The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
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Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
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Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	330	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1867.

Thanks to purser Gomiller, of the steamship St. Mary, for Brownsville papers.

MRS MACE'S SCHOOL.—The vast circles of the Opera House were crowded last night with a delighted audience, to witness the interesting annual exercises of this popular institution. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which they were concluded, we prefer to reserve our report till to morrow.

SECOND LOUISIANA FAIR.—We are indebted to Col I N Marks, President of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, for a copy of a pamphlet giving an extensive list of the premiums, to be awarded at the second annual Fair of the Association, to be held at the Fair Grounds, near this city, next November. The pamphlet also contains the rules and regulations governing the Association.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

It is an easy matter for a boaster to pass for a wise man upon subjects of which the present company knows nothing, and any one who has crammed himself with a book of travels, or has seen somebody who once went to a strange country, can get up a story that will command attention. If not directly disputed by some pragmatic individual who has crammed also, the story will, very likely, be taken for granted, and he may set himself up for an oracle upon the politics of Chili, the dynastic feuds of Bokhara, or the petty quarrels and jealousies of Abyssinian potentates. Hence it is that so many wild and improbable stories are afloat about the present troubles in Abyssinia, although it was scarcely three years ago that they first began. Seldom, indeed, has a very simple story been enveloped in so much useless mystery and ignorant assertion. The plain truth is, very few persons, even in England, knew anything about Abyssinia until the present difficulties began, beyond the fact that it was a dreadful long distance off, and is a very inaccessible part of the world. To this amount of knowledge a few might have added that its capital is Gondar and that the Emperor Theodore is its reigning sovereign. Outside of official circles it was hardly known that England had any diplomatic relations with the court of Theodore, until the news came that Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Cameron, had been imprisoned by that irascible monarch. To account for this singular proceeding rumor said that a letter from his Imperial Majesty had been unanswered, a piece of neglect, or contempt, his hasty and ungovernable temper would not brook. Considering the fondness of Lord Russell for auditing official letters this was hardly credible, but the difficulty was avoided by supposing it about a matter beyond the jurisdiction of the foreign office, and a most absurd rumor was put in circulation. Theodore, it ran, having heard that Queen Victoria had lost her most excellent consort, and appreciating her forlorn condition, proposed to relieve her distress by an offer of his own hand. It is needless to add that there is no truth in this story.

The real story is a simple one. Mr. Cameron, the British Consul at a Turkish town of Massowah had been engaged in some of the Abyssinian quarrels, and had been charged by the F. O. to refrain from showing sympathy with any party. When sent out a second time his instructions were, in a general way, to endeavor to promote harmony between the two rival cliques. This did not interfere with the former order, for a violation of which he was officially reprimanded; but he was to endeavor to promote harmony without deciding for either party. A shrewd man would have no difficulty in following these orders, but Capt. Cameron, it seems, was too fond of adventure, and preferred taking a hand in the free-fights of that region. Finally Capt. Cameron was sent to Theodore with a complimentary message. The monarch asked him if he had brought a reply to his letter sent by him a year before. On learning that he had not Theodore flew into a great rage and ordered him to leave at once for Massowah. Instead of doing this, Capt. Cameron, on his own responsibility, remained at Gondar, and, contrary to his instructions, entered into the affairs of King Theodore. Becoming mixed up with the internal dissensions of the country he soon incurred the displeasure of Theodore, who threw him into prison. No answer coming to his letter, Theodore nursed his wrath to keep it warm, and finally seized two European missionaries, Messrs. Stern and Rosenthal, who were also placed in confinement at Gondar. Through the agency of an envoy, one Rassam, Consul Cameron appealed to the Home Government for aid. Letters were sent to Theodore, but with no avail. He was now thoroughly mad. Repeated efforts were made to get the release of these men, and they were heard from now and then, showing that they were still alive. Many stories came to be repeated of them. One was that Theodore had set the missionaries to make cartridges for him, the penalty of disobedience being close confinement. As this part of their education had not been carefully attended to they made but sorry work of it; and the taskmaster inferring, probably, from the kind of proclivities they turned out that this particular branch had been neglected sought another occupation. Accordingly he changed this occupation by setting them to minister to the spiritual wants of the people, not in preaching, but in making brandy; and, for all that is known to the contrary, they may be still engaged at the still.

Two years have passed and all efforts to procure the release of these men have been unavailing, and there seems to be nothing for it but force. Persuasion has no effect upon this hard-headed Emperor; threats do no good; and now he must have a taste of war. But Abyssinia is a long way off; its climate is a bad one for European troops; the war will be a costly one, and without honor or glory; while the approach of an army may be the death signal of the captives. It is now proposed to send some of the native Bengal infantry, and they, doubtless, will prove more useful than white troops. But there is another trouble about this matter. The Tory government has to be roundly abused about it. At the present time Exeter Hall and the Liberals are furious against the Tories because they allow poor missionaries to be imprisoned, and the majesty of England set at defiance. There is no disputing the fact that a beggarly monarch in Africa has twigged the nose of the British lion. But while this cry is kept up now the tune will change when the punishment comes, and then the "poor negroes" who have been killed will come in for Liberal sympathy, as in the case of Jamaica. The commander of the expedition will find himself another Eyre as sure as he has any work to do, in reducing Theodore to terms.

The facts about the letter from King Theodore are these: The Sultan, it seems, as the head of the Mahommedan faith, claims to exercise some kind of jurisdiction over Theodore's domains. That he attempted to exercise it through his agents is true; but the Emperor immediately protested against this assumption of authority, and wrote a letter to Earl Russel about the trouble, which, had it been answered with decent promptitude, might have avoided the disgrace of the present dilemma. The trouble was, we presume, that Lord Russel feared to decide in the matter without understanding the full claims of the other powers. As the Sultan is now in Europe he may be consulted about matter; and it is probable that he will take it up, and troops of his own, and make Mr. Theodore a vassal of the Ottoman Porte.

A person whose position allows, almost obliges, him to go to all the festivals given in the upper circles of society in Paris, says: "I am surfeited with pleasures, and the height of bliss seems to me some rural cottage, where the only company I should would be a servant. I have dined out every day for the last three weeks, and have not been to bed day night before 2 o'clock, and frequently not before 5 o'clock. I am satisfied with purées and espremas, and wines, and long for pot-au-feu, mutton chop and vin ordinaire, on a table where I sit with unbuttoned breeches, no neck-cloth, and in slippers." The higher circles of society in Paris were never so gay as they are now. The servants of the Tuileries are almost staking with the fatigue, and, numerous as the imperial stud is, the horses are quite worn out. They are always on foot."

Women helped to work the engines at a recent fire in Ithaca, N. Y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Large Republican Convention at Richmond To-day.

Important Order by Gen. Schofield.

The Cholera Again in Memphis.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, July 31.—Revenue receipts $789,000. Receipts for the month $24,500,000.

Merrick is making a powerful effort in behalf of Surratt. He has been speaking all day and will continue to-morrow.

Several parties have forwarded proofs that they came honestly by the Missouri bonds stolen from the Interior Department. The Secretary has removed the caveat from such cases, and the interest will be paid at New York.

A delegation from Pennsylvania, representing Conservative Republicans, called on the President. They represent themselves in no condition to act with the Democratic party, but propose acting distinctly. The President declined to give them advice, but expressed himself hopeful, saying that the issue of the hour was in the people's hands.

Washington, July 31.—Mr. Merrick commenced his argument to the jury for the defense. He said the feelings with which he argued this case were beyond his powers of description. It was one of unexampled character, and the manner of prosecution was unprecedented in the history of the country. It was a case of greater magnitude than any he had ever known, and its surroundings were painful in the extreme. Under your oaths you have the prisoner at the bar in charge. The Government, believing this young man to be guilty of the crime charged in the indictment has caused him to be arraigned before you. I find arrayed against my client the best talent at the bar, and a large number of counsel in court and out of court, and I find high officers of the Government leaving their duties and devoting themselves to manipulating the witnesses for the prosecution. I find numbers of detectives all over the country working up the testimony in this case, and millions of dollars appropriated and all for what? To consign to the gibbet the poor, penniless young man. We have heard much about conspiracies, but gentlemen there are other conspiracies to commit murder under the forms of law. Why is it that there are all these appliances and all this vast machinery for this case? Why all this wonderful array of counsel here and elsewhere? The course of this prosecution has convinced me that although they nominally represent the interests of society there are two sets; one represents the Government of the United in its assumed offended majesty, and the other represents certain officers of the Government seeking to justify themselves.

What has been the case in this trial? Whenever any technical rule of law could be invoked it has been to exclude testimony to throw that light on the subject which you should have by the hundred and fifty odd exceptions taken by the defendants counsel encumber this record. It can only be accounted for by the fact that the Attorneys of the United States have strained every point and invoked every discretion of the Court against my client. Instead of representing the United States properly, every sentiment calculated to excite your prejudice has been urged upon you, such as I have never heard or seen before. Why has the District Attorney told you of the shooting of Union soldiers? Why has he told you of the hanging of the telegraph operator, and dwelt upon them so long? Why has he looked at the prisoner at the bar and told him "You are a dying man, a traitor and a coward?" It was to stir up in your hearts all the passions and animosities which we have seen during our late war. Shame on the United States! I blush to see my country thus degraded, in this way seeking twelve honest jurors such questions.

Richmond, July 31.—The following order has been issued by Gen. Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
July 26th, 1867.

General Order No. 48.

1. In pursuance of section 1 of the act of Congress, passed July 19th, 1867, sub district commanders will report to these headquarters for the action of the Commanding General the cases of all State, county and municipal officers who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of the acts of Congress.

2. Hereafter, until otherwise ordered, all vacancies that so may occur in State, county or municipal offices will be filled by temporary appointment, to be made by the Commanding General.

3. The Governor and other executive officers, the Courts of law and Councils of cities are invited to recommend suitable persons for appointment to such offices as, under the existing laws of Virginia, are usually filled by their appointment, or upon their nomination.

4. Recommendations from State Courts, and from the heads of the Executive Departments State will be sent to the Governor for his endorsement. Those from any other source will be forwarded by the Military Commissioner and Sub-District Commander, with their endorsement thereon.

5. General Order No. 16 from these Headquarters, dated April 20th, 1867, is hereby so far modified as to impose upon the Military Commissioners the duty therein required of the Presidents of the Boards of Registration.

6. All persons hereafter appointed to any office in this Military district will be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, in lieu of the oath prescribed in General Order No. 9, from these Headquarters, dated April 5th, 1867.

By command of Brig. and Brev. Maj. Gen J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

S. F. SCHALFIN, A. A. G.

Richmond, July 31.—A large number of delegates to the Convention arrived here on the train this evening, and the streets are alive with colored delegates, wearing the blue ribbon, the badge of the last Convention. A large crowd is gathered around the Republican headquarters, on Governor street. There have been four or five caucuses already to-day, to arrange matters for to morrow.

Charleston, July 31.—A large Republican mass meeting was held here last night, freedmen largely predominating—Dr. Mackey, Collector of Customs, presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were F. A. Sawyer, Collector of Internal Revenue, District Attorney Corbin, and several colored citizens. A motion to add the name of United States Marshal Epping to the list of Vice Presidents, was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

After several speeches, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing an unalterable purpose to carry out in good faith and without reservation the Congressional measures looking to restoration, endorsing the platform of the recent Republican Convention in Columbia, and declaring the maintenance of that platform without qualification the only evidence in any candidate for public favor, of devotion to the great party, through whose exertions alone the South can look for restoration.

Gen. Sickles has dismissed Magistrate Sealey, of Columbia, from office, for releasing on insufficient bail, without due regard for the public peace or gravity of the offence committed, Radcliffe and Dailey, the two men arrested there, charged with assaulting and beating S. Q. Thompson, a Northern correspondent, and W. J. Armstrong, of Washington. The military have arrested the accused parties.

New York, July 31.—Money unchanged. Gold closed quiet at 139⅞ to 140. Sterling dull—nominally unchanged. Governments quiet but firm, with no disposition to press sales. Stocks closed steady at a decline from the extreme prices of the day.

Treasury receipts $3,156,000. Payments $8,556,000.

New York, July 31.—Five-twenties of '62 coupons 111¼. Gold 140.

New York, July 31.—Cotton firmer. Sales 3000 bales; middling uplands 28c Flour unsettled; Southern new $13 to $16. Wheat heavy and 2 to 3c lower. Corn heavy and 1c lower; mixed Western $1 01 to $1 03. Provisions firm; mess pork $23 80. Coffee active; Rio 16c in gold. Groceries steady. Freights quiet.

Louisville, July 31.—Sales 211 hhds Tobacco at full rates Lugs $3 25 to $5 75; Leaf $6 to $26 50. Superfine Flour $7; No. 1 new $11. Prime Wheat $1 75. Corn, delivered, $1 05. Oats, old, in bulk, 83c. New Pork $24. Prime Lard, in tierces, 12¾ to 13c. Bacon Shoulders dull at 13c. Clear Sides, packed, 16¼c. Raw Whisky, in bond, 30 to 31c.

Louisville, July 31.—River falling—three feet two inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, July 31.—Flour dull and lower; Family $9 50 to $10. Extra $9 to $9 25. Wheat 10c lower. Corn dull at 75c in bulk. Oats dull, new 98, old 84c. Cotton unchanged; middlings 25 to 25½c. Whisky dull, 30c in bond. Pork $24. Bulk meats dull; 11¼c for shoulders, 13¼c for sides. Bacon quiet, 12¾ to 14¼c for shoulders and sides, 16c clear sides. Lard dull 12¾c. Coffee steady, Rio 23 to 27½c. Sugar firm at 12 to 15¼c raw; 17¾ to 18c hard refined.

Thermometer down to 55 outside the city, early to day.

St. Louis, July 31.—Tobacco more active and unchanged. Cotton 22 to 23c for low middlings. Flour drooping and unsettled; extra $8 to $9; XX $9 50 to $11 00; choice to fancy $11 50 to $13. Wheat dull and drooping, except fancy which is scarce; prime fall $1 90 to $1 97½c. Corn dull and lower; white 97c to $1 02; yellow 85 to 86c; mixed 80 to 83c. Oats lower; old 82 to 86c, new 75c. Pork dull. Bacon dull and heavy. Whisky 30 to 33c.

Baltimore, July 31.—Coffee unchanged. Cotton firm and scarce; middling uplands 27½c. Flour—high grades active, Howard street superfine $10 50, family $14 to $14 50. Wheat advanced 5c; white $2 30 to $2 75. Corn scarce, white $1 25, yellow $1 14 to $1 15. Sugar firm and unchanged. Provisions steady.

Vicksburg, July 31.—Down: Commonwealth, at 3 A. M. and Luminary at 10 A. M. Up: Continental at 5 P. M. River falling.

Memphis, July 31.—There are no apprehensions of trouble here to-morrow.

The cholera has again appeared in the southern part of the city. There were six deaths in a house in Mulberry street, and five in one on Front Row.

St. Louis, July 31.—An Omaha dispatch says the Indians are concentrating at Big Mud River Mountains.

The exports of assayed bullion from Nevada last week were $221,000. Receipts of crude bullion $641,000.

Mobile, July 31.—Cotton sales to-day 500 bales. Market closed firm at 23 to 23½c. for middlings. Receipts 43 bales.

Charleston, July 31.—Cotton quiet. Sales 72 bales. Middlings 25½ to 26. Receipts 205 bales.

Augusta, July 31.—Cotton market quiet but firm. Sales 160 bales. Middlings 25c.

London, July 31, evening.—Consols 94¼; Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 31, evening.—Cotton closed dull. Uplands declined ⅛d. Middling Uplands 10¼d; Middling Orleans 10⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales.

Savannah, July 31.—Cotton firm; good demand. Middling 26c. Receipts 132 bales.

Southwest Pass, July 31, 6 P. M.—Fine weather. Wind N. E. Barometer 29.50. Sailed steamship Crescent.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, July 31, 11 A. M.—Light north west wind; barometer 29.65; tide large. Arrived, steamship St. Mary, Talbot, Brazos, via Galveston, merchandise and passengers to C. N. Whitney & Co.

Quarantine, July 31.—Remaining in quarantine, brigs Hope and Wm. Robertson. Steamship St. Mary passed up this morning at 6 A. M. Arrived and anchored last evening, steamship Pisano, Thornham, from Matamoros.

London, July 31.—Consols 94; bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 31.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales.

London, July 31, 2 P. M.—Consols 94 3-16. Bonds 72 13 16.

Liverpool, July 31, 2 P. M.—Cotton very dull. Sales will not exceed 8,000 bales. Quotations unchanged.

London, July 31.—Zeb Thorpe won the Goodwood race, with Woolsey second and Sultan third.

Lord Stanley announced in the House of Commons that Napoleon had written to the King of Prussia, but the disclosure of the note at present made would be improper.

Paris, July 31.—The crops are damaged by drought.

McCormick's reaper was victorious in the mowing match on Napoleon's Vincennes farm.

New York, July 31.—Flour—market slightly favors buyers. Wheat dull. Corn dull; shade easier.

Pork firmer, $23 70 to $23 75 Lard firm Cotton firm, Middling Uplands 28½ to 29c. Freights quiet.

Stocks not so strong. Gold 140 Money 5 Sterling 110 to 110¼. 5 20's of '62, coupons, 111¾.

From Mexico.

From the Brownsville *Ranchero* of July 26th we take the following:

From our spirited contemporary, *El Mercurio*, of yesterday, we learn that a new and infamous system of robbery has been adopted by order of Juarez. To a correct understanding of the matter, we promise by saying: Before Maximilian left the City of Mexico for his Queretaro campaign, he ordered his carriages and various other chattels sold, in order to pay debts due laborers and other employés about his house. The effects were sold at auction and passed into a thousand different hands. Diaz directed the seizure of all such property, and ordered all holders of any effects purchased at the Emperor's sale to deliver the same up, threatening to imprison and otherwise punish all who should fail to comply immediately with the order. We should called this the next thing to robbing the dead. This information comes through Liberal papers, and is certainly true.

A San Luis letter from an American reads as follows:

Juarez by this time must have reached the Capital; but is already surrounded by enemies and very likely will soon be besieged. The execution of such men as Miramon, Mejia, Castillo and Mendez is producing a storm that Mr. Juarez cannot control. Gen Carlos Miramon, brother of the murdered Gen Miguel Miramon, is in the mountains near San Miguel Grande, at the head of twenty five hundred men, and is playing the very devil generally. He is said to be receiving accessions to his command daily. Marquez, with a large and rapidly augmenting force is farther South in the Tierra Caliente. Reports are coming in from all quarters of Mexicans rising to avenge the death of their distinguished leaders, murdered at Queretaro.

Mexicans and foreigners, — especially Americans—here, are disgusted with the Liberal government. Robbing and murdering on a wholesale system is rampant every where.

SHOOTING OF DON SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.—We read in the *Globe* of yesterday. At six o'clock this morning Santiago Vidaurri was found in the house where he was hid. No. 6, San Camilo St. He preferred as other high officials of the empire, to hide himself from the authorities and let pass the occasion which was offered upon the occupation of this place by the Republican army to profit by those terms and means, compatible with the acts of justice.

At headquarters, we are informed, there was found against him, by existing laws, one impediment which could not be passed over, without the painful necessity of making a severe example, in consequence of which, the old Governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila was shot. He burst into tears when refused permission to see his son.

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ.—Colonel Miguel Lopez, the traitor, after selling Maximilian and his Generals, went to Puebla to visit his wife. His reception was decidedly cold. His wife advanced to meet him, leading their little son by the hand, and addressed him thus: "Sir, here is your son; we cannot go him to you, take him. You are a base coward and traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers: for I shall this day retire to my family."—*Go.*

SHOOTING AND PRESTAMOS.—Canales, the bandit, so the report came to us, levied a forced loan on the town of Escondon, near Victoria, which the inhabitants of the place refused to pay. Thereupon Satando seized six of the principal men of the town, and had them shot—After the shooting the Alcalde of the place was found behind a fence shot dead, and the rumor was that he had committed suicide. All this is said to have happened some three days since.

There is fun ahead, Mexico is Mexico again; the constitutional government is re-established, touch Mexico and die.

$35,000,000.

This is the estimate for carrying on the military governments in the Southern dukedoms during the next fiscal year. The estimate is based upon information received at the Treasury Department, and may, therefore, be relied upon:

As actual expenditures usually exceed estimates in advance, it would not be surprising if the sum total should run up to forty millions of dollars before the year is out.

Now, this money is taken out of the pockets of the people for no earthly purpose but to keep the Republican party in power. Not one nickel cent of it is needed to support the Government, for the Government does not need the support the dukes, nor the dukedoms. These Southern people can and will govern themselves, if the Radicals will only give them a chance.

The military is no more necessary to maintain order, nor to execute the laws, now, in Louisiana, Carolina, or Virginia, than in New York or England. Hence, we repeat, these thirty-five or forty millions of dollars is just so much of an electioneering fund to keep the Southern States out of the Union, and to keep the Butlers, Stevenses, and Kelleys in power, at least until after the next Presidential election; when they expect a lease of power and plunder for four years longer.

If this money came out of the pockets of the Radical themselves, there would be less cause for complaint; but as Democrats and men who never voted for a Republican in their lives have to pay their proportion, the operation presents the complexion of a positive swindle. Still, it is a swindle that must be submitted to, until the masses of the people, tired of supporting these dukedoms, and tired of being taxed for the maintenance of the most wicked faction with which a great country was ever afflicted, rise in their might and sweep the whole concern away.

The best beginning to that end is to prepare for the fall elections. If we can whip the Jacobins as well as they deserve to be whipped, this autumn, they will want more than thirty five millions to enable them again to cheat into the Presidential chair a man after their own heart.

Meanwhile the $35,000,000 is just so much to be added to house rent, food, fuel, and clothing; so much subtracted from wages and salaries. The high tariff and big bounty lords will not feel the burthen any more than the dukes in the military dependencies; but it will fall with crushing weight, as usual, upon those who are the least able to bear it—the workingman, the mechanic, the day laborer, the artisan, the farmer, the salaried clerk, the man of small income, and others of all that class.—*New York Express.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION AMONG CONGRESSMEN.—The next Presidency is a confidential topic of conversation among the republicans of both houses of Congress. They are coming to see the necessity of uniting upon General Grant. He has not yet consented to run; but when he is convinced that the people demand him for their standard bearer in peace as he was in war, he will no doubt yield to the infliction. The Ohio delegation are yet undecided. Vice President Wade and Chief Justice Chase are both aspirants, and there is a deep hostility existing between them in consequence. As they are from Ohio, and both belong to the republican organization, the members from that State are in a quandary; but, like many of the delegations from other States, they will no doubt end their rivalry by uniting upon Grant. The majority of the republicans think that Wade is played out, and is therefore of no account in the contest for the nomination. Chase has capacity for the position of the chief magistracy of the nation, but his financial schemes have rendered him unpopular; and his success would be doubtful. It is very nearly a settled conviction among the republican members that Grant is the man.—*Washington Correspondence New York Herald.*

MR. OTTERBOURG TO REPRESENT THE U. STATES IN MEXICO.—The statement that Mr. Plumb, Campbell's Secretary of Legation, would be entrusted with the duties of Chargé d'Affaires for the United States government in the Mexican capital, appears to be erroneous. Mr. Ottenbourg, Consul at the City of Mexico, will be clothed with limited powers to represent the United States in such time as a regular minister may be appointed. This I have on the best authority.—*New York Herald.*

Col. Venable, of Gen. Lee's staff, has accepted a professorship in the University of Virginia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Railroad Accident.—The train of the Jackson Railroad cars due here at noon yesterday ran upon a cow, half a mile this side of Frenier station, about 20 miles above the city, upsetting the locomotive in a ditch and throwing the tender and baggage car off the track. Fortunately nobody was hurt. The track was subsequently cleared and the evening train came in as due.

Boy Run Over.—A boy named John Noble was run over by a cotton wagon and dangerously wounded, about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, on Julia street. The driver, a colored man named Wm Jefferson, was arrested.

Sudden Death.—Nelson Johnson, a colored policeman, died suddenly yesterday between 2 and 3 o'clock, while being carried to his home, corner of Bienville and Robertson streets. He was taken sick on his beat, spitting blood. The Coroner was notified.

Fraud.—Charles Wilson, colored, was examined before Recorder Gastinel, yesterday, and sent before the First District Court for trial, for obtaining $10 from Geo. Alexander, colored, on a false written order.

Whose Watch?—Officer J. Feeney very honestly reports having found, yesterday morning, under the wharf, at the head of Ursulines street, an open face gold watch and gold chain, which he has deposited at the station. Mayor Heath should not remove Mr. Feeney certain. He will do to trust with the guardianship of our lives and property.

SPIRIT OF PROGRESS—*The Merchants' Exchange.*—The inevitable necessity of a system adapted to the change of our labor relations is well shown by the industrial organization recently formed among us. It is preparing to execute the pioneer ideas which Mr. Charles Briggs announced at the opening of the Merchants' Exchange last winter. It numbers among its most active members, Mr. Moulton, the president, and other members of the Chamber of Commerce. It will be thus seen that the Commercial Association is auxiliary to the Merchants' Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. It comprehends the constituency of those bodies. It will diffuse through society the same sentiments which animate all the enterprising and sagacious men among us. It will bring together energy and capital; citizens and strangers will meet and organize an action which will soon restore our city and valley to their proper status in the commercial and industrial world.—*N. O. Com Bulletin.*

DEATH OF HON. A. W. O. TOTTEN.—Intelligence has been received in this city of the death, a few days since, at his residence in Jackson, Madison county, of this distinguished citizen. Judge Totten was for a long time a prominent member of the bar of West Tennessee, and on the resignation of Judge Wm. B. Turley, in 1849, succeeded that learned and brilliant jurist as Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He brought to that high position solid qualifications as a lawyer, a personal integrity above reproach, and a suave and dignified demeanor. He voluntarily retired after five or six years of service, and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1861 he was co-commissioner with Hon. G. A. Henry and the late Gen. Barrow, in forming the provisional alliance of this State with the then existing Confederate Government. During the war he was a firm supporter of the Southern cause, but did not seek public station. He was nearly sixty years of age at his death.—*Nashville Union.*

Facts and Fancies.

A Mobile paper rudely speaks of Mr. Raymond as "that soft-spoken and mild mannered Radical savage.

There are about a hundred candidates for the place on the N. Y. Police Commissionship, made vacant by the death of the late Mr Bergen. Happy city to have so many willing servants!

Speech writing is a profitable branch of the business of Washington correspondents, several of whom can show scores of their speeches in the *Congressional Globe*, purchased at from $25 to $100 each.

Austin Bronson, of New York, seeks a divorce from his wife Hannah. He is afraid of her. She gets drunk and breaks the furniture. She tosses billets of wood at his head with annoying accuracy, and moodly soliloquizes about arsenic.

The moths have taken up their abode in Rev. Dr Garnett's church in Boston, and have multiplied in such numbers that they have succeeded in causing the doors to be temporarily closed, in order that the upholstery may be stripped and expurgated of their presence.

The following are some of the prices received at the late sale of the original manuscripts of some of Sir Walter Scott's works: "Marmion," 191 guineas; "The Lady of the Lake," 264 guineas; "Rokeby," 130 guineas; "Annie of Geierstein," 121 guineas. The whole sale realized 1255 guineas.

Miles O'Reilly's faith in Neptune's regard for Venus is boundless. He sings of his sea side belle:

"The brown rocks glow as she bounds along,
And the black weeds thrill in the silver spray,
And the birds in the ... sing a gladdening song.
As my lady ...
The waves they have ... her radiant form
... to be ...
And all ... the ... storm
Some proud ship ... "

Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Baptist church at Centre Effingham, N. H., died suddenly and singularly a few weeks since, being away from home at the time. He had a presentiment while riding along the road that he was about to die, and that he couldn't proceed much further on his journey. He called at a house by the way and asked for permission to enter, saying he had come there to die. Permission being granted by the occupants of the house, he next requested that his friends might be sent for, which was done, and in two days from the time he entered the house he was a corpse. We believe he was in good health when he left his home a few days previous to his death. He leaves a wife and several children in Effingham.

When the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire, Gen. Donaldson was stopping there; and had in his room a safe containing money and valuable papers, and a diamond pin valued at $1000. On Saturday morning, July 20th, the workmen, who have been engaged in clearing away the debris, came across General Donaldson's safe, and it was delivered to the owner. The contents were found to be uninjured.

The patient of a "root and herb" medicine-man got the following prescription from him for a bad cold: "Put yer feet in hot wotter, gotobed and drink a pint of loot." The patient brought the enigma to us in despair. "I can make out the first part well enough," he said, "Put your feet in hot water, go to bed, and drink a pint—that is plain enough; but what is loot?" We were embarrassed at first, but a happy inspiration struck us. Loot, elderbloom o-tee; elderblow tea. And that turned out to be the explanation.

Hon. Thomas Ewing and his Family During the War.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

I see in your paper of yesterday an article copied from the Dayton *Journal*, in which one of my sons, a general in the United States army—the writer does not seem to know which—is alleged to have plundered and appropriated to his own use a quantity of "books and other things belonging to Jeff Davis."

The charge is, of course, false. My sons were not taught to enrich themselves by plunder, and they did not, in the heat of the contest, nor do they now, choose personally to profit by the spoils of the vanquished rebels. The story of the books has this foundation, and none other: In the campaign in which Vicksburg fell, General Hugh Ewing commanded a division. At the capture of Jackson, the books belonging to the State library of Mississippi were captured, and many of them destroyed. Of those that fell in his way, Gen. Ewing saved perhaps a hundred volumes, mostly valuable law books. He reported the fact to the Department, but received no order respecting them, and they not being properly spoils of war, and there being no officer to whom he could transfer them, he kept them in a place of safety till the close of the war and the reorganization of the State Government. He then put them in the express office, and wrote to the Governor of Mississippi that they were there, subject to his order.

This incident was noticed at the time in some of the Southern paper—by scamps and ruffians, with bitterness and sarcasm; by gentlemen, in a liberal spirit of commendation.

As to "other things," he brought nothing home with him which had been Jeff Davis' or secession property, except a torn and draggled flag, which he took in a fair fight, and, after showing it, sent it to the Department; and a secession rifle, bought almost double by a cannon ball, which he brought as a trophy from South Mountain or Antietam.

So much for the charge of plunder and robbery.

The *Journal* charges me and my family with disloyalty; the charge is easily made, but to the proof:

First for myself—From the commencement of the war I made public speeches, whenever occasion offered and my health permitted, urging the young men to volunteer, and the old and wealthy to give money to support the families of the soldiers in the field.

I have four sons and two sons-in-law; five of the six entered the service early; three of the four sons and one son-in-law served to the end of the war, and each of these were twice promoted for good conduct in the field. The other son-in-law was wounded in leading his regiment to the charge, and was honorably discharged as unable to perform further service.

This will, I trust, be received as a fair record of family loyalty, so far as the war is in question; but I never having sworn allegiance to Sumner or Thad. Stevens, or any of their ilk, and having opinions of my own as to constitutional law and sound public policy, I have ventured to differ from them in some particulars, and chiefly in this: I think there is yet something left of the old Constitution, and that we ought to try and save the pieces; that the South is sufficiently crushed and humbled, without putting them under military rule, or letting loose a flight of *confiscation vultures* to batten on the carcass: and especially I do not think the President ought to be impeached because he differs in opinion with the two Houses of Congress, and because he will not hold still while they whip him with nettles.

So far as this is an offense against loyalty, I own up. T. EWING.

Lancaster, July 11, 1867.

A huge laundry has been established in Paris, which employs three hundred persons and washes 40,000 pieces of soiled clothing from the principal hotels every day. The clothing is boiled with soap and soda, washed in hollow wheels, dried by centrifugal machines and in the air stoves, and is finally ironed between polished rollers. Some persons object to the washing of clothes by machinery on the ground that it is too destructive to the fabric, but this it is said to be not necessarily the case.

Santa Anna's gold epaulettes, worth $1000, were stolen on board the Virginia.

An old man in Portland broke his thigh, a few days since, while pulling off his boots.

Gen. Lee's Report on School Discipline.

In the Educational Convention, in session at Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday last, Gen. F. H. Smith read the following "Report on School Discipline," prepared by the Chairman, Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was unavoidably absent:

The committee appointed by the Educational Association of Virginia, on "School Discipline," beg leave to report that, in their opinion, it is impracticable to establish fixed rules for the government of schools. Public sentiment is so divided on the subject, and the methods of family trainings are so various, that no uniform system can be well adapted to meet the general requirement.

If the subject of education could even be of more importance at one period of our history than at another, that period is the present; and that it may be advanced to the highest state of proficiency, it is important that general co-operation should be enlisted in its support.

It is, therefore, considered more advantageous to recommend for attention some general principles, and leave their application to the judgment and discretion of teachers.

The selection of proper persons for the office of teacher is a matter of the first importance, and as its duties require long and comprehensive preparation, it should be regarded as among the most honorable and important professions and be committed to those whose beneficial influence and instruction shall embrace morals and religion, as well as the intellect. The teacher should be the example of the pupil. He should aim at the highest attainable proficiency, and not at a pleasing mediocrity. Unless he can teach those committed to his care to think, and to work, and can impart to them vigor with learning, there can be no real advance. He must study the character and disposition of his pupils, and adapt his course of discipline to their peculiarities. Above all, he must be uniform, consistent, firm, kind in his conduct, teach more by acts than by words, and show the children under his charge that he has their true interest at heart. He should look upon them not only as the parents of a new generation, but also as heirs of immortality, and while preparing them for usefulness in this life, instil into their impressible minds principles of piety and religion; for if it be true, as taught by history, that greatness depends upon virtue, it is equally true that religion is the fountain and support of virtue.

Should the daily business of the school be conducted on such principles, and the pupils be trained in the habits of obedience, reverence and truthfulness, and be convinced that they are noble and lovely in themselves, and their practice manly and honorable, the main object of education will have been attained.

In addition to these moral influences, a teacher should be clothed with all the authority of the parent in the discharge of his duties and be sustained by him so long as he may be kept constantly informed of the conduct of his child, weekly, quarterly and yearly reports of his progress should be sent him by the teacher, in which should be stated his absences, late attendance and misbehavior. Certificates of advancement should likewise be given to those who excel in studies and conduct. The system of punishments ought to be simple and mild as they can be made effective, and when coercion has to be resorted to, it should be generally left to the parent. Should admonition, restriction of recreation, etc., fail to produce the desired effect, and the pupil obstinately resist the patient expostulation of the teacher, there will then be no other resource than to return him to his parents as one unworthy a place in the school.

In connection with this subject, and as an additional incentive for the faithful and conscientious discharge of parental duty, the committee refer to a statement which the present Lord Shaftsbury is said to have made at a recent public meeting in London, that he had ascertained by personal observation, that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had begun a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen, and that if a young man should pursue a virtuous life until he was twenty years old, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against his continuing an honest life thereafter. How great is the importance, then, of every parent's exercising the necessary control over his child until sixteen. By proper management this would not be difficult, and might be the means of saving him from crime, misery and remorse.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. LEE,
S. MAUPIN, } Committee.
FRANCIS H. SMITH,

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

I respectfully request the publication of the following letter received by me from Col Ould, of Richmond. It will be perceived that it fully sustains my statement in the House, with the unimportant exception of the number of prisoners offered to be exchanged, without equivalent, by the Confederate authorities.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE.

RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.

Hon Charles A. Eldridge

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct every word that I said to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal officers. I did offer in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If you will ask me why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Butler says the offer was made in the fall, according to the newspaper report, and that seven thousand were delivered. The offer was made in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand, if the Federal transportation had been sufficient. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by well men. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions of the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangement until every sick and wounded man had been returned.

The three thousand men sent to Savannah by the Federals were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison.

All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Gen. Mulford will sustain every allegation here made.

Yours, truly, R. OULD.

P. S. Gen. Butler's correspondence is all on one side, as I was instructed at the date of his letters to hold no correspondence with him. I corresponded with Mulford or Gen. Hitchcock. R. OULD.

Russian America.

The following letter, signed by residents of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, has been made public:

VICTORIA, V. I., April 20, 1867.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c—

Sir—We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in Victoria, V. I., avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity, since the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States, to offer you our co gratulations upon your acquisition of our country of Russian America.

We deem this acquisition of the greatest importance, politically, commercially and industrially, and we do not think we assume too much when we say from our contiguity to the acquired territory, and our residence among a people, many of whom have been engaged for years in navigating its waters and trading with its inhabitants, that we are better prepared to appreciate the true value of this Territory, and of the importance of the service you have rendered to the United States, in this acquisition than most other American citizens. Its importance politically seems to be generally conceded; but its commercial, material and industrial value appear to be doubted, or at least but little understood.

The opinion seems generally to prevail in the Atlantic States that the high latitude occupied by the new Territory, and the severity of the climate, render it unfit for the abode of man, and that it offers nothing to capitalists and enterprise but its furs and its fisheries. This opinion is erroneous. The climate of the Territory west of the Cascade mountains and up to sixty degrees north latitude, and of the numerous islands bordering the shores, is much milder, both in summer and winter, and much more pleasant than that of any portion of the New England States, or the Canadas. Its immense forests of pine are of incalculable value, the timber being much superior to that of Oregon or Washington Territory, while the numerous harbors along its coasts will afford the greatest facilities for its shipment. There are known to exist within the limits of the purchased Territory many valuable minerals, among which are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and extensive beds of coal, which will furnish an ample field for labor and the investment of capital. Many beautiful and rich specimens of all the minerals enumerated are now in the city, which have been brought from that Territory.

The agricultural capabilities of the country are no doubt inferior to those of the States and Territories lying South of it. Still there are large tracts of land known to exist, so far as the country has been explored, capable of producing many of the vegetables common to temperate climates, of great excellence and in the greatest abundance, as well as most of the cereals.

Commercially, the new Territory must be of great value, on account of its comparative proximity to many of the teeming populations of Asia, and its possession of most of the natural productions in demand by them must ultimately create an extensive commerce.

We feel satisfied that a few years will demonstrate the great importance to the country of this acquisition; and while it adds a new constellation to our glorious galaxy of stars, it redounds greatly to your honor and the credit of the Administration.

We have the honor to be, sir, your country-men and obedient servants.

Allen Francis, U. S. Consul; J. A. McCrea, F. Garesche, P. M. Bocches, W. P. Bowman, E. Marven, G. Tuzo, Abm. Frankel, Peter McQuade, D. A. Edgar, S. D. Gustrae, J. B. Drummond, C. A. Gillingham, L. G. Biscoust, Edward Norton, second, Wm. Kohl, Urias Nelson, John Dickson, John Edward Hunt, A. H. Guild.

NAPOLEON'S LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—It is stated on good authority that the letter of condolence on the death of Maximilian, addressed by Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria, was to the following effect:

I send you the expression of my condolence on this dreadful calamity. My grief is the more lively because I feel the responsibility of the painful part I have had in this misfortune; but as God who penetrates our hearts knows, I never had any other object than to extend to these distant places the influence of our civilization. In doing this I have found no nobler or more worthy intercessor than your Majesty's unfortunate brother.

Maximilian's Will.

CURIOUS TESTAMENTARY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

[Vienna (July 10) correspondence of the Paris Liberté.]

I have already announced to you that the testamentary executor of the Emperor Maximilian was Count Francois Zichy I now learn that there is a second, Count Haddik. Concerning the wills of the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte, some information of a precise nature has reached me which cannot fail to excite the highest interest. From what I learn, which of course I cannot guarantee, although I have it from the best source, two wills, perfectly analogous, were drawn up by the Emperor and Empress. Each of them, in case there was no issue of the marriage, leaves all the property to the survivor. Thus, Maximilian being dead, his fortune, estimated at from ten to twelve millions of florins, only calculating his property at Miramar, Lacroma, and the artistic wealth collected there, revert to the Empress Charlotte. The will of Maximilian is there to attest it.

But now comes the strange affair. It is asserted that the Empress Charlotte's will, written with her own hand, and which was carefully locked up in one of the rooms at Miramar, has suddenly disappeared, nobody knows how or where. From that circumstance it results that, as the Empress Charlotte has no will and is not in a state to make one, seeing, the almost complete absence of her mental faculties, all her fortune, including the part coming from her husband, the Emperor Maximilian, and which ought, in justice, after her death, to revert to the Austrian imperial family, will now legally fall to the royal one of Belgium.

Late foreign advices state that the Austrian Government has received from Mexico intelligence leading to the hope that the body of the late Emperor will be delivered to Austria. The Pope, through an extraordinary plenipotentiary, has sent an autograph letter to Juarez to that effect. It is also reported that the French Government, in concert with the Austrian Cabinet have addressed to Juarez peremptory demands upon the same subject.—*National Intelligencer.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1867.

With the exception of increased weakness in Coin, we have no change to report in the general market, operations in which have been an a restricted scale throughout. The movement in Cotton, owing to light offerings and enhanced views on the part of holders, have been characterized by less animation, and consequently on a limited business has been done, comprising at the close barely 800 bales, at prices showing increased firmness, the market closing at our quotations, with a strong upward tendency.

We have few transactions to report in the Coin market. Gold opened nominally at 139¾ to 140, against 140, the opening sale at New York, and without exhibiting any material variation closed steady at the same. The offerings were small, and as the demand was trifling the sales have been confined to the following: $2500 at 139⅞; $2500 at 139¾; $3000 at 139⅞; $1000 at 140, and $5000 at the same. In Silver we noticed sales of $1000 in American halves at 132½; 500 Mexican dollars at $113¼, and 1000 do at 113½.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been of a restricted character. There were few commercial bills in the market, and as the offerings of first class Sterling were confined to an inconsiderable amount, the negotiations effected have been quite small, being restricted to the following bills to banks and bankers: £500 bill of lading at 151¼; £500 A1 at 152; £500 at 110, for gold, and £1200 bank for direct remittance at 151½. In France we note sales of 50,000 A1 commercial at 3 70; 10,000 at 3 67½, and 10,000 bank at 3 52½ for gold. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 151 to 151½ for bill of lading bills, 152½ to 153 for A1 to first class, and 154½ for bank; and Francs at 3 70 to 3 67½ for A1 commercial, and 3 65½ to 3 62½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has exhibited additional weakness. The banks checked on New York at ½ per cent premium, at which they met with a limited patronage. The supply of Commercial was light, and consequently the sales were restricted, being confined to the following: $25,000 bank check at ½ per cent. premium, $36,000 and $10,000 New York sight at the same; $5000, $6000 and $8000 at ¼; $10,000 at the same, and $12,000 thirty days' at ¾ discount. The closing rates for Commercial sight were ¼ to ¾ per cent premium.

Stocks were quiet, only two sales being reported, namely 34 shares Union Bank at $59; and 50 St. Charles Street Railroad at $88 50.

Nothing of moment transpiring in City Bonds. The Consolidated are still quoted at 86c to 88, and the Railroad Issues at 76 to 78, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60. Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73. Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 51 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we notice sales of $2500 City notes, large issues, at 80c per dollar, and $2000 State notes at 72½c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 43 to 44c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 75 to 77c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes showed further weakness, the small issues selling at 5¾ to 8 per cent discount, while the large issue could be readily obtained at 11 to 17, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1867. }

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a less liberal enquiry, and owing to limited supplies, and still further enhanced pretensions on the part of holders, the movement has continued light throughout; and, consequently, the sales have been restricted, aggregating at the close barely 800 bales, eight brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated no material alteration, although the tendency was, quite toward greater firmness. The higher descriptions were principally in request, the extreme scarcity of which, especially even running lists, caused factors to exact prices disproportionately high as compared with the other grades. With the above remarks, we repeat last evening's quotations, as follows: Ordinary 20 to 22c, Good Ordinary 23 to 24c, Low Middling 25c, and Middling 27 to 27½c. In addition to the amount reported yesterday, 250 bales were sold, which swelled the day's business to 1750 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales 102,182
Received to-day	205	
Received previously	759,052—759,257	
Additional bales made from wrecked, loose, burnt and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.		13,323—772,580
		874,642
Cleared to-day	817	
Cleared previously	844,214—845,051	
Stock on band and on shipboard		29,591

TOBACCO.—The movement under this heading has been light. Offerings were restricted, and as most holders demanded prices materially in advance of buyers' limits, only a trifling business has been done, comprising 11 hhds Fine at 16c per lb, and a few small lots at —. We report the market firm at the subjoined quotations:

LIGHT. Interior and	Trashy	HEAVY. Interior and	Trashy
Lugs 4	@4½	Lugs 4½	@5
Good Lugs 4½	@5	Good Lugs 5½	@6
Inf to Com Leaf 5½	@7½	Inf. to Com. Leaf 7	@7½
Medium Leaf 8	@11½	Medium Leaf 9	@11½
Fair Leaf 11	@13	Fair 12	@15½
Fine Leaf 13½	@15½	Fine 14½	@18
Choice Selections 16½	@18½	Choice Select's 18½	@21

FREIGHTS.—Continued quiet and unchanged. The shipments to-day have been principally confined to engagements coastwise. There is very little offering for foreign ports. The rates are as follows: 1c per lb for Cotton by steamer to New York and Boston, and ¾c to Philadelphia; by steamer to New York and Boston 45c per sack for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. By steamer to Liverpool ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 50s per hhd for Tobacco; by sail to Liverpool ⅜ to 9-16d per lb for Cotton, and 42s 6d per hhd for Tobacco. By sail to Havre 1⅛c per lb for Cotton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The stock of Louisiana Sugar is light, but there is only a moderate demand, and transactions are consequently of a retail character. We continue to quote 11 to 14½c for Fully Fair, 15¼c for Strictly Prime, 14½c for Yellow Clarified, and 17c per lb for White. The supply of Cuba Sugar is light, and we have to note a little better demand at former prices. There were sales to-day of 40 hhds, in three lots, at 13c for No. 13; 13¼c for Strictly Fair, and 14¼c per lb for Fair to Choice.—Cuba Molasses is in limited demand, and large supply. It is quoted at 50 to 55c per gallon, according to size of lots.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamboat W. R. Arthur arrived from St. Louis to-day.

FLOUR.—We have no change to note in this article since yesterday. The market continues dull and unsettled, and prices are nominal. The sales to-day were confined to 1032 bbls, of which 12, 25, 77 Sour Superfine at $5; 50 Double Extra at $11 50; 200 Choice Treble Extra at $12; 25, 25 Choice Family Extra at $16 per bbl; 200, 130 Choice, on private terms.

CORN.—The market is dull, and prices are declining. The transactions to-day embrace 4045 sacks, in lots, of which 1800 Yellow Mixed, in lots, at $1; 350 do. at $1 07½; 250 do, 100 Mixed, at $1 10; 200 Yellow at $1 15; 350, 420 White Mixed, at $1 20; 200 do at $1 22½; 100, 175 do. at $1 25; 100 White at $1 30 per bushel.

OATS.—The stock in first hands is almost exhausted, and the sales to-day were confined to 176 sacks, in small lots, at $1 15 per bushel.

BRAN.—We have heard of no sales to-day. The market is very quiet, and we quote $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—We have no change to report in this article. Choice is scarce and in demand at $28 to $30 per ton. The poorer descriptions, however, are dull and neglected. Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 400 bales Prime sold on private terms.

PORK.—There has been very little movement in this market beyond a few small retail transactions, the only sale reported being a lot of 50 bbls Mess at $26 12½. Holders are asking $26 to $26 25 for round lots, and $26 50 to $26 75 per bbl at retail.

BACON.—The market is very quiet, and prices are weaker. We quote in a jobbing way 13¾ to 14c for Shoulders, 16 to 16¼c for Clear Sides, and 19 to 23c per lb for Sugar-cured Hams, according to quality.

LARD.—Is quiet, with only a light retail demand. It is selling in a small way at 13¾ to 14c in tierces, and 14¾c per lb in kegs.

GREEN MEAT.—Dry salted Shoulders are retailing from store at 13c per lb.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in fair demand and moderate supply at 16c for 12 oz; 17c for 13 oz; 18c for 14 oz, and 20c per lb for full weight.

INDIA BAGGING.—Is selling in round lots at 27c per yard. It is retailing at 25c in rolls, and 27½ to 28c per yard in bales.

BALE ROPE.—Is retailing at 10½ to 11c per lb.

WHISKY.—There is only a retail demand. The stock of Western is large, while the supply of Louisiana is light. We quote 32 to 35c per gallon for Western, in bond, and 35 to 38c for Louisiana.

COFFEE.—Is in fair jobbing demand at 19½c, gold, for Low Fair, and 18½c for Prime Rio; 23c, currency, for Low Fair, and 26c for Prime.

VINEGAR.—Cider is selling at 20½ to 25c, Cincinnati Grape at 25 to 27½c, and French White Wine at 75c per gallon.

SUNDRIES.—Eggs are selling on the landing in bbls at $18 to $22 per bbl and 22 to 25c per dozen in boxes. Chickens at $7 50 to $8 per dozen. Turkeys at $24 to $30. Geese $9 to $10. Potatoes, small, $4 25 to $4 50, large $6 to $6 75 per bbl. Onions $3 50 to $6. Apples $4 50 to $6. Apples in boxes $2 50 to $3. Cabbages $24 to $28 per 100.

DRIED APPLES.—Are selling in lots at 6 to 7c per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock in first hands is almost exhausted. There is a fair demand, however, and prices are looking up. We quote sales of 50 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 50c per gallon. Rosin is quoted at $3 per bbl for Common, $3 50 for No. 2, $3 75 to $4 for No. 1, $4 25 for Virgin Dip.

BEANS.—Are scarce and in demand. They are quoted at $15 to $16 for Western, and $16 to $17 per bbl for Northern.

COAL OIL.—The stock in cans is fair, while that in barrels is light. There is only a moderate jobbing demand at 46 to 48c in bbls, and 62½ to 65c in cans.

SALT.—Is in light supply and demand. We quote Coarse from store at $2 20 to $2 30 per sack, and $2 10 for round lots, from warehouse; fine from store at $2 25 to $2 45, and $2 15 to $2 20 for round lots from warehouse.

BUTTER.—Is in fair supply and moderate demand at 15 to 20c per lb for new Western, and 28 to 30c for Northern.

CHEESE.—The stock is large and the demand moderate. We quote 10 to 15c per lb for Western. Northern skim Cheese is held at 8 to 14c and Cream do. at 16 to 18c per lb.

MALT.—Is very dull at $1 to $1 80 per bushel for Western, and $1 90 to $2 for Canada.

HOPS.—Are in small supply and demand at 65 to 70c per lb.

RICE.—Louisiana Rice is in small supply and in fair demand at 10 to 12½c per lb. We quote 14 to 14½c for Carolina, and 11 to 11¾c for India.

WOOL.—The stock is fair and the demand good. We quote 27 to 30c for Washed, 10 to 12c for burry, 18 to 21c for Louisiana Native, 24c for ½ to ¾ Merino, and 25 to 26c per lb for ¾ to ⅞ Merino.

HIDES.—Are in moderate supply and good demand at 10 to 10½c for green, and 16 to 19c for dry.

TALLOW.—We quote 9¼ to 10c for country rendered, and 10½c per lb for city do.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 1, 1867

Arrived yesterday—174 Texas Beeves, 213 Calves and Yearlings, 59 Hogs and 421 Sheep

Sold—192 Texas Beeves, 225 Calves and Yearlings, 18 Hogs, and 7 Milch Cows

Stock on sale—128 Texas Beeves, 228 Calves and Yearlings, 41 Hogs, 1319 Sheep, and 25 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ₱ lb net	9	@ 10 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	—	@ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	—	@ — 60
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	45 00	@ 55 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	30 00	@ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	15 00	@ 20 —
Western Hogs, ₱ lb gross	9	@ 15
Hogs	7	@ 8½
Sheep, 1st quality ₱ head	9 00	@ 3 00
Sheep, 2d ₱ head	2 50	@ 3 50
Sheep, 3d ₱ head	1 50	@ 2 00
Milch Cows, first quality ₱ head	80 00	@ 90 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head	50 00	@ 70 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	5 00	@ 12 00
Calves ₱ head	4 00	@ 10 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—	@ —
Goats ₱ head	1 50	@ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 1, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S Steamer Virgin, Williams, for New York, Master. Steamer Mississippi, Thompson, for St Louis, Master. Bark America, Garretson, for Bremen, Thiele, Sellerbe & co.

Schr Clara, Harris, for Indianola, E R Poole

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St Mary, Talbot, from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 10.

Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

W R Arthur, Pepper, from St Louis.

MEMORANDA.

By a dispatch to A. Moulton agent of the Cromwell Line of Steamers, we learn that the steamship Sherman, Capt Sampson, hence for New York, arrived there yesterday.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Pisano (British) Thornham, from Matamoros, to H E Woodhouse

Brig Wm. Robertson, Reed, 12 days from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Hope, Boratan, 12 days from Havana, to Puig Bros. Cargo, 900 bas sugar F Trelerro

Schr Bessie, (British) ——, from Tampico, to master.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Virgin—513 bales cotton, 145 bales wool, 93 hides and sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—64 boxes sugar 105 bbls do and sundries.

BREMEN—Per bark America—354 bales cotton 600 bbls tobacco, 90 bbls rosin, 600 staves

INDIANOLA—Per schr Clara—79 sks salt 2 bbls flour and sundries.

IMPORTS.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VIA GALVESTON—Per steamship St Mary—$34,780 in specie to Cramer & co—... C A Whitney & co—... to E J Forstall & Son—... J Marks & co—... H Graham & co—$7552 do Texas Express co—$768 do $150 in currency to T Tupper—... Schneider & Zuberbieler ... Mobile & Mobile—sundries to order—Total, $76,... in specie

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—50 bales cotton to Creevy, Nickerson & co—15 do Campbell, Fairchild & co; ... bbls rosin 23 do turpentine to R E Mitchell—8 do Huntington & Bro—sundries to order—Total, 65 bales cotton

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—... bbls flour ... [illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

July 31—22 bhds sugar ... M Lahusquiere—5 half bales moss J Baliria & do F Renaud—77 head cattle A Boute—211 do Mc Quaid, Meille & co—12 do O Degré—sundries to order

FUNERAL MASS.

The officers and soldiers of the French Foreign Legion in Mexico, who have remained in New Orleans, wishing to give further testimony of their love and respect for their Emperor, a Funeral Mass for the repose of the soul of MAXIMILIAN will be celebrated on THURSDAY NEXT, August 1st, in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, on Bayou Road.

Those in this city who have already shown so much sympathy for the cause of Maximilian are respectfully invited to attend this ceremony, which will take place at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely.

New Orleans, July 31, 1867. jy31 2t

Office City Treasurer, }
New Orleans, August 1, 1867. }

NOTICE is hereby given to delinquent Tax Payers, that SATURDAY, August 10th, is the last day on which the Taxes for 1866 will be received in this office: after said date all unpaid bills will be placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for collection.

aug1 1m J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, }
CITY HALL
NEW ORLEANS, Aug 1 1867 }

THE public are hereby notified that no change will be issued before SATURDAY NEXT, 3d inst, after which change will be issued on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS only.

J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

aug1 1m

For Sale.

A SUGAR MILL, complete; Rollers four feet long, 26 inches diameter, shafts wrought iron, 8 and 9 inches diameter, with or without the Engine, which has four feet stroke, the cylinder having 16 inches diameter.

Apply to ARTHUR THIBAUT, No. 27 Front Levee. aug1 1m

$50 Reward.

LOST—$200 in $2 notes, $15 in $5, $30 in 50 cts., all being wrapped up in a newspaper; any body finding the said package will receive the above reward, by bringing it to HENRY TETE, 27 Conti street. aug1 2t

Lost.

ON the 29th inst., a Ladies GOLD WATCH and GOLD CHAIN was left in the privy of coffee-house No. 69 North Market street, St. Mary's Market. The finder of the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the bar.

New Orleans, July 31st, 1867. aug1 3t

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, aug1 tf Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Merchants' Bank, }
NEW ORLEANS, July 3, 1867. }

AT a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 27th April last, more than two-thirds having approved of the reduction of the Shares, and confirmed by act of 10th June, 1867, before Pierre Charles Cuvellier, notary public; Stockholders are hereby notified and requested to call at the Bank, No. 8 Commercial Place, and exchange the Certificates of One Hundred Dollars per Share for new Certificates of Thirty Dollars, in conformity with said act.

jy30 30t A. LURIA, Secretary.

J. Augé,

NO. 139 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET STREETS,

OFFERS for Sale his Mahogany and Walnut Counters and Shelves, with glasses in perfect order. Call and examine them at his store. jy31 3t

Louisiana State Bank. }
New Orleans, July 30, 1867. }

THE Customers of this Bank, and the public generally are hereby notified that on the first of August, the location of this Bank will be removed from the corner of Royal and Conti streets to No. 87 Camp street, between Common and Gravier streets.

jy31 10t L. BERNARD, Cashier.

THE SIXTH WARD NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION meets every FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock at Col. Forbes' Academy, No. 104 Royal street.

G. E. GIRARDEY, President.

ABAT. A. KER, Secretary. jy31 3t

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co., Office, No. 40 Canal street, New Orleans, July 18th, 1867.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, dated the ... the ... are ... [illegible]

G. W. GOURAME, Secretary and Treasurer.

jy 18 2m

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Two Small Handsome New Residences on Orleans and St. Peter streets.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, August 3d 1867, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, designated by No. 1, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on St Peter street, by 57 feet 2 inches 7 lines in depth, between Johnson and Galvez streets; together with a new house of two rooms, cistern, privy, &c., &c.

ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, situated in the same square designated by No. 2, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Orleans street, by 57 feet 2 inches 7 lines in depth; together with a new house of two rooms, cistern, privy, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

As the above properties are to be sold, the owner has thought proper not to rent them at $15 each.

Terms—One-half cash, and the remainder at a credit of one year, for notes bearing mortgage and 6 per cent interest per annum from date. jy31 td

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAMBERS & LATTING,

jy21 3m No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O.

Notice.

ALL Powers of Attorney heretofore granted by the undersigned are hereby revoked from this date.

New Orleans, July 29, 1867.

L. J. FRIGERIO.

THE CAVE,

No. 8 ...... Carondelet street ...... No. 8

THE best of Liquors, Ale, Beer, etc. Warm and cold Lunches at all hours. A Restaurant is attached to the establishment. Beer cooled by a new process.

jy25 1m FRANK HERBER, Manager.

Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1867.

The following resolution was passed in the Steamboat Captain's Union Benevolent Association, of New Orleans this day:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September 1867, all the steamboats running on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, will charge twenty-five per cent. extra freight on all Cotton not ironed and fully covered with bagging, having no lint exposed.

aug25 2m C. T. REEDER, Secretary.

House to Rent,

A DOUBLE tenement HOUSE, corner Dumaine and Dorgenois streets, containing four rooms, two alcoves, kitchen and Gas on the premises. The whole in good order, and will be rented on reasonable terms to good tenants.

Apply next door. jy22 6t

Just Received.

18 BBLS. and ... the French OLIVES, Verdales and Amelinas, very fresh.

—ALSO—

25 casks CLARET, "Cote de France," good for family use.

25 ... White Wine VINEGAR.

50 cases old "St. Georges" CLARET.

For sale by J. FLAISENT, No. 2 St. Louis street. jy27 6t

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

(H. P. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. K. DUNKERSON)

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

180 Common Street, New Orleans. jy26 6m

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co. }
NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1867 }

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Fisk, Lugenbul & Brother, Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. to vote upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of City Ordinance No. 964 (new series) entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Pontchartrain Railroad Company and granting to said Company all necessary rights and privileges for the extension of its tracks ... and depots within the limits of the city of New Orleans."

By order of the President.

WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

jy26 td

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP, growth of 1867.

Just received a fresh supply of the following:

White Flat Dutch TURNIP,
Red Top
Large Globe
Large Norfolk
Purple Top Swede or RUTA BAGA.

For sale in quantities to suit the purchasers, at the Seed Store of J. H. HAFNER.

200 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

jy21 1m

Notice.

AT the request of many citizens of New Orleans, and with the approval of the Consuls, the following persons have consented to act as a Committee to receive subscriptions to aid the soldiers of the late Imperial Army of Mexico to return to their respective homes.

COMMITTEE:

BERNARD AVEGNO,
CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
GLENDY BURKE,
VICTOR E. LACUNTEGUY,
JOHN C. BLOHM,

President of the German Society.

Donations will be received, also, at this office.

jy27 tf

Risley's

Concentrated Compound Extract of Buchu

Contains the well-known virtues of BUCHU LEAVES, properly combined with other plants to increase its efficacy, and is becoming the universal remedy with physicians as well as invalids, for the treatment and cure of Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Pain and Weakness in the Back and Loins, and other complaints resulting from disorders of the kidneys and urinary passages. RISLEY'S BUCHU contains nothing of the nature of Nux Vomica or Strichnine, and is warranted safe as well as sure in all cases. Sold wholesale and retail by

JAMES SYME,

jy3 1m Wholesale Druggist, 139 Canal street.

CHARLES E. FORTIER,

AUCTIONEER.

No. 33 Bienville Street.

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

Removal.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company. }
NEW ORLEANS, June 30th 1867. }

THE Company have removed their office to the New Marble Building," No. 20 Common street.

je30 3m CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified, by early fall, for positions worth $1000, $2000, or $3000 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.

RUFUS DODBEAR, President.

my 26 1y

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGE

ELKIN & CO.,

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

3....CARONDELET STREET....3

NEAR CANAL.

MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS.

Just received:

FANCY CANTON MATTING, WHITE and CHECK

Which they offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICE, wholesale or retail.

—ALSO—

Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 6, to 18 feet.
Table OIL CLOTH.
WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns.
CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, &c. my18 3m

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

This Company has removed from 138 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage in any part of the city in time for the different railroad trains, steamships or steamboats.

Baggage, freight, etc., removed from one part of the city to another.

Omnibuses furnished to parties, balls, pic nics, etc., also for funerals.

Parties living at the Watering Places, or along the line of the different railroads, can have their fruit, game, parcels, freight, etc., delivered to any part of the city by having it properly marked to the care of this Company. Labels can be had at the Office or from the Messengers.

This Line is represented by Messengers on all incoming trains, by which means passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, railroad, steamer or any part of the city.

may11 3m

THE "ARROW TIE,"

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. BARTLETT & E. W. HAYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS, 48 CARONDELET STREET.

THE above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and satisfaction.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. may19 3m

Lost or Mislaid,

A PROMISSORY NOTE, by John Brausch to his order and by him endorsed, for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, dated August 28th, 1866, bearing interest at 8 per cent. from maturity, and payable one year after date, at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in this city, drawn and identified by E. Bouny, a notary public of this city, ... Adolphe Boudousquié ... [illegible]

The public are cautioned not to negotiate this note, as payment has been stopped.

New Orleans, June 28th, 1867. LEON GOBCHAUX.

jy21 lmod

Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans.

OFFICE No. 19 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1867.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending July 5th, 1867 .... $157,033 27

Viz:

Fire Premiums	$73 365 19	
Marine Premiums	39 031 45	
River Premiums	45,286 63—$157,683 27	
Less Return Premiums		[illegible] 21
		[illegible] 06
Losses paid, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$22,027 42	
Marine Risks	36,870 13	
River Risks	18,651 [illegible]	
Rebate	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	2,817 87	
Taxes	2,781 46	
[illegible]	28,758 61 — 143,392 [illegible]	
		$13,592 [illegible]

—ASSETS—

Capital Stock Notes	$300,000 00
Bills Receivable, secured by mortgage	5,000 00
Premiums in course of collection	17,240 62
Bills Receivable payable on demand	38,9[illegible] 00
Valette Dry Dock Co. Stock	1,[illegible] 00
Office Furniture and fixtures	2,691 77
Cash	24,160 70
	$ [illegible]

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

E. RIGNEY, President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1867. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

—DIRECTORS—

E. RIGNEY, H. H. STANLEY,
GEORGE W. MARTIN, A. E. HITCHCOCK,
T. M. SIMMONS, JAMES BYRNES,
W. H. H. WITHERELL, B. J. WEST,
T. PRUDHOMME, C. M. SORIA,
B. L. MARR, F. NEWMAN,
ALEXANDER MARKS, J. P. EGGLESTON,
W. R. GREENE, A. D. GRIEFF,
JOHN H. KEEP, C. E. SLAYBACK,
N. H. THOMAS

E. RIGNEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary. jy12 1m

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

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

The Railroad FERRYBOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY (except SUNDAYS, at 2:30 P. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 3 P. M.

The FERRYBOAT will leave the same place at 6 A. M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS for the train leaving Algiers at 6:30 A. M., and connecting with the TEXAS STEAMSHIPS at BERWICK'S BAY. This train will stop for passengers at Way Stations.

A passenger train will leave Brashear DAILY except SUNDAYS, at 6:25 A. M., arriving at Algiers at 10:20 A. M., and a passenger train will leave Brashear at ... M. on SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, with passengers from the TEXAS STEAMSHIPS, ... On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, a passenger train will leave Brashear at 5 P. M. ... of the steamship from Galveston. ...

THROUGH TICKETS, by Steamboats and Stages to all points on Bayou Teche to New Iberia, and to St. Martinsville, Vermilionville, Grand Coteau, Opelousas and Washington, to be had at the office of the Company, No. 69 Canal street or at the Ferry Landing Ticket Office, for all ...

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road and for landings on the Teche will be received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the ... St. Ann street. Freight delivered before 3 P. M. will be forwarded the same day.

Freight for points on Bayou Lafourche between Labadieville and Lockport for Bayou Boeuf, and for ... will be ... through ... Terrebonne stations, at ... Outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.

jy11 tf G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.
4 o'clock A. M. horse cars 5¼ o'clock A. M. steam train
... [timetable illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M. in lieu of Horse Cars.

An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at ½ o'clock P. M.

On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every hour, from 5 ... until 8 o'clock P. M.

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

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15 cents each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

nov7 tf

Important ------ Important!!

TO BUYERS OF IRON TIES.

NEW ORLEANS, ... 1867.

JOHN T. BUTLER, Esq:

Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton, coming to this market, cheerfully take this opportunity of stating, for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters, and the public in general, that in our opinion the BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE, should have preference over all other Buckle Ties as being the Strongest, Simplest and Easiest of Application, and know that we can compress a bale of Cotton put up with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.

The Buckles which are attached to other Ties a week in their construction and very insecure, and we have been compelled, in many instances, and at our own expense, to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.

SAML BOYD & CO., Shippers' and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.

THOS M SIMMONS & CO., Alabama and Crescent City Presses.

ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican Press.

STANLEY & CO., Commercial Press.

C. N. CHASE, Virginia Press.

C. N. PASTEUR, Proprietor Cooper's Press.

IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Press.

GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO., Penn's Press.

H. M. PASTEUR, Fireproof Cotton Press.

Having secured the Agency for the above celebrated COTTON TIE, we are now prepared to fill orders for Merchants, Planters and Country Dealers, at the lowest prices.

WM. A. BELL & CO., Dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties,

je1—3m No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

59 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis B. LeGay, Hosh Macdonald. ap4 6m

20........CHARTRES STREET........20

C. JAUBERT & CO.

OFFER to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline and well selected, comprising a general assortment not to be found elsewhere.

... usual, their terms are far below the lowest market and the same as auction prices.

Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.

P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh24 3m

N. O. O. and G. W. Railroad in Connection with the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company.

FREIGHT FOR LANDINGS ON BAYOU TECHE.

AT all times, when opposition lines are in operation between New Orleans and points on Bayou Teche, a deduction of 50 PER CENT will be made on the regular through freight tariff of this Line, as reduced, amended and adopted on the 1st of July, 1867; and at no time will the regular rates be exceeded.

A. B. SEGER, Pres't Railroad Co.

jy10 tf T. TUPPER, Pres't A. M. Trans. Co.

TREATMENT

—OF—

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

E. GAUDOZ,

Druggist, from the Paris University.

CORNER CONTI AND BURGUNDY STREETS. ap23 tf

Dr. RICORD'S

INJECTION AND PILLS,

For the cure of GONORRHEA, whether recent of chronic, in both sexes—easy treatment and a cure guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, Druggist,

ap23 tf Corner Conti and Burgundy streets

Headquarters Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party, STATE OF LOUISIANA, Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Committee are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, President.

T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary. my24 2ptf

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets $5,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1820.

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

PAYS PROMPTLY.

KING & FITZGERALD, Agents,

my9 1y No. 2 Carondelet street.

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.

200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING, all colors; Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth of all widths; Window Shades, new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries, Damasks, etc. ... A. BROUSSEAU & CO. 19 Chartres st.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of first new Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2300 tons ...... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons ...... VanSice, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons ...... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons ...... ——, Commander
HAVANA, 3000 tons ...... ——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1600 tons ...... Edwards, Commander
MORIPOSA, 1400 tons ...... Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons ...... Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1680 tons ...... Hudson, Commander

The steamship

MARIPOSA,

Quick, Commander,

will leave on SATURDAY, August 3d, at ... o'clock, P. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

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

For freight or passage, apply to

CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, 23 Carondelet street, N. O.

Or GEO. B. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

dec5 1y

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 ...... 29th June
VILLE DE PARIS ...... Surmont ...... 13th July
EUROPE ...... Lemarie ...... 27th July
ST. LAURENT ...... Bocande ...... 10th August

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

First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin $165
Second cabin $105

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Extra steamer to Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ ...... Hard ...... Saturday, 28th July

Cabin passage, $160, gold; steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

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

For passage, apply to

VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 127 Common street.

dec25

For New York Direct.

Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. CROMWELL ...... Capt E. E. Vaill
GEO. WASHINGTON ...... Capt. E. V. Gager.
GEN. GRANT ...... Capt. E. W. Holmes
GEN. MEADE ...... Capt. A. W. Sampson

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,

E. E. Vaill, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, August 4th, at 8 A. M.

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

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON

my4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

For Texas.

INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE VIA NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD

PASSENGERS take the ferry boat opposite Jackson Square on Sundays ... and Thursdays at 6 A. M., and the train leaving the Algiers Depot at ... for Berwick's Bay ... Morgan line steamships for Galveston ... Capt. Lawless, SUNDAYS. THURSDAYS.

Close connection ... ways with Railroad trains between Galveston and Houston, and Houston and ...

Tickets to be had, and state-rooms secured until 6 P. M. every day (Sundays excepted), at the office of the Opelousas Railroad Company, No. 69 Canal street, or at ...

jy11 tf G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

Regular Bladon Springs Packet.

LEAVES Mobile every Saturday at 4 o'clock, arriving at Bladon Springs Sunday at 12 M. The fine steamer PRAIRIE STATE ... leaves Bladon Springs on ... Friday ... arriving at Mobile Friday morning ... PRAIRIE STATE, Saturday, at 4 P. M., ... Springs, situated 15 miles above Mobile ... Tombigbee river ... landing every Sunday, awaiting the arrival of ...

SINNOTT & ADAMS

jy31 2m 25 Commerce street.

Watering Places.

STEAMER CREOLE.

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

FARE REDUCED—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The elegant and very fast low pressure steamer

CREOLE,

... WALKER, Master

will resume her regular trips to the above ... as follows:

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS ... o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain Railroad ...

On SATURDAYS ... o'clock ...

Returning, leaves Ocean Springs for WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, FRIDAY MORNING and SATURDAY EVENING.

Leaves Ocean Springs for Pascagoula ... Returning, leave Pascagoula ... SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY

Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY excursion trips to Pascagoula.

The above trips will be for only made ... prevented by bad weather or low water.

For further information apply to

PETER MARCY, 25 Carondelet st.

N. B.—Baggage will be checked ... the New Orleans Express Company, office No. ... Common street ...

SEA SHORE LINE.

BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

Passage $1 50

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, Geo. L. ... master, will hereafter leave ... DAILY (Sunday excepted) ... A. M., Pontchartrain Railroad ... Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian

RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY, (Sunday excepted) at 5 o'clock, A. M. and Bay St. Louis at 6 o'clock, A. M. PUNCTUALLY. The above trips will be made unless prevented by bad weather or low water

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA

jy9 tf 16 Carondelet street

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.

THE fast and low pressure steamer LAURA will leave every SUNDAY from May 1st the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the ... train, for Mandeville and Madisonville, and return on the same day.

Time of Departure during the Week

MONDAY and THURSDAY at 12 ... M. train, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY on the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. train.

Returning the Laura will leave

COVINGTON—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6½ o'clock A. M.

MADISONVILLE—On MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at ... A. M. She will arrive at the Lake end ... return of the half-past seven o'clock A. M. train.

The above trips will be made regularly unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

This boat leaves every MONDAYS and THURSDAYS for Covington.

L. FRIGERIO, Jr., No. 2 Chartres street.

je3—3m

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

32 ...... Royal Street 32

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN)

FURNISHED ROOMS. BOARDING.

By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for Weddings and other Parties ...

MR. FORGET continues his old prices. my1 1y

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

MACHINERY

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of

SAW MILL, FLOURING, and CORN MILL MACHINERY,

WOOL CARDING MACHINES ...

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

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

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

No. 9 Perdido street ...

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

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BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep1 tf

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COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

190 Gravier street, New Orleans.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

... 81 Broad street, New York.

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AT BAY ST. LOUIS

THIS HOUSE will open on the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, for the reception of travelers. The proprietors will spare neither trouble nor expense to make it a comfortable resort. Passengers will please mark their freight and baggage "Crescent Wharf."

TOULME & SAUCIER, Proprietors.

jn12 3m

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187½ CANAL STREET.

VICTOR BOUTROUX,

(BRANCH OF THE STORE No. 32 ST. CHARLES STREET,)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. ... 3m