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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 23, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185..........Rampart Street..........185

THE LAST SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The session of Council on Tuesday evening last did not indicate that its members had made any effort at improvement since their previous meeting, a week ago. The same want of harmony, the same incompetency, and the same confusion of ideas still prevail. The Council ought to have met with a clear knowledge of the duty they were required at this particular moment to perform. They ought to have been prepared with a well digested measure looking to the protection of the city's financial credit and the punctual payment of rapidly maturing debts which must be met. That is the paramount duty of the Council at this time. Three hundred thousand dollars of interest are due on city obligations on the first of October ensuing and no preparation has been made, so far as we can learn, to pay this indebtedness. It is certain that wrangling as to the legality or illegality of the late negotiation of bonds will not contribute to the reputation of the city with capitalists anywhere and without their help, the corporation must go to protest and thus render futile all the efforts which have been made to place its finances on a better footing. Something has been said about the want of authority in the Council to take the seven per cent bonds issued under the law of February 27, 1869, and sell them at a discount, and it is true that the law requires they should be given only at par to the creditors of the city, the holders of the floating indebtedness of the city outstanding and due on February 27th, but the Legislature could not compel the city's creditors to take twenty-five year bonds at par if they did not choose to do so, and we believe there has been no demand for these bonds from the class of creditors for whom they were designed. The Council may have made a mistake in construing the debt due to the Fink and McDonogh funds, and the debt due to the Consolidated Fund for monies borrowed, as being part of the floating indebtedness mentioned in the act of February 27, 1869, authorizing the issue and disposition of these bonds. We rather think it was an error so to construe them, because these Funds could probably wait for the amount due them, and because after paying these Funds and the Metropolitan Police, there was little or nothing left, with which to take up the judgments, warrants, and other indebtedness mentioned in the act. We think it would have been better to have applied the bonds to the immediate necessities of the city, which was the object of the Legislature in passing the act. As to the discount suffered by the late negotiation, surely it will not be difficult to convince the Legislature that the best was done that could be done, and to obtain from that body an act ratifying the transaction. The Legislature desired to enable the city to pay its pressing indebtedness, and if the city with the concurrence of the Fiscal Agent, effects this object on as favorable terms as can be obtained, the purpose of the Legislature will have been accomplished. The Legislature will know that Louisiana State bonds were selling in New York on State account three weeks ago at less than seventy cents on the dollar. They could not reasonably require the city to get more. The fact is, the scheme of the Legislature to relieve the city, to some extent, failed, and it was absolutely necessary to raise money in some way.

If that money be faithfully applied, we have a right to expect the sanction of the Legislature. An irregularity may have been committed, but if no wrong has been done, the Fiscal Agent will be able to make it appear that the funds entrusted to him have been applied in substantial accordance with the design of the Legislature.

Let us have prompt action and harmony in this matter.

An Unworthy Proposition.

The proposition made by a member of the City Council, on Tuesday evening last, to repudiate a debt due by the city to the Fink and McDonogh trust funds, because the money was applied by a former Council to an illegal purpose, will not be sanctioned by this community. The insensibility to wrong, out of which has grown a proposition to commit, an act so unjust and so illegal has elicited already much censure. If the money had not been borrowed, or if it had been borrowed from those who were aware of the illegal purpose of the borrower, the case might have been different, and a suggestion to repudiate the claim might have been defensible, but as it is, no one valuing the fair fame of the corporation of New Orleans can listen to it for a moment. To resist the claim on the ground of prescription, is equally dishonorable under the circumstances. The theory of the law upon which the plea of prescription is allowed is this that the creditor has been guilty of neglect in not prosecuting his claim within a reasonable time and that his demand is stale. But the facts of the present case do not justify the plea of prescription. The debtor and the creditor are here one and the same person, or rather the corporation held these funds in a fiduciary character, that is, held them as a trustee for others. It would be a monstrous doctrine that a trustee should be able to plead his own want of fidelity as a reason why he should not account to those who reposed trust in his integrity. We can only account for a suggestion like this by attributing ignorance of the relations sustained by the corporation to the funds in question, or a very confused idea of meum and tuum. We shall hope that before the next meeting of the Council ideas somewhat clearer and sounder will have penetrated the minds of some of our city fathers.

WRITINGS OF MAJOR GEORGE MCKNIGHT—The friends and admirers of "Asa Hartz" (the well known nom de plume of Major McKnight) will be happy to learn that a compilation of his writings is about to be made. The work is to be published for the benefit of his family. When these productions appeared in fugitive form, they were read and appreciated by many persons who were not acquainted with the author personally, on account of the rare humor and originality which pervaded them. We dare say they will give not less pleasure in the book-form they are about to take. Major McKnight's widow, we understand, is desirous of procuring subscribers to this publication, as a means of aiding her to bring it out. The book will contain about 5 hundred and fifty pages, and the price will be $1 50.

A list will be found at the office of the Bee, where any one desiring to subscribe can enter his name.

And he did many wonderful works insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues. And there came unto him, Judith from the seaport of New Bedford, who had been sick for many years; and after some days her pains were gone. She slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food. And Asa, from those which are called Quakers, in the great city of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying O, Doctor! accept thou this money, which is called greenbacks, and hath the picture of Abraham, thy friend, on one end. For verily I was weak, exhausted and despondent. I ate but little, and suffered many pains, and thy PLANTATION BITTERS gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth. And upon such as are afflicted with liver complaint, with sour stomach, with general debility and dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

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

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrill, sailed at 5 P. M. yesterday, for Belize, Honduras, with the U. S. mail and the following named passengers, and a full freight:
John Weiner, Judge Combs, James G. Conner.

REPORTED HOMICIDE—We hear that a party, whose name we have not ascertained, was killed at Duncan's saw mill, near Covington. The difficulty is said to have grown out of business matters. The homicide escaped.

LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux Sentinel of the 18th says:

From what we hear the present week the prospect for fine crops of sugar is not very brilliant. The cane is small and the unfavorable weather, for some time has bad been seriously felt by the growing sugar cane. Many planters will have trouble getting out a sufficiency of feed on account of the stage of water in the swamps. The rice crops is good, and damage by the late rains has not been very serious. The health of the parish is good as we usually have at this season of the year, there being nothing but small mild cases of ordinary fever.

An Anecdote of Gov. Seward and One of His Old Friends.

[From the New York Sun.]

During Mr. Seward's first term as Governor, the anti-rent troubles assumed a formidable aspect. The Helderberg was intensely excited; Sheriffs were defied, and a resort to arms seemed to be approaching. Under the act of the Legislature, Seward appointed a commission to inquire into the grievances of the tenants and the rights of the landlords, naming, as one of its members, his old friend Garry V. Sackett, of Seneca county.

A day was fixed for Gov. Seward and Commissioner Sackett to visit the infected district. The Anti-renters, who had never been honored with the presence of a Governor, resolved to turn out en masse to meet His Excellency, and selected an orator to receive him with a congratulatory speech, quite losing sight of the Commissioner.

The day arrived, and Seward and Sacket went out in a four-horse barouche. Sacket, who stood six feet three inches, and always dressed in the Websterian blue coat and buff vest, with an amplitude of white vest and an imposing gold-headed cane, was never better got up than on this grand occasion, and of course bore a striking contrast to the little Governor. As they descended from the carriage, the crowd of Anti-renters cheered lustily, and their Head Center stepped forward, unfolded his manuscript, and opened his oratorical battery upon Sackett, with "Your Excellency," and began his speech, while the mass called out for three cheers for "our noble Governor." Sackett, waving his cane high in air, shouted at the top of his voice: "Stop, gentlemen! You have made the same mistake that the people of this State have made. They doubtless ought to have made me Governor, and perhaps intended to do so, but, in fact, they have chosen this gentleman," turning to Seward, "whom I now present to you as Governor Seward."

Speech from the Hon. S. S. Cox.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, after a long absence in Europe, was serenaded at his residence in New York on Thursday night by a large company of friends. In answer to repeated calls he addressed the company. After expressing his gratitude for the welcome, he touched upon politics and said:

In America we have still the same picture of whole States most miserably misgoverned—States which, four years ago, were acquiescent in our national authority, which were ready and anxious to take their old seats in the national council, are yet disfranchised. There are scenes of disquietude and conflict. The spectacle is a disgrace to our age, to the decade, to the very year we live in. It is a vicious government which does not give the people contentment—What can be said of an administration which, after encouraging the people to one course of action with a view to healing all the fresh and bleeding wounds of civil war, after saying to certain States, "Accept the situation, accept negro suffrage, accept this and that amendment, be ruled by your former slaves, succumb to black ignorance and irresponsible power, either or both," and after these States and communities in despair follow this compulsory advice, then to have the head of the administration, for party and ambitious purposes, deliberately turn his back even on the miserable devices which he had counseled, to foment other and worse schemes of discontent and anarchy? It is both a crime and a shame.

But this cannot last forever. The party of the people must and will amend it. That party is the democracy. They bear a banner that has never been furled. Its mottoes of free industry, free commerce, free banking, and free currency, shine upon it with more than usual brilliancy, because of the darkness of its opponents. Let the democracy stand by the conservatives of the South. Let them take counsel of the tactics and principles by which Virginia was won. No looking back to dead issues. Wars of violence and institutions of barbarism are gone. It is ours now to grapple and throttle class legislation and monopoly, to destroy the despoilers of labor, to champion again the principles of democratic expansion—not the expansion of irredeemable currency or unrequited taxes, but the expansion of territory and the establishment anew of local self government. Let it demand the standard currency of gold and silver, and the repeal of the atrocious tariff which shackles commerce and paralyzes industry.—Ex.

CUBA.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Las Tunas. The Advantages of the Battle with the Cubans.

The New York Sun of the 11th inst. gives the following account of the great battle between the Cuban patriots and the Spanish volunteers:

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th ult, Col. Enrique De Bouiche, commanding the garrison of Las Tunas, sent out a picked battalion of mounted regulars to learn the movements of the revolutionary forces, which he was aware were marching from different points on the road to Las Tunas. The commander at the head of the reconnoiters was Jose Valera. He did not venture half a mile before he met a considerable body of Cubans, already upon the march toward Las Tunas. Col. Valera ordered a hasty retreat into the city. On his way back his men undertook to drive in a number of beef cattle, but were so closely pressed that they had to abandon the undertaking. So closely had the Cubans followed Valera on this retreat that as he passed into the city the insurgents opened fire upon his men, and immediately following, at 11½ A. M., the Cuban army opened an artillery fire upon the city.

They assaulted it simultaneously on four sides, and, as the Spaniards report, began the battle with deafening yells. Col. Bouiche appears to have realized the situation from the first, and had the presence of mind to order a hundred cavalrymen out of the city, and to make for the nearest garrisons for reinforcements. All but twenty five of them were driven back into the city.

According to the best information obtainable, the Cuban force was 5,000 to 6,000 strong, and was commanded by Manuel Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army.

The Cubans went into the battle with cries of their wives and children ringing in their ears. They wanted to whip the Spaniards, but they much more wanted the coveted stores of clothing within the walls of Las Tunas for their well nigh naked wives, mothers, sisters and children.

Quesada, under the circumstances would not have risked a battle against so large a Spanish garrison, which in all particulars was well appointed and supplied.

The battle was under full headway at a quarter to 5 o'clock. Col. Valera, second in command, endeavored to break the lines of Quesada's forces on the Santiago de Cuba road, so as to gain the rear with cavalry and artillery. He was driven back, after a sharp and disastrous engagement.

Meantime, the Cubans pressed forward. Their few pieces of artillery—reported by the Spaniards to be Parrot guns—were well served, and opened the four gates leading into the city.

Before reaching the gates Quesada had to carry an outside line of intrenchments, which entirely surrounded the city. The suddenness and early hour of the attacks, together with the grand array which Quesada had massed before the city, demoralized nearly the whole garrison. Bouiche alone seemed to realize the position.

Had he partaken of the momentary demoralization of the troops, all the garrison would have been captured.

Col Valera contested the street leading into the city on the south, inch by inch. Capt. Martin Alzance commanded the Spanish force on the Bayamo road, Col. De La Torre commanded on the Holguin side.

Quesada's artillery first opened from the Macades Hills upon the Church of Jesus, where a company of Spanish riflemen were stationed, upon the towers and on the roof. The two towers were utterly riddled. The riflemen were dislodged, and immediately following Quesada, in person, led a column of his army through the southern gate into the city.

This was a signal for a hasty retreat of the whole Spanish garrison into the plaza, or guard square. Artillery, infantry and cavalry hastened, pellmell, into that square, which, being surrounded by larger and stronger stone buildings than the surrounding houses formed for them an easily defended fortress.

At noon Quesada had secured three hundred thousand dollars worth of stores, of all kinds. Half his command kept Bouiche's army engaged, while the other half pillaged the groceries, warehouses, and retail and wholesale stores alike.

During all these hours the Spaniards fought like regulars, but were repulsed from every point from which they undertook to break the lines of the Cubans.

Carlos Manuel Cespedes, his Cabinet and nearly the whole number of the members of the Republican Congress arrived in the neighborhood of Las Tunas at 11 A. M., and took a commanding position on the Macades Hills, overlooking the city, but by 12 M. nearly every member of Congress had mingled in the sanguinary struggle. At a quarter past 1 o'clock, nine and a half hours after the battle had begun, Gen Quesada ordered a retreat from the city. He would have continued the battle, after securing the desired stores, until he had compelled the Spaniards to surrender, but his scouts from the Bayamo and Holguin roads came, reporting one thousand Spaniards coming from either of these towns, to reinforce Bouiche.

The great object of the battle had been obtained in securing the much needed stores, and Quesada and Cespedes could not afford the chances against the garrison, augmented by two thousand fresh troops, coming on to them from the rear.

The Cubans lost two hundred and fifty in killed and five hundred men wounded. The number of the Spaniards killed could not be ascertained.

The Diario de la Marina, of this city, acknowledges only one hundred and six killed, with two hundred and odd wounded and thirteen missing.

MR PEABODY'S DONATION TO WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, VA.—A letter, of 15th inst., from J. M. Leech, Esq., the able and efficient clerk of the Faculty of Washington College to Robt. M. Lusher, Esq., agent of the Peabody fund for this State, announces that Mr. Peabody has placed the bonds donated in the hands of a gentleman of high repute, for the enforcement, and the employment of the proceeds for the benefit of the college. They are coupon bonds, worth, with interest, $50,000 or $60,000, which were paid for by Mr. Peabody and lost at sea, and which, undoubtedly, constitute a just claim against the State (Virginia). They have been regularly reported as part of the State debt, and predecessors, old and recent, would justify and require their release. Hon. Henry A. Wise, who was Governor at the time of the loss, considers the claim valid. In the case of an individual or banking corporation, there is no doubt that the court would enforce the claim.

Mr. Leech adds: "It has been assiduously circulated that the claim is worthless, with motives which are certainly not friendly to Washington College, nor to the illustrious donor, who would scorn to mock the college with an empty gift. The great reputation of Mr. Peabody cannot suffer by the imputation of having offered an idle and meaningless compliment to the cause of Southern education; nor will that cause suffer by the failure of Virginia to recognize her just debts, or of Washington College to use judiciously this munificent donation."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jefferson City Affairs—Pending the proposed impeachment of Warmoth's appointee, Mayor Leche, Mr. Lowe, President of the Board of Aldermen of that place, has assumed the discharge of the duties of the office. Leche has told him to beware, that he will hold him responsible for taking possession of the office, and in the meantime fulminates a printed poster which speaks for itself, as follows:

NOTICE.—To the people of the City of Jefferson, irrespective of parties.—The deplorable state of affairs in which an incompetent and unscrupulous majority of the Board of Aldermen is placing this city in, makes it requisite that I should call a mass meeting of the citizens, irrespective of politics, to take place at the market square, on Saturday evening, September 25, at 7 o'clock, to discuss matters of vital interest, and also to lay before you the abuses committed. Also, all those interested in the Sand question are urgently requested to attend

F J. LECHE, Mayor.
Jefferson City, September 22, 1869.

Leche's trial is fixed for Friday night.

Miss Marriott—Of this artiste, who makes her first appearance in this city at the Academy of Music, on the 27th inst., the London Times speaks:

Miss Marriott, the enterprising Directress of Sadler's Wells, has made an attempt in the legitimate way, which, had it proved less successful, might have been considered extremely hazardous; in a word, she has revived "Hamlet," and sustains the character of the Danish Prince. A female hamlet is not, indeed, without precedent, for the part was played by Mrs. Siddons during an engagement at Bath, but still it is a sufficient novelty to raise much curiosity among those who still take interest in the vicissitudes of the poetical drama. Miss Marriott first played the character on the occasion of her benefit, and if she had failed, she would probably have allowed it to be forgotten as a benefit freak. But her success is most signal and unequivocal. Her Hamlet is not only a well-considered and well-studied, but an extremely finished performance. Her gestures are easy and elegant; she shows herself thoroughly trained in all the discipline that belongs to the male actor; yet, while she becomes thoroughly manly, she is never "mannish," as many ladies become when they assume male attire. Her declamation is correct and eloquent, and her more passionate utterances are both strong and spontaneous.

More remarkable than all this, perhaps, is her power of facial expressions. The situation, in which Hamlet watches the effect of the play, in catching the conscience of the King, and which chiefly depends upon mute action, could scarcely be more finely rendered. If any hypercritic wants to make an objection, he may remark that Miss Marriott somewhat misses the light comedy element in Hamlet's nature, and is too uniformly grave. But the objection is not unanswerable, and though Miss Marriott is grave in speech, she is always youthful and buoyant in demeanour. Taken altogether, her Hamlet is a very singular result of talent, courage, and industry, and may fairly be expected to create a sensation far beyond the great City of London. It is the Hamlet of Miss Marriott that will attract the Shakespearians to this Shakespearian year.

Governor Warmoth—Governor Warmoth is said to be in California. He joined Senator Kellogg in San Francisco.

The Crescent Material—The U. S. Marshal effected the sale of but a trifling portion of the material of the Crescent office. The furniture of Col. Nixon's editor's room was bought by the proprietors of the German Gazette, and the counting room furniture by the proprietors of the Republican, which will be moved to the Crescent building. But a few thousand dollars were bid for the four cylinder Hoe press, which cost about $30,000.

The Fuller Case—Col Fuller yesterday furnished the bonds of $20,000 required for appearance before the U. S. Circuit Court in November. Mr. Marchand, of this city, is his bondsman.

Receipts of Cotton—The Belle Lee, Captain White, arrived yesterday morning, with 2887 bales of cotton, and the Wild Wagoner, from Natchez, brought in 1363 bales.

The Case of Col Fuller—At our last advices Col Fuller had not furnished bail, and was in charge of the U. S. Marshal at the St Charles Hotel. We can hardly doubt that he will be able to procure suitable bondsmen.

Heavy Larceny—During the temporary absence of Capt. Miller from his residence, No. 253 Tchoupitoulas street, his residence was entered, we learn, and robbed of a gold watch and about $1200 in money.

Attempted Burglary—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by unknown thieves to burglariously enter the premises of Mr. A. Thompson, on Camp street, between Erato and Thalia. They were discovered by a servant and jumped the fence, leaving a hatchet behind them. It was brought to Pacautier Station by Officer Bradley.

The Red Store Burglary—Charles F. Lorenburg, alias Charley Bungmaster, was brought up yesterday morning before Recorder Gastinel, charged by Capt. Badger, Sergt. Malone and Officer J. Dumas, with having, about two weeks ago, committed a burglary in the Red Store, opposite the French Market, and robbed Messrs. Lazarre & Co. of about $1200 in dry goods.

Mr. Francis Lazarre, proprietor of the Red Store near the French Market, sworn—The robbery was committed in the night of the 7th and 8th September. One of the Venetian blinds of the door was broken, and said parties carried away seven pieces of printed sacnet, valued at $100; one piece of cassimere, $20; ten pieces of muslin, $25; ten pieces of Irish linen, $100; two pieces of French merino, $50; ten pieces of delaine, $50; one piece of Scotch plaid flannel, $25; eight pieces flannel, $101; three pieces of velvet, $50; twenty-five merino shawls $150; five cashmere do, $40; twenty-five dozen handkerchiefs, $150; two dozen rolls of ribbon, $25; twenty lady's cloaks, $40; a lot of combs, brushes, portfolios, rings, etc., $100, from the store of witness. Witness has recovered some of his goods at the domiciles of Mr. Chayot and Mr. Marx Felix, in the Parish of Plaquemines, by virtue of a search warrant from this court. Witness was present when a piece of Scotch plaid was found at the house of Mr. Chayot, which he identified, and values at $25; also three pieces of velvet, $50, and other goods belonging to him. He also recovered some of his goods at the store of Marx Felix, in the Parish of Plaquemines, which he identified as stolen from him.

Mr. G. Rilieux, 123 Orleans street, clerk of Mr. Lazarre, corroborates the testimony of the former witness. Mr. Rilieux detailed the goods found at the premises of Messrs. Chayot and Marx Felix, gave a description of them and their value, recognized the goods as being part of the goods which were stolen from the store during the night of the 7th and 8th September.

Mr. Chas Chayot, sworn—Resides in the parish of Plaquemines, at Pointe a la Hache two miles below the Courthouse. Witness knows the accused, Lorenburg. He came to witness's store about the 10th of Septembe, and asked witness if he would not buy some goods. The goods afterwards found at witness's store by the police were the same bought from Lorenburg. The latter stated to witness that he was hard up for money, that he would sell them cheap. Six persons were present when witness bought the goods. The accused was alone when he offered the goods to witness.

Question by Lorenburg—Did I carry the goods into your store?

A—I don't know.

Marx Felix, residing at McCall's Landing, in the parish of Plaquemines—Witness knows the accused, Lorenburg. The goods found by the police at his store he bought from the accused on the 9th of September.

Capt. A. S. Badger, Third Precinct—From information received, he arrested the accused on the 12th of September.

Pierre Coulon, Bartholomew street, (stall 136 Beef Market)—Knows the accused; rowed down to the parish Plaquemines with the accused in a skiff. The goods were covered over and he did not know anything about the burglary committed. He was merely hired by the accused to row the skiff down. This was at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 8th September. Witness saw the accused take the goods out at the landing.

Question by accused—Did you see me carry the goods into the skiff? A—I did not.

The names of the witnesses were then taken, and the two country merchants gave bonds for $5000 each to appear before the First District Court when the case will come up for trial. The witnesses, Philip and Coulon, were bonded for $1000, all signing their own bonds. The Recorder sent Lorenburg, the accused, before the First District Court, fixing bail at $2000.

Stabbing—Mike Koeling was yesterday brought before Recorder Becker, on the charge preferred by John McLain with having on Monday, the 20th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock, stabbed James McLain, a boy eighteen years of age, with intent to take his life. The accused was remanded under $2500 bonds.

Attempted Suicide—About fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, John Patton, a fisherman, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river opposite St. Philip street. He was rescued by the police.

Sheriff's Fees—Sheriff Maxwell, for the information of suitors, has published circulars showing the fees of his office as far as established by the last fee bill of the Legislature, as follows:

Service, etc., of petition and citation, $1; attachment, $1 50; sequestration, $2; arrest, $2; provisional seizure, $2; fieri facias, (satisfied,) $1 50; fieri facias, nulla bona, $1; distringas, $1 25; habeas corpus, $1; subpoenas, 40 cents; attachment for witnesses, $1; venire, $1; empaneling jury, $1; commitment, $1; taking bond, 50 cents; notice to creditors, 25 cents; orders and notices not provided for, 50 cents.

Charges—Making out advertisements, for 100 words, $10; commission on sale, first $500, 2 per cent; commission on sale, second $500, 1 per cent.; commission on sale, after first $1000, ¼ per cent.; commission for collecting writ, first $500, 1 per cent.; commission for collecting writ, above first $500, ½ per cent.; keeping to be fixed by court, or per day, $2; mileage, per mile, 5 per cent.

That Rocking Chair—Mr. Charles Summers has preferred charges of perjury against Mrs. Laura Wilson, all about the same rocking chair, in reference to which she had him arrested on like charge. The case this time comes up before Recorder Becker.

THE ESSENCE OF MEANNESS.—It seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that the Secretary of the Navy, the illustrious Robeson after having, by an official order, caused the Government work-shops to be closed during the day of Secretary Rawlins's funeral, *docked the workmen for the loss of the day!* We know not by what terms to designate such an act as that. Call it "a deed without a name."

The rumor that Gen Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, will succeed to the War Department, recalls the fact that after the close of the war Gen. Dodge was in command of a post in Louisiana. One day the Adjutant General received an official communication from him, stating that he had been offered $50,000 to wink at certain cotton speculations, and refused it. The bid had been increased to $100,000, and then to twice that amount. The General said he had refused all the offers, but the last sum was "very near his price," and he wished to be relieved before a louder call on his probity was made. His request was granted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Arrangements for Furnishing Small Change.

Seizure of a Store by Revenue Officers in Memphis.

Suit Commenced Against the Officials for Damages.

More Donations by Mr. Peabody.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times on Spanish Affairs.

Sickles in a Quandary.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Coupons due in November will be redeemed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

To relieve the small note famine the Controller will receive large notes of their own issue, from national banks, and give them in exchange smaller notes, with as little delay as possible.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $300,000.

The Treasurer has received $180,000 in fractional currency to-day.

Forty more iron clads are now ready for sea.

President Grant was at the State Department nearly all of the afternoon.

The United States Government, learning through parties who had visited Spain, that its mediation between Spain and Cuba would be accepted, instructed Minister Sickles to tender its friendly offices.

Spain has formally replied thanking the United States Government and declining to enter into any arrangements with the insurgents on the basis proposed. There is no reason to believe that Spain invited other European powers to intervene in the concerns regarding Cuba.

Spain having declined mediation, there is nothing else proposed by our government.

There are no more apprehensions here.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—Three boys were burned in several frame houses.

Memphis, Sept. 22.—Last evening Supervisor Emden, and Deputy United States Marshal Ryder entered the wholesale tobacco warehouse of Edwards, Pettigrew & Co., and demanded the books of the establishment. The firm refused to deliver them up unless by regular process of law, whereupon the officers took possession of the store.

To-day the firm entered suit against the above named officers and Gen. Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue, for one hundred thousand dollars damages, and also procured warrants for their arrest for forcibly and unlawfully taking possession of their store. The parties will doubtless be arrested to-night.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Democratic Convention was called to order by L. J. Tellen whose speech criticised Grant's journeyings, deprecated his treatment of the South and condemned his making voters regardless of race or color.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 22.—The Standard Oil Works are burning, the efforts to check the flames being fruitless.

Baltimore, Sept. 22.—Mr. Peabody met the trustees of the Peabody institute to-day and made an additional donation of three hundred thousand dollars in Tennessee sixes and one hundred thousand in Virginia sixes.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—It is stated that Congressman Cary is organizing workingmen's leagues, in opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 22.—The Times says: The Spaniards have found their advantage in a grand display of patriotism and national courage. They trust an imagined alliance with immediate defence; though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves.

Sickles is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings and has requested further instructions. Pending a reply from Washington he declines to withdraw his note. If this is actually his position, of course Spain owes it to her own friendliness, which may savor of unreason, but does no partake of the nature of bravado. She declares that, if driven to extremity, she will fight—no doubt she will. For her to gain advantage by doing so is out of the question; but as matters stand she would loose less than her adversary.

America may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous terms.

The people and Government of Spain have resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle.

The contest could only result in the sacrifice of Cuba, coupled with other, but slighter losses. Sickles expected no such resistance as it provoked.

Possibly in the face of such opposition his proceedings may be qualified or repudiated by the Government.

It is believed he exceeded his authority and that America is not responsible for his act.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—The commercial treaty between England and Spain is about completed; it will be the first acted upon on the reassemblage of the Cortes.

Havana, Sept. 22.—The Spaniards killed 16 rebels near Escorcijado.

London, Sept. 22.—£100,000 has been drawn out of the Bank of England for New York.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Prim returned here to-day.

The Council resolved to use every effort to save Cuba, and dispatch more troops to the island of Cuba.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Gen. Pierrad arrived at Larraga Tuesday and the republicans made a great demonstration in his honor, and there was some disturbances, during which the Governor's Secretary was killed. At this juncture of affairs the authorities took vigorous steps and many persons were arrested, clubs dispersed, and the volunteers of liberty disarmed. Orders were at once issued for the arrest of Pierrad.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Emperor presided at the council of ministers to-day.

Evidence has been discovered leading to the belief that a woman and five children recently found dead were murdered by her husband and eldest son.

Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 22.—Lightning killed Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and burned their house with a bed ridden daughter in it.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 22.—Evening.—Consols 92⅞. 5 20s of '62, 83¼. Turpentine 26s 9d. Tallow 47s.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—Evening.—Cotton market irregular; uplands 12⅝ to 12¾d; Orleans 12⅝ to 12¾d. Sales to-day 8000 bales, 4000 of which were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 22.—Cotton opened heavy and declining, but closed firm at 28⅝c for middling uplands. Sales 3900 bales. Flour heavy—superfine State $6 to $6 15; common to fair extra Southern $6 15 $6 80. Wheat closed rather heavy. Corn shade firmer; mixed Western $1 09 to $1 13. Mess Pork $31 75. Lard heavy; kettle rendered 18⅞ to 19½c. Whisky firmer—ranging from $1 16 to $1 21. Turpentine 43 to 44c. Rosin $2 30 to $8. Freights drooping.

New York, Sept. 22.—Money active to the close, at 7 currency to gold, with commissions added. Sterling weaker, closing at 7. Gold greatly excited by warlike rumors and the efforts of a clique of operators; an immense business was done, and the rate ran up to 141¼, at which it closed active and strong. Stocks, after violent fluctuations, binging on Hudson and Central, closed feverish and unsettled. Governments heavy in consequence of the financial excitement. 5 20s of '62 closed at 121⅞. Southern Securities lower. Tennessees 61¾; new 54. Virginias 54; new 58⅛. North Carolinas 51⅜; new 47¼.

New York, Sept. 22.—Wool quiet; Texas 23 to 33c; California 26 to 33c. Hides steadier. 5 20s of 1862, 121⅞; 64s, 120; 65s, 120¼; new, 118¼; 67, 118⅜; 68s, 118¼. Louisianas 68 to 69. Levees 66, 65¼.

Mobile, Sept. 22.—Cotton—demand fair and closed quiet, with sales of 1400 bales. Middling 26c. Receipts 1509; exports 292 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 22.—Cotton—receipts 2306 bales; sales 1200 bales; the market firm, with middlings at 25¾c.

Charleston, Sept. 22.—Cotton active but easier; sales 700 bales; middlings at 26c; receipts 1459 bales.

Augusta, Sept. 22.—Cotton—the market firmer and prices better, 440 bales; receipts 520 bales; middlings 25¼ to 25½c.

Memphis, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull and nominal. Receipts 212 bales exports 47.

Louisville, Sept. 22.—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Grain and Groceries quiet but unchanged. Sales of 157 hhds Tobacco at $6 20 to $17 25. Pork $33 to $33 50. Bacon 16¼ to 19¼c. Lard 20c. Hams 23 to 25c. Bagging 26c. Whisky unchanged.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Flour—spring extras $4 75 to $6. Wheat $1 16¼. Corn 80½c. Oats 44¾c. Rye 87½c. Barley $1 40 to $1 42. Highwines $1 10. Cuba Sugar 13¼ to 15c. Pork $33. Bulk Meats—shoulders 14 to 14½c. Lard 18¼c. Bacon—sides 17 to 17½c; hams 17½ to 18c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—Family Flour $6 to $6 25. Corn 93c to $1. Oats steady. Whisky $1 12. Pork $32. Lard 17¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 14¼c; sides 17½c; hams 16 to 19½c. Raw Sugar 13½ to 16c.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Flour—superfine $4 50 to $5 15. Wheat—No 2 red fall $1 06 to $1 09. Corn 83c to $1. Oats 43 to 45c. Barley $1 45. Rye 83 to 85c. Whisky $1 10 to $1 11. Sugar 13 to 14½c. Pork $32 25 to $33. Bulk Meats—shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 18c. Bacon—shoulders 16½c; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 18 to 18½c.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—River declining steadily.

Memphis, Sept. 22.—Passed up—Nick Longworth. River 9 inches higher. Weather cloudy and sultry.

Vicksburg, Sept. 22.—Passed up: The Stonewall at 10 A. M. Down: The Mary Houston at 11 P. M., and Lady Gay at 5 P. M. River stationary.

Louisville, Sept. 22.—River falling, with 4 feet 4 inches in the canal. The Ohio barely navigable above Cincinnati.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east, fresh. Nor arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, Sept. 22.—The Directors of the Alsuza Bank offer the Government their profits while the rebellion lasts, and have already paid thirty thousand dollars in the treasury.

Alexandria, Sept. 22.—It is reported that the Vice Roy of Egypt has countermanded the order for preparation for a journey to Constantinople.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Herald states that the managers of the Methodist book concern deny that there has been any embezzlement of their funds, and they threaten action for libel.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The U. S. steamer Mohican has returned with the Siberian eclipse expedition which failed, dense clouds obscuring the phenomena.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Grant and family have returned.

The Congressional Committee on Elections goes to South Carolina November 3d, to take evidence in election cases.

Paris, Sept. 22.—La Patrie has Paraguayan advices admitting a reverse, but maintaining that Lopez is still determined to continue resistance.

Augusta, Me, Sept. 22.—In the State election yesterday, the Democrats gain one Senator and four members of the House. Five districts to hear from.

New York, Sept. 22.—The steamer Angona brings Panama dates to the 13th inst.

Commercial depression continues.

Several earthquakes have been felt along the Chilian coast, and were terribly severe at Arica. Forty shocks were felt there on the 19th of August, and the people fearing another inundation from the sea deserted the place.

Yellow fever has again made its appearance at Pisagua and Mejillones.

London, Sept. 21—Noon.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 83⅛. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, Sept. 22—Noon—Cotton easier; uplands 12⅝ to 12¾d, Orleans 12⅝ to 12¾d; sales estimated at 7000 bales.

Later—Cotton firmer but not higher, estimated sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Bacon 65 to 66.

Havre, Sept. 22.—Cotton opens quiet and dull, both on the spot and afloat; tres ordinaire on the spot, 152; afloat 145.

New York, Sept. 22.—Noon.—Stocks and Money terribly excited. Sterling, long 7¾, short 7⅞. Gold 137¾; 5 20's of 1862 121⅞.

The Election in Maine.

[From the New York Democrat.]

The election in Maine has resulted in an exposition of the fact that the Radicals have lost thousands of votes during the past four months, and that Democracy has gained numerically in the State Legislature. Radicalism has still a majority for stability and though the gain of Democracy is not sufficient to restore the State to healthful government, the result is encouraging, and will have good effect in other States. It shows that the leaven of Democracy is working even in New England and that it required only persistent effort to enforce reform.

We do not look for any immediate benefit to the State of Maine, for the Radicals have been terribly frightened by the remarkable Democratic gains, seeing clearly that their time of power is short; and the natural result will be that they will, if possible, steal vigorously and largely than before, and retire with their pockets well lined. As they did in Louisiana, they will work the same in all reformatory movements. Wherever professional theft is exposed ... after them with a pointed stick, they scatter at all the mill gates and possibly can add to their ... sins.

But the influence elsewhere will be beneficial to the cause of political reform, and even in the other New England States the effect will be good. Radicalism has now reached a point of enlargement and ripening of wrongs at which all who have favored it ... must perceive ... have ... be ... have some, to feel that its sinfulness reaches themselves, and now they ... change. It was necessary that it should reach that point in New England before any desirable change could be looked for. In that region there is a ... of others ... For the effect. But produce positive evidence that the pork is out of the barrel, the meal reduced, the potato bin raped, and any sensible New Englander will count his fingers, arrive at a conclusion, and act for himself at least as lively and effective as any other man.

New England is counting its fingers now. It has noted the fact that it has simply brine where it surely put pork, cobs where corn was formerly stored, bran where there should be meal, and a mark with a sign in the "tater bin," and it's now on the move for reform.

While inclined to repentance, and willing to aid in reform, let New England be thoroughly worked for Democracy, and Nazareth may yet produce that which is good in the sight of men who are tired of the Radical game.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK.—It has been stated that Secretary Boutwell was entertained on Thursday evening in New York by the Union League Club. The company was composed almost entirely of prominent merchants and bankers; who, of course, insisted upon a speech. Of this the Times says:

"The Secretary spoke in a cheerful tone of the financial position of the country. He said there were two things necessary to give our country the stronger and most enviable position in the world. These were, first, to secure the payment of the national debt in gold, without qualification or equivocation, and secondly, to secure the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, neither of which events we be disposed to consider in doubt. The Secretary said that he had reason to believe that if he had the authority a good share of our debt could now be funded at four and one-half, perhaps four per cent, and when our interest account was reduced to $100,000,000 we should have a surplus from our present resources of from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000, which would make it very easy to take care of the demand debt. And that at our present rate of taxation he believed our whole debt could be paid off in twelve years.

"The Secretary also observed that whoever does anything to impair confidence in the ability and disposition of the country to pay its debts adds to the burden of taxation of the people, by compelling them to pay a so much higher rate of interest.

"The Secretary also said that since he took office nothing had been done, and if he could help it nothing should be done, for the purpose of giving any one opportunities of making money out of the government's operations. That could not always be prevented, but it should never occur through the aid or connivance of his department."

According to the Memphis Avalanche, Governor Senter, of Tennessee, lately held an interview with President Grant at Washington. The President fell into the political slang of the Radicals, which represents all their antagonists as "Rebels." For this he received a very neat rebuke from Governor Senter:

But, Governor wait a few minutes, and talk to me a little in regard to the late election in Tennessee.

Governor Senter—I had not intended, Mr. President to touch upon this subject, but, as you desire it, I will take pleasure in doing so.

General Grant—Did you get any Republican vote at the late election in your State?

Governor Senter—As to that, Mr President, I can say that I got about twenty five thousand Republican votes in that election.

General Grant—Did Mr. Stokes get any rebel votes?

Governor Senter—(emphatically)—*He did not.*

General Grant—Then the rebels all voted for you and they, in conjunction with the twenty-five thousand Republican votes that you received, made your tremendous majority.

Governor Senter—No sir, I did not get any rebel votes. We have no rebels in Tennessee now. Our people are thoroughly reconstructed, and the vote cast for me in the late election was cast by Republicans, Old Line Whigs, Conservatives, and the representative men of all former political parties, who are in favor of peace and order.

General Grant—I am delighted to hear this, and it places the condition of things in a different attitude from what I had anticipated.

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The Bay St. Louis Gazette of the 18th says:

The excavations and earthworks of the N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co., particularly those in the immediate vicinity of the Bay, are in a state of forwardness. In a small portion of land immediately on the beach the company has been restrained by an injunction from the proprietor from prosecuting their labors, but seeing the immense damage that would result to them from a cessation of their undertaking on this particular spot, they have decided to go ahead with their labors anyhow, and to that extent disregard the injunction. These legal expedients—injunctions—have, now a days, both in Mississippi and Louisiana, become so common that nobody pay any attention to them.

A Virginian, desiring to have certain doubts cleared up as to the unity of the race, applied to his friend, Colonel S. "Tell me," said he, "something of this question which Professor T. is discussing." "I know but little," was the reply, "of the unity of the races; but I can tell you a good deal of their duplicity."

The Pacific Railroad bridge now in course of construction at Omaha, it is said, will be a model of architectural strength and beauty.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1869.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 1 per cent per month. A1 without collaterals at 1½ and second grade at 2¼ to 2½. Mortgage notes still rule at 9 to 12 per cent per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 136¼ to 136¾ (against 137¾ at New York), an advance of ¼ to ⅜ per dollar on the closing rates of last evening, and after a moderate business closed under the influence of advices from New York quoting it at 140¼, at 138 to 138⅞. The sales included $20,000 at 136 to 136¾, $3000 and $1000 at 136⅞, $1100 $2000 and $4000 at 136¾; $3000, $1000 and $5000 at 136, $10,000 at 138¼, and $5000 and $1500 at 138⅞. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted nominally at ... to 131, for American half dollars and 3½ to 4 per cent. premium for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange has continued unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in gold and bills at New York. The sales of Sterling embraced about £27,000, of which £2000, bill of lading, at 147, £1500 do, and £2500 clear at 148¾, £12,000 clear 149 to 148¾, £5000 bank at 149¼, and £1000 at 149½. In France about 1,000,000 changed hands, including 80,000 and 200,000 at ... bank and ... commercial at 3.30, and 150,000 do at 3.68¾. At the close, with advices of a heavy decline in Sterling and France, and a marked advance in Gold at New York, the market became too unsettled to admit of quotations.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were light, and with a better demand rates advanced ⅛ per cent. The banks checked on New York at par to ⅛ per cent discount, and the sales included $190,000 bank sight on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent discount, $25,000 at ⅛ for bank and ⅜ for commercial, $18,000 private bankers at ⅛, $30,000 commercial at ⅜, and $10,000 thirty days' sight on New York at 1⅜.

In Stocks 50 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at $72 50, (showing no change) and 1000 Ship Island Canal at $1 00.

Nothing has transpired in Bonds.

Metropolitan Police Warrants were much lower. A round amount was offered at 80. State Warrants were unchanged. The dealers rates were 77 to 80 buying and 78 to 83 selling, according to size of warrant.

Nothing transpired in City Treasury Notes. They are quoted at ... to 27 per cent discount. The dealers bought the small sums at 25 discount and sold at 24.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 1111 bales at irregular and easier prices, showing a pretty general decline of ⅛c. We now quote good ordinary at 26 to 26¼c, low middling at 27⅞ to 28c, middling at 28 to 28½, and the higher grades nominal.

The heavy arrivals to-day not being as yet placed upon the market the supply was only moderate, but buyers coming forward pretty freely the sales summed up the amount noted above. Prices were even more irregular and unsettled than yesterday, and middling could be bought at ... lower than the bulk of the business ... middling ... the ... market ... There was ... The flat ... a general indication. There was some demand for extra grades which commanded 28⅝c and ... for middling and ... was ... The ... advance in gold at New York being ... by a suspension of the movement in foreign exchange, had neither an ... influence ... make factors more anxious to realize.

[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Boston. Receipts proper since Friday evening 7068 bales against 2590 corresponding time last week, and since 1st inst. 17,911, against 26,063 same time last year.

FREIGHTS—There is more inquiry for room to Liverpool and an engagement was made for Cotton at 15-16d by sail, and ½d by steam. 3-8d is asked. To New York and ½c to Boston and Philadelphia are the steamer rates. By rail to Havre 1¼c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The stock of Louisiana Sugar is light and prices are firm with a fair retail demand at 12¾c for good common, 12¾c for fair, at 13¼c for fully fair. A lot of 8 hhds fully fair sold at 13¾c per lb. White clarified Sugar is very scarce and would command 17c. Crushed is held at 18¾c per lb. Of Molasses 60 half barrels reboiled sold at 72½c, and 50 bbls at 70c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer W. R. Arthur, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—As usual after an active day the market is quiet and the sales to-day were confined to 1800 bbls., of which 50 superfine at $5 85, 150 on its merits at $6, 100 do at $6 20, 50 single extra at $6 05, 50 double extra at $6 19, 150 do. at $6 15, 50 do at $6 25, 81 do at $6 25, 130 treble extra at $6 25, and 150 do at $6 50, 50 choice extra at $6 62½, 50 do at $7 55, 100 do at $7 62½, 50 do at $8 00, and 500 double extra, October delivery, at $6. Superfine is quoted at $5 85, double extra at $6 20 to $6 25 per bbl.

CORN—Continues dull and prices have declined. There were sales to-day of 800 sacks, of which 200 white at $1, 109, 200 and 150 at $1 02½, and 150 at $1 00 per bushel.

OATS—Are very dull and have declined very materially. 1300 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100, 150 and 800 at 55c, 100 and 100 at 56c, and 50 at 57c per bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and prices have advanced 5c per 100 lbs. 200 sacks sold $1 15, and 100 at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply and dull. 75 and 79 bales prime sold at $39 per ton, 50 and 160 do at $27 —a decline.

LARD—A lot of 50 tierces prime, kettle rendered sold 19c, a decline of ¾c per lb. Kegs are held at 22c per lb.

PORK—Is dull and mess is quoted at $31 to $31 25 per bbl at wholesale. It is offering at $31 50 and is retailing at $33 50 per bbl.

BACON—Is scarce and very firm. 10 tierces clear sides sold, to arrive, and 25 do on the spot at 20¾c per lb. Shoulders command 17¼c, clear rib sides 20¼, clear sides 20¾ to 20¾c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are jobbing at 15¼ to 15½c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Northern is quoted at 20 to 21c, Western 22 to 23c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market was heavy and prices underwent another decline of ¾c per lb. Receipts 123 bbls. We now quote 9 to 9½c for choice, 8¼ to 8¾c for prime, 7 to 7¾c for good ordinary, 6 to 6½c for ordinary, and 5c for broken.

CHEESE—Is very scarce and prices are firm. Northern factory is quoted at 22c, and cream at 21c per lb.

STAR CANDLES—The market is dull. 12 oz are still quoted at 16¼c, 14 oz at 19c, and full weight at 22c per lb.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is dull, there being only a jobbing demand. Holders are asking $2 per bbl. for No 2, $3 for No 1, and $4 for pale. There is no Pitch here. Tar is in better request and is quoted at 10c per gallon. Spirits Turpentine is in light supply and holders are asking 40c per gallon.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is light and prices are unchanged. There are three cargoes, afloat in the river, offering. The dealers are selling fine at $2 35 to $2 40 per sack, coarse at $2 20 to $2 30, factory filled 25c higher. When large lots are taken at warehouses by boats a deduction is made for drayage.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 23, 1869.

Arrived Yesterday—66 Texas Beeves, 163 Calves and Yearlings and 65 Sheep.

Sold—31 Texas Beeves, 171 Calves and Yearlings, 63 Sheep and 1 Milch Cows.

On hand—55 Texas Beeves, 353 Calves and Yearlings, 332 Sheep and 18 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
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	12 00 @ 16 00
Hogs ₩ lb gross	9 @ 11
Stock Hogs, ₩ head	7 50 @ 9 25
Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ₩ head	3 00 @ 3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ₩ head	— @ — 00
Milch Cows, choice ₩ head	80 00 @ 105 00
Milch Cows, ₩ head	50 00 @ 75 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₩ head	— @ — 00
Yearlings, ₩ head	7 00 @ 12 00
Calves, ₩ head	7 00 @ 10 00
Goats ₩ head	3 00 @ 4 00

Wanted,

ON a plantation near the city, a good SUGAR MAKER. Those who are competent and understand the Vacuum process, and can bring good references, only need apply to
SIEG & KRUG,
58 Customhouse street.
sep19 1w

Ear Surgery.

DR. M. L. DAVIS can be consulted daily at his office, No. 9 Basin street, one door below Canal street, in regard to the removal of Deafness and other afflicting sensations incidental to the Ear.
se19 6m rod.

Coffeehouse and Oyster Saloon,

SITUATED in the centre of the city, near Canal street, with CHEAP AND LONG LEASE, to be immediately sold, in consequence of sickness in the family. Apply at Messrs. Seymour & Seller, No. 34 Exchange Alley.
sep17 6t

GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
L. JOLISSAINT,
208 Julia Street, New Orleans.
Supplies Clerks, Plantation Hands, House Servants, Nurses, etc; both white and colored. Collects Wages, Debts and Claims of every kind, all at Reasonable Rates.
se21 1m SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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.

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, Loops, Loops, and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc.
sept27 1y ep

STEAM DYEING
AND
ALL KINDS OF SCOURINGS.
E. Eugene Georgest,
Corner Rampart and St. Philip streets.
THE above establishment, so well known for the last six years by its superior Dyeing and Scouring Process, offers to the public a new advantage, its prices having been reduced still further. ...
sep21 1m

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,
Pass Christian, Miss.,
DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.
THE Classes of this Literary and Scientific Institution will reopen on Monday, Oct. 4th. ...
se21 1m

Prospectus of the College
OF THE
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,
NEW ORLEANS.
THIS Literary Institution, incorporated by the State of Louisiana, is directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. ...
F. GAUTRELET, S. J., Pres't.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I TAKE PLEASURE IN informing the public that Messrs. EDMUND LACHENMEYER and GEO. S. GOMPERTZ ... CH. ZIMMERMANN.
New Orleans, September 1, 1869. se2 1m

For Sale.
150 LOTS OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, bounded by Elysian Fields street ... Apply to Mr. JOS. RODRIGUEZ, No. ... Decatur street.
sep1 1m

REMOVAL.
J. LEVOIS & JAMISON
will remove on
1st October to No. 126 Canal Street,
Store formerly occupied by
GIQUEL & JAMISON.
se19 1m

Dr. JAMES SYME
HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDECINE.
Office, 129 Carondelet Street,
SECOND DOOR FROM LAFAYETTE STREET.
New Orleans, La.
se16 tf

Fiscal Agency of the City of New Orleans, Southern Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15th 1869.
HOLDERS of the receipts of this Bank issued temporarily, under Ordinance No. 157 N. S. of the Common Council of the City of New Orleans, on behalf of the seven per cent. bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by the act of the Legislature, approved 27th February, 1869, are requested to present the said receipts at this Bank, and to receive therefor the said bonds, which are now ready for distribution.
sep16 1w THOS. LAYTON, President.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
—At—
GUÉBLE & NIPPERT'S,
137..........Canal Street..........137
(Touro's Building.)
Just received per steamer Alice, from Liverpool, 20 doz. of those new, elegant, comfortable
CAGE CORSETS;
Also the last styles of
SASH RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, Etc.
Ladies are invited to call and examine our new goods and convince themselves of the low prices we sell them for.
New goods coming in by every transatlantic steamer.
se15 1m e p GUÉBLE & NIPPERT.

John E. Holland,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
No 8 Royal Street. sept15 6m

G. H. Gordon's Academy.
THIS Institution has been removed to 142 Rampart street, near Humboldt Square, formerly Congo Square. The Classes for beginners in Latin and Greek will commence on the 1st of October, 1869.
There are Evening Classes for Linear Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., from 6 to 9 o'clock. sept 12—1m

New Orleans Insurance Association.
September 10th, 1869.
SUBSCRIBERS to the New Orleans Insurance Association are requested to call at the office of the Association, No. 10 Exchange Alley, and sign their stock notes.
se11 15t G. LANAUX, Secretary.

RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEEDSMAN,
NO. 12, DUMAIN STREET.
KEEPS on hand a well selected stock of GARDEN SEEDS for fall and winter planting, which he offers in quantities to suit purchasers, at reasonable prices.
se7 3m

Singer's Celebrated New Family
SEWING MACHINE.
Success the Best Test of Superiority.
OVER thirty-one thousand of these Machines were sold between the first January, 1869 and the first of July, which is greater than the number sold by all other Sewing Machine Companies.
Every Machine warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned.
JOHN McNULTY,
se9 3m 7 Camp street, New Orleans.

James, Buckner & Co.,
(S. L. JAMES, C. B. BUCKNER, TOM BYNUM.)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cotton and Woolen Goods, Cotton Yarns, Boots, Shoes, Barrels, Hogsheads and Bricks.
se5 2m No. 110 Gravier street, New Orleans.

J. G. Bermel & Co.,
120..........Canal Street..........120
BEING about to remove their Fancy Goods Store to No. 121 Touro Buildings, on the 1st of November next, and wishing to open the same with a new Stock, their friends and the public are respectfully informed that up to that date their goods now on hand will be offered at excessively reduced prices.
Hair Dressers are offered a desirable assortment of goods in their line. se5 2m

Home Manufactored Clothing,
CHARLES LAMM,
No. 192 and 194 Poydras street,
OFFERS Boys' and Men's Fall and Winter Clothing at the lowest market prices. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises. Hats and Caps of the latest style, cheaper than any hat store. Clothing made to order. se3 3m

"ODELL'S COTTON CHECK"
—Can be seen at—
No. 194 GRAVIER STREET.
Orders are coming in for thousands of them.
Those who store Cotton all use it.
Those who ship Cotton use it.
Those who ship to Europe are buying them.
Check your Cotton like you do your baggage, only in this case No Strap or other Fastening is used, but the check is itself a complete Lock on the Iron Tie, or Band.
If your marks rub off the head of the bale, you still have it checked as per bill of lading.
If the baggage is torn off, you will not lose it, for it will be identified by the Check.
All Commission Merchants of good intent will urge you to use it.
It is the only means by which they are enabled to detect errors or rascality and the one to correct it.
Beware of the men who urge you to stick to the old mode of marking with a stencil.
Use the Check and mark too.
Two securities are better than one.
Mr. Odell is a native of the Cotton States, and an old citizen of Louisiana.
He has for years been engaged in the shipping business.
Order your Checks directly through him, or through any Commission Merchant.
General Depot in New Orleans, La.
Branch Depots will be established, in a few days, in every Cotton State, where the "Checks" will be supplied in any quantity ordered.
He has established three large Manufactories, and is now able to supply the great demand for them.
If you make Cotton, or buy it, get as many Checks as bales, and Check all your Cotton. If you save one pound you will pay the cost of a Check. The Checks will last several years and will cost only 25 cents each which is less than 5 cents a year to guarantee your Cotton. Your merchant will be glad to return them to you with account sales, as it is a proof that he has sold your own Cotton.
Remember—
194 GRAVIER STREET.
And call and see for yourself, or address
Box ..., Post Office.
sep1 1md&w NEW ORLEANS LA.

De Bow's New Orleans Review,
W. M. BURWELL, Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—No. 14 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TERMS
$4 per annum. Club rates five copies, $5 if paid in advance. $6 if collected by an agent.
Rules of Advertising Payable Quarterly, In Advance:
One page, one year $150; one page, six months $80; one page, three months $45. Fractions of a page or space in proportion.

French and German Looking-glass Depot.
The Largest House in that Line in the Southern States.
L. UTER,
No. 49..........ROYAL STREET..........No. 49
BETWEEN CUSTOMHOUSE AND BIENVILLE STS.
OFFERS ...
sep1 1m

A Card.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 7 Camp street, opposite the "Times" and "Picayune" offices for the purpose of opening, early this Fall, with an entire 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 ...
Orders from the country are solicited, they will be filled with fidelity and dispatch.
... ROBT PITKIN.
New Orleans, July 31, 1869. jy25 3m

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.
BEALS & LAINE,
DEALERS IN
PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.
STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED PROMPTLY.
Office, No. 10 Carondelet St.
Yards on Levee at Third District Ferry and corner Louisa and Levee streets.
Orders received at either place. au4 3m

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO, 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO, 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO, 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO, 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
au16 1y

P. J. PAVY. ALFRED PAVY. JOS. A. HINCKS.
P. J. Pavy & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
51 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.
sep1 1m

SUNDRIES..........SUNDRIES.
India and Domestic BAGGING—In bales and rolls.
Machine ROPE—in coils and half-coils.
IRON TIES of the most approved patents.
Manila CORDAGE—all sizes.
NAVAL STORES, SPIRITS TURPENTINE; ROSIN, and PITCH;
GUANO—Pure Peruvian unadulterated, guaranteed.
Constantly on hand and for sale by lots to suit purchasers, by MARSHALL J. SMITH & CO.,
au28 1m 51 Carondelet street.

A. COUTIN,
Commission Merchant,
47..........Toulouse Street..........47
NEW ORLEANS.
se3 1m

THE FIRM OF WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN ceases this day by limitation of partnership, Mr. L. D. C. Wood retiring from business. James H. Low and John H. Ludwigsen will liquidate the affairs of the late firm, and use its signature for that purpose.
L. D. C. WOOD,
JAMES H. LOW,
JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN.
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of transacting a General Commercial Business, in this city, under the firm of LOW & LUDWIGSEN.
JAMES H. LOW,
JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN.
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1869.

In retiring from business, in consequence of ill health, I beg to thank my friends for their confidence through many years of active commercial life in this city, and to recommend a continuance of the same to my late partners, who continue the business under the firm of LOW & LUDWIGSEN. L. D. C. WOOD.
New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1869. se2 2m

New Orleans Insurance Association
Office—No. 10 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
Between Canal and Customhouse Streets.
THIS ASSOCIATION is ready to issue Policies on Fire, River and Marine Risks at the current rates of Premium. G. LANAUX,
New Orleans, August 26th, 1869.
aug27 1m Secretary.

Union Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
No. 18 St. Charles Street.
THIS Company continues to insure against risks of Fire, River and Marine at the lowest rates. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary. aug31 4m

A CARD.
TO FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
Bizot & Sissac,
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 oun es. Also, superior BISCUITS of all kinds, at the lowest market prices.
sep13 1y d&w BIZOT & SISSAC.

A Card.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.
Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D. Bible House,
se14 6m New York City.

OLD RELIABLE.
OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.
Delighted millions sing their praise.
No family or person should be without them.
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?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Sickness 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 Billious Symptoms of any kind
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its 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.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
Office, No. 120 Common Street.
INSURES against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre or Bremen at the option of the insured.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANTOINE CARRIERE, Vice-Pres't.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Wanata Guaco
BITTERS.
THE WANATA GUACO BITTER IS A GOOD Tonic and Stomachic, composed entirely of the vegetable substance of Guaco. ...
JOSEPH LEADE, Agent. ...

Notice to Sugar Planters.
THE CRESCENT CITY MOLASSES BARREL MANUFACTORY.
Nos. 59, 61, 63, 67 and 69 St. Joseph St.,
New Orleans.
HAVING purchased a full set of the latest improved machinery for making barrels, ...
E. F. WALLICHE & CO.
E. F. WALLICHE. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

CH. FACIOT,
BOOK BINDER FROM PARIS.
... Bookbinding, Pasteboard, Visiting Cards, ... Boxes of every description.
PRICES MODERATE.
27 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal.

H. F. GIVEN,
11..........Union Street..........11
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
New Orleans.
jy18 6m

Charles E. Wynne & Farr,
DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
—FOR—
Machinery and Agricultural Implements.
111 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
On hand and at all times a complete stock of STEAM ENGINES, both stationary and portable, SAW MILLS, COTTON GINS and CONDENSERS, RICE MACHINERY, SUGAR MILLS and EVAPORATORS, DIAMOND GRIST MILLS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description which we are offering at manufacturers prices, and respectfully solicit an examination of before purchasing elsewhere.
jy13 3m

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.
F. GIEFERS,
24..........St. Charles Street..........24
Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Maker. Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality.
jan7 1y Prices Moderate.

Guns! Guns!
20..........Toulouse Street..........20
HUNTERS and Country Dealers are informed that the undersigned has received by late arrivals from ... St. Etienne— ... GUNS.
ALEX. FRUGE, 20 Toulouse street.

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE.
ICE! ICE! ICE!
148..........GRAVIER STREET
Packed and shipped ... In hogsheads or ... Prompt attention to orders.
IMPORTERS' CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED.

E. DECHAMPS,
20..........St. Louis Street..........20
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SWISS ABSINTH KIRSCHWASSER FRUITS IN BRANDY, FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC.
Sole Importer of the Wines Pouget, fils, of Bordeaux.
an3 1y

Classical and Commercial College,
133 BARRACKS STREET,
BETWEEN RAMPART AND BURGUNDY STREETS.
EDW. C. HAYDEL & C. BLETON,
Directors.
THE regular opening of this College will take place on the 1st of September. The course adopted by the Directors is designed to develop the Powers ... to teach the mind to think, as well as to store it with knowledge.
The expenses are as low as it is possible to make them with the accommodations afforded.
The greatest attention will be bestowed upon the pupils.
The Classical and Commercial studies are complete in every respect. au22 1m

GLYNN & WINTZ,
9..........CAMP STREET.
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Also—Agents for Cahill's Imperial Bronze.
We use the finest material and employ the best of workmen, therefore we guarantee satisfaction. Day & Martin's celebrated English Blacking always on hand.
mh7 1y GLYNN & WINTZ.

JOHN M. COONEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Late Minute Clerk, Fourth District Court.)
Office 21 Camp Street,
june4 6m Up Stairs.

Tarpaulins—Tarpaulins.
SAMUEL BROOK, 88 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

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Leg Straps.
H. SPILLMANN'S Liver and Supporter Truss Patented. It is worn with more comfort than any other Truss in the world in all changes of life by both sexes.
The Medical fraternity is most respectfully invited to examine the Truss.
As sole proprietor of the well-known W. Johnson's Patent Pad Truss, for Louisiana, and manufacturer of all description of Arthopodic attachments.
Particular attention paid to children.
A lady attending the ladies.
H. SPILLMANN.
93, Baronne street.
State rights for sale for the above Truss. sept1 1y

Notice.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, dating from the first June, 1869, as per act passed before Mr. Menchet, Notary, in PARIS, 21st July 1869.
J. LEVOIS,
au26 1m D. JAMISON.

Summers & Brannins,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 47 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
BRANNINS, SUMMERS & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.
Dealers in Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies of every description. se2 1m

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.
Manila and Cocoa MATTINGS.
Window SHADES in every variety.
CORNICES, CURTAIN GOODS,
HAIR CLOTH, TASSELS,
mh30 6m CORD, ETC.

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:
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday ...
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday ...
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday ...
LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau..........Saturday ...
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..........$14...
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 ..., instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
L. GRANDIN & CO., Agents ...
nov1 6md

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line
Comprising the first class Steamships
..........Capt. ...
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. ...
SHERMAN..........Capt. ...
GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. ...
UNITED STATES..........Capt ...
Sailing from New York and New Orleans ...
The steamship
SHERMAN,
Wm. P. Henry, Commander,
will leave her wharf opposite Jefferson street on
Saturday, September 25, at 5 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
... DOW ..., ... Common street.

For New York Direct.
The Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO WASHINGTON..........CORTES
GEO CROMWELL..........MARIPOSA
The steamship
CORTES,
... Master,
will leave her wharf ... on
SATURDAY ...
PASSAGE ...
Freight for LIVERPOOL, HAVRE, ... taken by this line and through Bills of Lading ... for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
my4 1y ... Carondelet street.

For New York Direct.
... SATURDAY ...
The steamship
DE SOTO,
... leave her wharf ...

Removal.
DR. ALLEN ...

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
D...

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONE ...
... AWARDED the FIRST PREMIUM ...

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence, No. 14 ...
Dauphin Street, ...
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN ... NITROUS OXIDE ...

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.
HE continues to perform ... Teeth ... at moderate prices. ...
... French, Spanish and English ...

Southern Manufactory.
JOHN NORWOOD,
... NEW ORLEANS.
Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's shoes ...

F. GONTHIER
... TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
143..........Gravier Street..........143
...

HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
FORNO & BROTHER
jy27 3m 77 Gravier street.

To Rent.
THE ... store ... Apply at ... office, No. 5 Exchange ...

To Rent.
STORE 169 Canal street ... For ... apply to ...

Advances.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on Produce ... to their friends at Havre and Bordeaux ...
A. CARRIERE & CO.

Exchange
ON Paris, Havre and Bordeaux, payable ... cities in France, in sums to suit purchasers ... for sale by
jy3 3m A. CARRIERE & CO.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
UNDER the management of Mme E. LAVILLE, VEUVE, successor of Mme DERON
No. 75..........Dauphin Street..........No. 75
...
jan25

Removal,
ON ACCOUNT OF REBUILDING
ANT. CARRIERE. EMILE CARRIERE.
A. CARRIERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Importers of Wines, Brandies &c., have removed from No. ... to ... street.

Magnolia Garden,
BAYOU BRIDGE.
GRAND Instrumental Concert, EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON. The best of Wines and Liquors ... and Meals served ... will find this to be one of the best ... New Orleans.
jy28 3m ... Proprietor.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to ...)
GAS FITTER.
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.
CAST IRON CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, ETC.
No. 126 Chartres Street,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S
Mechanical Steam Bakery,
74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET ...
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city, free of charge.

$40—$45—$50
WILL BUY A WILSON LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
—At—
No. 6 Baronne Street.
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 W. INGLE, Box 487, N. O.

Turnip Seed. Turnip Seed.
LANDRETH's NEW CROP, grown in ... 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
J. ... 136 St. Charles street,
jy23 3m Opposite St. Charles Hotel.