The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT 8 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:
First Congressional District......A. SAMBOLA.
Second " " ......M. R. BRADY.
Third " " ......A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " " ......A. DeBLANC.
Fifth " " ......N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:
First Congressional District......T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second " " ......GEO. W. RACE.
Third " " ......J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth " " ......E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth " " ......W. F. BLACKMAN / J. H. BRIGHAM.

DEATH OF JUDGE P. A. ROST.

Judge Pierre Adolphe Rost died at his residence in this city, on Sunday last, at the age of 71 years. He had not enjoyed good health for some years, having been afflicted with a constitutional ailment which, at times, gave him great pain and gradually undermined his system. His death, however, was sudden, for on last Sunday when he rose from bed in the morning there was nothing unusual in his appearance. But shortly after rising he complained of suffering "horrid pains," and retired to his room. He passed away during the forenoon in a fainting fit and quite insensible, surrounded by his family, who had the satisfaction of soothing his last moments by their affectionate ministrations. The intelligence of his decease will not take those who knew him altogether by surprise. It has been but too evident to them that his physical system was fast wearing away. Although occasionally seen upon our streets, the same quiet humor and the same philosophy which had marked his intercourse with his friends was no longer displayed. He looked weary and feeble. He felt, probably, that he had outlived the friends and the associations of happier days, and it may be that he came to anticipate his decease not as an agony, but as a welcome relief from earthly troubles. He was perhaps glad, seeing the condition of the country and the sickening degeneracy of her public men, to escape, and be spared the sad experience through which we are all passing. Judge Rost was a man of stern integrity. He inherited it. He grew up among men of honor. His friends and acquaintances were actuated by the same high principles. His colleagues upon the Supreme Bench of this State were men of the same Roman virtue—Eustis, Slidell, King, Dunbar.

We shall briefly sum up the history of his life:

Judge Rost was a native of the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, in what was then (1797) the Republic of France. He was of Huguenot extraction on the paternal side, while his mother belonged to a family warmly attached to the fallen dynasty. His father was a man of consequence, and held a public position of some authority during the political troubles of that period.

He became a pupil of the Lycée Napoleon, and in his seventeenth year was admitted a student of the Polytechnic School of Paris. In the year 1814 he saw some military service having taken part with the Polytechnic battalion in the defence of the city of Paris against the allied armies in their invasion of France in that year. The battle of Waterloo having subjected France to the rule of foreign bayonets and of their allies the Bourbons, he felt as if his country had gone from under him and left him afloat on the wreck of the empire, and in the year 1816 his thoughts having reverted to the country of Franklin, whom he had been taught to revere, he resolved to make his home in America. He arrived in New Orleans in the spring of that year, and proceeded shortly afterwards to Natchez, where he acquired a knowledge of the English language and became a student of law under the guidance of Joseph E. Davis, a worthy brother of the distinguished soldier and statesman Jefferson Davis. He soon after removed to Natchitoches in this State, where he established himself permanently, and at once became prominent as a practitioner, at a bar which numbered at that time many first rate men—among others, Alexander Porter, Henry A. Bullard and Isaac Thomas.

In 1822 he was elected to the Legislature and took an active part in the debates on the Civil Code by which Louisiana is now governed. He and Judge Grima formed the Enrolling Committee and were authorized to make all necessary corrections of form. In 1838 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a position he filled for only a few months. On the re-organization of the State Judiciary in 1846, he again accepted a seat in the new court, of which his old friend and colleague, Judge Eustis, was the Chief. Judge Rost's decisions while a member of that able Bench, were remarkable for vigor, logic and learning, as well as for calling things by their right name, without the least regard to persons or position. The stern rebuke of his censure is said to have driven from the Bar several men who disgraced it, and cases of fraud, which constituted their sole practice, became comparatively scarce. Judge Rost comprehended the jurisdiction of the Court of which he was a member. He knew that it had equity as well as law jurisdiction, and that the cases that came before it were frequently to be decided under different systems of jurisprudence. He was not a man to *pare* down the powers of the Court, nor the law which it was his duty to expound and administer. He looked upon the Civil Code of Louisiana as a shell which contained substance—he was never appealed to in vain to clothe it with life and to give it efficacy. He was not a man who adhered to the letter of the law, ignoring its spirit. Every article of the Code to him contained a living principle, and found in him an earnest advocate. We think his mission was to widen the scope of our system of law, to teach the people of Louisiana that the civil law was founded upon the divine principle of doing unto others as we would be done by, and that their obedience to it could not be manifested by a regard merely to the naked words of the law, without carrying out its full meaning and intention.

Judge Rost's specialty was the law of succession. He was very familiar with that department of our jurisprudence, and nearly all the decisions of the bench on the subject while he was a member of it, were drawn up by him. One of the most learned opinions prepared and pronounced by Judge Rost as the organ of the Supreme Court, was that reported in the second volume of the Annual Reports of its decisions in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. P. B. Martin, in which was drawn in question the validity of the last will and testament of Chief Justice Martin, and the character of that illustrious magistrate. Judge Rost's reverence for Judge Martin revolted at the idea that he could have contemplated a fraud upon the State, and we suppose he never uttered a dictum with more sincerity than when he wound up his judgment in that case, by affirming that "the reputation of François Xavier Martin was free from stain."

His service on the Bench was terminated by the adoption of the Constitution of 1852. He then retired to his plantation in St. Charles parish and pursued the more healthful occupation of agriculture. He remained there until called from his retirement by the appointment which President Davis tendered him, as representative of the Confederate States to the Court of Spain. He went to Madrid and speedily learned that there was no probability of that Court's recognizing the independence of his Government. At the close of the war he returned to Louisiana to find his princely estates in St. Charles devastated by the Federal soldiery and in the possession of the authorities of the United States. His later years were passed in this city with a dignity and a fortitude which were entirely consistent with his noble character.

Judge Rost, with an apparently cold exterior, occasionally indulged in sallies of humor, dry, perhaps, but sufficient to show that his was not a sour temperament. In his early years he was fond of the dance and the sports of the field, and was one of the most popular stump-speakers in the State. He himself was accustomed to say he had introduced the practice into Louisiana, and was in doubt whether he had conferred a benefit upon the State by so doing.

He leaves an estimable family and an honorable name.

OPENING OF THE THEATRES.—The Academy of Music opens to-night with Emerson, Allen and Manning's Minstrels, and the St. Charles Theatre, with a matinée, Saturday at noon, by Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels. Both troupes come to us with high reputation in their line. It is Billy Emerson, so well known in New Orleans, who leads the Academy troupe.

We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Keep and Hogan, in our advertising columns. They are a highly respectable house, importing and dealing in hardware, at No. 38 Tchoupitoulas street and 36 New Levee street.

We hope our friends will give them a call.

We understand Mr. F. L. Jewell proposes to commence in a few days the publication of an evening Democratic paper, during the campaign, and if successful, to make it a permanent institution. We wish Mr. Jewell may have all the prosperity he anticipates. The title of the new paper is to be *The Evening Delta*.

Passengers per steamship Crescent City, Capt. Weir, from New York:

Mrs R Isaacs, J C Downing, John Graves, Mrs I W Arthur, Mr Clarkson, Miss Clarkson, Miss Smith, Miss L Arthur, Mr James Butler, Mr R L Brown, Mr F H McCloskey, C Stewart, A Leyman and lady, Capt. W Smith, Capt. Perkins, Capt. Friza, Capt. Myer, Master Arthur, Miss Graves and C Brown.

Gen. Rosecrans' Letter to Gen. Lee.

The following is the letter addressed to Gen Lee by Gen. Rosecrans:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., August 26th.

Robert E. Lee:

General—Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States, and especially to ascertain the sentiments of those brave, energetic and self sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the United States, whose truest and beloved leader you have been. I see that interpreting States rights to conflict with National unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation. So great a country as ours even is now, and certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local duties, or go farther and fare worse. It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization, and swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom. We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, which may arise, such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villainies on us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate of good and ill. I believe every one I know who reflects believes that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, get the freedmen peaceably, properously and contentedly to work, invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our stability, bring our Government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and secure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Lee's Reply to Gen. Rosecrans.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA, August 26, 1868.

General—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestion, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South in whose judgment I have confidence, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States.

They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer. With this explanation, we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill their duties under the Constitution of the United States which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof. The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been long accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers dependent on public bounty. Self interest, even if there were no higher motive, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West are for obvious reasons opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public. The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, Va.,	G. T. Beauregard, La.,
Alex. H. Stephens, Ga.,	Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va.,
C. M. Conrad, La.,	James Lyons, Va.,
Linton Stephens, Ga.,	John Echols, Va.,
A. T. Caperton, W. Va.,	F. S. Stockdale, Texas,
F. W. Pickens, S. C.,	Wm. J. Robinson, Va.,
Jos. R. Anderson, Va.,	Wm. F. Turner, W. Va.,
C. H. Lubac, S. C.,	E. Fontaine, Va.,
John Letcher, Va.,	B. C. Adams, Miss.,
W. J. Green, N. C.,	Lewis E. Hardie, Va.,
P. V. Daniels, Jr., Va.,	W. T. Sutherlin, Va.,
A. B. James, La.,	Toutant Beauregard, Tex.,
M. O. H. Norton, La.,	T. P. Branch, Ga.,
H. T. Russell, Ga.,	Sam'l J. Douglas, Fla.,
Jeremiah Morton, Fa.,	John B. Baldwin, Va.,
Geo. W. Bolling, Va.,	Theodore Flournoy, Va.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Gen Rousseau, the new Commander of this Department, is not expected here before the 15th inst.

The public schools were duly opened yesterday, and, it is believed, will continue open without change from legislation.

The Radicals really expect to get up a demonstration Saturday night, and to import negroes from the parishes to swell their cohorts.

At the colored Radical meeting in Jefferson Saturday night, many of those present were armed with revolvers and other means of offence, and amused themselves after the meeting by firing their pistols into the air.

Radical Legislators were besieged at Mechanics Institute yesterday with colored girls, soliciting donations for banner presentations. This reporter wishing to ascertain what was the purport of the subscription papers which they were carrying, effected his purpose by looking earnestly at portraits of Grant and Colfax hanging on the wall. This, of course, caused them to exhibit their papers to him, under the impression that he was good for a subscription.

Hendricks Guards.—At the meeting of this club, last night, they were addressed by the Hon. John B. Weller, ex-Governor of California; John S. Tully, Esq., President of the Seymour Knights, and R. N. Ogden, President of the club.

The Hancock Club.—Our friend Ellis, Secretary of the Hancock Club, sends us a copy of the circular of the Club relative to the formation of Auxiliary Clubs under their name throughout the State, together with a copy of the Constitution proposed for such Clubs as may be formed under the auspices of the Hancock Club of New Orleans, both which documents we shall endeavor to publish to-morrow for the benefit of the public. The Club here is earnestly and properly at work, as may be seen by the following communication from Mr. Ellis:

NEW ORLEANS, 5th Sept., 1868.

Dear Sir—I hand you herein a copy of our "Hancock Club" Circular. I hope its objects will merit your entire approbation.

Our committee has already dispatched parties to several of the parishes to assist in organizing Auxiliary Clubs, and we have ordered thirty flags, three thousand campaign badges, paraphernalia sufficient to equip thirty Clubs of one hundred members each. We have also accredited to the friends and correspondents of our members, in Northern cities, representatives or agents of our Club, for the purpose of raising funds to carry out our objects and intentions. Is not our Club entitled to "the horns," or, at least to its proud motto: "Jamais en arrière"? Yours, ELLIS.

Jno. J. Lane, Bee office.

Hope Benevolent Association.—This excellent Society, organized in the Third District, were out in procession Sunday, 163 strong, and under the direction of their Marshall, Mr. Jacob Stevens, and Aids J. E. Rengsdorf and W. Sullivan, marched through some of the principal streets of the District. They paid their compliments to Mrs. Snell, who had formerly presented them with a wreath, and thence proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Relimpio, on Elysian Fields street, where that lady presented them a beautiful wreath in the name of Mr. A. A. Marchand, on whose behalf she made some beautiful remarks, the Vice President of the Society, Mr. Geo. Delamore, receiving the gift in happy terms.

At the truck house of Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 the Society were also presented with a handsome wreath, the gift of Mr. Wm. Swann, foreman of that excellent company, who made a pretty presentation speech, to which Mr. C. F. Seaman, President of the Society, handsomely replied. A grand pic-nic at the Cotton Press, on Greatmen, near Enghien street, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, closed the festivities of the day, which will be resumed this evening. Mr. Stevens had a grand bowl of punch provided for the pic-nic.

Swamp Fox Club.—A club of this title has formed itself last night, in the Eleventh Ward, at the corner of Seventh and Magazine streets. The following officers were elected: President, R. C. Bond; Vice President, Mason Pilcher; Secretary, J. J. Johnston, Treasurer, W. G. Robinson; Marshal, Col. Isaac Patton; Aid, Peter Kiernan. A communication from Senator Foute was read, excusing himself from speaking on account of pressure of business. Speeches were delivered by T. G. Noel and A. B. Bacon. Mr. Noble was called upon, but excused himself.

The Wide Awakes.—The Eighth Ward Club, N. A. Llambias, President, now numbers 782 members, all voters. A flag was presented to them at their Club room, Saturday night, by Mr. William Holland, a member of the Club, and a sail maker at 119 Old Levee street. He made the flag himself. We do not doubt that the Club will soon number over 1000 members.

Mass Meeting in Algiers.—There was a meeting of about 1000 white and colored voters last night, in Algiers, at the Railroad Depot, the colored persons numbering several hundred. Speeches were made by Messrs. A. W. Grant, Hughes, and a colored man, Thomas Jenkins. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, notwithstanding the Vermont election.

Fire Company No. 5.—Columbia Fire Company No. 5 indulged in an excursion to Magnolia, Miss., last Saturday, returning Sunday evening. On their return Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 met them at the depot, from which both companies proceeded to the latter's truck house and partook of a fine collation, which the latter company had prepared for them, as a mark of the friendship which so strongly exists between both bodies. Here toasts were given, and several speeches made by Capt. A. H. Swanson, President of Hope, and Messrs. M. Lardner, N. A. Llambias and M. O. Tracy. The engine of No. 5 was crowned with a wreath.

City Mortality.—There were 107 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, all resulting from the usual causes.

Boat Race.—The sailing boats Algerine and Elephant had a race Sunday, from the wharf of the Pontchartrain Railroad to the mouth of the New Canal and back. Mike Carroll was in the Elephant and Major M. O. Tracey in the Algerine. The Elephant won—time requested not to be published.

Suicide.—About half past ten o'clock, on Sunday morning, a man named Chas Dennis committed suicide by hanging himself, at the residence of Joseph Robie, No. 181 Foucher street. It appears on the night of the 24th ult he went on a spree, and was robbed of three hundred dollars. Being of a penurious disposition, the loss preyed upon his mind, and finally resulted in his self destruction.

About 3 o'clock on Sunday a sailor named Jas. Koch, twenty years old, jumped out of a skiff near the Algiers side of the river and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

The Shooting Affair.—Berlo Castala, who was shot Saturday night, on St. Philip street, near Chartres, in the head, by one Navaristo, is yet living, but in a precarious condition.

Navaristo was arraigned Monday morning before Recorder Gastinel, and was remanded to prison, to be there kept until it is found whether the shooting was fatal or not.

Negroes Drilling.—A company of negroes were drilling with muskets, Friday night, in the square near the corner of Baronne and Second streets. A white man was instructing them in the manual of arms. Another armed company or club were also drilling over a stable on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Confidence Thieves.—A. Hieman owned up before Recorder Becker yesterday to having entered the residence of Judge M. A. Foute and stolen a quantity of silverware. He was sent for trial before the Criminal Court.

A colored man named Alexander Robinson confessed, and was proved besides, to have stolen a diamond ring and brooche from the residence of M. H. Smith, on Common street. He restored the property and was sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

Larceny.—Jacob Felder is charged with stealing $230 from the trunk of Henry Thompson, Friday night.

A gold watch and some jewelry and $87 in money were stolen Sunday night from Mr. Bauer, proprietor of the Nation Pavillion Saloon.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY—SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding and 21 members present.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the act relative to the heirs of Peter Coyle.

Campbell (Rad.) rose to a question of privilege, protesting against the attacks made upon his character in certain Democratic papers in New Orleans and their copying an article in reference to him from a Muscatine Iowa paper and had the Secretary to read an article from the Republican paper of Muscatine, refuting the charges of the Democratic paper of that place.

Ray (Rad.) introduced a bill to incorporate the New Orleans Grain Elevator and Flouring Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Also a bill to perpetuate the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, which was likewise referred.

A joint resolution appointing a committee to revise the Civil Code and Code of Practice of Louisiana, was concurred in.

A bill to create a Recorder's Court in Shreveport was referred.

Wilcox's bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, was taken up as the order of the day and referred to a special committee of seven—Messrs. Todd, Branghu, Pinchback, Copeland, Bacon, Foute and Packard.

Messrs. Ray, Campbell and Bacon were appointed on the part of the Senate, with the House committee, on the Metropolitan Police bill.

Senate bill No. 19, creating a board of public works, was taken up as amended by the House, and some of the amendments concurred in, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair—52 members present.

On motion of McMillen, leave of absence was granted for ten days to B. C. Wren, of Bossier.

Roy, (col.) of Orleans, Chairman of Committee on Public Education, moved for a suspension of the rules, in order to offer an amendment to section third of the act providing for the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans. The rules were suspended, and the following amendment was adopted: At the end of line second, third section, insert "Have power to appoint and remove teachers." The bill was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A petition of Martha Waters, asking for relief, was referred to Committee on Claims.

McVesa (Rad.) of Caddo, called up the following resolution, introduced August 14th last:

Be it Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads are hereby instructed to make, during the recess of the General Assembly, a thorough examination into the condition of the various railroads of the State, the amount and use of bonds that have been issued by the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans to aid their construction, and report, at the first session after recess of the General Assembly, such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect and further the interest of the State for the construction and management of railroads, and the said committee is authorized to have their report printed under their own supervision.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 39 nays to 17 yeas.

Morey, (Rad.) of Ouachita, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Dennis Burrell, (col.) of St. John the Baptist, moved to table the motion to reconsider. Carried by a rising vote of 33 yeas to 21 nays.

By Calhoun, of Rapides—A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House to investigate into the reason why the moneys deposited in the treasury by the State Tax Collectors are not applied to the payment of *per diem* of members and employés as directed by law. The said committee to be requested to report as soon as practicable. The resolution was adopted.

By M. J. H. DeGrange, of Orleans—Resolution to take a recess from the 15th inst. until the 15th of November next. Rules not suspended.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced and asked concurrence of the House in the following: Joint resolution No. 13; Senate bills Nos. 85, 103, 134, 135, 138, 144, 146, 148, 159, 172 and 185, and informed the House of the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 113, providing relief for widows Loup and Hurst.

The House proceeded to consider the reports of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications for the seat of Representative for the Eighth Representative District, parish of Orleans. The majority report represents that Frank Borge, whose election as Representative has been announced by the Commander of the Fifth Military District, is disqualified from holding said office by reason of having been a registered enemy of the United States, and recommend that a new election be ordered in said Representative District.

Antoine, (col.) of Orleans, a member of the above mentioned committee, submitted a minority report recommending that Augustus Maurice, Frank Borge's competitor, having received the next highest number of votes, be declared duly elected. M. McCallen, (Dem.) of East Baton Rouge, member of said committee, submitted a report differing from that of the majority and stating that said Frank Borge had been duly registered on the 30th of April, 1867, and had produced an affidavit to that effect. He recommended respectfully that said Frank Borge be declared entitled to his seat as Representative. After a long discussion the report of Antoine was adopted, and Augustus Maurice declared to be the properly elected member from the Eighth Representative District of the parish of Orleans.

The Committee on Immigration reported an act appropriating the sum of $11,607 28 for the relief of J. C. Kathman, late Chief of the Bureau of Immigration of the State of Louisiana. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole to be considered at some future day.

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Banks Favors a Session of Congress.

Hon. B. H. Hill will Stump the North and West.

Diabolical Murder in North Carolina.

Proposed Organization for Self-Protection.

The Herald on Pinchback's Threat.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The debt statement shows an increase of debt bearing coin interest, $8,119,000; increase of currency, $1,195,000; decrease of national debt not presented, $5,133,000; increase of the debt bearing no interest, $2,082,000; issued to Pacific Railroad Company, $3,104,000; increase of coin in the Treasury, $9,160,000; decrease of currency in the Treasury, $11,573,000; increase of public debt, $12,079,000.

Treasury warrants issued during August, civil and diplomatic, $13,000,000; interest $1,830,000; war $11,800,000; navy $1,600,000, pensions and Indians $1,500,000. The Alaska purchase included in the civil and diplomatic amounts.

Gen Banks is here and favors a September session of Congress to secure a meeting in October if necessary.

A delegation of the Richmond tobacco manufacturers is held to secure a general bonded warehouse in Richmond, whereby tobacco can be forwarded to market without payment of the tax. Their success is probable.

Ben Hill will be here on the 17th. Colfax telegraphs the Secretary of War from Denver of terrible Indian outrages the subtilties. Neither the Secretary of War nor the Indian Bureau have dispatches from army officers or Indian agents relative to the Indian war.

Colfax will be here on the 18th inst., also, Wade.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The New York *Times* and the *Tribune* are silent on Pinchback's speech. The *Herald* says: The savage threat uttered on Friday last by Pinchback, the mulatto who was recently installed into Mr. Jewell's place, as Senator from the Second District of Orleans parish, La., is a startling confirmation of the barbarity attributed to the negro when his head is turned and his vanity is swollen by the perilous possession of power. The fiendish spirit which kindled the horrors of St. Domingo blazes forth in Pinchback's lurid prophecy. "The dawn of retribution" when ten thousand torches will be applied to this city" and New Orleans "will be reduced to ashes." Nothing can exhibit more clearly than this dreadful threat the utter unfitness of the class of which Pinchback is a type to be Senators and rulers in the land.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Sept. 7.—The Senate by a vote of 15 refused to reconsider the relief bill passed on Saturday.

A resolution was offered declaring Senators Campbell and Wallace not eligible to seats—they being negroes—under the Constitution of the State nor of the United States.

Higbee (Rep.) read a resolution passed heretofore under General Order No. 90, and insisted that it took a two-thirds vote to bring it up. The chair decided a two-thirds vote necessary.

Holcomb said it was the most extraordinary decision ever made by a legislative body, and appealed from the decision of the chair. The appeal was sustained by a vote of 24 to 8 and the resolution made the special order for Friday next.

The House, by a vote of 69 to 42, passed a resolution to elect a board of commissioners with authority to appoint officers of the State road.

The Senate sustained the Governor's veto of the Savannah bill—yeas 18, nays 18.

To-day is the last day for registration.

Leavenworth, Sept. 7.—A special from Hayes City says the Indians made a dash on Fort Dodge and killed three and wounded 17 soldiers. They were finally driven off. Indian loss unknown. Gen. Skiudan is now at Fort Dodge.

Columbus, Sept. 7.—A bill was introduced in to the Senate to-day to suppress insurrective rebellion. It gives the Governor dictatorial powers in case of insurrection or rebellion.

Augusta, Sept. 7.—Hon. B. H. Hill is about leaving here to stump the North and West in the interest of Democracy, and for the purpose of representing the true condition of affairs South.

Wilmington, Sept. 7.—On Saturday night, at Clinton, Sampson county, a negro man who formerly belonged to the Loyal League, but who recently abandoned that organization and joined a colored Democratic Club, was called out of his house and shot through the heart.

This affair has created considerable excitement. The whites generally think that the Republican party are determined to bring on a collision. Heretofore there has been no Ku Klux Klan or other secret Democratic organization in this State, but now it is understood and believed that energetic efforts will be made to organize some secret order as a matter of self-defense. There can be no doubt that a great majority of the people here long for peace—it is all they ask—all they want, but the coolest and most liberal minds here seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the immediate future is fraught with most moment ous issues. It is the sentiment of practical thinking men here that prominent Northern men of Conservative views should come South and address the people. Everybody here favors peace.

Havana, Sept. 7.—Sugar market quiet—7½ to 7¾. Freight—Sugar per box $1. Exchange on London 15¼ to 16; on the United States, for currency, sixty days, 25¼ to 26¼ discount; for gold, sixty days, 4½ to 5 premium, short sight 5 to 6.

Savannah, Sept. 7.—A. A. Bradley, the negro lately expelled from the Georgia Senate, addressed a Republican meeting here this evening. He said that Cliff and other carpet-baggers would have benefitted the Democrats. He was glad they had done otherwise. He thought the coming election, which ever way it went, would cause bloodshed.

The whole speech was of a rambling and contradictory character, many of his hearers being doubtful which side he was supporting.

There were about 500 persons present, and everything passed off quietly.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 7.—Murphy, the anti-Papal agitator, is announced for Parliament from Manchester, making the sixth candidate. A meeting in his behalf, numbering 6000, were dispersed by the Irish Catholics, after a two hours fight. Many were hurt. The police finally restored order, but disturbances were renewed during the night in several quarters of the town.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe—it could not be accomplished now without a needless expenditure of life and treasure.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 7—Evening.—Cotton easier; sales to-day 10,000 bales. Lard firm. Others unchanged.

London, Sept. 7—Evening.—Consols 94. Bonds 71⅞.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Bourse dull. Rentes 70.55.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 7.—Cotton heavy—a shade lower. Sales 500 bales. Middling 29 to 29½c. Flour firm—superfine $7 to $8 25. Extra $8 29¼. Southern brands dull.

New York, Sept. 7.—Governments closed firm. 5 20's of 1862 113⅞, of 1864 109¾, of 1865 111⅛; new issue of 1867 108¾, 10 40's 105. Tennessees, new 66¼. North Carolinas — Virginias 53½, new 52¾. Money easy, 3 to 5 for call loans. Prime discounts 6½ to 7. Gold weakened, closing at 144¾. Sterling Exchange quiet at 9¼. Stock market generally steady.

Mobile, Sept. 7.—Cotton market dull and easy. Middlings 26c. Sales 20 bales. Receipts 752; exports none.

Charleston, Sept. 7.—Cotton market dull, no sales. Middlings, nominally 28. Receipts 10 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 28c; sales 46 bales; receipts 176.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Cotton dull. Middlings 29c. Flour weak and nominal. Wheat dull—prime red $2 40 to $2 60; [illegible] to good $1 75 to $2 15.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7.—Flour [illegible]—family $9 50 to $9 75. Wheat $1 98 [illegible] $1 [illegible] to $1 93. Whisky in bond held at 7[illegible].

Louisville, Sept. 7.—Tobacco scarce and higher. Lugs 7½ to 9½c. Medium leaf 14c. Manufacturing Hart county medium 21¼c. Flour—superfine $6 75 to $7.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—Tobacco drooping. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat $1 85 to $2 25. Corn 93 to 94c. Oats 53 to 57c. Pork $29 25. Bacon, shoulders 13¼c. Clear sides 17¼c. Lard 18¼ to 19c. Whisky held $1 30.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 7—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind S. E. and light.

No arrivals; no departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 7.—Passed up—Quitman, at 6 P. M. Passed down—Q. M. Bagley, at 6 P. M.

Louisville, Sept. 7.—River stationary, 1½ feet in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—River declining steadily, and all the upper streams falling.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Sept. 7.—Schenck, to whom, with Senator Morgan, was left the question of calling a session of Congress in September, has written a letter deprecating a September session.

Best informed parties say there will be no session.

McClellan is expected in the Cuba, which leaves England on the 19th inst.

Pinchback's threat to burn New Orleans is regarded with horror by all classes and parties here.

Foreign news per steamer report the storm on 22d ult as very destructive. The beach was strewn with wrecks.

Twenty lives were lost by the sinking of the Tara.

A large vessel, name unknown, went down near Formby lighthouse. All on board lost.

Vicksburg, Sept. 7.—Passed up, Argonaut at 9 A. M.; down, Celeste at noon to-day. Bismarck is aground at Paw Paw. River falling slowly.

London, Sept. 7, noon.—Consols 91. Bonds 72. Tallow 45s 6d. Sugar easier at 35s 6d.

Frankfort, Sept. 7.—Bonds 75¼ to 75⅜.

Liverpool, Sept. 7, noon.—Cotton heavy. Sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, Sept. 7, afternoon.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower, with some activity. Sales will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Pork quiet and steady. Lard excited and advanced to 75s. Rosin declined to 14s.

London, Sept. 7.—Consols advanced ⅛.

New York, Sept. 7, noon.—Old bonds 113¾; new 109⅞, 10 40's 105, North Carolina's, old, 73, new 72; Virginia's, new, 52¾; do. ex-coupon, 53½, Tennessee's, ex coupon, 68, do. new 66¼. Gold 144¾. Sterling 109¾. Money 3 to 5 per cent. Flour a shade lower for winter, and a trifle better for spring. Wheat—winter heavy. Corn dull, 1c better. Mess Pork firm at $28 95 to $29. Lard very firm at 19¼ to 20¼. Cotton dull and heavy; middling uplands 29¼c. Freights dull.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 7, 11 A. M.—Wind Northwest and light.

Arrived, steamship Lodona, Hovey, ten days from New York, to G. A. Fordick & Co.

She reports on Sunday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., eighty five miles from the bar, passed the steamship Cortes, hence for New York. No departures.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, Sept. 6.—The Japanese Government has made full satisfaction to France for the murder of the boat's crew of a French frigate.

The *Standard* contains an editorial article on the British non settlement of the Alabama claims. The writer considers delay no fault of England, asserts that England is always ready to settle disputes, always ready to return friendship, and that she has always been more disposed to maintain a real alliance than the United States.

Yesterday Hon Reverdy Johnson delivered another speech in Sheffield in reply to an address presented by the corporate authorities of that city. Mr. Johnson said he anticipated no trouble in the discharge of the duties of his position, so far as the preservation of peaceful relations between the United States and England was concerned, but the high and deserved reputation, achieved by his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Adams, had made difficult the task of succeeding him with equal acceptability. The highest aim of his mission would be to do as well. Mr. Johnson denied the assertion of Mr. Roebuck that the people of the United States are heterogeneous. He maintained that foreign emigrants who have landed on American shores were all merged into one great nation, which was English, and considered that they did not vitiate the community by "importing vices with them."

The *Times* has a lengthy editorial on John son's recent speeches in Sheffield. It comments favorably on his declarations regarding heterogeneousness among the American people. It thinks the people of the United States are as much an English nation as the people of England, where Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make a large share of the population.

Referring incidentally to the general elections soon to take place in England, the *Times* says: "Whatever may be the result of these elections the same reciprocity of feeling between the United States and Great Britain is certain to ensue."

Paris, Sept. 5.—The *Constitutionnel*, a semi official Imperialist organ, of last evening, repeats in the very strongest manner possible assurances of permanent peace.

The *Presse* says that the demand that United States war vessels shall pass Dardanelles was prompted by Russia, and that the Sublime Porte, encouraged by the English and French Ministers, will refuse to comply.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has given a banquet to Lord Stanley, ex-English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, now present in this city. M. Moustier was present, and speeches of a complimentary character were made. Much good feeling prevailed.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The State Department has issued an official notice that travelers will not be allowed to land in Cuba without authenticated official passports from the Department of State, and vised by the Spanish Consul at the port of departure. Passports issued by the Mayor of New Orleans and vised by the Consul there, and certificates which persons calling themselves passport agents issue, stating that passports have been applied for to the Department of State, vised by Spanish Consul, are worthless.

The New York *World*, of Saturday, has the following:

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 4.—The Jacobins are boasting lower in this State. They now claim only 25,000 majority, which is one sixth less than their majority in 1864. The Democratic increase was much the largest this year, reckoning the per cent, and this after the Radicals had made every effort to prevent it. The leading Republican paper in the State, this morning, concedes us thirty seven members of the Legislature, which is one half more than we had last year.

The Burlington *Times* gives the result as follows. The majority for Gov. Page will not greatly exceed 25,000. Only twenty towns remain to be heard from, and their vote is too small to change materially the present figures.

Later.—A dispatch from Montpelier, this morning, says: Returns from the Governor's vote have been received from 208 towns, with the following result: Page, Republican, 39,698; Edwards, Democrat, 13,725. Page's majority, 25,973. Thirty three towns remain to be heard from. Reports from 191 towns show the elections to the Legislature as follows: Republicans 181, Democrats 37, no choice 4.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 6.—The cotton receipts at this place the first week of the season were 12.8 bales. The worm and rain have not greatly damaged the crop as anticipated.

New York, Sept. 6.—Arrived: Steamship Yazoo, from New Orleans.

Counterfeit tens on the Mutual National Bank of Troy are circulating to-night.

Panama, Aug. 28.—The Cocos Island gold hunting expedition, which left Panama last June, has returned unsuccessful.

Another attempt has been made at revolution in Chiriqui, but it was very promptly quelled.

Regulations for the Guidance of Planters.

CIRCULAR FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The following circular was furnished last night for publication. It is of the highest importance to the planting interest:

HEADQ'RS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., Sept. 5, 1868.

Orders No. 18.

1. Planters to whom supplies have been furnished by this Bureau, under the provisions of Circulars Nos. 1 to 5, current series from these headquarters, and who are desirous of having the entire control of their crops, are hereby informed that they will be allowed to do so under the following conditions:

2. By paying to the Disbursing Officer at these headquarters the amount of their indebtedness to the Bureau for subsistence supplies furnished.

3. By furnishing a certificate from the Factor of the Agricultural District in which they reside—appointed under the provisions of Orders No. 14, from these headquarters—that they are not indebted to him for advances made.

4. By furnishing a certificate from the Sub Assistant Commissioner of the District in which they reside, that the amount due the freedmen for their labors has been paid, or where the freedmen have been working for shares of the crop, that their share of the crop has been turned over to them by the planter.

It will be optional with the freedmen—after their portion of the crop has been turned over to them by the planter, who has cancelled his indebtedness to the Bureau—to dispose or sell their share of the crops at the shipping point, or ship the same to the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the Bureau, at New Orleans, to be sold for their account, by such factor as the Bureau may designate.

Sub-Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Sub Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau will render all assistance in their power to such freedmen as may wish to ship their share of their crops to the Bureau, as above stated, seeing that proper bills of lading, etc., are taken for the same, a copy of which will be sent to the Acting Assistant Adjutant General at these headquarters.

5. Planters who do not avail themselves of the privileges which this order grants them—to relieve themselves from the provisions of their contracts—will be required to fulfill the conditions of their agreement and bond, by shipping their crops to the factors designated by the Bureau, as required by Orders No. 14, current series from these headquarters.

6. Should any special cases arise in which supplies may be required for the coming month, Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioners will make a thorough investigation of such cases, and render a full report to these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. A. Assistant Commissioner.

LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Captain 39th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, September 7, 1868.

The money market proper showed considerable dullness to-day, though there was no marked variation in rates. The applications for discounts at the banks were to a moderate extent, but on the street there was very little good paper offering. The strict rates are 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1 paper, secured by solid collaterals, and 1 to 1¼ and 1½ per cent. per month for second grade. Mortgage paper is done at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for the former and 12 to 15 for the latter. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 143⅞ to 143¾, (against 144¾ at New York) and after selling at high as 144 and as low as 143⅞ closed at 143⅞ to 143¾. The sales include $13,000 ($3000, $5000 and $5000) at 143¾, $22,500 ($2500 and $20,000) at 143⅞, $21,500 ($1000, $1500, $10,000 and $12,000) at 143¾, $8000 ($1000, $2000 and $5000) at 143⅞, $30,500 ($1500, $2000, $2000, $5000, $10,000 and $10,000) at 143¾, $1200 at 143⅞, and $2000 at 144. We did not learn of any sales of Silver. We quote 135¾ to 136¼ for American half dollars, and 147¼ to 148 for Mexican dollars.

The market for Foreign Exchange was almost brought to a stand still. The offerings were light, but there was very little demand, and rates showed no material variation. We did not hear of any sales in sterling. In francs, $5000 A1 commercial sold at 3 62¼, and 10,000 private bankers' at 3 61¼. We quote sterling at 155 to 156 for good to A1 clear, and 157 to 157¼ for bank; and francs 3 65 to 3,63¾ for the former and 3 61¼ to 3.60 for the latter.

We have again to report continued dullness in Domestic Exchange. The offerings were to a moderately fair extent, but buyers, in anticipation of a further decline, evinced little desire to operate. The banks checked on New york at ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium for small sums—several of them offering to draw for round amounts at par. The business in commercial included $5000 and $10,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent discount; $75,000 (12,000, 13,000, 25,000 and 25,000) at ⅛, and $10,000 sixty days' sight at 1.

Nothing was reported to us in Stocks or Bonds. We notice a sale of $4000 State Warrants at 70¼.

City Treasury notes were dull and unsettled. The sales reported embraced $10,000 and $15,000 at 33¼ per cent. discount, and $3300 ($1100 and 2200) at 34¼. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 35 discount and sold at 33¼.

No transactions in State Notes came under our observation.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, September 7, 1868.

COTTON—The market opened with only a limited inquiry this morning, and, notwithstanding, factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand more freely than on Saturday, and there was probably as much as 1000 bales on sale, it continued dull throughout the day, the business being confined to 160 bales at figures indicating a further decline of ¼ to ½c. We now quote, new crop, at 25½ to 26c for low middling,—to 26½c for middling and — to 27c for strict middling. There were, however, some sales of middling at 26¼c, and some strict low middling, good staple, at the same. The demand is almost exclusively for the North, neither the stock nor the current receipts being sufficient yet to bring out foreign orders. Badly ginned crops, much cut, can hardly be sold even at our inside quotations. The movement was materially checked by buyers awaiting the liberal arrivals expected to-morrow.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3 014
Arrived since Saturday evening	769	
Arrived previously	1940	
		2,709
		5,723
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	771	771
Stock on hand and on shipboard		4,952

FREIGHTS—The freight market is still very dull. For foreign ports there are 1 ship and 1 bark for Havre, 1 steamer and one bark for Liverpool with not sufficient offerings of freight to fill their limited room. Coastwise the regular steamer get fair cargoes of produce, grain, etc., and there is more inquiry in that direction for cotton. Nothing still by sail. We quote: By steam—Cotton to New York ⅝c per lb. Flour 70 to 75c per bbl, Tobacco $7 50 to $8. Pork and Beef $1 per bbl; Corn 10c per bushel. To Liverpool—Cotton ⅝d; Tobacco 70s per hhd; Flour 3s 6d. By sail to Havre—Cotton 1⅛c per lb; Tobacco $12 per hhd.

SUGAR—There were no sales of any import ance to-day. The business doing is only in a jobbing or retail way at 12 to 12½c per lb for Nos. 11 and 12 Cuba Sugar; 13 to 13½c for Nos 13 and 14; 14¼ to 15¼c for Nos 15 and 16, and 16¼ to 16c for Nos 17 and 20. A few hhds were sold from store at these prices. Some little Louisiana Sugar remaining in market is retailing at 13¼ to 14½c for fully fair to prime.

MOLASSES—There does not appear to be any demand, and in the absence of sales for some time we are compelled to omit quotations.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—The market is inactive with only a limited business doing to-day. The principal sales are confined to 1500 bbls, of which 150 superfine, in three lots, at $7; 60 single extra at $7 20, 50 single extra at $7 25, 78 do. at $7 37½; 40 double extra at $8 25, 184 do. at $7 12½ for superfine, $8 for double extra, and $7 37½ for single extra, 27 superfine at $7 25; 24 treble extra at $9, 50 choice extra at $12 50 per bbl; 250 treble and 600 choice extra on private terms. In addition to the above there were considerable sales in a jobbing way.

CORN—There is very little on the landing. There was no demand to-day, however, and we therefore give last Saturday's prices as a reference. New Louisiana 95c, old Western yellow $1 05 to $1 07½, white $1 10 to $1 12 per bushel. The sales to-day were only 150 sacks new Louisiana at 95c, and 600 choice white at $1 15 per bushel.

OATS—Are quiet but firm. 80, 250 and 150 sacks sold to day at 65c per bushel.

BRAN—There is none on the landing. The market is firm, with a fair stock, in store, and the rate is $1 30 per 100 lbs, although we have no sales worthy of note to-day.

HAY—Is in very dull. Prime Ohio river is quoted nominally at $24. New York $30 per ton.

LARD—On Saturday, not previously reported, 56 tierces prime sold at 19c per lb. Tierces were retailing this morning at 20c; kegs at 21½c per lb. Since then 60 tierces sold at 19c. Later in the day the market was very much excited by advices of an advance in Liverpool, and holders are now asking 20c per lb for tierces.

PORK—Only a limited retail business is doing at $30 75 per bbl for mess.

BACON—The market appears to be more animated, and there is more firmness in prices to-day. Sales 20 casks clear sides, comprising 5, 6 and 9 casks at 18c, 21 and 33 tierces sugarcured hams at 20c per lb, and 5 tierces at 21c.

BUTTER—Both Northern and Western are in fair supply and moderate demand. Good Western commands 30 to 34c, and choice 35 to 37½c per lb. Northern is steady at 40 to 45c for good, and 47 to 48c per lb for choice Goshen.

CHEESE—Both Northern and Western are dull. Reserve and factory are quoted at 15 to 16c, Northern cream and English dairy 18 to 20c, and skim 10 to 15c per lb.

MALT AND HOPS—Malt is in limited supply and request. Western is still quoted at $2 80 to $2 85, and Canada $2 85 to $2 90 per bushel. Hops still dull, old stock selling very low. Receipts of new crop expected soon.

TALLOW—Quiet at 12 to 13c per lb for rendered, and 10 to 11c for crude.

CORN MEAL—Is in heavy supply with very little demand for round lots. Kiln dried is quoted at $4 50 to $4 60, and is retailing at $4 75 to $5 per bbl.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is in fair demand at 9 to 9½c per lb for prime, 7 to 8c for ordinary and 3½ to 4c for inferior. No choice in market.

COFFEE—The market is very quiet. We quote (gold duty paid) prime 16 to 16½c; good 15¼ to 16c, fair 14¼ to 15c; ordinary 13 to 14c per lb.

HIDES—Dry Hides are inactive. We Hides in request at full prices. We quote city slaughter 10 to 13c per lb; country dry 18 to 19c, Texas starched 17 to 21c; dry salted 16 to 18c per lb.

IRON TIES—Firm at 7c per lb by wholesale, and 7¼c by retail.

BAGGING—There is no request for round lots of India Bagging, as the dealers are all well supplied. It is retailing briskly at 22c per yard in bales, and 23 to 23½c in rolls. Hemp Bagging is quiet. It is offering at 20c per yard for hand loom, and 23 to 25c for power loom, but only a retail business is doing at these figures. During the present season there has been a marked improvement in the quality and weight of hemp bagging, which will, no doubt, bring it into more extensive use.

WHISKY—Western rectified is quoted at $1 15 to $1 30 per gallon. 10 bbls Bourbon sold to-day at $2 per proof gallon.

BALE ROPE—Is quiet. Kentucky machine is quoted at 8½ to 9c per lb.

ESCULENTS—Are dull. On the landing Neshannock Potatoes sell at $4 10, and Russet at $4 50 per bbl. Onions $5 50 per bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $4 to $7 per doz, according to size; Eggs $10 to $25 per bbl, according to quality.

GUNNY BAGS—40 bales sold to-day at 20c per bag.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 8, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—160 Calves and Yearlings and 114 Sheep.

Sold yesterday—364 Texas Beeves, 37 Calves and Yearlings, 46 Hogs, 335 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—173 Texas Beeves, 2.1 Calves and Yearlings, 152 Hogs, 50 Sheep and 12 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	—	—	—
" " 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	—	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25	@	35
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15	@	20
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	10	@	12
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	—	@	—
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	3	@	5
Sheep, 2d ⅌ head	3 50	@	4
Sheep, 3d ⅌ head	—	@	—
Milch Cows, first quality, ⅌ head	60	@	75
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	40	@	50
Yearlings, ⅌ head	8	@	10
Calves, ⅌ head	5	@	11
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—	@	—
Goats ⅌ head	1 50	@	2 50

DIED,

On Monday, September 7, 1868, at 25 minutes after 5 o'clock P. M., after a long illness, M. M. MILLER, aged 45 years and 6 months. The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also those of his father in law, J. F. Mayer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, 142 Baronne street.

GERMANIA LODGE No. 46, F. A. M.—The officers and members are respectfully requested to meet to-day, at 3 P. M., at the Lodge Room, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, M. M. MILLER. PHILIP SCHNEIDER, W. M.

Notice.

MRS. WIDOW BOULENGE respectfully informs the friends and acquaintances of her late husband that the cooperage business will be carried on as heretofore, at the corner of Johnson street and Carondelet Walk. She avails herself of this opportunity to tender to them her thanks for the kind patronage extended to her late husband, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Mr. E. O. Brien will manage the establishment. Coopers wanted. sep8 3t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 8, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hudson, Rudden, for Indianola. in ballast. Master.
Steamer Lizzie Gill, O'Neal, for St Louis. Master.
Schr Mai, (British) Filetti, for Campeachy. Goldenbow & Kelley.
Schr Jacinta, (Mexican) Batista, for Campeachy. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, 10 days from New York, to G A Fosdick & co—2d district.
Steamer Frances, Bianale, from Mobile—P R R.
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin.
Sloop Elizabeth, Michel, from English Turn, to master 2d district 15.
Lugger Theodore Capegas, Dufresne, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Magnolia, Paolini, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Gen Sixto, Semeria, from Donaldsonville, to master—2d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—

Aloe, Woods from Lower Coast.
Cleona, Patterson, from Rutland's Bar.
Idahoe, Blanks, from Rutland's Bar.
Hetty Gilmore, King, from Thibodaux.

ARRIVED ON SUNDAY.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, from New York 29th ult, to A. Moulton—2d district.
Steamship Crescent City, Weir, from New York 29th ult, via Key West, to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—2d district.
Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Milton, via Pensacola, to G P Denbon—1st district 15.
Brig Sir Robert Peel (British) Conner, 5 days from Havana, to E Trasgros—2d district 15.
Schr Rover, Lemon, from Tchefuncte River, to Baxter & Wilson—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Mittie Stephens, Hesso, from Bayou Sara.
J O Blackford, Pickett, from Washington.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Gen Meade, Capt Sampson, previously reported as being ashore, was lightened and went into Key West, repaired her rudder, and left that port for New Orleans on Saturday evening, 5th inst. Declared salvage on ship and cargo $18,000.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt Weir, went into Key West and brought the Gen Meade's passengers to this city. Capt Weir reports the damage to the General Meade as being very slight.

By a dispatch to A. Moulton, Esq., we learn that the steamship Yazoo, Capt Hodges, hence, arrived yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Sept 5th—To Messrs. Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—Arrived, steamship Gen Grant, Capt Quick, from New Orleans.

Boston, Sept. 4—To Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co. Arrived from New Orleans, via Havana, steamship Concordia, Capt Hodge.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, August 31st—Sailed for Galveston, steamship Wilmington, Cole, for Mobile, C S Baylis, Steele. Arrived from Galveston, brig Florence, Kathbura.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, August 20—Arrived from New Orleans, ship St James Goodwin.
London, August 20—Cleared for Mobile, ship Success, Chase.
Marseilles, August 18th—Arrived from New Orleans, bark Son of Paris, Hagan.
Bremerhaven, August 17th—Sailed for Galveston ship Texas, Montoro; 18th, for New Orleans, ships Carl, Otten, and Upland, Mel oo.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Lady Blessington, Adams, from Newport, (Wales) July 21st, to master.

EXPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Lizzie Gill—515 bxs sugar.
CAMPEACHY—Per schr Mai—179 bbls flour 283 sks corn 6 pkgs mdse.
CAMPEACHY—Per schr Jacinta—415 sks corn 6 kegs butter 6 bxs cheese 12 half bb's crackers.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Lodona—Ass'd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—Assorted mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Crescent City—Assorted mdse.
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—39 bales cotton to E F Gillem & co—16 do Barrett & Lesseur—2 bales paper N O Times—3 cotton gins J B Walker & co—75 bbls lime B Jamison & co—100 do coal tar to C R Page & co—136 do sand H Stearns—34 do E Stearns—24 do Doran & Mason—300 staves to Robt. Bros—40 bb's lumber to M J Smith & co—8 bales old rags and rope J O D mage—sundries to order.
MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—35 bales cotton to Mars Levy & co—sundries to order.
HAVANA—Per brig Sir Robert Peel—384 boxes sugar 31 bales tobacco to E Trasgros.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

RUTLAND'S BAR—Per steamer Cleona—[illegible] bales cotton Alexander, Scherck & Autey—7 Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—4 At Miltenberger—4 Lehman, Newgass & co—3 West & Wright—3 J P Higgins & co—2 H R Cotter—1 Levy & Haas—1 A H Feale & co—1 Barrett & Lesseur—1 Perkins, Swenson & co—1 Randall & co—12 hides and sundries Levy & Haas—17 head sheep T O Noel & co—sundries to order. Total, 4 bales cotton.
RUTLAND'S BAR—Per steamer Idahoe—45 bales cotton Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—10 Alexander, Scherck & Autey—5 R B Newman—6 Levy & Haas—3 A H Feale & co—1 J T Hardie & co—1 [illegible]—4 J A Lake—4 Randall & co—1 hide hides M Monroe—1 [illegible] sundries to order—Total 47 bales cotton.
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—3 bales moss J J Winn & co—1 hhd Walsh & co—3 do M Obermann—[illegible] sundries to order.
LOWER COAST—Per steamer Aloe—38 bales cotton [illegible]—sundries to order.
ENGLISH TURN—Per sloop Elizabeth—300 staves to order.
POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per lugger Theodore Capegas—wood to order.
DONALDSONVILLE—Per lugger Gen Sixto—3 bbls tallow 17 hides to A Secola.
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Magnolia—[illegible] to order.

RECEIPTS ON SUNDAY.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—33 bales cotton J W Burbridge & co—26 Alexander, Scherck & Autey—[illegible] West & Wright—17 Lehman, Newgass & co—[illegible]—R Ribbes & co—[illegible] sundries to order. Total, 57 bales cotton.
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—[illegible] bales cotton Newgass [illegible]—Richard Flower [illegible]—sundries to order. Total, 94 bales cotton.
WASHINGTON—Per steamer J O Blackford—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]—sundries to order—Total 156 bales cotton.
TCHEFUNCTA RIVER—Per schr Rover—350 bbls sand Baxter & Wilson.

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

September 7—5 bales cotton to E L Adams—[illegible] R Ledbetter—1 A Miltenberger—[illegible] sundries to order. Total, 106 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

September 7—1 bale cotton L Greenberg—8 sks cotton seed F Dufour—8 bbls rice to J I Adams & co—6 do L Burke—200 head cattle M Quood Mohle & co—sundries to order.

Notice.

MY wife, Louisa Werner, (born Follerth) having left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public not to give her credit on my name, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. ANTON WERNER, Corner Third and St. Denis streets. sep8 1t

State Taxes.

Last Month for the Payment of Taxes—To the Tax-payers of the Second District.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that the Rolls for the collection of the State Taxes for the year 1867, will be closed on the 30th September, 1868. Those wishing to avoid damages, are requested to call and settle before the above specified date.

L. E. LEMARIE, Second District Collector, Office Court Building on St. Peter. sep8 to 24th

Classical and Commercial College,

133 ......BARRACKS STREET......133

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BURGUNDY.

EDW. C. HAYDEL, C. SLETON, } Directors. sep8 1m

Democratic State Central Committee.

THE regular meeting of this Committee will be held every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., at their rooms, 26 Canal street. THOMAS STALL, Secretary. sep1 tf

NOTICE.

Havana Lottery Tickets.

GUARANTEED genuine, for sale by the undersigned, licensed dealers, at the following reduced prices:

Whole Ticket	$34 00
Half	17 00
Quarter	8 50
Tenths of Ticket	3 40
Twentieth of Ticket	1 75

Duly stamped by the Internal Revenue and State. All purchasers will bear in mind that the buying of Tickets without the above stamps are subject to a fine and imprisonment according to the laws.

J. F. LEBANO, 165 Royal street, between St. Peter and Orleans.
M. R. FERNANDEZ, corner Royal and Custom house street.
M. PEGANT, No. 27 and 50 St. Charles street and No. 5 Carondelet street. sep8 tf

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE Remedy for Worms THAT HAS EVER BEEN DISCOVERED.

THIS celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession and many of these, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used extensively, for the simple reason that

Nothing has yet been discovered which can be substituted in its place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over "FORTY YEARS," and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE."

F. F. DUCONGE, Agent, 60 Chartres street, New Orleans. sep8 1y

Democratic

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 3, 1868.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

At the Regular Meeting of this Committee, held at Democratic Headquarters in this city, on Wednesday, 2d inst., the following resolutions were adopted, to which the ATTENTION OF DEMOCRATS throughout the State is respectfully invited:

Resolved, That for the purpose of filling vacancies upon the Democratic Electoral Ticket for Electors and Alternates at large, and for District Electors and Alternates who may be found ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, for the nomination of Candidates for Congress, and for the purpose of consulting together in the interests of the Democratic Party in the approaching Campaign, the Democratic Central Committee recommend that a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, to be composed of Delegates to be elected by the Democrats in the several Parishes of the State, and the several Wards of the City of New Orleans and Algiers, will be held in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September inst.

Resolved, That the representation in the Convention shall conform to the basis adopted for the Convention held in this city in March last, to-wit:

One vote for each 200 votes, and one vote for each fraction over 100 of the aggregate vote cast in 1860 for Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas.

It being understood that from the country parishes as many delegates may be accredited as may be desired by the parishes respectively.

Resolved, That the Democratic parish organizations in the country parishes and the Parish Committee of the city and parish of Orleans be requested to cause to be elected delegates, by parishes in the country, and by ward in the city and Algiers, to the Convention aforesaid, and that all required proceedings be taken by them to insure the meeting of the Convention at the date fixed—WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1868.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
THOS. L. MACON, President.
THOS. STEELE, Secretary. sep5

JOHN H. KEEP. | EDW. S. HOGAN.

KEEP & HOGAN,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
38 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, AND 36 NEW LEVEE STREET, NEW ORLEANS. aug6 3m

To Rent.

THE upper portion of a House, corner Royal and Bienville streets with yard, outhouses and a large verandah—the whole recently put in order. Apply on the premises, to F. MALLARD. sep3 15d

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
—GAS FITTER—
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc., NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET, Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans. aug25 1y

A. Thomson & Co.,
SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES REFINERS,
—AND—
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
In Foreign and Louisiana
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
4th Tchoupitoulas Street. sep1 1y

Extract of Coffee
CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURED,
and for sale by NORMAN & REISS, 121 and 123 Old Levee street. aug16 3m

Pure Ground and Parched Coffee.

WE offer COFFEE daily, which we guarantee pure, and sell at low figures, PARCHING done for Steamboats and Boat Stores at the shortest notice and reasonable terms, by NORMAN & REISS, 121 and 123 Old Levee street. aug16 3m

The Louisiana Mercantile College,
32 CARONDELET STREET—CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS.
(Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.)

Professor A. D. V. HENRIQUES, A. M., Author of the Modern Mercantile Calculator, President. J. S. MONTGOMERY, Professor of Penmanship, Vice President. This College opens on MONDAY, 19th August with all the advantages for young men of a thorough Mercantile Education. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, both foreign and domestic, and the modern Short Method of Computation just published, and Commercial Law and Usages, are the principal studies of this institution. No charge for Ornamental Penmanship during the months of August and September. Terms and particulars made known on application at the College Office. au15 1f

Barber Pole Candy.

ALL kinds of Pure Stick and Fancy CANDIES, and every article in the CONFECTIONARY LINE, constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by NORMAN & REISS, 121 and 123 Old Levee street. aug16 3m

Vermicelli------Macaroni.

ALL kinds of Paste, such as VERMICELLI, MACARONI, TAGLIARINI, LASAGNETTI, SPAGHETTI, etc., etc., constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by NORMAN & REISS, 121 and 123 Old Levee street. aug16 3m

Spices! Spices! Spices!

ALL kinds of GROUND SPICES, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Alspice and Cloves, constantly Fresh Ground, and for sale by NORMAN & REISS, 121 and 123 Old Levee street. aug16 3m

St. Vincent's Academy.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Christian Brothers, and situated on Napoleon Avenue, between Magazine and Camp streets, will reopen its classes on MONDAY, August 31st.

Parents or Guardians who desire to bestow on their children or wards a solid and Christian education, and who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this institution, are invited not to delay registering the names of their sons or wards, as it is desirable that each one be present on the first day of the first lessons, in order that they may have the whole term for the benefit of such important studies.

TERMS—Payable in advance.

Preparatory Class, per month	$4 00
Intermediate	5 00
Superior	6 00

For particulars, call at the Academy.

Parents of limited means and yet desirous of having their children well instructed by the Christian Brothers, will have a fair opportunity by sending them to the new and spacious Parochial School erected at the corner of Constance and Josephine streets, where arrangements will be made with facility. au27 1m

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, August 3, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of the Banking Department was declared payable to the cash stockholders on and after Monday 10th instant. J. L. DELERY, Cashier. aug4 tf

ORLEANS INSTITUTE.
YOUNG LADIES' DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
DIRECTED BY MRS. FARNET,
99......Toulouse Street......99

THE regular session begins on the 1st of September. Courses of study in English and French. Music specially attended to. au28 1m

Factors' and Traders' INSURANCE COMPANY.
39......Carondelet Street......39
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
Year ending 30th April, 1868.

PREMIUMS for the year	$326,253 70
LOSSES paid	194,710 66
ASSETS, 30th April, 1868	603,984 18

CASH DIVIDENDS DECLARED,
TO STOCKHOLDERS,
In Capital Stock Department, TEN PER CENT.
In Premium Department, FIFTEEN PER CENT.

This Company continues to issue Policies on FIRE, RIVER and MARINE RISKS, at the current rates of Premium.

All dividends of the Company are payable in CASH, without discount.

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

TRUSTEES

Moses Greenwood,	Richard Milliken,
J. W. Burbridge,	Samuel E. Moore,
W. A. Johnson,	Wm H. Henning,
John I. Noble,	J. J. Warren,
John Chaff,	Simon Boeh,
Hugh McCoy,	R. T. Buckner,
Marshal J. Smith,	Sam'l Friedlander,
J. Caulfield,	H. Frellsen,
Alfred S. Huntington,	Wm. Creevy,
L. H. Terry,	E. W. Rodd,
J. D. Blair,	Joseph Hay,
Robert Pitkin,	Percy Hogent,
	S. Cambon.

aug30 6m

For Rent.

A SMALL HOUSE, containing four rooms, situated in Ursulines street, No. 185, near the corner of Tremé.

Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street. jy21 tf

Alfred H. Pierson,
(Successor to Folsom & Pierson.)
Commission Merchant, Nos. 95 and 97 Gravier Street.

ORDERS from Merchants, Grocers and Druggists for general stocks of goods promptly executed. Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Rice and other country produce. aug13 1m

SUGAR KETTLES—SUGAR KETTLES.

From the celebrated Iron Works of Messrs. R. & J. RANKIN, of Liverpool, a complete assortment of Wrought Iron and Cast Iron Kettles, on hand and for sale by M. A. DE LIZARDI, 175 Common street. aug15 1m

Richards' Cape Lime,
MANUFACTURED AT HIS MARBLE QUARRIES.

NONE other has a right to use or adopt this trade mark—a special quality of Lime well known and appreciated for the last sixteen years for sugar-making and other manufacturing purposes, being constantly received from the kilns and for sale at the marble yard, 147 Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. NEWTON RICHARDS. aug 2 2m

MR. ALBERT FABRE, for many years one of the Superintendents of the Public Schools of [illegible], offers his services as a Teacher of the ancient and modern languages (English, French, Spanish) and the Mathematical and Physical sciences. Any communication sent to the Bee office, 73 Chartres street, will be promptly attended to.

St. Charles Theatre.

WILL open for a short season, commencing Sept. 12th, with the original and far-famed SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS. This company has not been organized in a day, week or month, but for years the only company that has successfully performed six years traveling, without any intermission of any character whatever. As no minstrel company in America can vie with Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, the public may rest assured that all their entertainments are not inferior to none now in existence, and are excelled by none of the present day. In addition to our regular entertainment, the manager has, at a great expense, secured the services of Prof. Schaffer, in his wonderful productions of Panithiopticon, pronounced by the press and public to be the greatest sensation of the age, thus making two entertainments in one and something new in minstrelsy. The following is a list of some of our renowned artists: Low Gaylord and Frank Peil, the two great Southern comedians; Frank Donaldson, the great man monkey and pantomimist; Joe Maira, the fascinating female impersonator; Andy McKee, the original song and dance man; a grand triple clog dance by Stiles, Phelps and Armstrong, the first ever traveling, in which they challenge the world, and an experienced quartette, composed of the following artists: Sam Gardner, Jno. Purcell, Jno. Barsby and Robert Tyrell, the feature making this the most attractive entertainment now traveling.

A grand FAMILY MATINEE on Saturday afternoon, for ladies and children, commencing at 12 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house—Adults, 50c; children, 25c.

Balcony serenade by Skiff & Gaylord's brass band every evening.

Doors surrounded at 7½ o'clock; skirmishing at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION—Parquette and dress circle $1; family circle 50c; balcony 25c. JOE GAYLORD, General Agent. sep8 11t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—I hereby certify that on the 2 th day of June, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 21,974—Mrs. M. S. McArthur vs. C. F. Duplessis, her husband.—On motion of F. Meillon, of counsel for plaintiff, and on introducing due proof in her favor and by reason of the law being in favor of her demand, it is ordered and adjudged that the judgment by default herein entered on the 13th of June, 1868, be now confirmed and made final, that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Marga et Susannah McArthur, wife of Charles Fergue Duplessis, and against the defendant, the said Charles Fergus Duplessis, her husband, that said parties be separated in property, the community of acquets and gains hitherto existing between them be dissolved, and that plaintiff have the sole control and management of her paraphernal property. It is further ordered and adjudged that plaintiff do have and recover from the defendant the sum of twelve thousand dollars, being the amount of his separate paraphernal property received by him, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand till paid, and costs of suit, and with the lien and privilege granted by law to married women on the property of their husbands to secure their paraphernal rights.

Judgment signed June 25th, 1868.
(Signed) PAUL E. THEARD,
Judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, acting for Judge Duplantier, who is sick.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this first day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, and the Ninety-Second year of the Independence of the United States.
[L. S.] WM. WOELPER, Clerk. sep8 3law3w

University of Louisiana.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Prof. Obstetrics.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Prof. Anatomy.
SAM'L M. BEMIS, M. D., Prof. Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Prof. Physiology.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica.
JOSEPH JONES, M. D. (late of the University of Nashville), Prof. of Chemistry.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D. and C. J. BICKHAM, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.

The Thirty-First Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 16th, and terminate on the second Saturday of the ensuing March. Preliminary Lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 18th. The Anatomical Rooms will be opened October 25th.

A Practical Department is attached to each Professorship, in which the students may observe for themselves [illegible]. The Members of the Faculty are attending Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and give instructions daily at the bed side of the sick.

FEES—For all the Lectures $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information, address T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean. sep21 6m

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to obtain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume—

The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance, the Capital Character and degree of credit of such of his customers as are therein embraced.

The Reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of their correctness, and the information furnished by them. It is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and therefore superior to, and of much greater value than, any previous work of the kind ever issued.

By aid of the Mercantile Reference Register, business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the Monthly Chronicle containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the Register.

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars ($50), for which it will be delivered to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charges. Holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and so on in due proportion. Shares of the Capital Stock will be distributed to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566,) New York. aug8 tf

SUGAR CANE MILLS
—AND—
EVAPORATORS,
MANUFACTURED IN KENTUCKY.

THESE Sugar Mills and Scantlin's Seamless Sugar Evaporators are intended for the use of small Planters, and will be sold at the following Low Prices:

PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS.

No. 1, or Letter A Mill, for light one-horse power, only $90. No. 2 Evaporator, of Galvanized iron, $85, capacity of eight hundred pounds in twenty-four hours, at a total cost only $175.

No. 2, or Letter B Mill, for heavy one horse power, only $100. No. 3 Evaporator only $90, making eleven hundred and twenty pounds Sugar in twenty-four hours, at a total cost of only $190.

No. 3, or Letter C Mill, for light two-horse power, only $125, with a No. 4 Evaporator, costing $100, making a total cost of only $225, to make 1300 pounds Sugar in 24 hours.

No. 4, or Letter D Mill, for heavy two-horse power, only $145, and a No. 5 Evaporator, at $120, making a total of $265, to make 1600 pounds Sugar in 24 hours.

ALL OF ABOVE ARE VERTICAL MILLS.

No. 5, or Letter E Mill, is a horizontal Mill, to be run by either two or four horses, has a capacity of four pounds Sugar in 24 hours, and is sold at the low price of $225. A No. 6 Copper Pan, used with the Mill, cost $350.

No. 6, or Letter F Mill, weighs 3000 pounds, is of great power making 3000 pounds Sugar in 24 hours, run with four strong mules, or can be used by steam—is sold at the very low price of $500, and the double Copper Pans for $350.

HORIZONTAL—FOR STEAM POWER.

E Mill, geared to be used with four-horse steam power, capacity 2 hhds in 24 hours, only $425.
F Mill, for six, eight or ten horse engine, price $550, and capacity of 5 hhds in 24 hours.

All orders should be addressed to WM. L. CUSHING, at Eagle Cotton Gin Depot, No. 81 St. Charles street, New Orleans, who is agent for Southern States.

Send for full descriptive circulars. jy17 tf

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 8001—New Orleans to Bonnabel, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrives daily (except Sunday) by 6 P. M.

Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3:30 P. M. Arrives daily at 5:30 P. M.

Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 8005—New Orleans to Burns Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 3 P. M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 P. M.

Route ——New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 8008—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg, also, Red River and Ouachita parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 A. M., Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11 A. M.

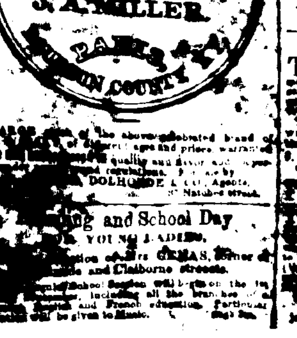
Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, close at 8 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

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

Guadaloupe, Martinique, French and English Guiana, St. Vincent's—18 cents half oz., optional.
Dutch Guiana—18 cents half oz., optional.
Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia—10 cents half oz., obligatory.
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

Office Hours.

Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 6 P. M.
Sundays, office opens [illegible] A. M.; closes at 11 [illegible]
my23 tf [illegible] LALIABERRO, Postmaster.



LARGE stock of the above celebrated brand of [illegible] of different ages and prices warranted [illegible] quality and flavor [illegible] DOLHONDE & Co., Agents, [illegible] Natchez street.

[illegible] and School Day [illegible] YOUNG LADIES, [illegible] GEMAS, corner of [illegible] and Claiborne streets.

St. Joseph Institute.

THE undersigned will open, about the end of this month, at St. Joseph's Institute, a school for [illegible], where English, French, Mathematics, History and Geography will be taught [illegible] Evening classes [illegible] AMILLARD JOURDAN, Director.

French Cooking—Private Boarding.

FURNISHED ROOMS, well ventilated, opening on [illegible] A. LAMBERNE, Toulouse street, No. [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

EUROPE......Duchesne......Saturday, 18th July
ST. LAURENT......Bocande......Saturday, 8th August
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......Saturday, 22d Aug.
PEREIRE......Duchesne......Saturday, 5th Sept.

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, furnished on board):

First cabin	$145
Second cabin	$88
Third Cabin	$40
Do. including railway tickets	$50

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 FERRILLIAT, 127 Common street. nov6 ood

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT	Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. WM. WEIR
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 CRESCENT CITY, Wm. Weir Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, September 12th, at 8 P. M. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE......$60 00

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 189 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship MARIPOSA, E. Kimble, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, September 12th, at 8 P. M.

PASSAGE......$60

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, 63 Carondelet street. sep1 13

For Washington.

Parish of St. Landry.
In Connection with the N. O., O. & G. W. R. R.

THE steamer MINNIE, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 2d, will leave Brashear every SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, on the arrival of the 7½ o'clock A. M. train from New Orleans. Freight received and through bills of lading given at the Railroad Ferry landing, opposite Jackson square, every day.

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

New Orleans, August 25th, 1868. G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent. aug26 tf

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at 5:20 P. M., making connections with trains for Vicksburg, Meridian, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for the North and East.

Accommodation Trains leave on Sundays, at 7:00 A. M., going as far as Brookhaven, returning, leave Brookhaven at 5:30 A. M. on Mondays, arriving at 10:30 A. M.

Excursion Tickets are good for Trains of Saturday or Sunday going north, and Trains of Sunday or Monday south.

Passenger train arrives in New Orleans at 1:50 P. M. Freight Train leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6 A. M.

F. T. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
ED. WARE, General Passenger Agent.
JAMES TORGE, General Freight Agent.
my21 6m

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, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

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

Freight for stations on the road, by landing on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia, at St. Martinville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bayou Caillou, etc., and Houma, will be received and transported through, via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through consolidated rates.

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

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent. dec1 tf

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

THIS Road is now extended, will be opened to the public on SUNDAY, the 19th instant. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Children under twelve years of age 15 cents.

The City Terminus is fixed at the head of Lafayette street, where, within a few yards of the STEAMBOAT AND BARGE LANDING AND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF ALL THE WAREHOUSES AND WESTERN PRODUCE DEALERS the Company has erected a GRAND FREIGHT DEPOT, with every facility for the convenience of its patrons. Observing CITY TELEGRAPH TIME as closely as possible, the Trains will run as follows: Starting from Lafayette street, and at Old Passenger Depot, at Claiborne street.

STEAM TRAIN LEAVES NEW STREET | STEAM TRAIN LEAVES LAKE DEPOT.

[illegible timetable]

The 9 P. M. Train from the Lake will not go beyond the Passenger Depot at the head of Elysian Fields street.

The Horse Cars will leave the City at 4 A. M., and at 12 P. M., and connect, for the present, run beyond the Old Depot.

For the convenience of bathers and fishing parties, a steam Train will leave the New Depot at 4 o'clock on Sunday mornings, an extra trip will also be run at 1 o'clock in the day.

Baggage, light household effects and family supplies will be received at the OLD DEPOT if the traveler so prefers it. In that event, the package must be brought only on the day of the departure of the traveler and of the same size in length which are intended, and then not later than thirty minutes prior to the passing of the train which connects with her.

Travelers from Mobile or the Watering Places who may desire their baggage and effects delivered at the OLD DEPOT will please express their wish to the officers of the boat, who will take pleasure in seeing that their property is assorted and placed separately on the wharf. G. PANDELY, General Superintendent. jy21 tf

Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Connections.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND

GRAND JUNCTION,	MACON,
NASHVILLE,	LYNCHBURG,
CHATTANOOGA,	PETERSBURG,
ATLANTA,	NORFOLK,
ROME,	RICHMOND,
AUGUSTA,	BALTIMORE,
CHARLESTON,	PHILADELPHIA,
	NEW YORK.

And all intermediate points on the line.

Through Bills of Lading given to all points.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge settled promptly at point of delivery.

Shippers pay no insurance, Drayage, Forwarding or Commissions.

Rates always Low as the Lowest.

For further information apply at the TICKET OFFICE, UNDER THE CITY HOTEL, or address Box 2301 N. O. Postoffice.

D. M. FROST, General Southern Agent Memphis and Charleston Railroad. aug16 tf

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. 45 Carondelet street.

F. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
JAMES TORGE, General Freight Agent. jy4 6m