The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG'T 19, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

185..........Rampart Street..........185

THE RELEASE OF PRATT.

The telegraph announces that United States Commissioner Osborne, of New York, has released Major Pratt, whose case had created some excitement in that city. It seems the party who made the accusation of treason and murder upon which the arrest was made, was unable to substantiate the charge. The conflict which impended between the authorities of the State of New York and the Federal authorities at Washington has therefore been averted. We suppose this was due to the firmness of the New York Judge who had ordered Pratt's discharge from imprisonment on *habeas corpus*. It seems that before this result was reached the Marshal of the United States—Mr. Barlow—apprehending that he might be arrested by the New York Judge for refusing to liberate his prisoner, laid the matter before President Grant, who happened to be in the city at the time. The President promised the Marshal his support and authorized him in writing to resist the orders of Judge McCunn. This is the text of the letter of Gen. Grant, as published in the New York papers:

NEW YORK, August 13.

United States Marshal F. S. Barlow: General—Learning that Judge John H. McCunn, of the Superior Court of the State of New York, has ordered that a prisoner now held by you, under the order of a United States Court, be discharged, I hereby authorize and direct that you hold said prisoner by all legal means in your power, and that you also take all legal means to prevent your own arrest on the order of any State Court.

U. S. GRANT, President.

It is probably the first time in the history of the country that a Marshal of a United States Court has ever made an application to the President for directions as to his duties or for a military force to enable him to set at defiance the decree of a State court. It shows how little this man Barlow knows about the duties and powers of Marshal of a Federal court, and how ready he is to assume an authority he does not possess. A Marshal of a Federal court holds an office analogous to that of Sheriff in our State courts. He has no other connection with the President than to receive his appointment from him. He is the executive officer of the Federal court of the District for which he is appointed—*the hangman of the court*. He has nothing to do with the President of the United States any more than the Federal Judges or the Federal clerks. He is a part of the court and receives orders only from the court, and the commissioners attached to the court. If he is obstructed in the performance of his duties his business is to report such obstruction to the officer from whom he receives the writs and orders which he is commanded to execute. But the Marshal of a Federal court is also bound to obey the decrees and respect the writs of State Judges as much as any other citizen. He is liable to arrest for contempt if he disobeys them. And he is not justified in any case in bringing on a conflict between the jurisdictions of the State and Federal tribunals. He ought to presume that a comity will prevail between those jurisdictions which will save the honor due to both. A Marshal ought to know that in matters of *habeas corpus* the Federal and State Judges have concurrent jurisdiction and that the Court which is first seized of jurisdiction retains control of the case. We say *a Court* because a commissioner or examining magistrate of the United States is not a Court, but is as much bound to obey the orders of a State Judge as any other citizen. A State Judge has as much right to examine into the legality of a warrant of imprisonment issued by a Federal Commissioner as a Judge of the Federal Courts. Of course the Commissioner would obey the latter. It is equally his duty to obey the former. That Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court of New York, who ordered the discharge of Pratt, holds to these views of the powers and duties of a United States Commissioner, we judge from the opinion he has rendered in this case, which is as follows:

OPINION.

The petitioner is before me on return to a writ of *habeas corpus*; and a motion is made by the District Attorney that he be remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. I approach the consideration of the issues involved in the application with a very serious sense of responsibility, and with a single purpose to discharge the duties imposed upon me by the laws of the land. Happily for my own peace of mind, those duties are too obvious to be mistaken, and too imperative to be disregarded.

The State of New York, whose laws I am commissioned to administer, prescribes the duty of the officer before whom a writ of *habeas corpus* is returnable, in the following explicit and peremptory provisions: "It shall be the duty of such Court or officer forthwith to remand such party, if it shall appear that he is detained in custody by virtue of process issued by any Court or Judge of the United States in a case where such Court, or Judge, has exclusive jurisdiction." (Section 40, 'New York Statutes, Edmonds' edition, vol. 2, page 588.) Section 39 reads: "If no legal cause be shown for such imprisonment or restraint, or for the continuation thereof, such Court or officer shall discharge such party from the custody or restraint under which he is held." And to the same effect, with perhaps still more explicitness, is the language of section 52.

The petitioner is not in confinement on a process issued by any Judge or Court of the United States; and I am not, therefore, required to remand him by the first of the above cited sections.

Under the other provisions of the statute the only inquiry open before me is: does it appear by the return to the writ that the petitioner is held in lawful or in illegal confinement? If it appears that the detention is lawful, my duty is plain and imperative to remand him into the custody of the Marshal. If, on the contrary, it be evident that his imprisonment is without warrant of law, my duty is equally plain and imperative to restore him to his liberty. The authority of the Federal Government, within the sphere of its operation, I cheerfully and unequivocally recognize, and it is a cause of congratulation that, in the aspect which the case presents, I am not called to consider any contested claim of jurisdiction between that Government and the State of New York. Whether the process by which the petitioner is held be valid on its face, he would still have the right by evidence *aliunde* to exhibit its illegality, is a controverted question, from the discussion of which I am happily exempt. So, likewise, by the peculiar posture of the controversy, I am relieved from the necessity of considering whether the Federal Government, in any of its legislative enactments, has transcended the limits of its authority. I accept the authority of the United States to the full extent asserted by the legislation of Congress, and I reserve to myself the privilege only of deciding whether the arrest of the petitioner be a legitimate exertion of that authority. I take the cause of the petitioner's confinement, as set forth in the return, and I proceed to determine whether that confinement be by virtue of any process within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to award.

The cause of the petitioner's arrest and detention is stated in the following warrant by a United States Commissioner:

The President of the United States of America:

To the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and to his Deputies, or any or either of them:

WHEREAS, Complaint on oath has been made to me, charging that J. H. Pratt did, on or about the 4th day of October, in the year 1868, in the State of Texas, within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of murder by forcing the said guard of the United States troops, at the town of Jefferson, in the said State, and killing of W. Smith, Lewis Grant and Richard Stewart, and did then and there, with others, committee, crime of treason against the United States as is more fully set forth in the complaint onfile in my office;

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said J. H. Pratt, and bring his body forth with before me, or some other Judge or Justice of the United States, or United States Commissioner, or a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate of the State of New York, wherever he may be found, that he may then and there be dealt with according to law for said offence.

Given under my hand and seal, this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

(Signed) JOHN A. OSBORNE,
United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New York.

EDWARD PIERREPONT, United States District Attorney.

In this a legal commitment? In it the petitioner is accused of two crimes—treason and murder. As to the charge of treason, either the commitment is so general as to be obnoxious to the principles of the common law, as propounded by every court in England and in this country, or else the facts it sets forth are insufficient in law to constitute the crime. If we read the clause charging treason by itself and separate from the context, the commitment states no act of which the crime may be predicated, and is so fatally defective. If we construe the charge in connection with the facts previously recited in the commitment, and are to accept them as the acts of treason imputed to the petitioner; they plainly do not constitute the crime under the Constitution of the United States. The third section of the third article of that Constitution ordains that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort."

To say that the specific acts of violence imputed to the petitioner in the commitment amount to treason, is not only to argue in defiance of all the decisions of the Court, but is a most egregious nonsense, as not to deserve serious refutation.

The commitment, then, so far as it purports to charge the petitioner with treason against the United States, plainly accuses him of no such crime, or else accuses him in a style so general and insufficient as not to amount, in legal construction, to a charge of the offence.

The facts set forth in the commitment as constituting the crime of murder, it may be conceded, fulfill the legal definition of that offense, and are stated with sufficient certainty to satisfy the requirements of law. But the Federal Government has no jurisdiction of the crime of murder, except in certain specified cases, viz., "when committed on the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States."

Now, on the face of the commitment nothing appears to show that the murder charged was committed "on the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States."

But allowing to the Federal Courts every presumption of jurisdiction to which Superior Courts are entitled, and it is still apparent that they have no jurisdiction of the crime charged against the petitioner. The murder was committed at Jeffersonville, in the State of Texas, and is an offense against the State of Texas, not against the United States. It is a crime of which the Courts of Texas have exclusive jurisdiction. In the language of Mr. Justice Nelson, adjudicating the very point in the "Matter of James Egan," who was tried and convicted by the Federal authorities for murder committed in South Carolina, and who for this, as well as other reasons, was discharged on *habeas corpus*—in the language of Mr. Justice Nelson, "It will be observed that the offense is one which, according to our constitutional system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State, and not of the Federal Government."

And, on the same ground, in the "Matter of Martin," (15 Barbour, 143.) Mr. Justice Leonard discharged the petitioner on *habeas corpus*, holding that of the offence charged—arson in the city of New York—the Federal Government had no jurisdiction—a decision, I may add, in which the United States authorities had decorously acquiesced. The detention of the prisoner on the charge of murder is then illegal, because it appears by the commitment that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction of the offense. (United States *vs* Hand, 6 McLean, 217.) I may observe here that the dictum of Mr. Chief Justice Taney, in Ableman *vs* Booth, 21 Howard U. S., even if its correctness be assented to, has no application to the present case, since there the *prima facie* jurisdiction of the Federal authorities was conceded, and the contention was as to the constitutionality of a Federal law; whereas, here it is apparent on the face of the process under which the petitioner is held, that it issued without jurisdiction, and is an absolute nullity. On an application to discharge a prisoner the question is extremely different when he is apparently held by authority of the United States from the question presented when he is obviously held by no authority whatever.

Perhaps it is not incumbent on me to dispose of an objection not presented in the argument of the District Attorney, but for my own satisfaction, and out of an extreme solicitude to comply with every possible requirement of the Federal law, I revolved whether I might not remand the petitioner under some provision of the Reconstruction acts. But against such a decision the following argument is conclusive: The Commissioner, on whose warrant the petitioner is held, is an officer of a civil court, and has only civil jurisdiction. Now, the Reconstruction acts expressly declare that Texas is without a "legal Government," and is subjected to "military law." The military commander is empowered to punish "all disturbers of the public peace as criminals." No civil tribunal can take jurisdiction of criminals unless "allowed" by the military commander. "All interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void." In Texas, therefore, there is now none but military law. There no civil court has jurisdiction, but as a part and dependency of the military system.

Hence it results, that an offence committed in Texas, if the Reconstruction acts be valid, is an offense against the military law, the only law of the place. Wherefore, the Commissioner, an officer of a civil court, has no jurisdiction to commit for a crime not cognizable by a civil court. Civil and military law are not only not instrumental and auxiliary to each other, but the existence of the one necessarily implies the exclusion of the other. The powers of the Commissioners are defined by statute, and nowhere in the volume of Congressional legislation can be found an act authorizing a United States Commissioner to commit for trial before a military court.

In any aspect of the case, it appears beyond question that the detention of the petitioner by warrant of the Commissioner is in excess of jurisdiction, and it results thence that the detention of the petitioner is illegal. From such illegal detention the statute makes it my imperative duty to relieve him. If there were any evidence before me that the petitioner is guilty of a crime against the laws of Texas, I should direct him in the custody of the Sheriff to abide a requisition from the Governor of that State. But, as the complaint on which the Commissioner issued his warrant was not produced in return to the *certiorari*, I have before me nothing but the hearsay statement of the Commissioner that the petitioner has committed murder in the State of Texas.

I have no alternative, therefore, but to order that the petitioner be discharged.

INTEREST ON CITY BONDS.—The Cashier of the Southern Bank, Mr. John G. Devereux, announces through our advertising columns that the semi-annual interest, accruing 1st September, 1869, on the bonds of the city of New Orleans, authorized by the act of the Legislature of 27th February, 1869, will be paid on the first day of September next at the Southern Bank, on presentation of the certificates of the Fiscal Agent.

We are authorized to state also that all coupons on city bonds maturing in 1869 are provided for and will be paid according to their tenor in New York or New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Opera Box Question—Decision of Judge Cooley.—State of Louisiana on the relation of Joseph P. Horner vs Opera Association of New Orleans, the relator praying for a mandamus for reasons which will be found explained in the decision rendered yesterday by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, as follows:

The relator is a member and stockholder of a certain corporation domiciled in this parish and known as the "Opera Association of New Orleans."

He claims that by virtue of the charter of said association the stockholders have preference over other persons in the selection of seats or boxes to which they may wish to subscribe, and that the charter provides that the first apportionment of seats should be made among the stockholders by auction, and that the stockholders have the right to select seats for the whole or part of a season, or even for a single performance.

He represents that an auction was accordingly held—that he bid on the Box No. 15 at the regular subscription price and announced to the secretary of the association then present that he took Box No. 15 for Tuesday and Saturday evenings for the season of 1869—70, and that his bid was refused by said secretary, under instructions of the President and Board of Directors.

The whole matter in controversy is involved in the inquiry as to the power of the Board of Directors to impose upon the stockholders restrictions in the exercise of the choice of days they may select to attend operatic performances. On the 17th of May, 1867, the Board of Directors adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved that the days of performance of the opera season of 1869—70 will be as follows: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday." "Parties are allowed to subscribe for five nights or less, but not less than two nights. Subscribers wishing to subscribe for two nights *must choose between Monday and Saturday, or Tuesday and Thursday, or Sunday and any other night, etc., etc.*"

Under these resolutions it is evident the relator had no right to indicate Saturday and Tuesday as the nights of his selection, and the decision of the cause depends upon the power of the Directors to adopt such a rule.

It appears from the charter that a number of gentlemen organized themselves under the laws of the State for the purpose of establishing a French Opera in this city; and in furtherance of this purpose, purchased the building commonly known as the Opera House. The rights, duties and obligations of the stockholders are explained in the charter; and amongst the rights enumerated are those mentioned in article 12th: "Stockholders shall have the preference in the selection of seats or boxes to which they may wish to subscribe, etc."

To manage the business of the association a Board of Directors is provided for, who are authorized, among other things, "to ordain such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said company and club, provided the same shall not conflict with the true meaning and intent of these articles."

The directors claim that they have not gone beyond their powers in the resolution of the 17th of May, already quoted.

I have carefully examined the whole charter of the company, and have taken into mature consideration the objects and purposes of the organization, and reading the first part of art. 12, with the light afforded by the evident objects of the association, it appears to me incomprehensible that any sane person should attempt to sustain in a court of justice the validity of the resolution of the 17th of May.

The article certainly gives to him who has paid out his money in advance a just preference over the public in general; and, therefore, I do not see with what show of reason the convenience and tastes of the general public should be consulted to the sacrifice of the taste and convenience of the stockholders. The power, or rather the right to select his seat, which is given to the stockholder in positive terms by art. 12, would be rendered absolutely valueless to him, unless he has also the right of selecting for himself the days he shall attend operatic performances.

Indeed, it may be truly said, that the right of consulting his convenience and business in the selection of days of recreation and amusement is far more valuable to one than the other right of picking out the seat he shall occupy. The selection of the seat is secondary to the determination of the question whether your business or convenience will allow you to occupy any seat at all. In other words, before a person selects a seat to witness an operatic performance he first determines whether he can go at all. I presume that this matter was so evident to the minds of the stockholders, that in drafting their charter they did not think it necessary to consecrate the right resulting therefrom by any article of the charter.

The reasons assigned for the resolution of the 17th May are, in my judgment, quite frivolous. It is not sound policy to attempt to divide audiences. If the attendance on other days than Tuesdays or Saturdays is so slim as alleged in the argument of defendant's counsel, that fact would be a good reason to justify the directors in refusing to give operatic performances on those nights; but it looks very much like child's play to assign this as a reason to justify a rule which will make it compulsory on the stockholders to attend the theatre on other nights than those of their choice.

The Board of Directors, in their resolution of the 17th of May, have been guilty of the same blunder attributed to an Irish member of Parliament, who gravely introduced a bill to "compel night watchmen to sleep in the day time."

The argument that the relator submitted to the resolution of the 17th of May, by bidding at a sale made under its provisions, is not founded in fact. The sale was not made by virtue of the action of the Board of Directors, but in obedience to the command contained in article 12th of the charter. And it is therefore as fair to suppose he intended to claim his rights under that article, by bidding at the sale, as that he wished to submit to the resolution of the 17th of May.

I am of opinion that the resolution of the 17th of May was a clear violation of the rights guaranteed in the terms and spirit of the charter, and is therefore an absolute nullity.

The company have attempted to bolster the action of the Board of Directors by furnishing certified copies of resolutions passed at a meeting of the stockholders, in which the Board is sustained in their idea of the powers conferred upon them by the charter. This meeting was held a day or two before the trial of this case, and resolutions were adopted interpreting the articles of the charter which were thought to apply to the pretensions of the parties to this suit. The question involved is one of right, and courts of justice are not in the habit of taking lessons from the stockholders of companies as to the measure of their rights or obligations. And in the present instance there is a feature which makes the interpretation of the stockholders partake not only of the officious, but somewhat of the farcical, and that is, that many of them who sign the interpretive resolutions do so as agents for others who were absent—interpretations by procurations. I suspect if the powers of these agents were carefully examined they would be found lacking in the elements authorizing them to represent their principals in the interpretation of the laws of the corporation.

The mandamus is made peremptory.

Sixth District Court—Judge Cooley.—Jacob R. Wolf, through his agent, John A. Blaffer, vs. Mitchell Craig & Co.

Plaintiff sues for rent of the houses on Canal street, known as the "Blaffer Building," four months rent.

The alleged contract was a verbal one for a lease of five years—for the first year at $9000; second $10,000, and for the third, fourth and fifth $12,000 each.

The defendants admitted having had some conversation with plaintiff's agent, in relation to the lease of the store, but aver that the projected lease was not to be considered an accomplished fact until it was witnessed by an act of lease in writing, and that previous to the day when the lease was to have been drawn up they (the defendants) refused to enter into the contract and notified plaintiff's agent of their refusal.

Subsequently to the filing of this answer, John R. Craig, one of the members of the firm of M. C. & Co., having died, Thos. Craig, his legal representative, made himself a part to the suit as a defendant, and has urged as a defense that neither the firm of M. C. & Co., or John R. Craig individually is responsible for the amount of the contract—that the contract of lease was not binding upon the firm, because John R. Craig, who agreed to it, was, at the time of the agreement so drunk that he did not know what he was doing.

"True," says Judge Cooley, "we have two pleas presented, which, to say the least, do not tally well, one with the other. The first that no contract whatever was entered into; the second that a contract was made, but the one who consented to it for the firm had not the possession of his mental faculties, being so drunk that he knew not what he was doing."

The decision which is not very complimentary to a couple of the witnesses, H. D. Stone, Esq., one of the first counsel in the case, especially, concludes with a decree in favor of plaintiff for all such sums or instalments of rent as have matured up to the present day, with 5 per cent from the day when each instalment became due and for the instalments to become payable at the respective dates of their maturity.

The Judge is satisfied that Craig was not so drunk as his legal representatives pretend. Besides the plea of drunkenness urged after the first answer is quite immaterial to the merits of the cause.

The theory of the defense, as urged by the Attorney (Stone) in his pleadings, contradicts emphatically the defenses, he sets up for his clients by his testimony as a witness.

The members of the bar will find the decision which we have no room to give quite an interesting one in its way.

Will of Wilkinson Bujart.—The will of this gentleman, for so long a time one of our most prominent merchants, was probated on the 23 inst., and is an olographic will, made and signed on the 23d July, 1868.

The bequests are as follows: To Miss Alice Lynd Fily, the lot and improvements thereon known as No. 32 Perdido street in this city. To Patrick H. Foley and Wilhelmus B. Conger, $5000 each. To Miss Annie Ball, of Alexandria, Va., 100 shares of stock of the Polk County Copper Mine in Tennessee. To Patrick H. Foley, in trust for his children, 25 shares of the stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. To W. B. Conger, in trust for his children, 150 shares of the stock of the Polk County Copper Mine Company. To Miss Eliza Pugh Foley, two lots of ground and buildings situated on Prytania street, Nos 20 and 21, in this city. To W. B. Conger, in trust for his children, house and lot corner of St. Charles and South streets, and furniture and effects contained. The balance that may remain is bequeathed in equal proportions, one half to the plaintiffs of his late sister, Sarah Conger, and the other half to the children of his sister, Mary Clark.

P. H. Foley and W. B. Conger, Esqs., are appointed executors of the will.

The Jefferson City Firemen.—The Fire Department of Jefferson City held a meeting last evening and passed a resolution in reference to the action of the colored Sergeant of police, Shaumette, in preventing the fire alarm from being sounded a few nights ago in that city.

The resolution reads thus: Resolved, that we as a body do solemnly protest against the action of Sergt. Shaumette in ordering the fire bell not to be sounded without his orders. And as we have never as a body taken action against the Metropolitan Police or any other officers of State or city, we do hereby request the Metropolitan Board to remove E. Shaumette, Sergt. of the force in this city, and we hereby notify the said police force of the city, or their superior officer, that if they interfere with us in the discharge of our duties as firemen, we will in a body repel such action.

A Desperate Burglar.—About 11 o'clock Tuesday night the residence of Mr. Gustave Auguste, No. 102 St. Philip street, was visited by an unknown thief, who entered at the front door, which was left open for a member of the family spending the evening out. The miscreant confronted a revolver at the breast of Mrs. Auguste, telling her that if she ventured to give an alarm he would shoot.

Having succeeded in terrifying her, he broke open the armoir, stole fourteen hundred and seventy five dollars in greenbacks, two twenty dollar gold pieces, a silver watch and gold chain, and then left. The police arrived shortly afterwards and searched the premises, but of course did not succeed in arresting the thief.

Heavy Larceny.—Elizabeth Richards and Mary Tillman have been arrested by Special Officer Kiernan, charged with having feloniously beguiled A. Shannon to their hospitable mansion on Gravier street, and afterwards robbed him of $178.

Fire.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a small frame house on Marigny street, between Greatmen and Craps, owned by Mr. Collins and occupied by Mrs. Douglas. It originated from a charcoal furnace left burning at night, and ignited the floor. The flames were extinguished before the engines arrived. The property was insured.

Drowned.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown colored laborer, while engaged in discharging the steamboat Pink Varble, fell overboard and almost instantly drowned. Although there was a crowd of negroes around him, little or no effort was made to save him.

Disappearance.—Solomon Moses, a peddler, sixty years of age, has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and as he had considerable money in his possession when last seen, his friends fear he has been foully dealt with. The police are looking for him.

Felonious Entering.—About half-past 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, a tall colored woman, who, it is thought, lives on Esplanade street, feloniously entered the residence of Mrs. Duncan, No. 175 Bourbon street, and stole five dresses and two coats.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Anthony Hubbard, colored, was sent to prison to await trial on a charge of having a stolen gun in his possession.

J. P. Collins was held to answer to a charge of threatening to take the life of Sarah J. Goodrich, of 220 Customhouse street.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Wm. Johnson plead not guilty of murder.

Adam Everhard was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 for assault and battery.

Judge Atocha, counsel for Salvador Rosa, made application to have accused admitted to bail. Rule fixed for hearing this morning.

Pat Hawkins was acquitted of the charge of abusing the Metropolitan.

Thomas Keenan was acquitted of the charge of cruelly disabling a couple of horses belonging to Mr. O. E. Hall, of the St. Charles Hotel, one of which died in consequence of being cut in the groin by some one, about the time Hawkins was discharged from the hotel.

Anna Kidd was convicted of assault and battery.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* publishes the following:

We have a copy of the Glasgow *News* of July 29th, containing a report of the "Highland Agricultural Society show," in which it is mentioned that "special interest was excited among the spectators by the presence of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the late Southern Confederacy, who drove about the grounds with the Marquis of Tweeddale."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* thus writes to that paper:

Mr. Bigelow has entered upon his duties as Editor-in-Chief of the *Times* newspaper, and now occupies Mr. Raymond's chair. Being well versed in foreign political affairs, he shows his *penchant* therefore in his paper, which yesterday, for instance, had seven editorials on foreign affairs, and one on the domestic concerns of this poor country. The column containing the "Minor Topics" which always has been the most attractive feature in the *Times* newspaper, has been abolished. Mr. Bigelow, not desiring to have the reader's attention detracted from his own "statesmanlike" editorials. Nobody as yet has been able to notice any improvement in the paper, which promises, under Mr. Bigelow's guidance, to become a still more ponderous journal than it was before.

Annexation has been gathering strength in Nova Scotia, though the subject has been but little agitated lately. Two factions are contending for precedency in the matter. One favors annexation directly to the United States; the other favors a declaration of independence from England and the Canadian Confederation as a preliminary step. Both, however, are resolved upon escape from the unfair union which the articles of confederation impose.

A steamer is on the way to Louisiana from New York, by way of the Lakes and Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Letter from Chase Exhibited.

Conspiracy Against the Central Pacific Railway.

Proceedings in the Philadelphia Labor Convention.

Discharge of Police Captain Calahan by Gen. Canby.

Semi-Official Cuban Advices.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Emperor to Attend the Opening of the Suez Canal.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 18.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $315,000.

Cuban advices to the 9th, semi official, has been received. The Cubans are rejoiced at the order of De Rodas for a general conscription—they estimate that it will double their forces. The negroes are assisting their independence under the proclamation of the Cespedes government, are organizing for active operations, and have taken the field at several points in their own defence.

Gen. Quesada is rapidly closing his lines and believes that in 15 or 20 days he will be in possession of Nuevitas.

Gen. Jordan is being reinforced by conscripted Cubans, and is incorporating them in the army. He says he will immediately commence offensive preparations, with appearance of success.

Washington, August 18.—A letter from Chief Justice Chase has recently been exhibited, in which he expressed great satisfaction at the result of the recent Virginia elections, and hoped that a similar result would attend the elections in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. He intimates that the Republican party had served its purpose, and that a great Conservative party ought to be formed out of the moderate men of all existing parties.

Washington, August 18.—General Canby decides that twelve months' residence is necessary as a qualification for seats in the Virginia Senate or House of Delegates.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, August 18.—Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland is dead.

In the Labor Convention, resolutions were presented in favor of a protective tariff. Miss Anthony's case provokes hot speeches. Mr. Wall, from the New York Typographical Union, read dispatches directing him to withdraw if Miss Anthony was admitted. The proposition of refunding Wall his admission fee and allowing him to withdraw, was discussed to adjournment.

San Francisco, August 18.—The Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad have information of a conspiracy, on the part of the former employes of the road, to burn all the bridges, stock and fuel east of the Sierra Nevada. Measures have been taken to frustrate the conspirators.

White Sulphur Springs, August 18.—To day the National Board of Trade, delegates and their families, and prominent citizens and members of the Press from all parts of the Union, reached here on an excursion train this morning, en route for Clifton Forge. They will return here this evening.

Richmond, August 18.—Gen. Canby has ordered the discharge from custody of Police Captain Callahan, who shot and killed Joseph Kelly at a registration office. Callahan had a preliminary examination by Military Commissioner but has had no trial.

White Sulphur Springs, August 18.—On invitation of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Agricultural Society, the Southern planters here will hold an Agricultural Convention next Friday.

Vicksburg, August 18.—Eight small frame buildings adjoining the Post office, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about $10,000. Insurance $1000.

New York, August 18.—The steamer Port au Prince brings Haytien advices of the 9th inst. Salnave was closely investing Aux Cayes and its surrender was daily expected.

Jacmel surrendered without a fight.

Salnave has contracted for the iron clad Atlanta.

The Quaker City and Florida both flying the Haytien rebel flags prevented the Port au Prince from landing at Gonaives, whither the steamer was bound. She prevented her from bringing off the American Consul.

The Port au Prince towed to this port the schooner Mary Jane from San Domingo for Boston, found adrift. The captain and two of her crew were dead, and the remainder were so low with yellow fever that they were unable to throw the dead overboard.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, August 18.—The Government is making extraordinary efforts to prevent the assembling of Carlists in La Mancha.

London, August 18.—The betting still stands 5 to 2 in favor of the Oxfords.

Madrid, August 18.—The Bishop of Jain denies the jurisdiction of the present Government, and appeals to the Holy See. Some of the Bishops have yielded to the requirements of the decree, and have warned their clergy with prescribed threats against insurrection. A majority of the Bishops are still silent.

The Cortes has been summoned to assemble on the 15th of September, on account of the urgency of affairs.

Paris, August 18.—The Emperor to-day presided at the council of his ministers. His health is much improved and he will attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

The Viceroy of Egypt sent a conciliatory reply to the Sultan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, August 18—evening.—Consols 93. Bonds 83¾.

Havre, August 18.—Cotton steady. Low middlings afloat 1.62.

Paris, August 18.—Bourse excited. Rentes 73.10.

Liverpool, August 18.—Evening.—Cotton closed active and excited. Uplands 13¾d; Orleans 13¾d. Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 8000 for speculation and export.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, August 18—Evening.—Cotton ¼c. better. Sales 2800 bales. Middlings 34c. Flour heavy—superfine State $6 to $6 50; common to fair extra Southern $6 85 to $7 30. Wheat dull 2 to 3c. lower during the day. Corn scarce, mixed Western $1 18 to $1 22. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy, $33 to $33 25. Lard steady, kettle rendered 20¾c. Whisky $1 17 to $1 17½. Rice and Sugar steady. Turpentine 42½ to 43c. Rosin $2 30 to $8. Freights a shade easier.

New York, August 18—Evening.—Governments strong and advancing, 5-20s of 1862 123. Southern securities stronger. Money continues easy at 6 to 7. Discounts dull. Sterling dull, 9¾ to 9⅞. Gold fluctuating, but closed firmer at 133⅜. Stocks closed unsettled.

New York, August 18—evening.—5-20s of 1862, 123; '64s, 121¼; '65s, 121⅛; new 121⅜; '67s, 121⅝; '68s, 121⅝; 10-40s 113¼; Louisianas 70 to 72; Levees 64⅞ to 66.

New York, August 18.—Sugar—Muscovado 11½ to 12c; Porto Rico 12 to 12¼c. Molasses firm; Muscovado 48c. Wool moderately active, Domestic fleece 47 to 52c; pulled 42 to 47c; Texas 34 to 36c; California 34c. Hides quiet but firm. Freights—cotton by steam ⅛c; grain by steam 10¼c, by sail 8c.

Mobile, August 18.—Cotton market firm—sales 120 bales; low middlings 30c; exports 92 bales; receipts none.

Savannah, August 19.—Cotton—Receipts 22 bales. Exports 114.

Charleston, August 18.—Cotton quiet. No sales—the light stock preventing transactions; middlings nominally 31¼c. Receipts none. Exports coastwise 13 bales.

St. Louis, August 18.—Superfine Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat $1 15. Corn 87 to 92c. Oats 43c. Rye $1 to $1 05. Barley 90c to $1 15. Whisky $1 15. Pork $34 25. Bacon—shoulders 15¾ to 16c; clear rib sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 19½c. Hams 20c.

Chicago, August 18.—Flour—Spring extras $6 to $7 50. Wheat $1 40¼. Corn 92½ to 93c. Oats 47½c. Barley $1 45. Highwines $1 12. Pork $34. Dry salt Shoulders 13½c. Lard 19½c. Rough sides 16¼c, short ribs 17c.

Louisville, August 18.—Superfine Flour $5. Corn 80 to 85c. Oats 45 to 50c. Whisky $1 10 to $1 11. Sales 83 hhds. Tobacco at $4 55 to $23 50. Bacon—shoulders 16¼c; clear rib sides 19¼c; clear sides 19¾c. Hams 23¼c. Lard 20½c. Pork $34 50.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, August 18.—River falling, with 3 feet 7 inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, August 18.—Flour unchanged. Corn 90 to 96c. Oats 55 to 59c. Whisky $1 10 to $1 12. Provisions unchanged.

Vicksburg, August 18.—Passed down, Henry Ames at 7 A. M. to-day. River falling fast.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 18—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70.

No arrivals.

Sailed—steamship Morgan.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, August 18.—In the case of Cowdry and others vs. the Galveston and Houston Railroad and others, Judge Swayne has made a decree holding railroad, etc., of this old company subject to the mortgages and dismissing that part of the complaint which claimed the property of the succession company and an individual liability of the defendants. Both parties appeal the Supreme Court.

Cowdry, who represents the bondholders, is placed in possession of the railroad until the appeals are determined, he giving security to account for rents and profits while in his possession.

The entire Cabinet is absent.

Cuban advices to the 9th inst. have been received: Many are fleeing Spanish conscription and joining the Cubans.

The discontent among the slaves is increasing. Jordan and Quesada are fully holding their own.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 13th have been received.

A conspiracy against the life of Juarez has been frustrated, and the principal conspirators, including five generals, captured.

The treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation has been forwarded to Berlin for ratification.

The Indian revolt in Yucatan is growing serious.

Cuban refugees are volunteering to defend the cities.

The Indian chiefs have been captured and shot.

The Tamaulipas revolution has ended.

The Queretaro trouble, involving State rights, is still pending.

Washington, August 18.—The Supervisors of Internal Revenue in consultation have agreed upon concert of action, whereby they hope to defeat the whisky ring. Details withheld.

Norfolk, August 18.—The steamer San Jacinto, reported ashore some days ago, is afloat, and is being towed in.

London, August 18.—Noon.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 83¾. Weather favorable for crops.

Liverpool, August 18—Noon.—Cotton market active; uplands 13¾d; Orleans 13¾d. Sales 15,000 bales. Corn 31f. 6d, others unchanged.

Liverpool, August 18—Afternoon.—Cotton very active and higher. Uplands 13⅝ to 13¾d. Orleans, 13⅞ to 13⅞d. Estimated sales, 20,000 bales.

New York, August 18—Noon.—Stocks dull and firm. Money steady at 7. Sterling, long, 9⅛; short, 10¼. Gold 132⅞.

5-20s of 1862, registered, 120; coupons, 121⅞. Virginias, ex coupon, 55; new, 60. Louisianas, old, 71⅞; new, 72 asked.

Levees 61¾, eights 81½. Alabama 8s 93½ asked; 5s 64.

Georgia sixes 83½ asked, sevens 91⅞; North Carolinas, old, 56¼, new, 50½.

Southwest Pass, August 18.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east southeast—light. No arrivals or departures.

Serious Troubles in the Spanish Camp—Reports of Thirty-one Encounters—The Country Stinking with Carrion—The Demoralization of the Soldiers—Confiscations—Stormy Railway Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Sun.]

Havana, August 7.—At Trinidad no supplies of any kind are permitted to leave the town without special license. The calling to arms all Spaniards from 15 to 60 years of age would seem to indicate trouble in the wigwam. The fact is that there are few or no troops there, and that the insurgents are reported to be in considerable force between Trinidad and Cienfuegos. Col. Demetrio Quiros y Weiler has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad.

Three slaves of a Mr. Madrigal have obtained their freedom from the Captain General for denouncing six cases of arms at an estate near Santo Espiritu. Don Patricio Parada and Don Francisco Fonseca have been shot for treason at Trinidad. The sugar estate "Teresa," the property of Don Tomas Terry, of Cienfuegos, is reported to have been burned on the 1st inst. The *Alba* newspaper, of Santa Clara, reports no less than thirty one encounters with the insurgents in the territory of Cinco Villas in July, and puts down the insurgents' loss in these fights at 151 killed, among whom are Gen. Honorato del Castillo, Brigadier Trieta, Col. Marino Jimenez, and some others of note.

The Government order to destroy all horses not required for service has been so effectually executed that the whole country stinks of carrion, to such an extent that we hear of deputations from the interior towns to the Captain General to beg him to rescind the order, and to adopt measures for preventing a plague or the development of some horrible disease.

From Puerto Principe we learn that the marine battalion which landed there last June, and went there with Gen. Puello, has only half its original force left. However studiously the Government may strive to hush all unfavorable reports, the truth will leak out.

From every part of the revolutionary districts there is a demand for troops, and yet the "gallant defenders of the national integrity" here, some eight or ten thousand men, refuse point blank to go out, and actually allow the colored militia to be mobilized and sent to the front. Talking of the colored militia, there was a row when they left here the other day, and several people were wounded, one black fellow who ran at the last moment was killed. Now we learn that they have been landed for service at Sagua la Grande.

Confiscations continue. The last published are the properties of Don Juan Rosell of Guanabacoa, Don José Gomez y Cardero of Moron, and Don Augustin Agnero, Augustin Camejo, and José de Jesus Cepeda of Santo Espiritu. Alisamo's house here is to be occupied by the Voluntary Corps.

A Justice of Supreme Court, at ... it is rumored. The Captain General, unlike his predecessor, is proceeding with the cases of political prisoners. We notice a long list of persons who are ordered to Spain. Don Luis Marin de la Cruz has been condemned to penal servitude at Ceuta. Don Gabriel Suarez del Villar is to be tried by ordinary court, for accepting office at Trinidad as a Justice of the Peace and Syndic of the Town Council, without renouncing his American citizenship, which he appealed to when arrested.

The meeting of the Havana Railway was very stormy, and broke up without any result. The proceedings assumed a political character from the first, the City Governor, who presided, beginning with a very improper speech. A Spanish shareholder declared that he had confidence in the existing "directing force," and qualified all connected with the direction of the road as rebels, thieves, &c. This speech was answered in a few words of manly dignity and stern rebuke by a Cuban shareholder; and after much angry discussion, which lasted three hours, the meeting dispersed without having in any way furthered its object, which was simply to elect new directors. The City Governor ordered the company's books and cash chest to be sealed and removed, a most illegal proceeding which can only be attributed only to ignorance or gross abuse of authority. COMET.

The Purchase of Cuba—Important Negotiations with the Spanish Regent.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

It has now transpired that a private gentleman, an intimate friend of Captain-General Prim, left New York for Madrid two days before General Sickles, and reached Madrid a week before the latter. On his arrival he laid the whole of General Sickles' instructions before the Captain-General and Marshal Serrano, to ascertain the feeling before a formal presentation by the Minister, and reported the propositions advanced had been favorably received. The most important proposition contained in these instructions was one suggesting, in a friendly manner, to Spain that they agree to the appointment of a mixed commission, composed of Spaniards and Cubans, or a Spaniard and a Cuban, who shall meet in the City of Washington, and fix upon a price at which the island shall be sold to the Cubans. It is said, also, that the name of President Grant is mentioned to be appointed president of the commission, but I cannot vouch for the correctness of that. The island of Cuba, by an agreement of this kind, would be paid for from its own revenues, and that the statement that the United States offers in any way to guarantee the bonds, there is the best authority for stating, is unqualifiedly false. The Cubans claim that the customs collections will pay any reasonable sum in a very short time, and they ask no foreign aid to make the payment. Marshal Serrano, Regent of Spain, and Captain-General Prim, are now considering the matter. In the Cabinet, at the White House yesterday, the subject was broached and discussed, but no definite result was reached. We shall hear from Madrid in a few days. Meantime, those who seem to know most, and who ought, entertain no fear that the proposition will be agreed to by Spain. If they are not, then all agree that the next action of our administration will be to show a considerably relaxed disposition towards Cuba, which will amount to a virtual recognition of her independence. A representative of the Cuban Junta now here, is in unusually good spirits, and professes to know that the independence of Cuba will be an accomplished fact before the end of the year.

GENERAL GRANT A STRONG RADICAL.—A leading member of the Republican party of Mississippi, who left here some days since to see President, has just returned from Secretary Fish's residence on the Hudson. He had an interview, during which the politics of Mississippi were fully discussed, the President himself leading off in a free statement of his own views on the condition of affairs in the South. If the gentleman who had the interview felt at liberty, without the President's permission, to give in detail the views so fully expressed to him, there would no longer be the slightest doubt that the former heartily sustained the party that supported Wells in Virginia, Stokes in Tennessee, and now opposes Dent in Mississippi. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that he is strongly opposed to the Dent movement, believing that it is intended mainly to defeat the only loyal party in that State. So definite and clear were the views expressed by the President that a publication of them is deemed most important by leading Republicans. A careful statement is being prepared, and the President's permission for its publication will be asked on his arrival to-morrow.—*Washington telegram New York Tribune.*

General Grant is treated to this compliment from the Whitewater (Wisconsin) *Register*, which is so intensely loyal that the *Independent*, compared to it, could be convicted of confederate tendencies. Says the *Register*: "The truth would seem to be that General Grant is out of place in the Presidential chair. He has no taste for civil business, possibly he has no talent for it. He prefers the vulgar snobbery and immoral society of the watering-places to the staid and sober life of the White House. It need not be concealed that General Grant delights in the society of the race-course, and takes delight in driving a nobby horse over Bloomingdale road. For the good name of our country we may not speak of these things aloud; but we cannot escape the conviction that our President is out of his element when surrounded by his Cabinet, and much prefers to select his company, and is not always particular to select the best."

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps having successfully united the Red and Mediterranean Seas by the Suez Canal, is about to create a sea—at least so we are assured by a French paper. M. de Lesseps has discovered that the Desert of Sahara, in Central Africa, is twenty-seven metres below the level of the Red Sea, consequently if a canal were cut from the Red Sea to the borders of the desert, the constant flow of water would soon create a sea. Then this hitherto unprofitable waste would become navigable by ships, and a lucrative commerce established with the people residing on its shores.

"If men or women could but find the fabled fountain which is said to restore health, and strength, and beauty, with what eagerness they would rush to drink its waters." It is found in the S. T.—1860—X. The sale of the PLANTATION BITTERS is without a precedent in the history of the world. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

A physician at Cape May, walking out with a friend of his, said to him, "Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left. She knows me, and casts on me looks of indignation. I attended her husband." "Ah! I see; you had the misfortune to despatch him." "On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I saved him."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 18, 1869.

There has been no marked change in the condition of the Money market proper since our previous report. The demand for discounts continues very good, and we hear of reiterated complaints of stringency, especially from parties whose paper is offered on the street, but at the same time there has been no quotable variation in the street rates for business paper. First class mortgage notes are in request and readily command the inside figures of our quotations. The street rates are 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for second class; 9 to 10 per cent. per annum for A1 mortgage notes and 12 to 15 for second grade. A round amount of first class business paper was done to-day at 10.

Gold opened at 132 to 132¼ (against 133 at New York) and after a fair business closed at 132⅛ to 132⅜. The sales included $2060, $3000 and $5000 at 132, $6000 at 132 1-16, $22,000 at 132 to 132⅛, $7000, $10,000 and $13,000 at 132⅛, $1500 and $5000 at 132¼, $3000, and $5000 at 132¼, and $10,000, buyer this month, at 132⅛. The sales of Silver included $600 in American half dollars at 128, and 1000 Mexican dollars at 137½. We quote 128 to 129 for the former, and 3½ to 3⅞ per cent. premium in Gold for the latter.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was again very limited, and rates at the close were lower owing to the decline in bills at New York. The only sales reported are £5000 A1 commercial sterling at 145¼, and 10,000 bank Francs at 3.90. Sterling may be quoted at 145 to 145½ for A1 bill of lading and clear and 146¼ to 146⅛ for bank; and Francs 3.93⅞ to 3.92½ for the former and 3.90 to 3.88⅞ for the latter.

We have no material variation to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent premium and the sales of commercial included $6000 and $12,000 New York sight at par, $5000, $10,000 and $40,000 at ⅛ per cent premium, and $6000 thirty days' sight at 1¼.

Nothing reported in Stocks. In Bonds $1000 State Levee eight per cent (September coupon) sold at 87. $7000 City seven per cent bond certificates changed hands at 79½.

The sales of City Treasury notes included $750 at 25⅛ per cent discount, and $1000 at 25⅛. The dealers rates were 26¼ discount buying and 25¼ selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 18, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 30 bales, picked up in trifling lots at about previous rates. Ordinary sold at 27c, strict ordinary to good ordinary at 28c, and low middling at 29½ to 30c. Several orders were received here by telegraph toward the close, but notwithstanding that they were unlimited, the parties were unable to execute them because of the small supply left unsold. The receipts of new crop to date, exclusive of the two bales from Texas, are 14 bales, against 10 to the corresponding period last year.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Additional bales from yards etc., waste, etc.	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

Receipts proper since Friday evening 1 bale, against 190 corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS—The foreign market is inactive and quotations nominal. Coastwise there is a fair demand for room for New York. We quote:

By steam—Cotton to New York ½c; to Boston and Philadelphia ¾c per lb. Flour to New York 50c; to Boston and Philadelphia 70c per bbl. Tobacco to New York $6 per hhd.

By sail—Tobacco to Liverpool 40s per hhd. Tallow to do 40s per ton, Rosin to do 4s per bbl. Flour to do 3s. 3d per bbl. Other rates nominal.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The business in Sugar to-day was confined to a few retail lots from second hands. The last sales from first hands were on Monday, at 11¾c per lb for good fair and 11¾c for prime. Refined Louisiana Molasses is selling at 69 to 70c per gallon from store. City refinery sugar is selling at 15 to 15¼c per lb for yellow clarified, 16 to 16½c for white, and 17¼ to 17¾c for crushed and powdered; and refinery Molasses at 40 to 85c per gallon, for good to choice, and $1 for golden syrup. We hear of no movement in Cuba Sugar or Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Pink Varble from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Treble and choice extra are in fair supply, but double extra and the grades below are scarce and in request. The sales to-day embrace 1500 bbls, of which 100 superfine at $5 75; 50 fine at $5 50; 80 double extra at $6 50; 150 do at $6 55; 400 and 100 do at $6 62½; 300 treble extra at $7 ... 50 do at $7; 100 choice extra at $7 25; 50 do at $7 50, and 100 do on private terms.

WHEAT—A lot of 921 sacks new, prime winter, the first received here this season, is on sale. It is all there is in the market, and on the way here, we are informed, there are only 1000 bags.

CORN—The supplies are small, but the demand is only moderate—prices are unchanged. Some 4500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 inferior mixed at 85c; 500 white, weevily, at 85c; 200 ordinary yellow mixed at 97½c; 300 white and 2400 white, yellow and mixed at $1 per bushel.

OATS—Are in fair demand, but at lower rates. Some 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 and 550 at 62c; 300 at 62½c; 200 and 300 at 63c per bushel.

BRAN—Is quiet but firm—200 sacks sold at $1 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply but is dull—84 bales prime Western sold at $29 per ton.

PORK—Mess is held in round lots at $35 50 per bbl, without any sales. It is jobbing at $35 50 to $35 75, and is retailing at $36 to $36 25 per bbl.

BACON—Is in light supply and firm. Shoulders are retailing at 17c; clear rib sides 19¾c; clear sides 20c; sugar-cured hams 23 to 25½c per lb.

LARD—The market is firm with a light stock on hand. Tierces are quoted at 20 to 20½c; kegs 22 to 23c; caddies 23c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is commanding 22 to 23c per lb for Northern and Western.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is very scarce, and shoulders are retailing at 15¾c per lb.

CORN MEAL—The market is moderately supplied, but the demand is light. Kiln-dried is quoted at $6 per bbl from store, and $5 75 on the landing.

BROOM CORN—Receipts are more liberal, but are not equal to the demand. They are taken quickly on arrival at 15 to 16c per lb for the best, and 8½ to 12½c for inferior. Receipts from Mississippi are expected soon.

INDIA BAGGING—The market is quiet but steady at 20c per yard for round lots. The retail demand is good at 20½c per yard in bales, and 24½c in rolls.

STAR CANDLES—Are in steady jobbing demand, and prices are firm at 16c per lb for 12 oz., 19c for 14 oz., and 23c for full weight.

SALT—There is very little demand for Liverpool Salt. The dealers rates are $2 30 to $2 35 per sack for fine, and $2 20 to $2 25 for coarse, large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Turk's Island Salt 50 to 60c per bushel.

BUTTER—The stock of inferior Western is large and there is no demand for it, but choice Western and Goshen are scarce and firm. We quote choice Western 36 to 38c per lb, inferior at 20 to 25c; Goshen 40 to 42c; common North ern 30 to 36c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good demand and firm at 6¼ to 6¾c per pound, according to quantity.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—53 Texas Beeves.

Sold—507 Texas Beeves, 551 Calves and Yearlings.

Stock on Sale—337 Texas Beeves, 354 Calves and Yearlings, 40 Hogs, 6 2 Sheep and 11 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed choice, ♥ lb net	— @ — 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ♥ head	— @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ♥ head	35 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ♥ head	25 00 @ 35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ♥ head	15 00 @ 20 00
Hogs ♥ lb gross	— @ —
Stock Hogs, ♥ hd gross	7 @ 9
Sheep, 1st quality, ♥ head	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ♥ head	3 00 @ 3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ♥ head	— @ —
Milch Cows, choice ♥ head	80 00 @ 100 00
Milch Cows, ♥ head	50 00 @ 80 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ♥ head	— @ 60 00
Yearlings, ♥ head	8 00 @ 12 00
Calves, ♥ head	8 00 @ 12 00
Goats ♥ head	1 50 @ 4 00

Southern Bank,
New Orleans, August 17th, 1869.

THE semi annual interest, accruing 1st September, 1869, on the Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by act of the Legislature, approved 27th February, 1869, will be paid 1st proximo at the Southern Bank, on presentation of the Certificates of the Fiscal Agent.
JNO. G. DEVEREUX, Cashier.
au19 td

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
au14 1t

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.

No Mother's Nursery should be without it.

Are your children ailing now?

Have they a continual itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is no dangerous sugar candy.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.

Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

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J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Tarpaulins—Tarpaulins.

SAMUEL BROOK, 82 New Levee, between Lafayette and Poydras streets, keeps always on hand a large assortment of Tarpaulins, which he will hire to Merchants for covering Merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods where his Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same. aug17 6m

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For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, it stands without a rival.

Twenty-five Dollars cheaper than any other first-class Machine.

Agents wanted throughout the South. Address E. W. INGLE, Glass Box 60, N. O. aug15 1y

Notice to the Public.

ALL persons having claims against the builder of the house at the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets, either for materials furnished or for labor and work performed and done by them towards the erection of said house, are hereby notified to present an accounted statement of their claims to the undersigned, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Carondelet Walk, within ten days, from date.
CHARLES BENIT.
aug17 1t

Crushed Sugar.

500 BARRELS R. L. & A. Stuart's (New York) Best Crushed Sugar, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
EDWARD J. GAY & CO.,
aug15 1m 27 Camp Street.

HOME

LIFE INSURANCE

WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY PERSON, RICH OR POOR.

PREMIUMS Payable Monthly Quarterly Annually, Semi-Annually.

THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS.

142 Canal street.

In order to place within the reach of every one the MECHANIC, the FARMER, the CLERK, or THOSE OF LIMITED INCOMES, has divided the payment of PREMIUMS in such sums as can be easily spared, thus combining real Benevolence with the advantages of Life Insurance.

Policies therefore, will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into Monthly Installments.

Steam Pumps - Steam Pumps.

JUST received a large invoice of WOODWARD'S PATENT IMPROVED (Brass and Iron Chamber) STEAM PUMPS, suitable for Pumping Water, Syrup or other liquids, and for sale by
DANL. & JAS. C. EDWARDS,
Front and Dora streets.
aug15 1m Between Gravier and Poydras streets.

Wanata Guaco

BITTERS.

THE WANATA GUACO BITTER IS A GOOD Tonic and Stomachic, composed entirely of the vegetable substance of Guaco.

Being very agreeable to the taste, can be taken by the most delicate persons. It rids the system of all impurity and promotes health and vigor.

This celebrated Bitter is a preservative against Cholera, and a Cure for Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous Debility, Diarrhea, Weakness of the Loins, and all diseases proceeding from the Liver, the Stomach or the Bowels.

This Bitter can be taken either with a little sugar and water, in Anisette, or any other spirits, or even pure. A small glass of it, taken before a meal, sharpens the appetite and facilitates digestion.

Sole Depot at JOSEPH LLADO, Agent, Druggist, corner Dumaine and Chartres sts. aul2 6m

Buist's New Crop of Turnip Seed.

RECEIVED per steamer Gulf Stream, the new crop of Turnip Seed, assorted.

Also, by direct importation from France and Germany, Bonneuil, St. Denis, Quintal and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Half Early and Early Paris Cauliflowers; Half Long and Short Carrot; Half Long Radish; Royal, Butterhead and Romain Lettuce; Roquette; Cresse, etc. For sale in bulk, or put up in papers for retailing, at moderate prices, by
RICHARD FROLSCHER,
aug8 1m No. 12 Dumaine street.

50,000 ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS, landing ex Hindoo and Pauline David.
For sale by KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
aug10 6t 62 Magazine street.

ROLL SULPHUR, for Sugar making, in barrels and casks;
Winter Strained LARD OIL.
Winter Bleached WHALE OIL.
Best COAL OIL,
in store and for sale by KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
aug10 6t 62 Magazine street.

Masonic Supply Store.

CONVENIENT rooms in Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, O., have been refitted and refurnished for display of Masonic and other society goods. Having established a successful business, the undersigned is prepared for extensive orders, and can send C. O. D. or C. O. D. on examination. Supplies for Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies—Masonic Carpets, Jewels, Collars, Diplomas, Pillars, Officers Aprons. Full Templar Outfits $45 to $60. Also, Collars and Aprons, Knights of Pythias, Chapter Robes, I. O. O. F. Jewels. Refers to prominent Masons in each State.
aug14 1m JOHN D. CALDWELL.

For Sale,

HAVANA CIGARS.

50,000	FIGARO,	assorted sizes.
50,000	CINTO DE ORION	do.
25,000	PARTAGAS,	do.
25,000	CORONA	do.
25,000	INTIMIDAD	do.
25,000	CAROLINO	do.
5,000	segs. HONARADEZ.	

Guaranteed of direct importation, by
F. MASICH,
aug13 1m 56 Gravier Street.

Wanted,

BOARD in a Private Family for a gentleman, wife and son, in a plain but comfortable way, at a price of ninety dollars per month for all. Any person owning their own house, so as to make the situation permanent, and not too far from the centre of business, would have a preference.

Address No. 12 Burgundy street, or Glass Box 150, Post Office. aul3 6t

New Orleans Insurance Association.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13th, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, C. CAVAROC, Esq., has been elected President, L. B. POTHIER, Vice President, and G. LANAUX, Secretary.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.
aug14 15t

Cotton Ties.

OF the various IRON COTTON TIES none has given more general satisfaction than the "ALLIGATOR." It is made of the best English Iron, imported for the purpose, and painted and neatly put up in bundles here. All the principal dealers in baling stuffs in the city are prepared to fill orders for it.
aug12 1map

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, August 2, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. on the capital of the banking department was declared, payable to the cash stockholders on and after MONDAY, 9th inst.
J. L. DALSEY, Cashier.
aug3 3w—1wd and eod

Turnip Seed. Turnip Seed.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP, growth of 1869, just received per Steamship United States—
White Flat Dutch Turnip,
Red Top Turnip,
Large Globe Turnip,
Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga.
For sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Seed Store of H. HAYNES,
jy28 3m 109 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Theatre.

CHARTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans—

Be it Known, That on this seventh day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth:

Before me, Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., a notary public duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish and city aforesaid, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned,

Personally came and appeared the persons hereinafter named and undersigned,

Who severally declare that they do, by these presents, form among themselves and such others as may become associated with them by subscription, purchase, transfer or succession, a corporation, under the general laws of this State, providing for the organization of corporations, and have agreed upon the following stipulations to govern the same as the Charter of the said Corporation.

ARTICLE I.

1. The domicil of this corporation is hereby established in the said city of New Orleans, and it shall be designated and known under the name of the "NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION."

2. It shall commence business on or about the fifteenth of September, 1869, and shall exist for twenty-five years from the date of this Charter, unless its affairs should be sooner liquidated and settled up by order of two-thirds of the stockholders.

3. The President, or in his absence the Secretary, shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citations in all suits against the association.

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes of this Association are declared to be:

1. To make insurance on dwelling houses, stores and other buildings, household furniture, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire.

2. To make marine insurance upon vessels, freights, steamboats, goods, wares, merchandise, specie, bullion, bills of exchange, commissions, profits, bank notes and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interests, and to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine or inland transportation risks.

3. To cause themselves to be reimbursed against any risk upon which they have made or shall make insurance.

ARTICLE III.

1. The Capital Stock of this Association is hereby fixed at FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, with the privilege of increasing it to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner hereinafter provided for in Article IV of this Charter.

2. The Association may commence business as soon as Three hundred thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed, but each fiscal year shall end on December 31st, the first fiscal year to end on the 31st of December 1870.

3. Transfers of Stock shall be made on the Books of the Association at its office in the city of New Orleans only, but not while any indebtedness to the Association exists on the part of the holder; provided said transfers have been approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.

1. All persons who have subscribed or may hereafter subscribe to the Capital Stock of this Association, shall furnish their note for the amount of their shares, payable on the thirty first of December, 1871.

2. The notes furnished as above provided for, shall be secured by ... the net profits made by the Association in the first and second years.

3. At the maturity of said notes if the net profits of the Association for the first and second year have not extinguished the said notes, the Stockholders shall pay the balance due thereon.

4. The non-payment of the balance due on the said notes as above provided for, shall forfeit the entire Stock to the Association, together with all accumulations thereon and all interest or benefits therein to belonging, provided that the Board of Directors may extend said payments for such time as they may deem proper, provided also that the Stock so forfeited may be transferred with the consent of the Board of Directors.

5. No Stockholder shall in any event be made liable for the losses of the Association in any larger sum than the amount of his, her or their subscription to the Capital Stock, and his, her or their indebtedness to the Association.

ARTICLE V.

1. All premiums shall be due and payable cash at the end of each month.

2. Any losses or balance due on losses sustained by the Association at the beginning of its operations and when the Association shall not have sufficient funds to cover the same shall be paid pro rata by the Stockholders.

3. From and after the beginning of the third year the Stockholders shall pay no premiums on the insurances effected by them.

4. All parties wishing to insure with the Association shall subscribe to the Capital Stock thereof and become Stockholders ... with the advice and consent ... appointed for that purpose by the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of two or more of the Directors ... there may be established ... as may be established ... that rebate a part of the net profits ... of the Association ... to credit of contingent funds.

ARTICLE VI.

1. Within the month of January 1871 and 1872, the President shall ... profits of the Association ... stockholders ... Association ... in securities and the balance thereof ... to the Secretary and shall be ... stockholders ...

2. The annual statement to be made in January 1871 and 1872, as above provided for, shall be made up to December 31st preceding and ... show the following ... amount of premiums received on fire and marine ... therefrom ... 4. Showing the amount of losses paid on fire, river and marine risks ... and losses ... 5. Showing the interest on the portion of the Capital invested.

ARTICLE VII.

1. In the year 1872 and in each and every year following, within the month of April ... the President shall ... statement ... the net profits ... the stockholders ... pro rata by the parties ... insured.

2. The statement to be made ... April ... of March ... in January 1871 and 1872.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. All the powers of the Association shall be exercised by a Board of Directors to consist of twenty persons, five of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The first election of Directors of the Association shall be held on the fourth Monday of December, 1871, and thereafter on the said day in each year at such place in the city of New Orleans as the Board of Directors shall determine, of which the President shall give notice in at least two of the public newspapers of the city ... previous ... the Board of Directors shall appoint three of the Stockholders ... the election ... and if any of said inspectors ... Directors ... vacancies.

3. The Board of Directors thus elected are to take their seats on the first Monday in January after the election, and hold office for one year thereafter until others are elected in their stead.

4. Those persons receiving a plurality of votes shall be considered duly elected. In the event of no election taking place on the day of the election, the Directors shall continue in office until ... in one or more of the public newspapers published in the city.

5. The Board of Directors shall annually, at their first meeting, elect a President who shall, on his election, be ex-officio member of the Board of Directors, and who shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and at the meetings of the Stockholders of the Association ... the supervision of the Board of Directors.

6. In the absence of the President, the Board of Directors shall elect one of their members to fill his place and ... of said President during his absence. The Board of Directors shall also appoint all the other officers and clerks ... of the Association.

7. The Board of Directors shall fix the compensation of all officers and clerks employed or elected by said Association.

8. They shall invest the profits of the Association hereinafter provided for. They shall have power to adopt such By Laws as they may deem necessary and convenient for the government and regulation of the Association, not contrary to this Charter or the laws of the Legislature of this State providing for the organization and regulations of corporations.

9. Each and every Stockholder shall be entitled at elections either in person or by proxy to one vote on each and every share of the Capital Stock which he, she or they may respectively hold; but no vote on any Stock ... transferred within three months prior to said election.

ARTICLE IX.

1. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to invest the Capital Stock and other monies of the Association in bonds and mortgages on real estate in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. They may also invest the Capital Stock and other cash funds of the Association in any bonds or stocks created by or under the laws of the United States or of this State, or of corporations of this State, or to loan its funds on pledge of any of the aforesaid securities, bonds or stocks.

2. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to purchase any property which may be mortgaged to the Association at any forced sale of the same.

ARTICLE X.

The following named persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors, to hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1871, or until their successors are elected or qualified. They are hereby vested with all the rights and powers thereunto belonging, with power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number, and generally to do and perform all acts and things not herein provided for, which may be necessary to carry into full effect the objects and purposes of this Association:

Obar Cavaroc	S. Gambon
Chs. de Ruyter	U. Marinoni
L. M. Avendano	Arthur Poincy
Leon Haas, Jr.	Ant. Lanata
E. F. Mioton	F. E. Bernard
L. B. Pothier	F. A. Luling

ARTICLE XI.

At the expiration of this Charter or sooner, if ordered by two-thirds of the votes of the Stockholders, the affairs of the Association shall be liquidated under the charge and supervision of three commissioners appointed by the 1st Board of Directors, and who shall exercise all the Corporate powers and functions necessary for the settlement and liquidation of the affairs of the same.

ARTICLE XII.

This act of Incorporation can be altered and amended by a vote of two-thirds of the Capital Stock represented at any general meeting of the Stockholders, called for that purpose.

DONE AND PASSED at New Orleans, in my office, the day, month and year first above written in the presence of Armand Pitot, Jr., and Edgar Pitot, competent witnesses who have signed with said subscribers and me, Notary.

Original signed: C. Cavaroc, Schmidt & Pothier, S. Gambon, U. Marinoni, Mumsey, Luling & Co., L. M. Avendano, Ant. Lanata, D. Blum, Frank & Co., A. Poincy & Co., Edgar Pitot, A. Pitot, Jr.

A true copy. G. LE GARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

I, the undersigned Deputy Recorder of Mortgages for this city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the Act of Incorporation of the "New Orleans Insurance Association" was duly recorded this day, in B. S. No. 7, fo. 336, of this office, according to law.

New Orleans, August 7th, 1869.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

SUBSCRIBERS:

Name	Shares	Name	Shares
C. Cavaroc	60	F. R. Pfeffer	20
S. Gambon	60	F. Hiff	3
Chs. DeRuyter	60	Lawrence & Hebrard	10
U. Marinoni	60	Wm. F. Sheldon	3
Ant. Lanata	60	Schwab & Vensher	10
L. M. Avendano	60	Chs. J. Leveque	10
L. Bassan	25	Geo. Al ...	5
F. L. Bernard	60	Joseph Vigo	5
Chas. Ledig	60	Ch. Schneider	5
John B. Shiller	30	Sam. Gugenheim	5
Alex. Hill	20	Jacob Gugenheim	5
Puls Brothers	60	J. Sontheim	2
J. R. Waterman	20	O'Brien & Hall	25
Gnoble & Nippert	10	Sam. Jamison	10
L. Moulor	25	Glason & Co.	40
H. Clostermann & Bayle	25	August Smart	10
Moulor & Dumestre	25	Weber & Co.	5
Chs. Espenan	25	Louis Merker	5
A. Thibaut	60	Urban Tourter	5
E. Trolsgroe	60	S. Fernandez & Co.	10
Lapeue & Ferré	30	Lhambre & Dockter	25
Schmidt & Pothier	60	H. Beltram	10
Angelo Lunata	20	J. R. Powell	10
Ant Lanata	20	J. R. Gogreve	10
Th. Lanaux	20	H. Chipot	5
Leon Godchaux	60	F. Langlois	10
Amédé Couturié	60	T. Villarubia	10
Octave Morel	20	Joseph Gugenheim	5
G. W. Dunbar & Sons	10	S. Becker	5
F. B. Wilts	40	M. Kaufman & Co.	20
E. Oberhauser	20	A. Desvoig	20
Stewart Galbreath & Fl...	25	F. P. Durand	20
H. Pinard	40	H. Flotte	1
Scott & Cage	20	M. Well	10
Adam Wagath	20	G. G. Gordon	20
J. C. Dodis	20	G. B. Shute	10
F. Jaubroid	25	J. H. Cardner & Co.	10
Jayme Magi	20	Lazare Parody	20
L. Delouche	10	E. Mouleuse	25
Vincent Moses	20	Oscar Robin	20
O. Marx	10	W. H. Henning & Co.	15
A. F. Gitardey & Co.	20	Sam. Stafford & Co.	15
Christian & Hyatt	20	F. Lagrour	2
Eduardo Villa	20	Wm. Creery	10
M. O. Tracy	20	Ferrier	5
F. Wilts	20	J. Santiol	5
John B. Sherry	20	Rufus B. Rhodes	20
E. F. Mioton	20	J. N. Calhoun	25
Henry ...	25	J. Devrön	5
		W. H. Wells	20

Name	Shares	Name	Shares
B. Laplace	20	S. Pablo	5
Chs. Frazer	25	J. de Lougpré Fitzgerald	20
Ed. S. Wuyburger	40	Wm. H. Cushing	20
S. Lavergne	10	Mumsey, Luling & Co.	60
B. M. Horrell & Co.	60	R. L. Walker	10
J. A. D'Hemecourt agent, of Wow. P. Rochefort	10	F. Schexnaider	10
C. W. Cammack	25	T. Aufmkolk	10
D. Blum, Frank & Co.	60	F. Bordelois	50
Leon Haas, Jr.	60	Joseph Cambon	25
Epiasel & Co.	5	V. Maignet & F. Laborde	20
J. W. Sievers & Co.	25	J. J. Allston	10
D. Blum, Sternie & Co.	60	Simon Baum	5
Katz & Barnett	60	Knox Brothers	10
N. Augustin	5	Cotuer Martin & Magazine, Jefferson	3
T. B. Casmore & Co.	60	Randolph Theurer	25
A. Poincy & Co.	60	Ernest Morel	10
F. Aldige	60	John Henderson	10
S. Lafon	60	F. Deverges	2
W. K. Noia ...	10	C. F. Deverges	2
Herz & Feilman	40	W. J. Rivet	2
John Friedereich	10	L. Bose	10
G. De Feriet	15	F. J. Dechiv	5
Drouet & Forstall	5	E. Eilerbrner	10
George W. Roper	10	G. M. Rdor	10
Fred. G. Randolph	15	Paulin Dure	10
J. Davidson & H ...	60	Jos. Maristany, J.	2
C. V. Foulon	5	H. Riehl	10
H. D. Ogden	5	H. Leelch, C.	10
Wm. Mayne	5	Christoph Ulman	10
A. Delpuech	3	A. Bonnet	10
Alex. Jung	5	D. C. Campbell & Co.	10
H. Brion	5	F. Mollinder	10
Francis Mooney	5	Marks & Levy	60
R. De Armas	2	F. Wirtom	10
Arthur de Armas	2	A. B. Roman	2
Adam Schmitt	10	F. Mara	10
M. J. Farrell	10	G. Bourgeois	10
Geo. W. Barker	60	Dr. D. C. Holliday	5
A. C. Treat, sec. agent	20	J. Tardos	5
Jonas Pickles	20	Leiser & Lorber	10
R. Sales	10	Sam Locke	10
John Huguet	15	J. A. Boffer	25
Aug. Hoeng	20	Geo. Fish	10
T. Moreau	5	John Spott	10
Fargo, Marks & Co.	60	Victor Nere	10
Jno. G. Monroe	25	George Potts	10
L. Monrose	10	Theo. C. Pattenie	10
S. Voebel	10	Cousins, Lewis & Co.	10
T. Newhammer	10	C. T. Baddeker	10
B. Godenberg	10	M. Vendir	10
Peter O'Donnell	5	Bonnard & Villere	2
Bornis, Brother	5	J. J. Bonnabel	5
J. H. Kersside	5	J. Bernard	6
H. Cassidy	5	Otto H. Kirchheide & K.	10
Frank M. Hall	5	G. Lanaux	2
A. Boudstian	5	Emile Dupre	10
John Bietry	5	E. Conte	10
Mrs. L. Traise	5	Che Laudale	10
Bourgey & Escalpon	60	Geo. Sock	10
F. Lemonnier	2	Widow Mary McGraw	10
Th. Dubeis	2	E. F. Mouget	10
G. Gen & Co.	2	Ch. Tuple	10
Ansley & Co.	5	Th. Emily Besnard	10
Jno. N. Payne	5	A. Carrere & Co.	10
E. C. Payne per J. N. Payne	5	P. Mathard	10
Geo. F. Bowers	10	Edward G. Ancier	5
Chas. J. Lewis	10	Chr. Wil ...	10
Keller Eprise & Co.	60	F. F. Given	10
Schneider & Zuberbier	10	E. Lawrence	10
Jacques Henri Thierry	5	Alex. Penver	10
G. Jacquet & Co.	30	Neville Bleaven	5
G. Jacquet	50	Aymer & Co.	5
J. Edward Lagas	2	P. O. Bernard	2
Geo. W. Byrne	2	B. Samuel	2
Joseph Keller	10	James Samus	5
M. D. Ewig	3	P. Schumacher	5
John T. Moore & Co.	60	Meunier Sienvent	10
A. Thomson & Co.	60	D. Tarre et	10
Sam. Goodgrass	25	Benner & Senatzl	10
H. Sabalier	10	A. Devergie	5
A. Battaolin	10	J. F. Berthelemy	5
Deblanc & Beer	15	Allee Schenk & Alzer	5
John Brean	10	Henry Gessner	10
O. H. And ...	20	J. Dejan, Jr.	10
Periague	5	Y. G. Bacare & Co.	10
N. Baser	5	Lu Fheps & Co.	10
S. Bigle	5	L. Gaud ...	10
G. R. Archinard	5	Lus de Mutasbert	5
L. Lehr	5	Henri Laspe	5
H. Ruly	5	Edward Bernhofer	10
Chs. Vaither	5	E. Braper	10
Theophile Goujan	5	E. Fath	10
G. Bendrage	5	Wm. Frazer	10
Converse, Duessery & Co.	25	Wm & W. ...	10
R. St. Meaune Le Breton	5	A. Rochereau & Co.	10
Grauguard & Schneider	5	Armand Pitot	10
Jonas Johns & Co.	10	Thomas Schoen	10
L. M. Dort	25	F. M. Carter	10
Stevens, Baldwin & Co.	25	A. Storm	10
Gustave Conole	10	Edgar Pitot	10
		Pau. Seraphin	10

In all 6179 shares—say ... aug8

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OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

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The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.

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ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW?

Have you a Headache or Backache?
Have you Constipation of the Bowels?
Have you a Sour Stomach?
Have you a Bad Breath?
Have you Cold Hands or Feet?
Have you Chills or Fever?
Have you Palpitation of the Heart?

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Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Bitterness and Vomiting?
Have you Irregularities or Weakness?
Have you Rush of Blood to the Head?
Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Have you a Colic or Diarrhea?
Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach?
Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite?
Have you Bilious Symptoms of any kind?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth the weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROTHERS.

Sold all over the world.

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W. M. BURWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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A. CARRIERE & CO.,

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S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., successors to TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, have removed their stock of Hardware and Cutlery from 41 Magazine street, to No. 21 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, where they are prepared to offer to Merchants and Planters such inducements in low prices as will give perfect satisfaction.

500 Fine Double Barrel Guns at $15 to 25. ... pairs Trace Chains, at 75c per pair. ... Plows ... Fine Rifles ... Knives & Forks ... 100 doz. Fine English Saws ... Bolts, Hinges, Hatchets, Nails, Files, a full assortment of Carpenter's Tools, and every article in the Hardware line on hand, having been purchased for cash we can thereby offer great inducements to purchasers. Also, the Bets Single Lead and Wheel Harness at $ ... Mule Collars ... Bridles ... McClelland Saddles, $4. For Sale by

S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 21 Tchoupitoulas Street, bet. Poyoras & Lafayette sts.
aug1 1m

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OLD BASIN BAKERY,

No. 7 CARONDELET WALK.

MESSRS. BIZOT & SISSAC offer, at their establishment, superior BREAD at six cents a pound, in quantities to suit purchasers. The carriers will deliver the same to Families at the rate of 30 loaves to the dollar, weighing eight ounces. Also, superior BISCUITS of all kinds, at the lowest market prices.
au3 1m BIZOT & SISSAC.

MESSRS. JAMES McQUOID and CHRISTIAN MEHLE have this day withdrawn from the house of A. C. PIERPONT & CO., their interest ceasing from date; the new firm assuming the obligations of the old. A. C. PIERPONT & CO.

August 6, 1869.

MESSRS HENRY FOX and SAMUEL KAISER have this day become members of the firm of A. C. PIERPONT & CO., their interest commencing from this date. A. C. PIERPONT & CO.

IN withdrawing from the house of A. C. PIERPONT & CO., we tender our thanks to our friends for their patronage, and ask for our successors the same favors shown us. JAMES McQUOID, CHRISTIAN MEHLE.
aug7 1m

A Card.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 71 Camp street, opposite the "Times" and "Picayune" offices, for the purpose of opening early this Fall, with an entirely NEW STOCK OF MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING, OF FINEST, MEDIUM AND COMMON QUALITIES, manufactured expressly for this market, and also a full supply of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—all of which will be cut and made in the most desirable manner, and in the latest style.

Orders from the country are solicited; they will be filled with fidelity and dispatch.

I hope by strict attention to business, and by selling at the lowest possible prices I shall merit and obtain confidently ask for a share of the public patronage.
ROB'T PITKIN.
New Orleans, July 24, 1869. jy25 3m

MARGARET HAUGHERY.

MARGARET'S

Mechanical Steam Bakery,

74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.

Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city, free of charge. jy27 1y

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse,

ELKIN & CO.,

168..........Canal Street..........168

(Opposite Christ Church.)

ARE receiving New Canton MATTINGS of best quality, WHITE, RED CHECK AND NEW FANCY PATTERNS.

Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide.

Manilla and Cocoa MATTINGS.

Window SHADES in every variety.

CORNICES, CURTAIN GOODS, HAIR CLOTH, TASSELS, CORD, ETC.

mh30 6m

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:

ST. LAURENT..........Lemarié..........Saturday, 24th July
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont..Saturday, 7th August
LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau..........Saturday, 21st Aug't
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..Saturday, 4th Sept.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75—including table wine for either class.

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

First Cabin..........$145
Second Cabin..........$ ...

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 the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to L. GRAND & CO., Agents, 15 Carondelet street.
nov6 eod

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. W. P. HEBERT
SHERMAN..........Capt. WM. F. ...
GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship CRESCENT CITY, J. B. Hildreth, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, August 21, at 3 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$60 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 16 Common street.

For New York.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

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

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, ... Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, SATURDAY, August ... at ... M.

PASSAGE..........$ ...

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, 47 Carondelet street.
my4 1y

$20 ONLY---ONLY $20.

DR. ... MERMILLOD ... Teeth ... Vulcanized ... Perfect Teeth ...

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH ...

Premium Dentistry.

DR. MALONEY, ... Academy ... AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE ... the best set of Teeth made in the State. Old sets of Teeth remodeled and ... to ...

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second door from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 130 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most ... manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold ... moderate prices ... Teeth extracted without pain ... French, Spanish and English spoken.

Law Partnership.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the practice of law under the name and style of WOOLDRIDGE & THOMAS.
E. WOOLDRIDGE,
J. W. THOMAS.
Office ... Camp street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by addressing: Secretary Baltimore Museum of Anatomy, 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
ap 1y

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

17..........Chartres Street..........17

IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops, and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc.

Dr. Capdevielle

GIVES a Consultation ... to Surgery day ... Monday and ...

Southern Manufactory,

JOHN NORWOOD,

... BOOTS AND SHOES ... NEW ORLEANS.

Ladies' Gentlemen and Children's measure promptly attended to.

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE.

... ICE ... GRAVIER STREET ... IMPORTERS CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED.

F. GONTHIER

Has removed his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

143..........Gravier Street..........143

Where he is prepared to receive his old customers and attend to their orders ...

HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

BORNIO & BROTHER.

jy27 3m 77 Gravier street.

Cistern Shop

And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.

PROMPTLY attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. BEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 265, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 245 Canal street, near Franklin.

To Rent.

THE extensive four-story building, with ... story warehouse in the yard, situated at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, and now used as a Crockery Store. Possession to be given on the 1st of October next.

Apply at C. ...

For Rent.

THE four story brick building, No. ... street, ... several years ... twenty-two bedrooms in the second ... stories, the first floor has saloon, kitchen ... Possession can be given immediately. Apply to JACKSON & ...

Advances.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ... their friends at Havre and Bordeaux ... A. CARRIERE & CO.
jy13 3m

Exchange

ON Paris, Havre and Bordeaux, payable in all cities in France, in sums to suit purchasers ... for sale by A. CARRIERE & CO.
jy25 3m

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER the management of Mme. E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DEBON.

No. 75.......Dauphin Street.......No. 75

BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL.

jan29

Dr. Luke

TREATS all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms; the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with suspension of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved. The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other thereby securing perfect secrecy to all cases whereof. 180 Bienville street. ap 1y

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.

F. GIEFERS,

34..........St. Charles Street..........34

Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Maker. Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality. Prices Moderate.
jan7 1y

Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED from D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, a supply of new crop Turnip Seed of the following varieties, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers: White Flat Dutch Turnip, Red Top Turnip, Yellow Ruta Baga Turnip, White Globe Turnip, Large Norfolk Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen Turnip, etc.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Large Drumhead Cabbage, Bonneuil Cabbage, Flat Dutch Cabbage, Drumhead Savoy Cabbage, Italian Cauliflower, French Cauliflower, Radish, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Lettuce, etc.

Country dealers supplied by the pound or in papers for retailing at reasonable rates. F. F. VIRGIN, Successor to D. Maupay, aug8 1m Gravier street.