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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

THE RIOT OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

Late events in Georgia and other Southern States should have taught us to expect an outbreak of the same spirit at our own doors at any moment, but the attempt of the Radicals to create a general riot here on Tuesday night found the white population almost totally unprepared. It is true the thoughtful among us, as well as those who are disposed to be rash, for some time have been aware that the collision of the races might be precipitated here as elsewhere, and supposed proper measures had been adopted for the assembling of an armed force of white men in an organized form, sufficient to suppress any revolt among the negroes their white leaders might set on foot. But the history of the affair on Canal street warns us never to be off our guard, and that the utmost vigilance and circumspection is necessary to carry us safely through the crisis that is upon us. We are largely in the ascendant, as the negroes must know. It would be folly in them to court the doom which would certainly follow were they to provoke a general conflict. Such a conflict we should have had, if the Democratic clubs had been prepared to repel the assault made by the Radicals on Tuesday night. The incident which originated the attack on Dumonteil's Confectionary establishment, was trifling in itself and was no justification for the violence by which it was followed. To shout for Seymour and Blair is not an offense against a Radical procession, even when uttered in their presence. We may not admire the taste of the individual who expresses his Presidential preference at such a moment, but the right is undoubted. These exclamations are too common on both sides for any one to pretend they are acts of provocation. We conclude that the Radicals designed to initiate a riot, and in this we are sustained by those who observed their previous conduct on Tuesday evening as they marched towards Canal street. Their bearing was insolent and defiant. They shouted for their candidates in an excited tone as they jostled white people from the banquettes, who quietly fell back until they had passed. The fact of their being armed and using their weapons in the manner they did, does not shake our belief in their riotous intentions. Their attempts to burn down a peaceful dwelling, places it beyond all question that their purposes were destructive and deadly. It has come to this then, that these people are not satisfied with the freedom of the streets and the peaceful attitude of their white neighbors, and that they wish to goad us into what we know must be a desperate conflict. We shall not advise our readers to gratify them, but shall call upon the authorities of the city and State to adopt such measures as will prevent a calamity so terrible. It is impossible that this community can longer tolerate the condition of affairs under which they have been living. The constant anxiety they feel for the safety of their families is a burden not easily borne. The feeling of dread, which oppresses them in view of a struggle, in which they may suddenly be called upon to engage, it is natural they should desire to shake off. They would rather grapple at once with the danger than have it impending over their heads month after month. Who does not feel every night when he seeks repose, that he is sleeping on a powder magazine which a stray spark may ignite? Besides the consideration to which we allude, the commerce of the city is languishing and must continue to suffer from the feverish and uncertain state of affairs which exists at the present time.

It would be very childish were we to ignore the fact that a war of races is in progress in these once peaceful States. We should recognize it and set ourselves to the work of keeping the conflict within reasonable bounds if it be possible to do so.

THE REPUBLICAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT.

The account of the conflict of Tuesday night, which appeared in the *Republican* of yesterday, it is difficult to read with patience. We do not envy the writer his reflections on the concoction of that tissue of untruths. The *Republican* would make it appear that the procession was "insulted" and "attacked," when the opposite is the fact. It says:

"There was no disturbance whatever until the Warmoth Guards approached Dumonteil's confectionary establishment, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, when the procession was insulted, and a man on the banquette shouted for Seymour and Blair."

Part of this is fact and part not. We have taken great pains to ascertain precisely how the difficulty commenced and we have it from several persons who were in the neighborhood at the time that the club in the rear of the procession broke ranks and gave chase to an individual who had been standing in front of Dumonteil's confectionery, the sole provocation being his indiscreet act in shouting for Seymour and Blair. But we have yet to learn that it is an "insult" to one's political adversaries to shout in their presence for his own candidates. If it be an "insult", those for whom the *Republican* speaks have been guilty of it on numberless occasions. But admitting for the sake of the argument that it was offensive to the procession, did that justify it in proceeding to destroy the property of Mr. Dumonteil, who was not the guilty party and initiating that most dreadful of all conflicts, a night riot? The *Republican* must be hard pressed to defend its friends when it resorts to such pretexts for violence.

Our authority for denying that the riot was begun by persons on Dumonteil's gallery, by firing upon the procession, and thus provoking a defense, is a gentleman, now or formerly connected with the Northern press, who was standing near by at the time. He says that no shots were fired from Dumonteil's gallery nor was any attack made upon the procession until those engaged in it had commenced to smash Dumonteil's windows, fire their pistols at his employés, and rob his establishment. This is a rational story, because Canal street was almost deserted at the time the procession passed. There were less than a dozen persons on the street in the neighborhood of the place where the difficulty originated. It is not reasonable to suppose they invited a conflict, and the subsequent facts show that no attack was contemplated by the Democratic Clubs, who were not far off, and who were taken completely by surprise when the firing commenced.

The *Republican's* relation appears to be so circumstantial that one would think the writer had been at the corner of Bourbon and Canal, at the corner of Dauphin and Canal, at the corner of Rampart and Canal all at once. If so he must be a ubiquitous individual. But his story lacks connection, and the alleged facts are very awkwardly strung together. It is easy to see what his object was. It was so evident that the attack had been contemplated and begun by the negroes that it was necessary to deny everything which would implicate them and concoct a story which would throw the entire blame upon their opponents. No impartial mind can fail to discover the difficulty under which the compiler of the report in the *Republican* labored, and how hard it was for him to make his story plausible. The authorities of the *Republican* are mostly nameless. One is "a police officer", another is an ex Federal officer; another is that well-known individual, Mr. R. L. Shelly, whose telegrams and letters to the New York *Tribune* have given him a notoriety so unenviable. Another authority is "a lady residing on Canal street, who does not wish her name to be used."

We might dissect the entire article of the *Republican* and show its absurdity, but enough has been said, and we are content to leave intelligent readers to form their own opinion of the jumble. Every one can imagine the feverish state of mind of the white population, and what a night conflict with armed negroes must be. And we have not yet forgotten their many outrages on the white people and upon their own color here and elsewhere. It is undeniable that on almost every occasion that a Republican procession has taken place here that they have committed violations of the peace, while on the other hand the Democratic processions have invariably passed off without disturbance. It is to be expected, however, that when arms are put into the hands of negroes who are instigated to use them, they will be very apt to follow the advice.

The thanks of the Press are due to the Blair Knights for most acceptable attentions.

Grand Banner Reception.

Blair Knights of St. Louis and New Orleans.

Cordial Greeting—Brilliant Demonstration—Grand Torchlight Procession, etc

According to expectation the St. Louis delegation of the Blair Knights and a number of citizens of that city, arrived on the Jackson cars last evening, were quietly but cordially received at the depot by the officers of the Blair Knights and members of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, and escorted to ample quarters hospitably provided for them at the City Hotel. About 5½ o'clock, P. M. the delegation were duly escorted to the Opera House where the magnificent banner tendered by the Blair Knights and citizens of St. Louis to the Blair Knights of New Orleans, was duly presented. The arrangements and programme of exercises as previously published, were carried out with but little if any variation as follows:

Committee of General Arrangements—Braxton Bragg, Chairman; Geo. G. Garner, F. Dolhonde, Geo. W. Manson, C. R. Bailey.

Committee of Twenty Married Ladies—Mrs. General Harry T. Hays, President; Mrs. W. H. Holmes, Mrs. P. Work, Mrs. Thomas M. Converse, Mrs. F. Dolhonde, Mrs. A. Willoz, Mrs. O. Valeton, Mrs. Thomas Bragg, Mrs. M. Randall, Mrs. H. Atwood, Mrs. J. K. Bell, Mrs. W. A. Violett, Mrs. George Pritchard, Mrs. H. L. Goodrich, Mrs. H. N. Soria, Mrs. ——, Mrs. L. Desforges, Mrs. E. R. Hogan, Mrs. J. L. Stirling, Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Mrs. G. W. Dunbar, Mrs. J. H. New.

Escorts—B. F. Eschelman, John C. Goodrich, Ed. E. O'Brien, George Maxent, J. P. Todd, Lloyd R. Coleman, Thos. M. Converse, P. Tunstall, D. F. Morphy, L. Desforges, Frank Galennié, Col. A. P. Mason.

Goddesses—Goddess of Liberty, Miss McKay; Goddess of Peace, Miss Ellen Greenwood; Goddess of Justice, Miss Clino Dimitry.

Escort for Goddess of Liberty, E. A. Bancker.

Escort for Goddess of Peace, F. B. Briggs.

Escort for Goddess of Justice, Wm. Y. Logan.

Committee of Thirty seven Young Ladies for the States—Miss Mary Maxent, Wisconsin; Miss Florestine DeGray, New Hampshire; Miss Adaline Bel, Vermont; Miss Susan Riddell, Oregon; Miss Eugenie Johnson, Massachusetts; Miss Alice Johnson, South Carolina; Miss Annie Mitchell, Illinois; Miss Mary Golson, California; Miss Laura Merrick, Iowa, Miss Clara Merrick, Maryland; Miss Cecile Lambert, Alabama; Miss Fannie Bailey, Nebraska; Miss Ella Holt, Maine; Miss Ella Jenkins, Kansas; Miss A. Benedick, Michigan; Miss Annie Mandeville, Virginia; Miss M. Casse, Georgia; Miss Ella Frierson, New Jersey; Miss ——, Ohio; Miss ——, Nevada; Miss Annie Tourné, Minnesota; Miss Lucy Tourné, Texas; Miss Josephine Quirk, Kentucky; Miss Maggie Winnemore, Indiana; Miss Florence Edwards, Florida; Miss G. Dean, Connecticut; Miss Josephine Ker, Delaware; Miss Anna Roquest, Rhode Island; Miss F. Gandin, Louisiana; Miss Elisha Gaudin, Arkansas; Miss Eliza W. Goodrich, Pennsylvania; Miss Anna Goodrich, New York; Miss Hermisie Valeton, Mississippi; Miss Clémence Valeton, North Carolina; Miss Emilie Bragg, West Virginia; Miss Louise Bragg, Tennessee; Miss Emilie Dunbar, Missouri.

Escorts—Dr. James Burns, S. F. Pennington, F. A. Peterson, Eugene Elliott, L. J. Bright, Johnson Armstrong, Thos. McKenna, F. Atwater, David Jackson, D. N. Greenleaf, B. M. Morrison, F. Hathorn, A. Brittoe, E. F. Golsan, W. H. Matthews, C. W. Cammack, W. H. Henning, Samuel Beck, Dr. P. W. Machin, J. J. McGinnis, W. F. Pinckard, A. Woods, Ernest David, W. L. McGary, Daniel Edwards, Captain J. W. Bryant, George T. Converse, William C. Harrison, Henry Block, George F. Miller, G. N. Morison, T. D. Harper, John F. Casey, James M. Kern, Ross Doyle, W. G. Driver, Colonel A. P. Mason.

Mrs. G. W. Dunbar and Mrs. J. D. Thompson, also in charge of Colonel Mason and Frank Galennié.

The Reception Committee for the Opera House reported to Major Bernard Avegno, and those for the Hotel to Hon. B. P. Voorhies.

Order of the Procession as per Programme of the Chief Marshal—First—Music of the Blair Knights. Second—Carriage with the Committee on General Arrangements. Third—Carriages containing the St. Louis Ladies' Delegation. Fourth—Carriages containing the St. Louis Gentlemen's Delegation. Fifth—Carriages containing the Committee of Married Ladies, followed by their mounted Escorts. Sixth—Carriages containing the New Orleans Committee of Young Ladies, followed by their Mounted Escorts. Seventh—Mounted Members of the Chamber of Commerce. Eighth—Carriages containing the Members of the Press. Ninth—Mounted Members of the State and Parish Committees. Tenth—Mounted Honorary Members of the Blair Knights, not serving on Reception Committee at the Opera House or Hotel. Eleventh—Carriages containing the Officers of the Spanish Man-of-war Casrats. Twelfth—General Harry T. Hays, President of the Blair Knights, and his Staff. Thirteenth—Blair Knights. Fourteenth—Clubs of the Parish of Orleans, &c.

Officers of the Blair Knights—Harry T. Hays, President; Forrester D'Ihonde, J. B. Vanhorn, Vice Presidents; E. C. McLean, Secretary; Thomas W. Collens, Jr., Assistant Secretary; E. R. Hogan, Treasurer; A. H. Mason, A. Chastant, A. J. Bigley, Prieur Rosch, Grand Marshals; H. B. Foley, G. P. Work, Fred. Nixon, H. E. Shropshire, A. M. Summers, John T. Moore, Jr., William Henry Clark, Assistant Marshals; Octave Voorhies, P. Hernandez, DuBertrand, Lepretre, Standard Bearers; H. J. Casse, Guidon.

At the appointed time the vast circles, boxes and parquette of the Opera House were crowded, almost exclusively with ladies, representing the wealth and beauty of our city, St. Louis being also handsomely represented by the delegation of fair ones from that city. The stage was besides crowded with ladies representing the States, and with the St. Louis delegation and officers and honorary members of the Blair Knights and other Clubs of New Orleans. Altogether there must have been at least 3000 persons within the walls of the building, which was crowded from pit to dome, making one of the most brilliant displays which we remember to have seen within its limits since that time. Under the careful supervision of Major Bernard Avegno and his assistants everything went off admirably.

Col. W. H. Hatch, of St. Louis, being introduced to the audience, made the presentation speech, which was replete with fine sentiments and glowing imagery, and was happily and eloquently responded to, on behalf of the Blair Knights of New Orleans, by the distinguished President of the Club, Gen. Harry T. Hays. Both addresses were greeted with repeated bursts of applause.

A vast boquet, made of numerous smaller ones, of the finest flowers grown in New Orleans, handsomely arranged in a large basket, was then presented to the St. Louis delegation, including the ladies, by the Broom Rangers of New Orleans, a few brief but eloquent remarks being made on the part of the Rangers by one of their number, Mr. Julien Mitchell. The speaker very happily caught inspiration from a temporary excitement in the audience, caused by a false report of fire from outside the building, occasioned by the accidental igniting of a wagon load of fire crackers, which fortunately did no other damage than to excite the apprehension of the ladies. Their fears were soon quieted.

After this a beautiful tableau was given with admirable brilliancy representing the Goddesses of Justice, Liberty and Peace, the personators having over them the recognized devices, the Scales, the Cap and the Cornucopia. Of course, the finest music varied the intervals in the interesting ceremonies.

The grand procession of a large number of the Clubs of New Orleans and Jefferson which followed the ceremonies at the Opera House surprised us by its numbers and brilliancy. It occupied an hour and twenty minutes in passing, and some of the Clubs appeared to better advantage than at previous demonstrations. The Blair Knights were most magnificently mounted on finely caparisoned horses. The men were dressed handsomely, and rode saddles so skirted with white as to show to the best advantage under the effects of the torches borne in the utmost profusion all along the line of march. A great number of carriages were provided for the use of the delegation from St. Louis, the ladies, the press and all honorary and invited guests.

We have only room to make brief mention of the Clubs which, though not very fully represented and nothing like all the Clubs of the city, swelled the procession to the number of about 10,000 persons. The houses at numerous points along the extended route were finely and, in some instances, most beautifully illuminated, and the whole scene was like inspiration—so bright were the faces which everywhere smiled approbation upon the moving Constitutional Army of Democracy and Conservatism.

The order in which the clubs passed at the point of observation of our reporters was as follows: Blair Knights and Blair Knights Junior, both making fine appearance; Seymour Knights, bearing beautiful globe lights; Draymen's Club, sturdy looking fellows on mules and horses; Blair Guards (mounted); Seymour and Blair Knights of Orleans and of Algiers, both in good force, Crescent Mounted Club, fine looking men and well mounted.

Next came the Minute Men of '68 and other clubs on foot, as follows: Seymour Rangers of Algiers; Blair Defenders of Carrollton; Blair Cadets (boys) of Algiers. Fuller Guards, named after the New Collector of our port. Magnolia Rangers. Crescent City Democratic Club. Steedman Guards, with banner inscribed "Steedman to Steedman Guards" presented to them by the General. Seymour Zouaves (boys). Jackson Railroad Club. Seymour Guides and Juniors. Tiger Club—about 400—some of whom honored our reporter with a "hurrah for the reporter," as they noticed him taking notes. Blair Sentinels. Southrons Constitution Club, about 350 strong, bearing fine transparent globes and a large and beautifully illuminated shield and a large circle about four feet in diameter of artificial flowers, altogether making a brilliant appearance. Minute Men of '68, of Third Ward. Fossil Guards, who, as usual, looked fine, and marched with beautiful precision, and were followed by their wards, the Liberty (colored) Guards. Frank Blair Guards and Juniors in good force, and both making fine appearance. Magnolia Club (boys). Seymour Sentinels in strong force, and making handsome appearance. Johnson Rangers, about 100, bearing fine portrait of President Johnson. Frank Blair Cadets. Hancock Club, with fine banner and beautiful transparencies, with carriages provided for 37 ladies who represented the States on previous occasion. Seymour Colored Club. Hendricks Guards. Seymour Legion. Broom Rangers and Broom Rangers, Jr., both in good force, and appearing to fine advantage—the "Innocents," about 400 in procession—Pendleton Guards and Jrs., both making a good turn-out—the Sixth Ward Rough and Ready Club—Washington Club—Democratic Spirit of '68, largely represented—Eighth Ward Seymour Rangers (boys)—Wide Awakes, about 400, in neat Garibaldi costume—Rousseau Guards and Jrs., both appearing in fine force—Jewell Cadets, about 90 men, all voters of the Ninth Ward—Seymour Cadets, Fourth District—the Chantisleer Club—Blair Zouaves, and Spirit of '76.

We may add in general terms that every Club named was well represented, considering that the occasion was not intended to draw out the strength of any of them except perhaps the Blair Knights, the special beneficiaries of the presentation.

At a proper hour appointed a grand symposium prepared under the supervision of Col. Dumonteil, the well known and popular confectioner of Canal street, was partaken of by hundreds, there being as many as 800 seats provided for them through the munificence of Blair Knights, in the rotunda and ordinary of the St. Louis Hotel. The lateness of the hour prevents our saying more than that it was a munificent and agreeable acknowledgment to the delegation from St. Louis. And thus the whole affair was made brilliant in every feature.

We are authorised by the officers of the Constitution Club to give an emphatic and positive denial to the assertion of the *Republican* that shots were fired from the Hall of the Constitution Club, on Canal street, towards the Republican procession, on Tuesday night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This place of public amusement has ever been a favorite with the New Orleans people. The management have always striven to make it highly attractive in the variety and quality of the amusements furnished. The best of talent has been engaged, and no expense has even been spared to render the Academy worthy of the liberal patronage extended it by this community.

The troupe now performing at the Academy is as fine a minstrel band as we have ever seen in this city. It abounds with a variety of talent, and there is no end to the mirth they mightily produce. At the head of the combination is Billy Emerson, so well known here, and who is inapproachable as a song and dance man. He is the possessor of a rare and inexhaustable versatility so as few men have. Then there is Johnny Allen, Dick Parker and Billy Manning, all first class performers. The fact is, go to the Academy if you wish to be entertained.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Riot Tuesday Night—More Details.—Sergeant Becker, of the Third District, who, with other officers of that District, claim to have done their duty in trying to suppress the riot, and by force of moral suasion to have prevented the negroes from breaking into Mr. Nibool's confectionary, reports that officer O. Rafel was shot in the knee (breaking it) and in the right thigh, and that officer G. P. Martin was slightly hurt in the calf of his leg by a spent ball.

Our account of the origin of the riot was substantially correct, but it seems that it was the confectionary of Mr. Brisolara that was so violently attacked, the street show-windows being broken into and robbed, and the streets made hideous with firing of pistols all in the neighborhood of Congo Square. Several of the Rampart and Claiborne street cars were attacked, a car-driver in one of them being violently beaten. Some negroes poured the oil of their lamps upon Mr. Brisolara's door, crying "burn it down." Mr. B. and his family were in the house. A servant-girl looking out at a window was fired on. All this seems to show that the negroes were enraged at the closing of the saloon where they have been usually served.

We give a published statement of Col. Dumonteil, which we find in the Evening *Times*, and which essentially agrees with our report of yesterday. This statement will be made in Court, doubtless, should there be an investigation of the affair, and can be corroborated by two U. S. officers who witnessed the inception of the riot. No shot was fired from the Confectionary till after the firing from the procession. Everything in Col. D.'s street show windows was robbed. His loss therefrom is about $300.

"When the Radical procession were passing my establishment, shrieking and hallooing as is usual, a young gentleman named Costa, standing at the corner, kept waving his hat and hurrahing for Seymour and Blair. As the line nearly passed, some one in the crowd, (I don't know who, the there were about ten men standing on the corner,) cried, "Hurrah for Rollins!" At this a crowd of the negroes, perhaps forty in number, made a rush for the person raising the cry. It is my custom when a negro procession passes to station my employés at the door for the purpose of closing up in case of any attempt on their part to enter. When the rush was made they at once shut the doors and barred them. In this they found some difficulty, as the negroes were pushing from the outside. Finding themselves locked out the negroes commenced breaking the show windows with their lanterns. Fifteen large panes of glass were shattered in this way, and the bottles of wine, cordials and the confectionary in the windows were stolen. When they broke the windows two lighted lanterns were thrown in the store. The first shot fired was by a negro at one of my barkeepers, John Niston. It passed through the show window. Three shots were fired at a party of my guests, two ladies and two gentlemen, on the front gallery. One ball passed within an inch of the face of Miss Greenwood, a daughter of Mr. Moore Greenwood. The lady fainted from the shock. The party remained at my place probably ten or fifteen minutes. There was scarcely more than ten white men on the banquette. Mr. Owen and members of his family were in the store at the time the firing commenced, and when the shot came through the window."

The negro man whom we reported killed on Burgundy, near Canal street, was named Voltaire Comaggue, who was merely looking at the procession. An inquest was held by Coroner Avila yesterday, but nothing beyond the fact of his death by a pistol shot was elicited.

Several parties, white and black, who were wounded were taken home by their friends and we report made of the facts. Our report, however, of yesterday and to-day probably embraces them all. Negro women are said to have supplied the rioters with aprons full of pistols and to have cursed the retreating negroes for cowardice. Some members of the Steedman Democratic Club got concerned in the affray on Canal street, but purely by the accident of their passing at the time in procession and after the firing had already begun.

We have been called upon by some members of the Constitution Club who emphatically declare that the *Republican's* assertion that the negro procession on Tuesday was fired at from their hall is an *unmitigated falsehood*.

The club room was closed, the light extinguished, and all the members had retired perfectly unaware that a radical riot was initiated.

Two of the Steedman Guards were wounded. John Barke was struck on the head by, as he supposes, a police officer, while engaged in trying to take a knife from a colored man's hand. He was badly bruised. The other club member was slightly wounded with a pistol shot in the arm. These wounds were received at the corner of Philippa and Canal streets.

F. Keating, Clerk of the Lieutenant of Police of First District, was slightly wounded in the arm at the corner of Baronne and Canal streets.

A young white man named Constance Dominick, a Democrat, while sitting on the door steps of a private residence on Claiborne street, was suddenly confronted by four colored men. These at first passed him, but soon returned and shot at him twice. His left shoulder was grazed, and he was seriously wounded in the right thigh. His residence is Old Levee street, near Ursulines.

Messrs. Frank Herron and Fred. Reinecke, were shot at on Main street, between Tremé and St. Claude, while in car No 13, by a party of forty or fifty of the Radical club, who were now dispersing toward their homes. One shot was fired, and the crowd seemed at first about to charge the car, but did not.

Mr. T. Benachi, the son of the Greek Consul, was fired at on the corner of Esplanade and Rampart streets by a party of about a dozen, who called on him to stop.

Two colored men were arrested on the charge of exciting a riot—one on the Levee by Sergeant Hester; and whose name was Miller; the other on Canal street, and who is called Michael Lem.

Generals Rousseau, Buchanan and Graham, acted in concert with the Chief of Police, and were assisted by Sheriff Maxwell in producing order as soon as the Commanding General was advised of the riot. Troops were rapidly posted, and the services of citizens called into requisition wherever found. At a late hour of the night, or rather till nearly day-light, one of the Radical Clubs, the Zouaves, were to be seen, it is said, in uniform. They were perhaps the only ones, the others, it is believed, having all dispersed. Certainly the details are bad enough.

Should be Removed.—The attention of Street Commissioner Murphy or his Deputies for the Third District is called to the fact that a large hog died Tuesday morning, on Morales, between Clouet and Louisa streets, and was laying there yesterday morning in a very offensive state of decomposition. The Deputy Street Commissioner for that section took steps yesterday to remove the nuisance.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon, pursuant to adjournment. Lieut. Governor Dunn, presiding.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the act relative to fines and imprisonment, reported that the word "not" had been interpolated after the act came from the House, so as to give Courts the power to remit fines. Laid over.

Senate resolution to amend article 99 of the Constitution, so that no one shall be disqualified from voting or holding office except for treason, forgery or penitentiary offense. The resolution was finally engrossed after a good deal discussion by a vote of 17 to 8. The Senate then went into executive session, and on opening the doors adjourned.

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

Carr (Rad.) introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Charter of the City of New Orleans to sit during the recess of the Legislature, which was adopted.

Brewster (Rad.), of Ouachita, introduced a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to investigate into the amount of postage stamps furnished members of the House by its postmaster, which was read once and placed on the calendar.

McLean (Rad.), of Caddo, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate to investigate into the origin of the riotous disturbance which took place on Canal and other streets, September 22d, 1868, and also be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Harper (Rad.) moved that the matter of investigation alluded to in the resolution be referred to the committee already in existence to consider the conduct of elections and the present peace and order of the State. This motion was laid on the table.

Demaerest (Rad.), of St. Mary, thought the disturbance referred to of not sufficient importance to engage the attention of the General Assembly.

Harper (Rad.), of St. Charles, was opposed to the whole matter,—at least opposed to carrying it through under the influence of passion. That the disturbance was one of those that occurs in all the States during heated political campaigns.

The resolution was then adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Senate bills Nos. 183, 170, 167 and 1856, which were placed on the calendar for a third reading.

Carr (Rad.) from a special committee to whom was referred an act relative to the Insane Asylum of New Orleans, reported a substitute for said bill, which substitute provides that hereafter the Insane Asylum, Workhouse and Boys' Home of Refuge of the city of New Orleans, be placed under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board of Commissioners. The whole matter was postponed until Monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The special order of the day, an act to amend sections first and fifteenth of an act relative to pilots, approved April 4th, 1865, was taken up. On motion of Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, further consideration of the bill was postponed, subject to call.

Senate bill No. 137, to increase the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, was read twice and ordered to be printed.

The Senate amendments to House bill to incorporate the town of Alexander were concurred in.

Senate amendments to House bill relative to removing the present seat of justice of the parish of Carroll were concurred in.

Senate amendment to House bill No. 196, authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to build a shell road or Nicholson pavement, was concurred in.

Senate bill, No. 101, to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association of New Orleans, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate into the issuance of $4,000,000 of levee bonds, was taken up.

Pending discussion on the report the House adjourned until to-day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Wylie's Decision in the Surratt Case.

Fight with Indians in Texas.

30 Killed, 30 Prisoners Taken.

Democratic Indignation Meeting in Montgomery.

FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Revolution in Spain.

The Rebels Declare for Espartero for President.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Judge Wylie sustained the potency of the President's amnesty proclamation, but rejected the special plea, saying: It does not appear from the record that the prisoner adhered to the enemy or that he committed treason, and therefore he does not come within the proclamation. The offence is a misdemeanor and is not covered by the terms of the proclamation. He for these reasons sustained the demurrer. Defence asked leave to amend their plea and the Court adjourned.

General Meade is here, he had an interview with the President to-day.

Schofield instructed Meade to proceed at once to his headquarters. Meade departs this evening.

General Reynolds reports from Austin, Texas, that a detachment of the 9th cavalry, from Fort Davis, overtook 200 Indians, killed 30, captured 30 and rescued captives, captured 200 animals and destroyed the Indian camp and their winter supplies.

Gen. Hatch, Bureau Commissioner for Louisiana is here. He has had interviews with Schofield and Howard.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $263,000.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Sept. 23.—Governor Smith and five Republican members of the Legislature left for Washington this morning with the memorial to the President asking for troops.

The Democrats are holding an indignation meeting to-night, and denounce the language of the memorial as false—they have no objection to the presence of the soldiers but object to the memorial as a slander on the white people of Alabama.

The Republicans are holding a meeting to-night, very few present but negroes.

Nothing done in the Legislature to-day.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Mazatlan dates of the 9th have been received. General Canto, implicated in Patoni's assassination, with all the officers of his brigade are under arrest. Troops are concentrating at Guadalajara to attack Lozado. Colonels Toledo and Grande, Chiefs of the Sinaloa revolution, were shot by order of the military court-martial.

Atlanta, Sept. 23.—The Senate took up the vetoed Augusta Municipal Election bill and passed it over the veto by 21 to 11.

In the House, Bryant, Republican, moved to reconsider the action of the House yesterday in adopting the majority report of the committee to investigate the late difficulty between the whites and blacks at Camilla. The motion was lost by a large vote.

The report circulated that it is believed that the arms brought to Albany recently, consigned to Rest, Johnson & Co., were sent to Camilla, is denied in a card published by one of the firm in an Atlanta paper. Captain Rest says: No guns have been consigned to or received by the firm except four, which were bought on private account, which are now, and were on Saturday last, in possession of the firm at Albany, and have never been out of Albany since received. So far from furnishing arms the firm had no knowledge of the meeting at Camilla until news of the disturbance was received.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23.—Three negroes were to-day admitted to the bar of South Carolina, one from Maryland, one from Massachusetts and one from Pennsylvania. They were admitted by two members newly elected to the Supreme Court, one from New York and one from Ohio.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 23.—Interesting news from Spain continues to come in. The Provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orens, Pontevedra, Murcia, Albacete, Huesca, Zaragoza and Ferrol have pronounced for the revolutionists and appeal to the nation. The "Sovereignty of the People" is the war cry of the insurgents. The rebels occupied Cadiz on Sunday. Seville is the headquarters of rebellion.

London, Sept. 23.—Prim sailed from Paris. Prim met the exiled gents at Cadiz. Malcampo, of the iron clad Saragossa, brought his guns to bear on Cadiz barracks, compelling the loyal troops to surrender, and Cadiz declared for the rebellion. Each General then sailed to prearranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of insurrection and set movements on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

London, Sept. 23.—Minister Johnson, replying to an address from the Town Council of Leeds, said there were few differences between England and the United States, and the unimportant, because they could be amicably adjusted without tarnishing the honor of either country.

The following additional from Spain has been received: Santoria, a fortified town Santander, has pronounced for the revolutionists. Railroads and telegraphs in the south-eastern part of Spain are cut and rapid communication destroyed. The excitement at Madrid is increasing.

The following from Madrid is official: Gen. Novaliches heading a large Royal force has gone to Andalusia. Troops have also been sent into Quantander.

London, Sept. 23.—Dispatches from Naples report insurrections in Calabria and Sicily, favoring a republic.

Paris telegrams confirm the rising in Southern Italy. It is asserted that Frances the 2d, ex-King of Sicily, is the instigator of the rising.

Lisbon, Sept. 23.—Montpensier is preparing to return to Spain.

Paris, Sept. 23.—A French fleet is under orders to sail for Spain to protect French citizens.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Latest advices report Madrid quiet. The Queen finding the roads in possession of the enemy, was compelled to return to St. Sebastian. The rebels everywhere are proclaiming Espartero President.

Hamburg, Sept. 23.—The American bark Telegraph, from Cronstadt for Boston, is ashore in the Baltic. No particulars.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—Letters received from Egypt report that the yield of cotton in that country this year will be enormous.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 23, evening.—Securities unchanged. Sugar, 36, afloat 25.

Frankfort, Sept. 23.—Bonds firmer, 75.

Liverpool, Sept. 23, evening.—Cotton easier, but not lower. Others unchanged.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Bourse firm. Rentes 68.77.

Havana, Sept. 23.—Sugar nominal, No. 12 8 reals. Sterling exchange 15½ premium. Federal currency, long sight, 27 to 28 discount; short, 25½ to 26½ discount. Gold, long sight, 3½ to 4 premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull, prices a shade lower. Sales to-day 58 bales, middlings 25½ to 26c. Flour favors buyers, State and Western $6 70 to $10 90; Southern heavy—common to fair extra $8 20 to $9 25. Wheat unsettled and favors buyers. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats 1 cent better. Provisions dull—mess pork $28 25. Whisky quiet, 30c in bond. Groceries firm. Turpentine 46 to 47½. Rosin $2 63 to $7 50. Wool quiet—Texas 18 to 35c. Freights easier and more active.

New York, Sept. 23.—Gold 142½. Sterling steady. Bonds declined ¼ to ⅜; 5-20's of 1864 114¾ to 114⅞; new issue 108⅝ to 108¾; 10 40's 104¼ to 110%. Border State strong.

Mobile, Sept. 23.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 21½c; sales to-day 200 bales; receipts 402; exports 45.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—Sales to-day 80 hhds Tobacco; lugs to fair leaf $6 25 to $14 25; manufacturing leaf $30. Superfine Flour $6 75 to $7. Wheat $1 90 to $2. Corn 92 to 98c. Oats 50 to 53c. Pork $28. Lard 19¼c. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c, clear rib sides 15 to 15½c, clear sides 15¾ to 16c. Bulk meats—shoulders 11¼c, clear rib sides 14¾c, clear sides 15¼c. Whisky, raw, free, $1 40.

Cincinnati, Sept. 23.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn 96 to 99c. Oats 56 to 59c. Pork $28 50. Bulk Meats 10½ to 12¾c. Bacon shoulders 12¼c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 16c; hams 19 to 20c. Butter 37 to 40c. Eggs 25 to 26c. Groceries firm.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Tobacco dull. Superfine Flour $6 to $6 25. Wheat $1 95 to $2 25. Corn 92 to 95c. Oats unchanged. Pork $29. Bulk Meats 11 to 14¼c. Bacon sides—clear ribbed 15½c; clear 16½c; shoulders 12¾c. Lard 18½ to 18¾c. Whisky—free $1 50.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 23—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind southwest, light.

Arrived—Ship Victoria, Nounce, master, 53 days from Liverpool, with cargo of salt to Mumby, Luling & Co. No departures.

Sailed steamship Clinton.

Pass a l'Outre, Sept. 23.—Sailed schooner Narragansett.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—River falling 6 feet 8 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and very cool.

Pittsburg, Sept. 23.—River rising rapidly, with 11 feet in the channel.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—River falling.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Trieste, Sept. 22.—A deputation of Greek citizens waited upon Admiral Farragut to-day and returned thanks for the sympathy which the United States manifested for the patriots in Candia.

The Admiral said the people of America not only sympathised with the Cretans, but would aid as far as possible the cause of liberty in Crete.

Paris, Sept. 22.—A report is current that the Minister of War will instantly issue orders for the dismissal to their homes of 80,000 men from the army, on furlough.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The King of Prussia has returned to this city from a tour through the Northern States.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Bourse steady; rentes 68 85.

London, Sept. 22.—It is rumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz has opened fire on that city, where, at last accounts, the citizens and troops continued firm for the Queen.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Official dispatches from Spain admit that an insurrection has broken out in Madrid and Seville, but its existence in Marcia and Galicia is denied.

Vicksburg, Sept. 23.—Passed down: Success, at 9 A. M., and Lady Gay, at noon. River rising.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The argument on the special plea in the Surratt case still continues. Riddle, for the prosecution, argued that the act of Congress of January 19, 1867, nullifies the President's amnesty power; and further, that if potent, Surratt is within its exceptions.

London, Sept. 23—Noon.—Consols 91¼.—Bonds 73¼.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—Noon.—Cotton steady—sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The decree accepting Gonzales Bravo's resignation named General Jose Concha President of the Council.

He has not yet formed a ministry.

This morning's Madrid *Gazette* announced that a revolt has occurred at Cadiz and Seville.

The Government has formed the army into three grand divisions, comprising Catalonia, Castile and Andalusia, under Generals Pezuela, Manuel Concha and Novaliches.

These Generals have decided to attack the insurgents in the rural districts.

The Commandant of Madrid forbids assemblages in the city.

A provisional government has been formed in Seville, with Espartero as President.

The strength of the insurgents is 4000 soldiers, 1500 sailors and 11 ships of war.

The revolt progresses at all points. Isabella left San Sebastian at midnight on the 20th for Madrid.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The Japanese Commissioners who purchased the Stonewall returned to the Republic for safety.

The Southern faction threaten to behead them. They will remain in the United States until the Japanese troubles are settled.

A fatal wreck occurred in Yokohama August 15th, twenty-four hours after its occurrence in South America.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Nothing official has been received from Maine yet.

The result will not vary much from 18,500 Republican majority.

New York, Sept. 23—noon.—Flour moderately active; favors buyers. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork heavy $28 20 to $28 35. Lard dull; steam 19¾ to 19⅞c. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 26c. Freights quiet.

Money easy. Sterling 108¼. Gold 142¼. 5-20's of '62, 114¼.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—afternoon.—Cotton easier, but not lower. Corn 36s. Pork heavy. Lard at 69s. Bacon 55s. Turpentine 26s 3d.

A gentleman, who traveled considerably through Maine previous to the election, speaks as follows of the situation:

"I have during the past two days circulated among the operatives of the woollen and cotton mills and other manufactories that line the rocky banks of the Androscoggin River. The result of my observations are not of the most cheering nature. In nearly all of the factories I find the employés complaining of severe burdens, small pay and little employment. They generally agree that the cause of all their trouble is the maladministration of public affairs by the dominant Radical party, and they sigh for peace and better times. While the great majority express a preference for the conservative party, they frankly admit that upon their votes depends their bread and butter. Nearly all the manufactories are run by superintendents, who, notwithstanding that the great body of stock is owned by Democrats, are Radicals, and therefore exercise their little authority to compel those under them to vote as they do. Hundreds in Lewiston, Auburn, Little Falls, and other towns, would gladly vote the conservative ticket, were they permitted to do so, but it has been otherwise ordered. If they dispense with the services of those who so vote, they are afraid to go to the polls except to vote the ticket of their superintendents, lest they should be thrown out of employment and their families suffer.

In the large agricultural States of the West, the power of the lords of the looms will be very little felt. The voters of the West are more independent of the influences that are brought to bear by capitalists upon the voters in New England; and the Radicals will find that the maladministration of public affairs, and not the authority of factory superintendents, will be the influencing power out of Yankeedom.—*Exchange*.

Louisiana Items.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN ST MARY.—The Central Executive Democratic Committee, of the parish of St. Mary, have extended an invitation to all of the Democrats of the parish of St. Martin, to unite with all of the Democrats of St. Mary, in a grand procession, to pass through the parish the latter part of next week, to terminate in a grand gathering of "the cut terrified" at Franklin, on Saturday, the 26th of September, one week from the date of our present issue.—*Planter's Banner, Sept 19.*

The sugar cane continues to excite the admiration of the planter with the rapidity of its growth and its general appearance. If Lafourche does not produce a big crop, we will be very much mistaken.

Our rice planters are harvesting their rice as rapidly as possible. The weather has been rather wet lately for cutting, still, many of the small cultivators have finished. The crop will be the largest and best ever gathered in Lafourche.—*Thibodaux Sentinel, 19th*

LIVELY TIMES AMONG THE FREEDMEN.—About ten days since, a negro man on the Belle Grove plantation of Mr. M. H. Daunis, on Bayou Black, in a fit of jealousy shot at another negro, severely if not mortally wounding him, and killing a little girl who was in the rear.

On yesterday week, excited by the same cause, a negro man on Dr. Ewing's Reseland plantation, on Lafourche, shot and instantly killed his wife. The former escaped, but the latter is in jail in this place, awaiting trial.

On last Sunday two freedmen at Lafourche Crossing got themselves into a red heat on the subject of politics, and pitched into one another's affections with such weapons as nature supplies her warriors. Democracy, as usual, was triumphant.—*Thibodaux Sentinel.*

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—On last Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, a company of 40 or 50 negroes crossed over the bayou, about 12 miles below here, and marched up and down the road for some distance, hooping and yelling like fiends, and firing off guns and pistols in front of every house.

These men are living on the plantations near Reseland, and we presume are headed by some of the Radical leaders, who, like their great champion, are crying, "Let us have peace! Let us have peace."

The 3d of November draws nigh, on which day we hope to see the honest people of this country administer such a lesson to Radicalism as will effectually close its mouth forever.—*Ibid.*

ALMOST A FIGHT.—Last Sunday evening there was speaking at the Grevemberg plantation by McCoy and others, colored Democrats. While Mr. A. Grevemberg was at the quarters inviting the negroes to attend the speaking, a strange negro from below drew a sword-cane on him, and would have run it through him had it not been for a faithful colored man, who snatched the weapon from his hand.

Pistols were drawn, and the negro was shot at by Mr. Grevemberg's friends, but he escaped across the bayou, as it was supposed, unharmed.

Tuesday morning the negro was found dead not far from where he crossed the bayou. Dr. Maguire and three white citizens, assisted by six or seven Radical negroes, who were called to witness the post-mortem examination, stripped the corpse, and even shaved his head, and could find no wound of any kind, and no blood in his clothes.

They gave a verdict, "Died of the visitation of God." He was under the influence of liquor, and was badly frightened.

As the shooting commenced, above noticed, some creole French mounted their horses and galloped to the prairie. In a brief time they returned with Mr. M. Pascot and forty or fifty armed men on horseback to quell what they supposed to be an outbreak at that plantation. Mr. Pascot and his men are the men for the times. Bully for all such men.—*Planters' Banner, 19th.*

ANOTHER RADICAL COME INTO THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD.—Gus Marshall, a prominent colored member of the Radical party of this city, has given in his adhesion to the Democratic party, and is now engaged in organizing a club to be composed of his race. Gus is very influential with his people, and will no doubt succeed in raising a full club. The following is a copy of his letter to C. C. Antoine, (col.) New Orleans, repudiating his Radical faith:

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 11, 1868.

Dear Sir—

I have concluded to join the Democratic party. I find that I can live no longer on promises, neither do I think that I am doing myself justice to make my best friends my enemies. I have lived in Shreveport a number of years, and previous to the war my friends were very numerous, but since I have joined the Radical party they have all proven my enemies. I know of no way to gain their friendship but to work with them, which I intend to do henceforth, by voting for Seymour and Blair, and encouraging others to do the same.

I am, as ever, your friend,

GUS MARSHALL, (col.)

—*Shreveport Southwestern.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1868.

The Money market proper is without any material change. There is an abundant supply of capital available for the negotiation of all A1 paper, but as most of this description is taken by the banks there is very little offering on the street. The street rates are, if anything, rather easier, strictly A1 notes both as to signature and collaterals having been negotiated at 8 to 9 per cent. per annum, and good notes secured by A1 collaterals quoted at 10 to 12, second grade ruling at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month. Occasional negotiations of good business paper are made at 2 per cent. per month. A round amount was placed at that figure to-day. Mortgage paper is still quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for first class, and 12 to 15 for second grade. We noticed a round sum done at 10 per cent. per annum for the former. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 141⅛ (against 142 at New York) and after a limited movement closed at about the opening rates. The business included $16,000 and $40,000 at 141⅛, $1,000, $5,000 and $60,000 at 141⅜. We did not hear of any sales of silver. It is quoted at 136½ to 137½ for American half dollars, and 145¼ to 146½ for Mexican dollars.

There was rather more done in Foreign Exchange, but still the movement was restricted, owing to a difference between the views of buyers and sellers. The sales of sterling included £600 A1 at 152½, £1,200 at 153⅛, £3,400 at 153⅜, £4,000 private bankers' at 154⅝, and £3,000 bank at 154½. In francs, 250,000 A1 commercial (100,000 and 150,000) changed hands at 3.71¼ and 2,300 private bankers' at 3.70. Sterling is quoted at 153 to 153⅞ and 153½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 154¼ to 154⅞ for bank; and francs 3.72½ to 3.71¼ for the former, and 3.68¾ to 3.65¼ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange underwent no change. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent discount (one of them drawing at ¼ for round sums) and the sales of commercial included $12,000 and $65,000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent. discount, $10,000 at 7.16, $5,000 sixty days at 1¾, $15,000 sight on Boston at ⅛ discount, $5,000 on Cincinnati at 1, $5,000 on Chicago at the same, and $10,000 thirty days' on Chicago at 1¾.

In stocks there were sales of fifteen shares City Railroad at $16 21, same at $157 25, twenty shares Bank of New Orleans at $81 75, and ten do at the same. There were sales at auction (Messrs. Palfrey & Co, auctioneers) of eleven shares Jackson Railroad at $1 20, $40 Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Companies' scrip at 65c, and $800 Georgia Railroad and South Carolina Bank Notes at $105. At private sale, $1000 New Orleans Insurance Company's scrip of 1860 changed hands at 67½c.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

City Treasury Notes were lower, the sales including $2000 at 35¼ per cent discount; $5000 at 35½; $1800 at 35¾; $1000 at 36 and $1500 at 36; collector's option to October 1st at 35. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 36½ discount, and sold at 35¼.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day comprised 2000 bales, at a further decline of ½c, good ordinary declining at 21¼ to 21¾c, low middling at 22 to 22¼c, middling —— to 22¾c; strict middling at —— to 23½c, and good middling at —— to 23¾c.

There was a much greater predominance of low middling in the assortment than usual, and the falling off in that grade was consequently more marked than in the other qualities. Middling, in fact, sold as high as 23c, which were the outside figures last evening. The supply was ample, and the demand not very active. Hence the sales covered but little more than half of the offerings, and the general tendency throughout the day was in favor of buyers, resulting in the decline noted above.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		2,964
Arrived since last statement		[illegible]
Arrived previously		[illegible]
		37,317
Cleared to-day		[illegible]
Cleared previously		30,361
		[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		6,512

FREIGHTS—The freight market is quiet without any material change in rates. For foreign ports the tonnage is ample to accommodate all the offerings. We notice an engagement of one bark for Havre at 1¼c per lb for Cotton. Coastwise the regular steamers are getting fair cargoes, and there has been one sailing vessel put up for that direction. We quote: By steam—Cotton to New York ⅞c; Boston ——c per lb, to Philadelphia ⅞c per lb; Tobacco to New York $8 per hhd. Flour to New York 80c per bbl, Pork $1 per bbl, Whisky $1 per bbl, Lard and Beef to New York and Boston $1 per tierce; Corn to New York 18c per bushel. By sail—the rates are 1¼c to ⅝c per lb for Cotton to Liverpool. 1¾c per lb for Cotton to Havre; $12 per hhd for Tobacco to Havre, and 40 to 42s to Liverpool; Cotton to New York and Boston ¾c per lb.

SUGAR—The market is unchanged, with only a jobbing business doing at 12 to 13½c per lb for Nos 11 and 12, 13 to 13½c for Nos 13 and 14, 14½ to 15½c for Nos 15 and 16, and 15½ to 16c for Nos 17 to 20. A little Louisiana Sugar remaining on hand is retailing at 13½ to 15½c per lb for fair to prime.

MOLASSES—There is no market, there having been any sales giving prices for some time. We are, therefore, compelled to omit quotations.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Commonwealth from St. Louis, and Belle Lee, from Cairo, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, with some inquiry for superfine and extra, of which there is a scarcity. We have heard of purchases of 2000 bbls treble extra yesterday—none of the particulars of which have transpired. The sales to-day were confined to 1127 bbls, of which 600 choice extra on private terms, 87 ed its merits, and 90 treble extra at $8 58; 80 and 126 treble extra at $10; 100 choice extra at $11 75; 125 at $12; 250 do. at $12, 100 single extra at $9, 180 superfine, in lots, at $7 12½ to $7 75, and 100 treble extra on private terms.

CORN—The market continues dull without any change in prices. The stock on hand is said to be insufficient for large purchases for export. The sales to-day are confined to 1983 sacks, of which 100 Louisiana yellow at $1, 500 choice Western white at $1 05; 883 choice white at $1 07½, and 200 white (mixed) at $1 per bushel.

OATS—We have again to notice a dull market, with sales of only 80, 50 and 100 sacks at 62½c per bushel.

BRAN—60 and 300 sacks sold at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—There is scarcely anything doing, and we quote, in a jobbing way, $22 50 per ton for ordinary Ohio river; $24 for prime do; $23 for ordinary St. Louis. 100 bales prime St. Louis at $25 per ton.

PORK—The market is very dull, and prices are declining. Only a limited retail business is doing at $31 per bbl for mess.

BACON—Is still more depressed, with a limited retail business doing at 16½ to 16¾c for clear ribbed sides; 17½ to 17¾c for clear sides, and 20 to 21c for sugar cured hams. The only sales to notice were 5 casks shoulders at 13½c; 5 do at 13½c, and 8 do at 13¾c, and 20 tierces sugar cured hams at 20¾c per lb.

LARD—200 kegs prime sold at 22c per lb; 25 tierces at 19¾, and 80 do. at 20c per lb.

BALE ROPE—Is quiet and unchanged. Round lots of best machine Rope are held at 9c per lb; 9¼ to 9½c per lb being the retail price.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is dull and prices have nominally declined ⅛c per lb on all grades. We quote choice 9 to 10c per lb; prime 7¾ to 8¾c, ordinary 5¼ to 6¾c, and inferior 3¼ to 5c per lb. The receipts continue light, though considerable accessions to the stock is expected soon.

IRON TIES—In good demand at 7c per lb for round lots, and 7¼c by retail.

BAGGING—The market for round lots of India Bagging is quiet, holders asking 24c per yard. The retail demand is brisk at 22 to 23c per yard in rolls, and 24 to 24½c in bales.

SALT—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote Liverpool fine from warehouse $2 40 to $2 45 per sack; fine from store $2 55 to $2 70; coarse from warehouse $2 30 to $2 35; do. from store, $2 40 to $2 45 per sack. Turks' Island is still quoted at 50 to 60c per bushel. There are at present three cargoes afloat offering, the nominal price being $4 25 per sack for Liverpool.

HIDES—Both wet and dry hides are in fair request at steady prices. We quote wet city slaughter 10 to 12c per lb; Mexican dry flint 21 to 22c; country do. 18 to 19c, Texas stretched 18 to 21c; dry salted 17 to 18c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Is still dull and drooping. Kiln dried is quoted at $4 25 to $4 37½ per bbl for ——; holders to sell unless at rates above the ——.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Rosin is principally to supply the local requirements. Common is quoted at $2 40 per bbl; No. 2 at $2 50; No. 1 at $3, and pale at $4 per bbl. Tar and Southern Pitch steady at $4 per bbl for the latter and $2 25 to $4 for the former. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40c per gallon.

CHEESE—Steady at 16 to 18c per lb for Reserve and factory, and 18 to 20c for Northern cream and English Dairy. 50 boxes Western sold to-day at 17c per lb.

SAUERKRAUT—On the landing $10 to $12 per bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens on the landing are commanding $4 to $7 per dozen. Eggs 20 to 25c per dozen in boxes.

ESCULENTS—Ohio Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4 to $4 50 per bbl, and St Louis at $3 50 to $—. St. Louis Onions $3 to $3 50, and Ohio do. $5 per bbl.

CABBAGES—Are selling at $20 to $25 per crate on the levee.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 24, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—191 Texas Beeves, 51 Calves and Yearlings, 74 Hogs and 13 Milch Cows.

Sold—191 Texas Beeves, 430 Calves and Yearlings, 7 Hogs and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—437 Texas Beeves, 737 Calves and Yearlings, 70 Hogs and 10 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ℔ net	—	—
Do 2d quality, ℔ head	—	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	20	35
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	15	20
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	10	15
Hogs ℔ lb gross	12	14
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	—	—
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	3 50	4 00
Sheep, ℔ head	—	—
Milch Cows, first quality, ℔ head	80 00	100
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	35 00	50
Yearlings, ℔ head	8 00	10
Calves, ℔ head	5 00	11
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 24, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Trade Wind, Merrell, for Belize, (Hon) — G W Hyneon & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Crescent, Farwell, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 16.

Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Bush.

Steamer Frances, Stakeley, from Mobile—F & R.

Ship Antoinette, Reeman, 54 days from Liverpool, to Mumby, Luling & co—4th district.

Schr Welcome, Blohm, 5 days from Turk's Island, to C Seiler & co—Point.

Schr Independence, (British) Arnaud, from Vera Cruz, (previously reported at Quarantine Station) in ballast, to master—Algiers.

STEAMBOATS

Belle Lee, McHill, from Cairo.

Commonwealth, Conley, from St Louis.

Era No 8, Poll, from Shreveport.

A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.

Cicona, Patterson, from Trenton.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Norman, Cooksey, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 20th inst, brigs S H Kennedy and Sir Robert Peel—brought up ship Antoinette and schr Welcome.

The Mississippi Valley Transportation Co's towboat Kellogg, Grant, from St Louis, with 3 barges.

EXPORTS.

BELIZE HONDURAS—Per steamship Trade Wind—300 bbls flour, 15 bbls potatoes, 13 kegs butter, 2 tcs bacon, 20 bbls pork, 2000 bricks, 51 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Crescent—10 bales cotton Franche & Dumenil—7 do J J Morgan—6 do Henderson & Peale—2 do Payne, Huntington & co—6 do 14 hides Ed Pillsbury—1 bale cotton 3 bales do S L Moses & co—3 do C A Whitney & co—15 do 362 hides 14 bdls skins 1 sack wool 11 bales cotton to W F Witherell & co—1 do wool Beasley, Wings & co—16 do rags 1 lot old iron H Lorimer—$2000 in specie F H Trenamy—$1800 do Franche & Dumenil—$1 ... d L T Berge—$107 do J A Lewis & co—$200 do W E Florance—$800 do $700 in currency Simons, Levy & Desagre—167 head cattle to McQuold, Mohle & co—sundries to order—Total, 41 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—71 bales cotton to C A Whitney & co—28 do Jennings, Gates & co—12 do Joe Hoy & co—3 do Penn, Pace & Nixon—1 do M McCall—1 do order—12 bales mdse Lehman, Newgass & co—85 pkgs tobacco C A Whitney & co—sundries to order—Total, 120 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—9 bales cotton to Jorey & Harris—14 do shooting Lehman, Newgass & co—16 bbls rosin De Van & Moses—14 do 20 do pitch to E Biscoey—20 do turpentine 111 do rosin to 3 Hoses—sundries to order.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Hanes—3000 sks salt to E F Stockmeyer.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Antoinette—Salt order.

TURK'S ISLAND—Per schr Welcome—Salt.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CAIRO—Per steamer Belle Lee—137 pkgs castings E Mosher—212 do H Steiber—6 do sundries C E Wynne & co—36 bag candles J W Brewer & co—2 pkgs leather H H Mann—1—50 casks bacon Harris & Bidwell—[illegible] ...

[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Commonwealth—[illegible] ...

[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per towboat Kellogg—[illegible] ...

TRENTON—Per steamer Cicona—190 bales cotton to J T Hardie & co—174 Penn, Pace & Nixon—48 Levy & Rees—23 M Oglesby—3 Meyer, Denton & Weis—37 T H & J M Allen & co—39 Joe Hoy—17 Richardson & May—11 Perkins Swenson & co—10 J Chaffe & Bro—6 Blanchin & Giraud—8 Owen Bro—5 Winston, Morrison & co—4 J P Higgins & co—4 B M Hornell & co—3 do J M Fabre & co—7 Vredenburg & co—2 Warren, Crawford & co—1 Howard & Preston—2 Boyd & Martin—1 Franche & Dumenil—1 Campbell & Strong—1 bale Mirrion Viadera & co—1 Prunche & Dumenil—24 Levy & Hessele—5 do and sundries to order—Total 378 bales cotton.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Era No 8—71 bales cotton Joe Hoy—40 Richardson & May—41 J W Burbridge & co—24 Adams, Oechlnors & Howe—26 do Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—17 Sprake & Buckner—15 Joe Phelps & co—16 J Chaffe & Bro—14 do H Ware & Son—9 J T Hardie & co—7 C L Walmsley & co—4 Oliver Hopkins & co—4 D R Carroll & co—4 Rawlins & Murrell—4 Aymar & co—3 Sprake & Sandidge—2 F Norman & co—1 do Nelson & Thornhill—1 Waddy Thompson & co—4 do hides J T Hickey & co—1 to sundries Texas Express co—sundries to order—Total, 317 bales cotton.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—Sundries to order.

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

September 23—76 bales cotton Alcee Schreck & Autey—M R L Adams & Son—34 T H & J M Allen—27 Payne Huntington & co—24 B H Aby & co—23 Warren, Crawford & co—22 Richardson & May—17 Battle & Noble—16 J R Powell—12 M Hiller & co—9 Buckner & co—9 J T Hardie & co—4 Joe Hoy & co—4 Levy, Terry & co—3 H Oglesby—3 Bickon & Moore—3 N C Gulleit—1 White & Wright—2 Ben Gerson—3 G G Garden—4 Knox Bros—4 G S Whiteomb—3 T & S Henderson—1 do Barrett & Lo Sueaer—2 Hogan & Patton—3 Kern & Shearer—8 M J Smith & co—1 Nelson Lumpkins & co—1 J P Morrison & co—1 Kohler, Updike & co—1 J A Lewis—1 Lehman, Newgass & co—4 bbls whisky to W H Tibbetts—4 bales hops Weissenbuch & Klumpp—70 bags wheat to Garner, Wynne & co—31 do Sparks & Buckner—35 pkgs iron to Folger & co—15,800 feet lumber T Markey—16,000 do to H St Amand—8000 do E F Taylor—24,000 bricks O Webber—sundries to order—Total, 391 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Sept 23—3 bales cotton A Tertrou—2 do P J Pavey & co—2 do Berand & Gibert—1 do DeBlanc & Bore—1 do F Chereil—2 do A A Bonnebois—31 bales moss O R Doprold—4 hides 1 bbl rice E Surle—4 do L Tercebonne—7 hides Sutarhas Quantel—8 do 24 skins 3 do 3 & Cocaud—6 hides Garner, Wynne & co—5 do 12 sks corn F Savin—161 head cattle and sundries to order—Total, 11 bales cotton.

Portuguese Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

Died yesterday, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., D. HUMBRECHT, aged 56 years, a native of France, and a member of this Association.

The members and friends of the deceased are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral.

By order of the President.

A. A. GUIMARAES, Secretary.

New Orleans, Sept. 24, 1868.

Democratic Parish Committee.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC PARISH COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, September 15, 1868.

At a meeting of this Committee, held on the 9th inst., the following Preamble, Rules and Regulations were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In order to establish a uniform system of representation throughout the Parish; to regulate the election of delegates in the several Wards, and to secure and maintain the purity of the primary elections; the following instructions are hereby issued to the Ward Clubs of the Parish of Orleans:

RULE I.—The books of registration which have been furnished by the Parish Committee to the Ward Clubs, will be kept open for the registration of Democratic residents of the Ward at each regular meeting of the Clubs, and on the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3d and 2d days prior to any election, from 7 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., under the charge of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Club, after which time the books will be closed.

RULE II.—No person shall be registered, or enrolled upon the registry book of the Club, who is not a resident of the Ward; and no person whose name is not inscribed in such registry book shall be permitted to vote at any election.

RULE III.—At the regular meeting of the several Clubs, immediately preceding the election, it shall be the duty of the Club to elect a person to serve as judge and two persons to serve as inspectors of the election.

RULE IV.—No judge, inspector or officer of election shall be a candidate for a delegate at any election held under these rules.

RULE V.—Each inspector at any election held under these rules shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a Democratic resident of the ward in which he is to act, each of whom shall keep a correct list of the name and residence of every voter.

RULE VI.—In the event of the absence of the judge, or of either of the inspectors of election, at the time fixed therefor, it shall be the duty of the President of the Club to appoint a person to act temporarily in his place.

RULE VII.—Any Democratic citizen, resident of the Ward, shall have the right at any election held under these rules, to challenge any voter as to his citizenship, residence, personal identity, or qualification as a Democrat, and if the person so challenged fail to give clear and satisfactory proof thereof, his vote shall be rejected by the judge and inspectors, and his name be stricken from the registry.

RULE VIII.—When the polls shall have been closed, the inspectors, in presence of the judge, shall open the tickets and read aloud the names thereon, and the clerks shall each keep a correct record of the same, so that when all shall have been opened and read, the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate may be readily ascertained. And it shall be the duty of the judge and inspectors to issue to the candidates receiving the highest number of votes a certificate of election, countersigned by the President of the Club, to be presented as their credentials to the Convention or body to which they may have been accredited.

JOSEPH ELLISON, President.

ST. L. DUPEIRE, Assistant Secretary. sept17 tf

Democratic

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 3, 1868.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee,

THOS. L. MACON, President.

THOS. STEELE, Secretary. sep3tf

Democratic State Central Committee.

THE regular meeting of this Committee will be held every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 P. M., at their rooms 2?5 Canal street. THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

sep16 tf

Meeting Democratic State Central Committee.
Sept. 23, 1868.

THERE will be a special meeting of the State Central Committee at 7 o'clock, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1868, at their rooms, No. 285 Canal street, upon matters of the utmost importance.

sept24—1t THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

Wanted,

A SITUATION, by a Lady, a native of the city, as Housekeeper or Child Nurse. Apply Box 2144, P. O.

THE highest price is given for second-hand FURNITURE of every description, by F. DEJAN, (Furniture store,) corner Dauphin and Barracks streets. sep12 1m

New Opera House,

BOURBON STREET, CORNER TOULOUSE.

Monday Evening, October 5th, 1868.

—FOR THE—

Benefit of St. Vincent de Paul Church.

Rev. Father FALTIER, Curate.

When Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET, will be presented by the SHAKSPEARE CLUB.

Tickets $1 Each.

To be had at the principal music and book stores, the members of the Club for two days previous to the performance, at the Box-office at the Theatre, where seats may be secured. sept22 td

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse.

ELKIN & CO.,

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

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

Are now receiving New Styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS. —Also— FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, LACE and DAMASK CURTAINS, and a large assortment of UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

For sale at the lowest market price for Cash.

sep13 1dm3t

For Sale.

THE contents of the "Texas House," at the Stock Landing, consisting of 45 BEDSTEADS, and necessary articles for sixty boarders; together with kitchen utensils, pantries, &c. &c. Apply at the "Texas House." sep19 4t

Sugar Lime, Sulphur, Oils, etc.

4000 bbls LIME, Thomaston, Cape, St. Genevieve, etc.

200 bbls SUGAR LIME, different qualities.

700 bbls Roll SULPHUR and BRIMSTONE.

200 bbls winter-strained LARD OIL.

75 bbls bleached winter-strained WHALE OIL.

SPERM OIL.

100 bbls bleached COTTON SEED OIL.

300 bbls and 1000 cases COAL OIL.

200 reels Russian and Kentucky Twisted YARN.

Full assortment of sugar house LAMPS and LANTERNS, GIN OIL and Cotton-marking INK, MARKING POTS and BRUSHES.

5000 bbls. Rosendale and Louisville CEMENT.

300 bbls PLASTER PARIS.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL and ROSIN, TAR, PITCH and TURPENTINE.

Now landing and in store,

KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
82 Magazine street.

sep6 3m

Classical and Commercial College,

128..........BARRACKS STREET..........128

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BURGUNDY.

EDW. C. HAYDEL, C. BLETON, } Directors.

sep6 1m

JOHN H. KEEP. JAS. A. HOGAN.

KEEP & HOGAN,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

38 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, AND 31 NEW LEVEE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERZ,

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets,
(Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.

Shipments particularly attended to. ly21 1y

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19..........Chartres Street..........No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers,

OFFER at low prices—CARPETING—English and American of all kinds. Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths. MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa. WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers. CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt. CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc. FURNITURE COVERING—Lace and Cover, Bindings, etc. CORNICES Bands, Pins, etc. sep26

Rich Marriage Gifts.

THE RICHEST GIFT which a Young Man can present to his Bride, is a sound constitution and a pure heart. Essays on these subjects, with the humane views of benevolent Physicians, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. sept24 3m

Alabama Lime for Sale.

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

For sale by SAMUEL JAMISON,
ly6 3m 89 Carondelet street.

ORDER OF ELECTION.

ROOMS OF DEMOCRATIC PARISH COMMITTEE,
285 Canal street, New Orleans, Sept. 17, 1868.

At a regular meeting of this Committee, held on the 16th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in conformity to the call made by the State Central Committee for a State Convention, to assemble in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, the several Ward Clubs of this parish are hereby directed to hold their election for Delegates to said State Convention on MONDAY, the 28th September. The election to be held under the rules adopted by this Committee, and the polls in each Ward to be kept open for the reception of votes from 5 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. In accordance with the basis of representation adopted by the State Central Committee, the Wards will be allowed to elect the following number of Delegates respectively:

First Ward, six Delegates.
Second Ward, seven Delegates.
Third Ward, ten Delegates.
Fourth Ward, five Delegates.
Fifth Ward, five Delegates.
Sixth Ward, three Delegates.
Seventh Ward, three Delegates.
Eighth Ward, three Delegates.
Ninth Ward, three Delegates.
Tenth Ward, five Delegates.
Eleventh Ward, three Delegates.
Algiers, two Delegates.

JOS. ELLISON, President.

ST. L. DUPEIRE, Asst. Secretary. sept18 td

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

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

The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 30,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of credit of such of his customers as will be deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

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

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

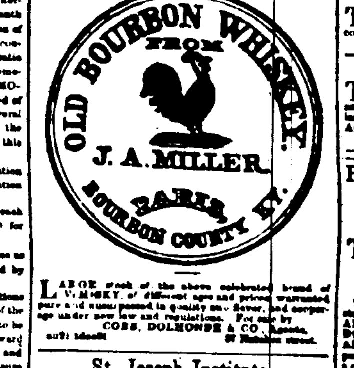
On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the *Monthly Chronicle*, containing, among other things, a record of each important change in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the Mercantile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

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

Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

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

aug21 tf



LARGE stock of the above celebrated brand of WHISKEY, of different ages and prices, warranted pure and unsurpassed in quality and flavor, and corporage under new law and regulations. For sale by

COSS, DOLHONDE & CO., Agents,
au21 1dm6t 37 Natchez street.

St. Joseph Institute.

THE undersigned will open, about the end of this month, corner St. Philip and Prieur streets, under the name of "ST. JOSEPH INSTITUTE," a school for white boys, where English, French, Mathematics, Writing, History and Geography will be taught.

Terms—Beginners, $3 a month; those reading and writing, $4. Evening classes from 6 to 8. Apply to the undersigned, No. 280 St. Philip street, from 1 o'clock P. M.

ADELARD JOURDAN, Director.

aug19 tf

Extract of Coffee

CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURED,

and for sale by

NORMAN & REISS,
aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Pure Ground and Parched Coffee.

WE Grind COFFEE daily, which we guarantee pure, and sell at low figures, PARCHING done for Steamboats and Boat Stores at the shortest notice and reasonable terms, by NORMAN & REISS.

aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Barber Pole Candy.

ALL kinds of Pure Stick and Fancy CANDIES, and every article in the CONFECTIONARY LINE, constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by NORMAN & REISS,

aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Vermicelli——Macaroni.

ALL kinds of Paste, such as VERMICELLI, MACARONI, TAGLIARINI, LASAGNETTI, SPAGHETTI, etc., constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by NORMAN & REISS,

aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Spices! Spices! Spices!

ALL kinds of GROUND SPICES, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice and Cloves, constantly Fresh Ground, and for sale by NORMAN & REISS,

aug16 3m 121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Alfred H. Pierson,

(Successor to Pierson & Pierson)

Commission Merchant, Nos. 25 and 27 Gravier Street.

ORDERS from Merchants, Grocers and Druggists for general goods of purchase, promptly executed. Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Rice and other country produce. aug11 1m

A. Thomson & Co.,

SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES REFINERS,

—AND—

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

In Foreign and Louisiana

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

sep1 ly 48 Tchoupitoulas Street.

The Louisiana Mercantile College,

37 CARONDELET STREET—CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS.

(Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.)

Professor A. D. T. HENRIQUES, A. M., Author of the Modern Mercantile Calculator, President. R. B. MONTGOMERY, Professor of Penmanship, Vice President. This College is opened and offers all the advantages to young men for a thorough Mercantile Education. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, both foreign and domestic, and the modern Short Method of Computation, just published, and Commercial Law and Usages, are the principal studies of this Institution. No charge for Ornamental Penmanship during the months of August and September. Terms and particulars made known on application at the College Office. sep13 1f

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)

—GAS FITTER—

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc., NO 126 CHARTRES STREET, Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

aug25 ly

ORLEANS INSTITUTE.

YOUNG LADIES' DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

DIRECTED BY MRS. FARMET,

90..........Toulouse Street..........90

THE regular session begins on the 1st of September. Courses of study in English and French. Music specially attended to. au30 1m

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

Boarding and School Day FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the direction of Mrs. CENAS, corner of Esplanade and Claiborne streets.

THE Regular School Session will begin on the 1st of September, including all the branches of a thorough English and French education. Particular attention will be given to Music. aug27 3m

SUGAR KETTLES—SUGAR KETTLES

From the celebrated Iron Works of Messrs. R. & J. RANKIN, of Liverpool, a complete assortment of

Wrought Iron and Cast Iron Kettles,

on hand and for sale by

M. A. DE LIZARDI,
aug15 1m No. 176 Common street.

St. Vincent's Academy.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Christian Brothers, and situated on Magnolia Avenue, between Manzanine and Camp streets, will reopen its annual session on MONDAY, August 31st.

Parents or Guardians who desire to bestow on their children or wards a solid and Christian education, and who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this well-known Institution are invited not to delay in sending their children to it, and to consider that a knowledge of the ——— which they are always ——— most important nature.

TERMS—Payable in advance.

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

For particulars, call at the Academy.

Parents of limited means, and yet desirous of having their children well instructed by the Christian Brothers, will have a fair opportunity by sending them to the new and spacious Parochial School, erected at the corner of Chestnut and Josephine streets, where arrangements can be made with facility. au27 3m

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, 5th Sept.
NAPOLEON III	Lemarie	Saturday, 19th Sept.
ST. LAURENT	Bocandé	Saturday, 3d Oct.
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, 17th Oct.

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

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

First Cabin	$145
Second Cabin	88
Third Cabin	48
Do. including railway tickets	37

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

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

For passage apply to

VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
nov8 ood 127 Common street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

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

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

GEN. GRANT,

H. S. Quick, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, September 26th, at 8 P. M. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$50 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.

The Steamship UNITED STATES will follow—leaving, as above, on the 3d October. fe23

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

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

PASSAGE..........$60

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,

M. V. Gager, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, September 26th, at 8 P. M.

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

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON,
my11 ly 41 Carondelet street.

FOR RENT.

For Rent.

ONE half of a two story House, convenient for a small family, and provided with cistern, water-works, etc. The house, situated on Bourbon street, No. 30, between Bourbon and Dauphin, has just been built, and has never been occupied. Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street. se23 tf

To Rent.

THE three-story HOUSE, No. 70 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, from the 1st of October next. Apply at the office on the ground floor. sep17 tf

Store for Rent.

THE upper part of a STORE, No. 4 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, to let from the 1st of October next.

Apply to S. STURZENEGGER,
sep 9—1m 65 Old Levee street.

To Rent.

THE STORE, No. 1 Carondelet street, corner Canal street. Apply at DEYER'S Wool Store.

sep23 tf

To Rent.

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

aug1 1td F. MALLARD

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

THIS Road, as now extended, will be opened to the public on SUNDAY, the 19th instant. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Children under twelve years of age 10 cents.

The City Terminus is fixed at the head of Elysian Fields street, whence a few yards off the STEAMBOATS AND BARGE LANDINGS, and in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF ALL THE WAREHOUSES AND WESTERN PRODUCE DEALERS, the Company has erected a GRAND FREIGHT DEPOT, with a capacity of at least ——.

Observing CITY TELEGRAPH TIME as closely as possible, the Trains will run as follows, leaving at Canal street, at the French Market, at Old Pontchartrain Depot, and at Claiborne street:

STEAM TRAINS LEAVE NEW STREET / TRAINS LEAVE LAKE END. [illegible]

6½ o'clock A. M.	o'clock A. M.
7½	
9	
10½	
12 M.	
2 P. M.	P. M.
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

The 8 P. M. Train from the Lake will only ——— the Passenger Depot at the head of Elysian Fields street.

The Ferry Cars will leave the City at 4 A. M. and the Lake at —— P. M., and return ———.

jy21 tf G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Connections.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

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

And all intermediate points on the line.

Through Bills of Lading given to all points.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge promptly adjusted.

Shippers pay for insurance, Drayage, Forwarding or Commissions.

Rates always Low as the Lowest.

For further information apply at the TICKET OFFICE, UNDER THE CITY HOTEL, or address Box 2061 N. O. Postoffice.

B. R. FRISBY,
General Southern Agent
Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

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SUGAR CANE MILLS

—AND—

EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED IN KENTUCKY.

THESE Sugar Mills and Evaporators are designed for the use of small Planters, and will be sold at the following Low Prices:

PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS.

No. 1, or Letter A Mill, for light one-horse power, only $60. No. 2 Evaporator, of Galvanized Iron, $50. Capable of manufacturing eight hundred pounds in twenty-four hours, and total cost only $175.

No. 2, or Letter B Mill, for heavy one horse power, only $100. No. 3 Evaporator, only $80, making eleven hundred and twenty pounds Sugar in twenty-four hours, at a total cost of only $180.

No. 3, or Letter C Mill, for a light two-horse power, only $125, with a No. 4 Evaporator, costing $105, making a total cost of only $230, to make 1600 pounds Sugar in 24 hours.

No. 4, or Letter D Mill, for heavy two-horse power, only $150, and a No. 5 Evaporator, at $125, making a total of $275, to make 1800 pounds Sugar in 24 hours.

ALL OF THE ABOVE ARE VERTICAL MILLS.

No. 5, or Letter E Mill, is a horizontal Mill, to be run by either two or four horses, has a capacity of 2400 pounds Sugar in 24 hours, and is sold at the low price of $300. A No. 6 Copper Pan, used with this Mill, cost $275.

No. 6, or Letter F Mill, weighs 3000 pounds, is of great power, making 3000 pounds Sugar in 24 hours, run with four strong mules, or can be used by steam power, at the very low price of $400, and the double Copper Pans for $350.

HORIZONTAL—FOR STEAM POWER.

E Mill, geared to be used with four-horse steam power, capacity 3 hhds in 24 hours, only $350.

F Mill, for six, eight or ten horse engine, price $450, and capacity of 5 hhds. in 24 hours.

All orders should be addressed to WM. L. CUSHING, at Eagle Cotton Gin Depot, No. 61 St. Charles street, New Orleans, sole agent for Southern States.

Send for full descriptive circulars. 1y7 tf

University of Louisiana.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Prof. Obstetrics.

JAMES JONES, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics.

WARREN STONE, M. D., Prof. Surgery.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Prof. Anatomy.

SAM'L M. BEMISS, M. D., Prof. Practice of Medicine.

STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Prof. Physiology.

FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville) Prof. Chemistry.

W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., and C. J. BICKHAM, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.

The Thirty-First Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 16th, at a ——— the usual Saturday of the ensuing March. Preliminary Lectures will be delivered daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 18th. The Anatomical Rooms will be opened October 15th.

A Practical Department is attached to each Professorship, in which the students may observe and themselves the subjects discussed in the Lectures.

The Members of the Faculty are attending Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and give instructions daily at the bedside of the sick.

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

For further information, address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean.

aug11 3m—Bee and ——

French Cooking—Private Boarding.

FURNISHED ROOMS, well ventilated, opening on the street, and others in the yard, in a draught. Lodgers, without the board, $12 to $— a month, $4 to $— a week, No. to $1 a day, for each occupant. Board $30 to $35 a month, $8 to $— a week, $1 to $1 50 a day. (Wine $— ——.) Board and lodging $— to $— a month. Washing $1 per dozen pieces. Dishes, &c., &c., each. Meals carried to all parts of the city. Wanted, a Cook and a Washer.

MRS. J. B. LAGRENNES,
jy25 tf Toulouse street, No. 71.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, August 5, 1868.

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

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

aug6 tf

Richards' Cape Lime,

MANUFACTURED AT HIS MARBLE QUARRIES.

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

aug3 3m NEWTON RICHARDS.