The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1868.

THE CORRECT WAY.

"Veteran Observer," of the New York Times, in one of his letters to that journal, says he had given a recommendation for office to some candidate who had applied to him for an endorsement of his Republicanism, and that the President appointed upon that recommendation and the Senate confirmed the appointment. He adds: "I give this as an example of the way things are now working, and in my opinion it is the correct way." No doubt of it, O, Veteran Observer! Did you ever know of a man who was not pleased when his schemes proved successful?

The *Veteran Observer* goes on to express his satisfaction at the change which has taken place in the matter of appointments to office. He is immensely pleased that the Executive has been stripped of the sole power of dispensing the Government patronage, and that the Senate now controls it. He shows how the system has worked hitherto when the President and Senate have been elected by the same party and work [illegible] into each other's hands, and attributes the happy change to an overruling Providence "working purposely to accomplish not merely the overthrow of slavery and its falsehoods, but to cure the imperfections of our political system, so that the people have no excuse for not being a righteous nation." That is, the Senate having succeeded in usurping the powers hitherto entrusted to, and exercised by, the President, according to the Constitution and with the consent of the nation, therefore, it is the will of God! "Veteran Observer" is a writer of charming complaisance, and no doubt flatters himself, in his seclusion at "The Brothers," in Ohio, that he is a great statesman. His ideas of statesmanship, however, can be estimated by such absurd assertions as these:

"The war was not only successful, slavery was not only overthrown, the secession doctrine was not only defeated, but the President's power of appointment, the source of vast demoralization, will, in a great measure, be destroyed also. The power of removal was a mere *gift* to the President by the Senate, because Washington happened then to be President, and no suspicion of the President's doing wrong was then in the mind of the Senate. The real power of appointment is now in the Senate, and certainly that is the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution when it gave the President no power of appointment, without the advice and consent of the Senate."

What then, let us ask, becomes of the checks and balances contemplated by the Constitution? Is the Senate to be omnipotent? For if your doctrine be correct, the Senate instead of being a co-ordinate and co-equal branch of the Government, will be the over-ruling department, and the Executive reduced to a mere clerkship for the recording of the Senate's decrees.

This profound statesman adds, while he would not change the great features of the Constitution in regard to the Executive, he would have it administered on the principles of popular government, and would have Congress exercise, *as of its right*, the entire direction of the policy and administration of the Government." *That is he would revolutionize the government.*

The "administration" of the Government, "Veteran Observer" well knows was confided by the Constitution to another department, and has long been controlled by it. Congress has no right to interfere with that administration. Its functions are entirely distinct from those of the Executive.

Such doctrines as those taught by the writer in the Times show what a long stride we have made towards a centralized government, but we venture to say they will be held only so long as the Republican Party remains in power. When that shall have been broken, we shall hear no more of the paramount powers of Congress.

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers, Philadelphia, have prepared for sale, and in convenient form for the counting-room, a table of stamp duties as amended by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867. The price of this edition is fifteen cents. It may be obtained from Krull & Dishey, booksellers, 106 Canal street.

The same publishers also send us "Red Gauntlet," by Sir Walter Scott, in the cheap form, price twenty cents, and "Tom Tiddler's Ground," by Charles Dickens, price twenty-five cents.

We have received a polite invitation from the Shakspeare Club to be present at their second entertainment, to be given at the Varieties Theatre on Monday next, July 13.

BUREAU OF FREEDMEN.—ORDERS CONCERNING PLANTERS AND LABORERS.—We publish to-day orders which have been issued by Gen. Buchanan, as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, dividing Louisiana into two Agricultural Districts, and appointing two Factors in New Orleans who are to receive and sell the crops upon which advances have been made by the Bureau, accounting to the Bureau for the sums advanced.

THE RICE CROP.—We have seen a sample of the rice crop now growing on the Mouplaisir plantation, in the Parish of Plaquemines, owned by Mr. Lesseps. The sample indicates an abundant crop of superior quality.

THE NEW SENATORS IN CONGRESS.—By reference to the proceedings of the Legislature in another column, our readers will learn of the election of Messrs. W. P. Kellogg, (United States Collector of Customs at this Port) and John C. Harris, of Concordia Parish, as Senators in Congress, to represent this State.

The white population of Louisiana, we think, will not regret the defeat of the native Radicals who were aspiring to these positions.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Our telegrams give the particulars of yesterday's balloting. Out of 287 votes on the 18th and last ballot, previous to adjournment for the day, General Hancock received 144, Pendleton 56 and Hendricks 87. General Hancock was then supposed to have received his highest vote. If so he will probably be withdrawn to-day. In that event Hendricks would seem to stand the best chance, but these ballots may not indicate what the result and who the nominee is to be.

The New York Convention.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

The following appears in Ben Wood's paper to-day: "The influence on Wall street has commenced the work of buying delegates. A portion of the Wisconsin delegation has been bribed to vote against Pendleton.

"It is the intention of these moneyed men to stupefy Mr. Pendleton between the thieves of bondholders and Republicans; the public shall soon know who of the delegates have been bought, and the amount paid for each."

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, of the 7th, says:

Democratic excess to date, 11,446—only two counties to hear from, which may reduce the Democratic majority to 8500. The counties to hear from are Washington and Bolivar.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS—RECEPTION OF COMMODORE FARRAGUT.—A correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from Flushing gives an account of the visit of Admiral Farragut and twenty-five of his officers to the King of the Belgians on the 8th ultimo. The letter says:

"His Majesty sent his own yacht to convey the party to Antwerp. On their arrival at Brussels they found carriages awaiting them at the depot, and attentions of all kinds were lavished upon them. About fifty invitations were issued for the banquet at the palace, including, of course, all the Ministers. During the dinner the King conversed a good deal with the Admiral, and expressed his desire to visit the United States. It had been his intention, he said, to do so, had not the death of his father prevented him from carrying it out. None but gentlemen were present at this dinner, but on the following day the Admiral and Mrs. Farragut, Captain LeRoy, chief of the Admiral's staff, and Captain Pennock, commanding the Franklin, breakfasted with the King and Queen at Laeken. His Majesty expressed his wish to visit the Franklin, but said that he could not do so as long as she lay in Dutch waters. The Admiral then offered to bring her to Ostend at any time His Majesty might appoint. Monday next was accordingly fixed upon."

The first act of the Arkansas carpet-bag Representatives, after being sworn in, was to demand pay from March 4, 1867, though only elected March 13, 1868, and the first act of the Senators was to vote against the confirmation of S. S. Cox.

Truly, these fellows begin to rob and rule us early.

Forney wants negro midshipmen and cadets. He says: "The tendency of West Point and Annapolis schooling is toward exclusiveness, and until the recent war period admission into honorable rank in either the army or navy was equivalent as into a brotherhood of Brahmins. This is the first step of course to the admission of African gourmen. 'Rah for Khal Baghal!' What's the next madness?

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

New York, July 4.—A very warm contest is going on for the Presidency of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which also meets to-day.

Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, will probably be chosen to preside over it. He made a speech last evening, in which he severely denounced Grant as a sham hero and a plagiarist of other men's rights.

The National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors assembled this morning in the hall of Cooper Institute. The decorations consisted of a broad tri-color encircling the hall, broken at intervals by the coats of arms of all the States, National flags depending from the capital of each pillar, streamers transversely intersecting the ceiling, and an elaborate grouping of colors in the rear of the platform, surmounted by the legend "Union and the Constitution."

Precisely at 11 o'clock the colors of the old Fifth Regiment New York State Volunteers, the Fifth Zouaves, were escorted into the hall, which rapidly filled with delegations from the various States, marching music being furnished by the cornet band which accompanied the Pendleton Club from Cincinnati. Cheers were given for Hancock, McClernand, and Chase, and vociferated cheers for the rank and file of the Union Army and Navy.

At half-past 11 the meeting was called to order by Gen. McQuade, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, who nominated Maj. Gen McClernand, of Illinois. Gen. McMahon nominated Gen. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, but the motion was lost, and Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, was unanimously elected.

REMARKS OF GEN. MCCLERNAND.

He adverted to the circumstances under which the assemblage was called. He welcomed all true soldiers North and South in extending the hand of fellowship to their late opponents. However, he remarked, he wished not to be misunderstood. He had nothing to retrace of the acts of the Democratic soldiers in putting forth their best endeavors to suppress the rebellion. Those acts had been consistent and were meritorious. But now that the war was over; now that the Southern dissolutionists had been overthrown, it was their duty also to put down the Radical disunionists of the North. The country, by means of these high-handed Radical invasions is on the verge of ruin. No plagues of Egypt surpassed in misery the fate to which this unhappy country is drifting, and this is the reward for all the weary marches and the bloody battles of the Union army and the Union navy. He asked shall this country still be torn by such an outrageous policy? (Voices "no," and groans.) He asked how should it be prevented; and concluded by the reply that only by throwing their weight into the scale with the Democratic National Convention now in session.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, being loudly called for, made his appearance on the platform and was received with cheers.

REMARKS OF GEN. EWING.

He congratulated the audience at forming the largest assemblage of the kind ever convened in the United States. He proposed to review the history of the Democratic party from the surrender of Lee and the termination of hostilities to the present time. When Lee had given up his sword, Johnson had capitulated, and the soil of the old Confederacy was being turned by peaceful ploughs and not a flag bearing "the stars and bars" was waved, the rebellion was utterly overthrown. Its cause was irrevocably lost, and even the Northern expectation of a guerilla termination of the war was disappointed. The United States revenue officers were uninterruptedly pursuing their duties, and war was supplanted by a gladly welcomed people. That very year the Southern States themselves accepted the abolition of slavery.

[Here the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization announced Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, as the nominee for permanent chairman.]

Gen. Ewing continued: The National Congress was then bound by the principles of honor and by all its former pledges, to declare the work of putting down the rebellion at an end. In the Convention of 1864, even while Horace Greeley was endeavoring to arrange a dishonorable peace, the Republican party solemnly declared that the preservation of the national authority was the object of the war. For that object every man and every dollar were obtained. Had they adhered to that their lease of power might have been perpetual. But crazed with power, drunken with success, they threw aside their every principle and initiated a Southern government formed alone of Northern moneyless adventurers and plantation negroes. Many of the odious features of Congressional reconstruction might have been stomached by the Southern States in their longing desire for peace. But the wholesale sweeping proscription which practically excluded every man who was of age and of sufficient education to hold an office, could never be accepted without the sacrifice of his honor. The amendment put forth by Congress was rejected by the South, as Congress knew and meant that it should be. At once the cry was raised that the South was still rebellious. By trickery like this, these Radical rebels have postponed the dawn of peace almost as long as their Southern exemplars had done. Then old Thaddeus Stevens, the whipper-in of Radicals, (hisses and groans) promulgated the novel doctrine that the Southern States were conquered provinces, and their people alien enemies. But the Convention of 1864 denied that dogma by nominating one of these "alien enemies" (Andrew Johnson) for Vice President, and approved the grand old reconstruction policy of Abraham Lincoln, when the war was still in progress, and they wanted voluntary grants of men and money. But when the war was over they threw off the mask. Then they discovered that their hideous plot was not complete. There were still some standing guarantees of the old Constitution not yet abrogated, and of which the Southern people like all others enjoyed the benefits. Therefore, they needed a new hypocrisy, saying that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated an immense rebellion, and therefore did not provide sufficient power for Congress for meeting such emergencies, and, consequently, argued that they (Congress) can and must act "outside of the Constitution." It was like the exposition by a French savant of some new doctrine of transmission of light. His listener, Prof. Faraday, objected that it was totally opposed to well-known facts in natural philosophy. "Well," calmly replied the Frenchman, "so much the worse for the facts." So with the Radicals. When it is shown them that their dogmas violate the Constitution, they insolently answer, "So much the worse for that instrument." Military despotism had trod with iron heel upon the powerless neck of the Southern people. Terrible cries were heard because one of the Military Governors had tried to temper his hated task with mercy. That one was Gen. Hancock. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

The Speaker continued, saying that he could not see how any one could look without commingled anger and disgust upon the progress of Congressional reconstruction. Ten of the United States were debarred of all their rights—the hungry markets of the world were closed to the products of the Southern fields; sugar was rotting in the cane, the Mississippi was plunging over the broken levees, and the boorish plantation negroes pampered with delusive hope, were setting in mockeries of Convention. He said that the Radicals argued that such acts were needed to prevent a Democratic accession to power and the consequent repudiation of the national debt. But he thanked God that the national power still was safe and no repudiation would be attempted, although if anything were calculated to drive votes to that alternative, it would be the spectacle of all the national bondholders flocking to one party and advocating all kinds of outrage under the bugbear cry of "Down with repudiation."

He continued, saying that, with the Democratic Convention lay the duty of saying what shall be the policy of the next four years and who shall be its exponents?

To say whether they shall be victories on living issues or beaten on dead issues?

Two millions of men were in our recent armies. Of these, 500,000 have died during and since the war, and there are now 150,000 soldiers living. Of those voters this Convention represents at least one half, and of that one half or more are of so strong conviction that they will vote for any Democratic candidate that has yet been named (cheers). But the other half he declared might be lost or won to the Democratic party, as the nomination might be wise or otherwise. He did not doubt the wisdom of the Tammany Convention, nor that they would nominate a standard bearer who, whether he was or was not a soldier in the recent war was without doubt an advocate of law. (Applause). The issues of the present crisis were not in any respect the issues for which they lately fought. No one man who died in the defence of the National flag laid down his life for negro suffrage, and the other Radical dogmas. The Democratic party is the only party which adheres to the Constitution and the laws. In the path it now treads can be discerned the foot prints of Washington, of Jefferson, of Clay and Webster, and while it keeps their track, it can be followed with pride and with unfaltering purpose. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Gen. Ewing's address, the band struck up the air: "Rally Round the Flag," the chorus being sung by the audience.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of regular officers:

For Permanent Chairman—Major General Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut.

Gen. McClernand introduced Gen. Franklin as a favorite of the volunteers, and first in the days of Gen. Grant. (Yells and cheers.)

Gen. Franklin thanked the Convention, and alluding to his want of civil experience, hoped no very difficult questions of order would arise. Secret military organizations were justly looked on with distrust. They were dangerous, and soldiers had no right to use their positions as a political power. What, then, were they doing in forming an organization of soldiers? This was not a secret organization. But there was a secret organization thoroughly organized throughout the West and probably the South. The Grand Army of the Republic was organized for political purposes, and opposed to it was another, and these two might at any time fly at each other's throats and thus deluge the country with blood. To declare Conservatives would enter into such organizations was one purpose to show the country that the Chicago Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention so-called, did not represent them. The Radical party pretended to be friends of soldiers, but the Radical Senate rejected the soldiers' nominations. He instanced the cases of Generals McClellan, Slocum, and others. No less than 2000 soldiers and sailors had been nominated to the Senate, and been rejected. The Conservative soldiers felt that certain things had been settled by the war. They had felt conciliation toward their former opponents. The Radicals had been alienated with enmity and hate. Judging the future by the past, the only hope for peace was the success of the Conservative party. They must be prepared to make sacrifices for peace. What they asked of the Convention was a man whom the soldiers and sailors could, without sacrifice of principle, support.

The President announced the Committee on Resolutions and Rules.

Whereas, During the late rebellion we took up arms on the call of our National Government, relying on the integrity of Congress in its solemn and continuous declarations that the object of the war was to *defend* and maintain the supremacy, dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and not any sort of oppression or for any purpose of conquest and subjugation; and

Whereas, Since the rebellion was subdued and the war terminated the Radical party has, by a fraudulent use of its powers and by the force of arms, perverted the objects for which the great battles were fought and the victories won by the army and navy of the Union; and

Whereas, That party has forfeited all claim to our confidence and support because it has fraudulently and forcibly kept States out of the Union which the army and navy had fought, and hosts of our commanders bled and died to keep in; because it has destroyed the dignity and equality, and rights of a portion of the States and continues to treat the people thereof as conquerors and subjugating them as enemies, exercising over them acts of tyranny unparalleled by those of Great Britain, which led to and justified before the civilized world the American revolution; because it has placed a stigma upon the otherwise untarnished honor of the Union soldier and sailor by imposing upon those who comprised the late Confederate armies, since their surrender, conditions of degradation in violation of the letter and spirit of the capitulation, when brave, though misguided, foes laid down their arms; because it has practically suspended, if it has not wholly destroyed the vital principles of our Federal Republican system of government in ignoring the rights expressly retained by the Constitution of the States respectively, or to the people, by usurping the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive, and by rendering nugatory through legislation the action of the Judiciary; because it has practiced a shameful duplicity, by recognizing as in the Union and entitled to the high privilege of amending the Federal Constitution for the abrogation of slavery States to which it has denied the right of local legislation of and representation in Congress; because it has organized and continues to operate under the guise of charity, at an enormous expense, a political machine known as the "Freedmen's Bureau," by which it has wielded to perpetuate its power by establishing under its auspices oath-bound leagues of ignorant negroes, and has deprived intelligent people of our own race in the Southern States of the right of self-government, and endeavoring to place in authority over them, through the power of the bayonet, the negroes lately slaves, who are neither qualified for such high duties by the endowment of nature nor by education, and by the grossest corruption in the collection and management of the public treasure and by perversely refusing to permit the same to be investigated and exposed; because it has practiced a wanton profligacy in the public expenditures which stands without a parallel in history, and threatens an irretrievable national bankruptcy; because it has been partial and oppressive in its measures of financial taxation and currency, and has inaugurated thereto a system of legalized robbery, that "makes the rich richer and the poor poorer," and because it is guilty of manifold other series of omission and commission, not necessary to be recited herein; Therefore,

Resolved, That the great principles in defence of which we took up arms, having been practically abandoned by the Radical party, we respectfully and urgently appeal to the Democratic party, now in National Convention assembled in this city, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of such known antecedents as will enable us, consistently with our action during the war, to co-operate cordially with it in restoring the States to their rights in the Union, and in redeeming the integrity, fraternity, prosperity and glory of the American Republic. We desire only an honorable participation in the achievement of that great victory of peace that is to heal the grievous wounds of war.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NINTH DAY—JULY 8, 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon yesterday, Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair and a full quorum of Senators present.

The minutes were read and approved.

A message from the House announced that that body was ready for a joint session to elect United States Senators.

The Chair announced the following committees:

Judiciary—Messrs. Ray, Campbell, Anderson, Thompson and Lynch.

Finance—Messrs. Lynch, Menette, Ogden, Ray and Braughn.

Enrollment—Messrs. Darrell, Kelso, Wittgenstein and Egan.

Mr. Todd moved that all persons except State officers and Senators be required to remain outside of the bar of the Senate Chamber. Laid on the table.

Mr. Lynch called up the House joint resolution ratifying the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution, and the rules were accordingly suspended. The resolution passed its second reading, and comes up on its final passage to-morrow (Thursday.)

Mr. Campbell moved to take up the House bill creating a Board of Police Commissioners in New Orleans.

Mr. Blackman contended that the unfinished business and order of the day had precedence, and the bill could not be taken up without a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Ray stated that under the rules the Senate could grant special leave to take up any bill out of the regular order of business.

Mr. Campbell thought the bill came up in regular order. The election of United States Senators would not be considered unfinished business, as under the act of Congress the Senate had yesterday proceeded as far as it could with the election of United States Senators.

The Chair decided that it would take the consent of two thirds of the Senators to take up this bill out of its regular order.

Mr. Campbell withdrew his motion.

The election of a warrant clerk came up as unfinished business. J. Pinkney Smith received 24 votes, O. H. Hempstead 12, E. Schwaniger 2. So Mr. Smith was declared duly elected.

Mr. Ray moved that the Senate now meet the House in joint session to elect two United States Senators. Carried.

In the joint session W. P. Kellogg and J. S. Harris were elected United States Senators.

After the joint session the following business was transacted:

The report of the Committee on Elections, to give the seat of Reuben White, of Caddo, to Antoine, was called up.

Mr. Thompson moved to recommit the report. Carried.

House Bill No. 3, creating a Board of Police Commissioners, was taken up.

Mr. Blackman thought this was a political bill—one of the greatest magnitude. He believed it necessary that it should be printed, so that Senators might have time to maturely consider it. He knew nothing of its merits, only understood that it gave the Governor the power to appoint this Board. He moved that 150 copies be printed. Laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell moved the passage of the bill and its engrossment for the third reading.

Mr. Fonte spoke at length against the passage of this bill, as an act of oppression, and took occasion to review the history of the organization of the Senate.

Senator Poindexter claimed the privilege of saying some words in defence of the Republican party, and proceeded to do so.

The bill was ordered engrossed and lies over for final passage.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 2, relating to the finances of the State.

Mr. Bacon moved its reference to the Finance Committee. Tabled.

The bill was ordered engrossed, with a view to its final passage.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Met at 12 o'clock M, pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Roll called—72 members present. Prayer by Rev. S. M. Kingston.

The reading of the journal of the previous day was dispensed with.

Morey, (Rad.) of Ouachita, gave notice that he would move on to-morrow to so amend the rules and regulations as to add to the number of standing committees.

Morey, (Rad.) of Ouachita, called the attention of the Chair to the act of Congress, passed July 25th, 1866, which provides for the election of United States Senators, and moved that the Senate be informed that the House is now ready to go into joint convention for the purpose of electing two Senators to fill existing vacancies.

Pratt, (Dem.) of Claiborne, asked the Chair on what day the House was organized.

The Chair responded that the House permanently organized on last Wednesday, the 1st instant.

Pratt then raised the point, that under the law of Congress to which the attention of the Chair had been called by the gentleman from Ouachita, the election could not be proceeded with; for that law expressly declares that the election shall not take place until the *second Tuesday next after the day of organization*.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, held that an election had to-day would be illegal, because not in compliance with the act of Congress.

The Speaker said that the day had arrived, under the act of Congress, to go into the election of two United States Senators, and so directed.

Pratt (Dem) appealed from this decision of the Chair.

Lee (Rad.), of St. Bernard, said no appeal could be taken in a question of the kind. That the election was in obedience to an act of Congress.

Morey (Rad.), of Ouachita, held the same opinion, and said that the mandate of Congress was above all appeals and decisions. That no appeal could be taken in this instance, as it was not a decision by the Chair on a question of parliamentary rules or regulations. It was not in the power of the Chair to decide about the matter.

The Speaker decided that the law was mandatory, binding alike upon all, and therefore refused to entertain the question of appeal raised by Pratt, of Claiborne.

The motion to inform the Senate of the readiness of the House to go into joint convention to elect two United States Senators was then carried.

Shortly after, a message was received from the Senate informing the House of its readiness for a joint convention.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The Senate being announced, Lieut. Gov. Oscar J. Dunn, colored, took the stand beside the Speaker and called the Convention to order.

The roll of the Senate being called, 36 Senators answered to their names. Seventy-five members of the House answered to their names.

Senator Campbell, (Rad.) of New Orleans, offered a resolution to the effect that the Joint Convention proceed to the election of two United States Senators, both Senators to be voted for at the same time—the Senator or Representative voting to name which one of the candidates voted for shall take the long term and which the short term.

Senator Bacon, (Dem.) arose to a point of order. He held that it was not competent for the General Assembly in joint convention to entertain or pass a resolution of any kind; that the Senate in its own Chamber and the House in its own Hall had determined the mode and manner of electing the two Senators, and that mode was one at a time the first one voted for to be for the long term, and the second for the short term. Such being the case, no other mode could be adopted in joint convention, and it only rested with the presiding officer to direct that the election be proceeded with as determined upon by both Houses in their respective halls.

President Dunn held the point raised by Senator Bacon to be well taken and decided the resolution of Senator Campbell to be out of order.

Representative Lee (Rad.) wished to know of the presiding officer, if the ruling of the Senate was to govern the General Assembly in joint convention.

The presiding officer said, certainly not. That he did not wish to impose his ruling on the joint convention—that the question could be determined by a majority—but he insisted that the resolution of Senator Campbell was out of order, and stated that nominations would be entertained.

Senator Harris (Rad.) placed in nomination William P. Kellogg.

Representative Kavanagh (Dem.) placed in nomination Samuel H. Torrey.

Representative Pratt (Dem.) placed in nomination Allen C. Hill.

The rolls of both Houses being called, William P. Kellogg received the votes of 23 Senators and 55 Representatives.

Samuel H. Torrey received the votes of 12 Senators and 15 Representatives, and Allen C. Hill received the votes of one Senator and three Representatives. Three votes were cast blank. Whole number of votes cast, 112. Necessary to a choice 57.

The presiding officers declared William P. Kellogg to be duly elected United States Senator for the term ending March 4th, 1873.

Representative McMillen (Rad.) then placed in nomination, for the short term, John S. Harris, of Concordia.

Representative Faulkner (Rad.) placed in nomination Joseph H. Wilson, of Orleans.

The rolls being called, John S. Harris received the votes of 20 Senators and 51 Representatives.

Joseph H. Wilson received the votes of 15 Senators and 24 Representatives. One vote cast blank. Whole number of votes cast, 111. Necessary to a choice, 56.

The presiding officer declared John S. Harris to be duly elected United States Senator for the term ending March 4th, 1871.

On motion of Senator Ray, the Senate then retired to its chamber.

J. P. Yorke, (Rad.) Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported that the committee had investigated the grounds of contest between C. B. Young, (Rad.) and P. H. Waters, (Dem.) from the First Ward, parish of Orleans, and after mature deliberation were of opinion that Mr. Waters was entitled to the contested seat, and recommended that he be allowed to qualify. Report adopted.

J. P. Yorke, from the same committee, submitted the following majority report:

The Committee on Contested Elections, taking into consideration the unavoidable delay attendant upon their action in relation to the numerous cases referred to them, and the injustice of depriving whole districts and parishes of representation upon the floor of this House, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That those members who are returned as elected from districts and parishes not now represented, and whose seats are contested, be admitted to seats in this House and participation and votes in its deliberations, until said contested seats are reported upon and decided by the House.

J. P. YORKE, Chairman.
DENNIS BURRELL.
CLARENCE B. PRATT.
M. D. KAVANAGH.

A minority report, dissenting *in toto* from the majority, was submitted by F. C. Antoine (col.) and H. Lott (col.)

A motion to table both reports was lost, by a vote of 46 nays to 27 yeas.

The House then adjourned until to-day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

National Democratic Convention.

Adjourned on the 18th Ballot.

No Definite Result Arrived at.

The Judiciary Committee Report Favorably on Evarts' Nomination as Attorney General.

Senator Grimes Convalescent.

The Georgia Legislature.

Violent Speech of Bradley.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 8.—SENATE.—The Tax bill was considered to adjournment without conclusion.

Night sessions ordered. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Appropriations were considered all day, finding time, however, to pass a bill removing disabilities from certain parties.

Adjourned.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

New York July 8.—On the 13th ballot Virginia voted for Hancock. 14th unchanged. 15th, Connecticut split, giving Hancock 3. Nebraska gave for Hendricks, 8½.

16th ballot—Arkansas, Georgia and Louisiana voted for Hancock. Result—Hancock, 116; Pendleton, 107; Hendricks, 70.

17th ballot—Illinois split between Hendricks and Pendleton. Nebraska voted for Hoffman. Result—Hancock, 137; Pendleton, 70; Hendricks, 80.

18th ballot—Jersey gave Hancock 3. Illinois voted solid for Hendricks. Result—Pendleton, 56; Hancock, 144; Hendricks, 87.

To-day's balloting shows nothing definite. Hancock's friends were confident of a favorable result on the 18th ballot, but the event discouraged them very much, and they reluctantly yielded to adjournment.

A coalition between Hendricks and Pendleton is hopeless, and it is apprehended that Hancock has achieved his highest vote.

The following are the details of the 18th and last ballot:

Hancock—Alabama, 8, Arkansas, 5; California, 1½; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 9; Kansas, 1; Kentucky 4½; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4½; Massachusetts, 11, Minnesota, 7; New Hampshire, 3½, New Jersey, 3; North Carolina, 9; Pennsylvania, 26, South Carolina, 6; Texas, 6, Virginia, 10.

Pendleton—California, 3; Connecticut, 3, Delaware, 2; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 8; Kentucky, 4½; Maine, 1½; Massachusetts, 1; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, ½; Ohio, 21; Oregon 3.

Hendricks—Illinois, 16; Indiana, 10; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 3; Maine, ½; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 4; New Hampshire, ½; New York, 33; Vermont, 5; West Virginia, 5.

Chase—California, ½.
Hoffman—Nebraska, 3.
Parker—New Jersey, 3½.
Doolittle—Rhode Island, 4; Wisconsin, 8.
Johnson—Tennessee, 10.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 8.—There are but few Democrats in Congress. The Republican members take intense interest in the ballots. Adjournment on the 18th ballot is considered an indication that Hancock has about reached his highest vote.

Washington, July 8.—A Radical committee from Mississippi are coming to illustrate the frauds in the recent election.

The Senate Judiciary Committee considering Evarts' nomination to the Attorney Generalship reported favorably. Ayes—Trumble, Frelinghuysen, Johnson and Hendricks. Nays—Stewart, Edmunds and Conklin.

Senator Grimes has recovered from his recent paralysis.

Gen. McDowell, recently removed from command in Mississippi, has arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 8.—H. Greeley is a prominent candidate for the New York Governorship.

It is stated on excellent authority that Gen. Hancock has written a letter declining positively to be candidate for Vice President.

Devlin, who was thrown from a carriage with Cogger, is dead.

New York, July 8.—It is thought that had the session continued Hancock would have been nominated, but the adjournment is considered favorable to Chase to-morrow. Ohio continues firm for Pendleton, but Illinois and Indiana broke away, and the Southern delegations are going for Hancock. The name of Chase, even with half a vote from California, drew out immense applause, so also did the increase for Hancock. The South voted for the soldier-statesman with a will, and were much applauded. New York consulted when it was found that there were 12 for Chase. Pennsylvania was immensely applauded when she changed to Hancock. Amidst all the conflict in the Convention utmost courtesy and good feeling prevailed.

Atlanta, July 8.—In the Senate a memorial was read concerning Winn, a Democrat, and others, holding seats contrary to the spirit of the Omnibus bill. Candler moved to strike out the words "and others," which was objected to by a Republican, who said the laws of Congress forbid members holding seats unless their political disabilities have been removed; he was here for the purpose of seeing the laws enforced.

Candler offered a resolution, which was an onslaught upon the eligibility of Radical members. This called forth the remarks from Bradley, a negro, that he was astonished that any member should question the eligibility of members on account of color; he cared not whether it emanated from the brain of Joe Brown, Jefferson Davis, or the spiritual brain of God himself. He quoted the second paragraph of the Bill of Rights in support of his argument, and stated that he was ready to purge the Senate of traitors and felons, and he reminded the Senate that the first blow for freedom was struck by a negro. He closed by saying that unless his race formed a part and parcel of the State militia, in less than ten years there would be another revolution, exceeding in magnitude and more successful than the last.

In the House, the committee to wait on Gov. Bullock, reported that he would communicate with the two Houses as soon as he had a conference with Gen. Meade.

The impression prevails that a great effort is about to be made to oust a number of Democratic members from both Houses.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 8.—The Republicans have nominated John A. Griswold for Governor.

Raleigh, N. C., July 8.—The proceedings of the General Assembly on Monday, Tuesday and to-day were of no general interest. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks have been elected—the latter, O'Hara, a negro, is considered better qualified than the former.

Mr. Bowman, of the House, introduced a bill providing public schools, and requiring separate schools for blacks and whites. Referred to Committee on Education.

Caucussing and electioneering for United States Senator is kept up constantly. It is rumored that the friends of General Abbott, of New Hampshire, and John Pool, of Pasquotank, have formed a strong combination to secure the election. This plan, if successful, will deprive the Western part of the State of a Senator, and also defeat General Dockery. Next Tuesday will determine the matter, if not sooner determined in caucus.

It is understood that Gov. Holden and his new Board of Supervisors of the State Lunatic Asylum, one of whom is a Canadian negro preacher, have removed Dr. E. C. Fisher, the able Superintendent of the Asylum, who has been in that position since its establishment, and appointed a county physician to the place.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 8.—John Bright visiting Mr. Peabody in Ireland had a great popular reception.

Charles Lever, the novelist, is dead.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 8.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales 12,000 bales. Corn 35s 3d. Tallow 43s 3d.

London, July 8.—Evening.—Consols unchanged. Bonds 73 to 73⅛.

Frankfort, July 8.—Bonds 77⅝.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 8.—Cotton less active and drooping toward the close. Sales to-day 1200 bales; middling uplands 32½ to 33c. Flour more active—State $6 80 to $9 50; Ohio $8 65 to $12 75; Western $6 80 to $12 75; Southern common to fair extra $8 95 to $10 50; choice $14 75. Wheat and Corn—Corn's advance sustained with a moderate demand. Oats is better. Mess Pork $27 80 to $27 90. Lard, kettle rendered, 17⅛ to 17¾c. Groceries steady. Naval Stores unchanged. Freights lower—Corn by steam 4½ to 4⅝. Gold 140⅝.

New York, July 8.—Money 4 to 5. Sterling 10⅛. Governments closed firm at last night's rates. Sub Treasury balance $83,000,000.

Mobile, July 8.—Cotton market quiet. Sales to-day 50 bales; low middlings 29½ to 30c. Receipts 2 bales; exports 30 bales.

Savannah, July 8.—Cotton market steady. Sales 114 bales. Middling 31 to 31¼c. Receipts 238; exports 830.

Charleston, July 8.—Cotton market firm. Sales 126 bales. Middling 31¼c. Receipts 21, exports coastwise 19.

Cincinnati, July 8.—Flour dull and nominal; family $9 to $9 25. Wheat $1 90 to $2. Corn 84 to 85c. Oats 75 to 76c. Whisky 35c in bond. Pork $28. Bulk Meats held: shoulders 12⅛c, clear rib sides 16, clear sides 16⅝c; Hams 18½ to 19c. Lard held to the higher. Butter 26 to 30c. Eggs 17c.

Louisville, July 8.—Wheat $1 85 to $1 95. Corn 95 to 96c. Oats 78 to 80c. Rye $1 75. Mess Pork $28. Lard 16⅜ to 17c. Bacon shoulders 12⅝ to 13c; clear rib sides 16⅜ to 16½c; clear sides 16⅞ to 17c. Bulk shoulders 13c; clear sides 16c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 8, 6:30 P. M.—Barometer 29.56. Wind S. E., light. No arrivals. Sailed, steamship G. W. Hewes.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 8.—Passed down, Bismarck at 2 A. M. Passed up, Dexter at 8 A. M. River falling rapidly.

St. Louis, July 8—River receding slowly.

[Further Dispatches.]

New York, July 8.—National Democratic Convention.—On the seventh ballot Indiana split, the minority going for Hendricks; Missouri split for Pendleton, Tennessee four-and-a-half for Pendleton.

On the eight ballot Louisiana went for Pendleton, New York for Hendricks. This produced the wildest excitement—cheers and hisses. Result—Pendleton, 156½, Hendricks, 77.

9th ballot—Pendleton 144, Hendricks 80½, Hancock 34½—balance widely scattering. Pennsylvania adhering to Packer.

The tenth and eleventh ballots show but little change. On the eleventh Chase received 1½ which produced great applause and some hisses. Twelfth ballot, Pendleton 145, Hancock 30, Hendricks 89, Chase ½, McClellan 1. [Cheers.]

Columbia, S. C., July 7.—Gov. Orr's last message was sent to the Legislature to-day.

The Constitutional amendment was adopted by the Senate. Five negative votes.

Scott will probably be inaugurated to-morrow.

The chief contest for Senator is between G. Mackey, Collector in Charleston, and F. Sawyer, Assessor Internal Revenue.

Charleston, July 7.—Gen. Canby has issued an order restoring civil rule in North Carolina when the President shall have proclaimed the ratification of the amendment.

The functions of military officers are then to cease. Prisoners in custody under charges of violating the reconstruction acts are to be discharged. Those in prison for other offences are to be turned over to the civil authorities.

Southwest Pass, July 8—12 M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind E S E, fresh.

Arrived: steamship Dudley Buck, Pendleton, master, from Aransas, with cattle to G. P. Deson.

Steamship Concordia, Sears, master, from Boston, with merchandise and passengers, to Creevey, Nickerson & Co.

Sailed, brigs Fortuna, Bartolome and John Burns.

London, June 8—Noon—Consols 94⅛ to 95. Bonds 73⅛.

Frankfort, July 7—Bonds easier.

Liverpool, July 7—Noon.—Cotton buoyant. Estimated sales 12,000 bales. Lard 6d.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 8th, 1868.

Orders No. 14.

In order to carry out the provisions of Circular No. 1, current series from these Headquarters, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The District of Louisiana is divided into Two Agricultural Districts.

II. The following named persons are hereby appointed Factors of this Bureau, and are designated as the merchants to whom planters now drawing supplies from the Bureau will forward their crops for sale.

For the First Agricultural District, comprising the parishes of Orleans; Jefferson, right bank; Orleans, left bank; Jefferson, left bank; St. Bernard; Plaquemines, left bank; Plaquemines, right bank; St. Helena, Livingston, Washington, St. Tammany, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Vermillion, Lafayette, St. Mary and St. Martin.

Mr. E. T. Parker, No. 34 Perdido Street.

For the Second Agricultural District, comprising the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, Rapides, Winn, Avoyelles, Union, Morehouse, Ouachita, Jackson, Franklin, Caldwell, Catahoula, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Carroll, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Claiborne and Bienville.

Mr. Jos. H. Oglesby, No. 71 Tchoupitoulas St.

Each of the above named Factors will furnish bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Assistant Commissioner, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, for the faithful performance of their duties. They will be expected to furnish to such of the planters in their district as may require these articles—bagging, ties, bands, hogsheads, boxes, and anything else which may be required to enable them to prepare their crops for the market, upon the terms usual in such cases.

The book and accounts of the said Factors, in which these transactions are recorded, will be open at all times for the inspection of any officer, that may be designated by the Assistant Commissioner for that purpose.

III. When the crops, on which the Bureau has a lien, are ready to be shipped to market, the Assistant Sub Assistant Commissioner of the parish in which such plantation lies will be notified of the fact by the planter, and it will be the duty of the said Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner to see that *the whole of the crop* is shipped without unnecessary delay to the proper Factor, and to notify both the Assistant Commissioner and the Factor of such shipment, with a certified tabular statement of the amount of wages, or share of the crop due freedmen.

The Assistant Sub Assistant Commissioner will also satisfy himself that the crop has been properly prepared for shipment, so that there will be no possibility of its being injured by transportation to this city.

In preparing their crops for shipment, the Planter will use good and sufficient bagging, ties, bands, hogsheads or sacks, or any be necessary to insure their crops reaching this city in good condition.

IV. The Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner will, immediately upon the receipt of this order, ascertain from each Planter in their respective parishes the amount required by them—if any—of bagging, ties, bands, hogsheads or sacks, and transmit a report of the same direct to these Headquarters, giving the names and address in full of each planter, and the nearest point or landing on the river it shall be sent.

V. Each Factor will be furnished from these Headquarters, with a statement of the indebtedness of each planter of his District, to the Bureau and to the Freedmen, and upon the sale of the crop consigned to him by the Planter, he will render to these Headquarters, an Account Current in duplicate, which will credit the Planter with the net proceeds of his crop; the debit side will exhibit the Planter's indebtedness to the Bureau—the amount due Freedmen for wages, or share of the crop—as well as all expenses and regular commissions of the Factor on the sale of the crop.

VI. As soon as the Account Current of any Planter has been approved by the Assistant Commissioner the Factor will be notified thereof, and he will transmit separate checks to these Headquarters for the amounts due to the Bureau and to the freedmen.

VII. It will be the duty of the Sub-Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioners, to keep themselves thoroughly informed with regard to the time when the crops in their respective parishes will be ready for shipment, and also to give any other information connected therewith which may be useful for the Assistant Commissioner.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.

LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Captain 39th Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.

Official: W. W. WOOD, A. A. A. G.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The room for the Seventh District Court will probably be where the old Commercial Court was—between the Third and Fourth Districts Courts. The law says that they must all be in one building.

The Coroner of the upper side of the city will probably have a room in the second story of the First District station house.

The case of the alleged Filibusters was to have come up yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. but was continued by United States Commissioner Weller, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

The Senate made a good choice of Warrant Clerk yesterday in the selection of Mr. J. Pinckney Smith.

A girl named Josephine Wells had a difficulty with a Voudou witch a few days ago, we learn, and was for some hours permitted to suffer with a violent attack of cholic without medical relief, under the impression of her friends that she was the victim of the Voudouist's arts of incantation. What an idea!

It is rumored that Benjamin F. Flanders, late Governor of Louisiana, by appointment of Gen. Sheridan, is to be Collector of Customs for this port, vice W. P. Kellogg, elected United States Senator.

Burglaries.—The yard of Madame Lablanche at the corner of Rampart and Ursulines streets, was feloniously entered on Tuesday night by an unknown thief, who entered by means of a ladder. He stole about $200 worth of clothing from a washtub.

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning the residence of Mr. Griffin, No 295 Baronne street, between Delord and Calliope, was burglariously entered by a negro, who stole a pair of pants and five dollars. The thief provided himself with a coat and shirt, in the house of Mr. Sheppard.

John Williamson has been arrested in the house of Henry Green, colored, at 8 o'clock in the morning, charged with burglariously entering the place, armed with a dangerous weapon.

U. S. District Court.—This Court is expected to adjourn about the 10th inst. Judge Durell will probably leave the city about the 15th.

Robbing the Mail.—A youth named Frank Neville, alias "Wax," has been arrested and was yesterday transferred to the United States authorities, on a charge of robbing letters taken from the Postoffice.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1868.

The money market proper exhibited very little movement, and no material change in rates. There is still an ample supply of available capital for the discount of all offerings of A1 paper, which rules at 1 per cent. per month on the street and 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for approved mortgages. Good, but not strictly A1, and second day's notes are negotiated on the street at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. per month, and mortgage paper of a similar rank at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. The banks discount most of the short and approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on satisfactory collaterals. In fact they discount most of the strictly A1 paper offered, leaving but little for negotiation on the street.

Gold opened at 140 to 140⅛, against 140⅞ at New York, and after a moderate business, closed at the inside figures. The sales include $5600 at 139⅞, $1900, $2000, $2000, $3500, $4000, $5000 and $10,000 at 140, $3000, $3000, $6000 and $15,000 at 140⅛, and $6000 at 140¼.

In Silver we noticed sales of $1500 in American half-dollars at 135⅛, and 1000 Mexican dollars at 144⅛. The former may be quoted at 135 to 135⅛, and 135⅝, and the latter at 144 to 144¼.

There was less movement in Foreign Exchange, but no material variation in rates, the sales of Sterling including £1500 A1 clear at 154, £3000 at 154¼, and £2000 bank. In two equal sums, at 155⅛, and of Francs 60,000 A1 commercial at 3 67½, 10,000 private banker's at 3 66¼, 30,000 do at 3 65, 10,000 bank at 3 62½, and 10,000 do sight, at 3 60. Sterling may be quoted at 153⅛ to 154 for good to A1 bills of lading and clear, and 154⅛ to 155⅛ for bank, and Francs at 3 70 to 3 67½ for the former, and 3 63⅝ to 3 62½ for the latter.

We have again to notice a fair remittance demand for Domestic Exchange, under which the market continues firm. The offerings are light. The banks continue to check on New York at ¼ per cent premium, and the sales of commercial included $10,000, and a small sum of New York sight at par, $19,000 at 1-16 premium, and $72,000 ($10,000, $12,000, $15,000 and $35,000) at ⅛.

The market for Stocks continued quiet, but we noticed sales of 10 shares Crescent City Railroad at $101; and 40 New Orleans City Railroad (10 and 30) at 162, ex-dividend. Nothing was reported in Bonds, excepting 2 Levee Bonds at 53⅛, 11 do at 54, and 3 at 54⅛.

City Treasury Notes were offered more freely and sold at a further decline, the business including $1000 in two equal sums at 41c, $5000 at 41¼c, $2000 at 41⅛c, $25,000 at 41⅞ to 42c, and $5000 at 42c. The market ranged yesterday at 39½ to 41¼c. Dealers bought the small sums offer at their counters at the wide range of 41 to 40c. State notes are more scarce, the sales including $10,000 in two equal sums at 44½c, $3,000 at 44¾c, $5000 at 44¾c, and $10,000 at 45½c. This shows an advance of about 1 per cent. from yesterday's advance.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1868.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a good inquiry, mostly for the North, and a fair business was done during the early part of the day at an advance of nearly or quite ½c on yesterday's figures. The little stock offered by buyers by the limited supply offering, and the enhanced pretensions of factors then checked the movement, but still the sales summed up 350 bales. 30c was paid for good ordinary (quoted yesterday at 29 to 29½c), and 32c for strict low middling, (low middling, quoted yesterday at 30 to 30½, and middling at 31¼.) These figures show increased irregularity, and an advance caused by the small supply on sale and the necessities of Northern buyers. The market is nearly bare of middling which cannot be quoted under 32¼c, although that may be above the limits of pending orders. Low Middling is quoted at 31¼c, but buyers have been compelled to pay a fraction more for strict classification.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	[illegible]
Arrived to-day	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

TOBACCO.—Since our report of Saturday the market has been dull, but there has been some inquiry, and later in the week more activity is anticipated. The European demand, which was quite active for some time, seemed to have almost ceased, though we are informed there is some inquiry at present for the Bremen market. The sales for the last three days sum up 34 hhds leaf, viz: 30 hhds at 10¼c per lb, 2 at 11¾c, 2 at 13c; also, 60 hhds stems said to, be 1½c per lb. The stock on hand numbers 3123 hhds. mostly of fine Tobacco. The receipts since Saturday were 150 hhds. There have been no clearances during the past three days those of the previous week being exclusively to New York. We still quote:

	Light.	Heavy
Refused	7 @ 9	[illegible]
Common Leaf	9 @10	[illegible]
Medium	10½ @12	[illegible]
Good	14 @15	[illegible]
Fine	16 @17	[illegible]
Choice selections	17 @20	[illegible]
Fine wrappers	22½ @30	[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the extreme dullness which characterizes this market at present, there is little field for remarks. The unengaged foreign tonnage in port, though very limited, is ample to accommodate the amount of freight offered. Coastwise the regular steamers are getting fair cargoes of flour, cotton, tobacco, wool, hides, &c., but there is scarcely any thing doing by sail. We quote, by steam: Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to New York ⅞c, to Boston and Philadelphia 1c per lb; Tobacco to New York $6 per hhd; Flour to New York 75c; to Boston 87½c per bbl; Pork and Beef to Northern ports $1 25 per bbl; Corn to New York and Boston 20c per bushel. Wheat to Liverpool 10 to 12d, Corn to do 12d. By sail the rates are for Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Havre 1¼d; to Bremen 1c; Tobacco to Liverpool and Bremen 35s per hhd, to Havre $12, to London 37s 6d; Corn to Liverpool 9d.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The movement in round lots is strictly restricted, but the general tone of the Sugar market is somewhat better, while the retail demand is improving. We note a sale of 40 hhds Cuba on private terms. Demerara Sugar is retailing at 15½c per lb. Louisiana fair to prime 13⅛ to 15c per lb, and yellow clarified at 15⅛ to 16¼c, 7 hhds of the latter sold at these figures yesterday. There is still no demand for large lots of Cuba Molasses, but a small retail business is being done. Holders of Molasses, however, are firm in their views.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—Since our review of yesterday there have been no arrivals from the West.

FLOUR.—The general tone of the market to-day was better, and the transactions disclosed moderate animation. The stock has become reduced, which has caused more firmness in prices. Superfine and double extra are very scarce; choice extra is in only moderate supply, while of single extra there is none on hand. There were sales of 1400 bbls, of which 200 superfine at $7 25, 60 and 120 choice at $12, 600 do. and 300 treble extra on private terms, 50 treble extra at $9 and 50 do. at $9 75. We quote superfine at $7 25, double extra at $8 25 to $8 50, treble at $9 to $10, choice at $10 50 to $13 50 per bbl.

CORN.—The market is steady with a moderate demand. There were sales of 4000 sacks, of which 780 mixed at 90c, 100 white mixed at 95c, 150 yellow mixed at 90c, 1600 and 500 white at 95c, and 800 ordinary white at 90c per bushel.

OATS.—The market is quiet, but there is more stiffness in rates. 450 sacks sold to-day at 72½c per bushel.

HAY.—200 bales prime Western sold to-day at $22 per ton.

PORK.—There is a better feeling in the market to-day, and in view of the recent advance in the West, holders are firmer in their rates. We note sales of 40 and 90 bbls mess at $29 per bbl. It is retailing at $29 25 to $29 50.

BACON.—We notice sales to-day of 10 casks clear sides at 17c, and 9 do at 16⅞c per lb, also, 5 casks shoulders at 13c per lb. Sugar cured hams are retailing at 20 to 20½c per lb.

LARD.—Prime is selling in a small way at 17⅛ to 18c per lb in tierces, and 21c in kegs.

INDIA BAGGING—Is still quoted at 25¼c per yard in bales and 23¾c in rolls.

BALE ROPE.—Is retailing at 9⅛ to 9¼c per lb. In round lots it is quoted at 9c.

SALT.—The demand continues good and prices firm at $1 50 to $1 55 per sack for Liverpool coarse and fine, from warehouse, and $2 60 to $2 65 from store.

RICE.—Louisiana Rice is retailing at 8 to 10⅛c per lb for ordinary to choice. India is quoted at 10⅛ to 10¾c; Carolina 12 to 12¼c per lb.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet with a moderate demand. The stock is rather light, as the receipts for some time have been limited. We quote Western at 28 to 34c per lb, and Northern 35 to 40c. There were sales to-day of 30 tubs of Inferior Western at 20c per lb, and 25 firkins choice at 32c.

CHEESE.—We have no change to note in this market, there being still little demand and a good supply. It is quoted at 15 to 16c per lb for Western Reserve and factory, 16 to 18c for Northern English dairy and cream, and 7 to 10c for skim.

NAVAL STORES.—We notice sales of 2000 bbls Rosin at $2 50 per bbl for common, $2 75 for No. 2, and $3 50 for No. 1. Tar is dull at $2 for 18 to 20 gallon packages, and $3 to $3 50 for large size. Pitch is quoted at $4 50 to $5 per bbl; Spirits Turpentine dull at 42c per gallon, and is selling in a small way at 45c.

HIDES.—The demand continues good and the stock light. We quote: green salted city slaughter steers, 65 lbs and upwards, 9½ to 9¾c per lb; do cows, 65 lbs and under, 10 to 10¼c; do kips, 25 lbs and under, 13 to 13½c; do calf skins $1 to $1 25 each; country dry flint 16 to 18c; Texas stretched do 18 to 19c; Mexican dry 20 to 21c per lb.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling at $3 75 to $3 per bbl on the landing; Onions $4 to $4 50. Apples $3 per bbl and $1 50 per box.

COW PEAS.—Are retailing at $10 per bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Geese are selling on the landing at $9. Turkeys $15 per doz. No Chickens here. Eggs 15 to 18c per doz in boxes, and $13 per bbl.

CORN MEAL.—Is quoted at $4 50 per bbl in round lots, and is retailing at $4 75. 200 bbls sold to-day on private terms.

MALT AND HOPS.—The market is dull and prices drooping. We quote: Western $2 80 to $2 90 per bushel, and Canada $2 90 to $3. Hops still dull at 25 to 45c per lb.

TALLOW.—City rendered is quoted at 13c and country 12½c per lb.

IRON TIES.—Are quoted at 7c per lb in round lots.

WOOL.—There is very little doing in Wool, and rates are firm and unchanged, viz: Texas common to full merino 20 to 30c per lb, Texas burry 12 to 20c; Lake 27 to 30c; Louisiana 20 to 25c; Mexican 17 to 18c.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet but firm.

DRIED APPLES.—50 bbls sold to-day at 6⅛c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 8, 1868.

Arrived Yesterday: 160 Texas Beeves and 122 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold: 134 Texas Beeves, 51 Calves and Yearlings, 12 Hogs and 5 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale: 637 Texas Beeves, 725 Calves and Yearlings, 143 Hogs, 395 Sheep and 29 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
do 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25 @ 30
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15 @ 20
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	10 @ 12
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality, ⅌ head	80 @ 100
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]
Steers ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 8, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Reindeer, McGrath, for Pensacola, Geo P Deeben.
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile, Master.
Steamer Mollie Able, Gwen, for St Louis, Master.
Steamer J H Kellogg, Grant, for St Louis, Master.
Ship Constantia, (Bremen) Schombera, for Bremen, E F Stockmeyer.
Schr Indian, Pendexter, for Minatitlan, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Concordia, Sears, from Boston, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co—4th district.
Steamship Dudley Buck, Pendleton, from Aransas Bay, to G P Deson—1st district.
Steamship Morgan, [illegible], from Brazos Santiago, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamship Hudson, [illegible], from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamer Mary Carroll, from Mobile.
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Scott.
Brig Black Warrior, Washburn, from Matanzas, to Theradden & Norton—Algiers.
Schr A F Ames, Whitmore, from Rockland, (Me) to Theradden & Norton—1st district.
Schr London, Hunt, from Rockland, (Me) to Theradden & Norton—1st district.
Sloop St Joseph, Chauvin, from St John the Baptist, to master—2d district.
Lugger St Joseph, [illegible], from Grand Caillou, to master—2d district.
Lugger W Weaver, Hope and Connor, from St James, to master—2d district.
Lugger Young Charles, Jeanne Louis, Le Vaille St Sorenon, America, Three Brothers, Philomena, La Comete and Trident, from Lafourche, to masters—2d district.
Lugger Rainbow, National, Hard Times and Smell, from Jefferson Parish to masters—2d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Miss Bienvenu, Greathouse, from Lockport.
Star, Bingo, from Bayou Sara.
[illegible], from Pointe-a-Hache.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schr Anna, Whitmore, 5 days from Roatan Island, to J Mesboun.

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Reindeer—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mollie Able—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer J H Kellogg—[illegible]
BREMEN—Per ship Constantia—[illegible]
MINATITLAN—Per schr Indian—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Concordia—[illegible]
INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship [illegible]
BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—[illegible]
MATANZAS—Per brig M W Norwood—[illegible]
ROCKLAND—Per schr A F Ames—[illegible]
ROCKLAND—Per schr Louisa—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer New Era—[illegible]
LOCKPORT—Per steamer Nina Simmes—[illegible]
POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Hunter—[illegible]
LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—[illegible]
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST—Per sloop St Joseph—[illegible]
GRAND CAILLOU—Per lugger St Joseph—[illegible]
ST JAMES PARISH—Per lugger W Weaver, Hope and Connor—[illegible]
LAFOURCHE—Per luggers Young Charles, Jeanne Louise, Le Vaille St Sorenon, America, Three Brothers, Philomena, La Comete and Trident—[illegible]
JEFFERSON PARISH—Per luggers Hard Times, Rainbow, National and Smell—[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD
[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD
[illegible]

Office of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co., New Orleans, July 7th, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings for the past six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Company's office, on and after the 10th instant. WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

Office of the Howard Association, No. 35 Camp Street, New Orleans, July 6, 1868.

AT the Annual Meeting of this Association, held this evening, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President—R. F. SCHMIDT.
Vice-President—ALF. SHLAVENS.
Secretary—JNO. F. CALDWELL.
Treasurer—RICHARD L. ROBERTSON.
Directors—J. M. VANDERGRIFF, W. S. PIKE, WM. COOPER, JAS. STRAWBRIDGE, BRAXTON BRAGG, Plumer, [illegible], WM. S. PIKE, J. M. HOWELL, W. H. HEWITT.
JNO. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., July 8, 1868.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of four dollars per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. the U. S. Internal Revenue tax on which will be paid by the Company. F. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Crescent City Bank, New Orleans, July 8, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st instant, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, free of tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th instant. CHAS. FAURIE, JR., Cashier.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., New Orleans, July 24, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of two per cent. was declared, and payable to the Stockholders on the 18th inst. J. V. CHAREY, Secretary.

$5 Reward.

LOST, on Sunday, the 5th inst., ONE NOTE, drawn by A. Hinch to the order of M. Ball, for $460, payable one or two months after dated, dated in July, 1867. Also ONE NOTE, drawn by [illegible] to the order of M. Ham, dated January, 1868, payable two months after date, for $60. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the same. M. BALL, Second District, No. 33 Front Levee.

Wanted.

BOARD and ROOMS, in a private family, for two Ladies. Address, stating terms and locality, J. H. S. Globe Box 486, Postoffice.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
—GAS FITTER—
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc.,
NO. 138 CHARTRES STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Succession of Pierre Frederick Legillot, Jr.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer, Office—No. 49 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, July 11th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 26, 1868, the following lots of ground, viz:

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the square No. 111, bounded by Bagatelle, Union, Law and Hope streets, designated as lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; lot No. 1 measures 32 feet front on Bagatelle street by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth; lot No. 2 measures 31 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Bagatelle street by the same depth as lot No. 1; lot No. 3 measures 31 feet 11 inches and 1 lines front on Union street by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth; lot No. 4 measures 32 feet front on Union street by the same depth as lot No. 3.

A LOT OF GROUND in square No. 13, bounded by Dauphin, Tricou, Hancock and Craps streets, and designated by the No. 1 and measures 28 feet 5 inches front on Tricou street by a depth and front on Dauphin street of 104 feet 4 inches; said lot forms the corner of Tricou and Dauphin streets.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Acts of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps.

Through Rates of Freight
BETWEEN
NEW ORLEANS
New York, Boston, Philadelphia and All Points North and East.

VIA N. O. J. AND GREAT NORTHERN AND MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD, ETC.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
NO INSURANCE REQUIRED.

Through Bills Lading Signed and Rates Guaranteed.

N. O., J. & G. N. RAILROAD OFFICE, New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

Shippers are informed that we are now transporting freight between New Orleans and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., at very low rates, making a saving to the shipper by this route of from TWENTY to FIFTY PER CENT.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge will be promptly settled at points of delivery.

For further information apply at the Depot, on Calliope street, or at the Office of the Company, No. 44 Carondelet street.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
JAMES TONGE, General Freight Agent.

Lost.

CERTIFICATE No. 128, dated November 19th, 1861, in my favor, for ten shares of Stock of the New Orleans City Railroad Company. Notice is hereby given, that I shall apply to the said Company for another Certificate in lieu thereof, after thirty days from date. New Orleans, June 19th, 1868. E. GAUDOZ, Corner of Canal and Burgundy streets.

Slates—Tiles—Bath Brick.

300 squares ROOFING SLATES.
2000 English RIDGE TILES.
1200 FLOORING TILES.
[illegible] BATH BRICK.
For sale by HENRY KNOX & CO., 128 Common street.

N. B.—We are prepared to take orders for Slates to arrive at a very low figure.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 19, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That at the request of a majority of the Stockholders of this Bank, a meeting of the Stockholders be called at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 22d July next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., in order to lay before them important matters. GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 19th, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, Mr. E. F. La Villebeuvre having tendered his resignation as President, Mr. Saml. Bell was unanimously elected President. GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Office of the Union Insurance Company, New Orleans, July 1st, 1868.

THE Annual Election for Eleven Directors of this Company will be held on the 13th instant, between the hours of 10 M. and 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 18 St. Charles street. J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Crescent City Bank, New Orleans, June 4, 1868.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on the 3d inst., it was resolved that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank be called at the Banking House, No. 77 Camp street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July next, to take into consideration an increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank. CHAS. FAURIE, Cashier.

French Cooking—Private Boarding.

FURNISHED ROOMS well ventilated, opening on the street, and others in the yard, in a drought. Rooms, without the board, $12 to $18 a month. [illegible] Wanted, a Cook and a Waiter. MRS. J. S. LASSENNES, Toulouse street, No. 26.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR!

Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles (the same bottle is the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co., Schieffelin & Co., New York.

$10,000 Reward!

STOLEN from the Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS [$50,000] in Legal Tender Notes of one thousand dollars each. All of letter C., and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

[illegible]

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

New Orleans, March 28th, 1868. GH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 76 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867 ... $631,590 73
Losses, taxes, expenses, reinsurance, etc., paid during same period ... 317,940 60
Assets on the 31st December, 1867 ... $978,794 60

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

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

TRUSTEES.

J. M. Allen, J. H. Ledoux, E. K. Converse, A. Moulton, Wm. Chambers, A. H. May, S. P. Kibell, John T. Moore, Robert More, Wm. M. Perkins, J. R. Isaacson, John C. Regan.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 Chartres Street No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers,

OFFER at low prices—
CARPETING—English and American of all kinds
Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—200 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Druggett, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and [illegible]
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc.

Crescent Hotel,
BAY ST. LOUIS.

THIS well-known SUMMER RESORT is undergoing a thorough overhauling, and will be OPENED on the 25th June for the reception of guests.

Prices have been reduced to meet the exigencies of the times. TOUAMÉ & SAUCIER, Proprietors.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city, under the firm of SLARK, STAUFFER & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation and death of Mr. Robert Slark.

Either of the surviving partners are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

ISAAC H. STAUFFER,
WILLIAM A. KENT,
CHARLES MACREADY,
Surviving Partners.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1868.

Copartnership Formed.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name and style of STAUFFER, KENT & Co., for the purpose of continuing in this city, the Hardware and Iron business heretofore conducted by SLARK, STAUFFER & Co.

ISAAC H. STAUFFER,
WILLIAM A. KENT,
CHARLES MACREADY,
BENJ. F. ESHLEMAN.

New Orleans, July 1st, 1868.

Alabama Lime for Sale.

I AM constantly receiving Alabama LIME, which I offer for sale in lots to suit the purchasers at the lowest market price. This lime is superior to all other lime that is used here, both for durability, hard finishing and sugar-making for superior. SAMUEL JAMISON, 69 Carondelet street.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Premiums received during the year ending 30th May, 1868, including unearned premiums of the previous year:

On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Total Premiums	$1,[illegible]
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	[illegible]
Return Premiums	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868	[illegible]
Losses paid: On Fire Risks	$371,[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less Interest	[illegible]
Net Profit	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	[illegible]
Notes Secured by Mortgage	[illegible]
Notes Secured by Pledge	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
City Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and Railroad Stocks	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	[illegible]
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]
Marine Dry Dock	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]
Lightering and Wrecking Co.	[illegible]
Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co.	[illegible]
State Bonds	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]

Less:
Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company ... $101,[illegible]
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip Issue of 1866, payable in July ... 78,[illegible]
Unearned Premiums 31st of May, 1868 ... [illegible]

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

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of June, 1868, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending 30th May, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1866, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

John Pemberton, P. Maspero, David McCoard, Jules Fly, [illegible], Paul Fourchy, Chas. Roger, John Morgan Hall, A. E. Rolz, P. S. Wiltz, J. J. Fernandez.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

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

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868	$[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	[illegible]
Marine Premiums	[illegible]
River Premiums	[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]
Less Unearned Premiums	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums	[illegible]
Losses Paid: Fire Losses	[illegible]
Marine Losses	[illegible]
River Losses	[illegible]
Discount in lieu of Scrip	[illegible]
State and Internal Revenue Taxes	[illegible]
Expenses, Rents, etc. less Discount Account	[illegible]
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	[illegible]
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses	[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after a careful and deliberate examination, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $[illegible], viz:

Invested in Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank and Railroad Stock	[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Loaned on Pledges	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]

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

J. F. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of March, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next. CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

ART. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs, A. E. Montgomery, Art. Carriere, A. Lacourt, Geo. A. Fosdick, Frank Williams, E. Bragier, Thomas Byrne, Ghas. Lafitte, John Thornhill, John S. Maxwell, W. A. Violett, F. Anderson, Hugh Beardsley, Alfred Kearny, Wm. H. Pinckard, A. Fraricks, John S. Wallis, Geo. W. Dunbar, George Fenby, E. F. Stockmeyer, Andrew Stewart, Geo. W. Hynson, S. B. Peebles, Arch'd Montgomery, John Mann, Jr., Henry J. Vose, S. Fingle, E. Marguez, James Gollier, Chas. Weisberg, Rudolph Seig, E. F. Given.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT —OF THE— Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. New Orleans, May 22, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1868:

Fire Premiums for year	$[illegible]
Marine Premiums for year	[illegible]
River Premiums for year	177,[illegible]
Total net earned Premiums	$[illegible]
Fire losses paid and estimated	[illegible]
Marine	[illegible]
River	[illegible]
Paid Taxes	[illegible]
Paid Reinsurance and Discount in lieu of scrip	[illegible]
Paid interest, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc.	[illegible]
Net Profits	[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Scrip of other companies and scrip account	[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	[illegible]
City Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and other stocks	[illegible]
Coupons for City Bonds past due	[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
The Company have also—Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Forfeited scrip account	[illegible]
Interest unsettled for	[illegible]

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

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d day of May, 1868. PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next. The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30, 1868; for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John Watt, C. T. Buddecke, Samuel B. Newman, F. B. Fulop, Wm. Edwards, A. G. Obet, P. Simms, A. Thompson, John Phelps.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of Trans-Ocean Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

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

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, 27th June.
PEREIRE, [illegible], Saturday, 11th July.
EUROPE, [illegible], Saturday, 25th July.
ST. LAURENT, Bocande, Saturday, 8th August.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, unfurnished):

First cabin ... $145
Second cabin ... $90
Third Cabin ... $[illegible]
Do. including railway tickets ... $[illegible]

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

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

For passage, apply to VICTOR FRESSILLIAS, 130 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

PASSAGE ... $60.

CORTES,

Horatio Nelson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, July 11th, at 8 A. M.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 45 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships:

GEN'L GRANT ... Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY ... Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN ... Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE ... Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES ... Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship

GEN. MEADE,

A. W. Samson, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 11th, at 8 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE ... $60 00

For freight or passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LIVERMORE, No. 124 Gravier street.

The Steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow—leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, July 18th.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.

For Grand Isle Hotel.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 6½ A. M.

The steamboat AGNES will leave from the head of Harvey's Canal as above, for Grand Isle and the Gulf Shore, and will return on Thursday, July 9th, at 6 P. M.

Passage each way $3 50.

P. S.—The AGNES will make weekly trips from the foot of Bienville street on every Saturday [illegible] further notice.

Cheap Excursion!

THE "PORTER" leaves Jackson Square every 25 minutes, until 8 P. M. every evening—distance 3½ miles. Fare [illegible] only 5 cents. The river air is refreshing, and the view of the city fine.

A fine band plays on board. Try the trip!

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route [illegible]—New Orleans to Brashear, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrives daily (except Sunday) at [illegible] P. M.

Route [illegible]—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at [illegible] P. M. Arrives daily at [illegible] A. M.

[illegible]

Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at [illegible] A. M., making connection with trains for Vicksburg, Meridian, Mobile, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for the North and East.

Accommodation Trains leave on Sundays, at 7 A. M., going as far as Ponchatoula, returning, and leave at 3 30 P. M., on Mondays, arriving at [illegible] A. M.

Excursion Tickets good for Trains of Saturday and Sunday going North, and Trains of Sunday or Monday South.

Freight Trains leave daily [illegible].

J. E. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
JAMES TONGE, General Freight Agent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

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

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, on and after Jackson Square, DAILY, to connect with the [illegible] leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, under tariff for [illegible] can have their goods collected or delivered in any part of the city at [illegible].

Freight for stations on the road, for the [illegible] and the Opelousas, delivered at Morgan's Depot, Berwick, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between [illegible] and Lockport, for Bateaux Canal and Gulf Coast, will be received and transported through [illegible], Lafourche and Terrebonne stations at through connected rates.

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

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 1st, 1868, the trains on this road will run as follows:

[illegible timetable]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam trains from city in lieu of horse car every Sunday morning at 5 o'clock.

An extra train will leave the city every Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M.

On and after April 5th, the trains will leave either end of the Road on "Sundays" every half hour from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M.

Fare, to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers from Gentilly must notify the Brakeman prior to the departure of train. Fare to Gentilly station, 15 cents each way.

GEO. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Dr. O. Blancke,

416 & 436 St. Charles St., 416 & 436

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. O. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, superior to the most skillful and elaborate work on Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being impaired by acids.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STREETS.

HAS [illegible] in Dental Surgery to the most [illegible].

INJECTION RICORD.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHOEA, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

Paris: 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. SPALDING & Co.
San Francisco: R. LEFEVRE & Co.
New Orleans: MAUNSELL & BOGGS, 41 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

Notice.

MY wife, CLARISSE ABADIE, having left my house, the public is hereby informed that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her. [illegible]