joe Walker, will make regular trips for the above places as follows:
MONDAYS on arrival of 7½ a. m. train Pontchartrain R. R.
TUESDAYS on arrival of 9 a. m. train Pontchartrain R. R.
THURSDAYS [illegible]
SATURDAYS [illegible]
Returning, leaves Pascagoula WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY mornings, Mississippi City and Biloxi on Monday evening and FRIDAY morning, touching at all landings, excepting Ocean Springs.
The Tuesday and Saturday trips will be made through to Pascagoula.
These trips will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
I. C. HARRIS, Agent, Corner Camp and Common streets.

FOR HAVANA.
THE A No. 1 fast sailing British schooner MORRIS P A [illegible] master. For balance of freight or passage, apply at [illegible] No. 23 Old Levee street, or to the Captain on board, Post 23, Second District.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:
Departure of Cars.
[illegible]
Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare [illegible] each way.
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1866.—Passenger trains leave the Depot in Algiers every morning, Sundays excepted at [illegible] o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning, the train leaves Brashear City at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 7 P. M.
On Sunday and Wednesday mornings a special passenger train leaves the Algiers depot for Brashear and way stations at 8 o'clock. The ferry boat connecting with this train leaves the foot of St. Ann street at 7½ o'clock.
The railroad ferry boat leaves the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 7½ o'clock, to connect with the regular passenger train.
Free ferry tickets furnished to all passengers who procure their railroad tickets at the Company's office, 59 Canal street, or at the ticket office on the ferry boat.
Excursion tickets to and from any station on the road can be had at reduced rates.
First class steamers running to New Iberia and all intermediate landings on the Teche make daily connections Sundays excepted, with the trains at Brashear City.
Freight received and delivered at the railroad ferry landing at the foot of St. Ann street every day, Sundays excepted, for and from all stations on the road, and for and from points on the Bayou Teche. Freight will also be received and delivered at the depot in Algiers.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Engineer and General Sup't.

NOTICE.
THE interest of H. W. COFFIN [illegible] ceased on the first day of June, 1866. The [illegible] business will be continued by F. A. WILLIERS & CO., at 38 Magazine street (upstairs) [illegible] name. F. A. WILLIERS & CO. New Orleans, September 18, 1866.

To Whom it May Concern.
New Orleans August 28th, 1866.
IT having been represented to the undersigned that damaged powder put up in Oriental Powder Kegs and re-marked [illegible] we are authorized as sole agents for the Oriental Powder Company to institute suit for damages against any party who shall continue to use the above named trade mark after this day.
HARLETT & BENNER, Sole Agents Oriental Powder Company, No. 28 Common street.

J. M. H. HEDGES.
Cotton Ginnery and Packery,
381 Tchoupitoulas street,
Between Thalia and Terpsichore streets, head of Hunter street.
Cotton hauled to or from any part of the city. The celebrated E. Carver & Co. Cotton Gins used. Sacks to contain Cotton in Seed furnished to Planters and Commission Merchants free of charge. Highest price paid in cash for Cotton in Seed.
Box for orders at 148 Gravier street. P. O. box No. 1866.