THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, 86 Camp street, sell better shoes for the price than any shoe house in the City.

On our second page will be found sheriffs' and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at No. 26 Exchange Alley—Sundries.

Messrs. Hinton and Turner, clerks of the steamer Ben Stickney, have our thanks for late Western and Memphis papers.

We are indebted to the Commercial Express for Galveston papers of the latest date; and to Adams' Express for the latest files of Alabama papers.

Owing to the death of Judge Daily, Assistant Collector, no clearances could be obtained at the Customhouse yesterday.

L'Africaine.—This last production of the genius of a great master has been a long time crossing the Atlantic. At last, it has come, and our singers and pianists hasten with avidity to deliver themselves to the luxury of exploring the fascinating labyrinths of this rare composition, so rich in delicious melodies and brilliant with every kind of musical gems. For the pianist Mr. A. Croisez has transcribed some of the most beautiful passages of this admirable work of Meyerbeer, consisting of solos, duos and terzettinos; and for singers he gives, among others, the romanza sung by Mlle. Battu, and the grand scene of "Mancenillier," sung by Madame Sax. These, and other selections by Cramer from the same opera, may be had at the music store of Mr. A. Elie, Royal street, to whom our musical readers may be safely referred for an ample supply of the latest and most desired pieces. He also has a collection of easy pieces for children, taken from the principal operas.

Domestic Ice Manufacture—Project for a Great Establishment in this City.

From being a luxury, ice has in this city come to be regarded as one of the established necessaries of comfort and health. Hence the frequent vexation and hardship which attended the old precarious methods of procuring supplies of it, by sail vessels from Boston or by flatboats from the West. Hence also the earnest attention always given to inquiries regarding the means of local production of ice, and the hearty welcome and encouragement extended to the gentlemen who last year commenced, and who this year continued, the manufacture of ice in New Orleans, under the patent of Messrs. Carré & Co., of Paris, secured by them through the Patent Office at Washington for the State of Louisiana. But the product of their machines at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Orange streets was by no means sufficient for the wants of the city at large when the imported supply failed.

The idea therefore occurred of extending the manufacture to a much larger scale, so that the city would need never to be dependent on exterior sources of supply. In order to do this, it is proposed by Messrs. Hensler, Labarre & Co., to transfer the enterprise to a stock company, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $50 each. Reserving one half, to be ultimately reduced to one quarter, to the owners of the patent and of the present machinery, it is proposed that $500,000 be open to subscription on the following terms: 40 per cent to be paid in cash as soon as the Board of Directors is organized; 60 per cent to be paid in three equal instalments whenever called for by the Board of Directors, but not earlier than two, four and six months respectively, from date of organization of the Board.

The funds thus obtained would be employed in purchasing ground convenient to the river and in erecting buildings for factories, ice storage, &c., and in procuring twelve machines capable of producing ten tons a day each. Nine of them would yield the aggregate of ninety tons (the three others being reserved for accidents), or 180,000 pounds, which, at 1¼c. per pound, or $25 per ton, would bring the sum of $2,250 per day. The projectors estimate the current expenses of the manufacture at less than ¼c. per pound. This figure would make the daily cost of ninety tons $450, which would leave a daily profit of $1800. But reducing this amount to $1500 per diem, and allowing three hundred working days, there would be a yearly profit on the stock, $1,000,000, of $450,000. Set aside from this one third, $150,000, for contingencies, losses, and there would still remain a profit of $300,000, or 30 per cent on investment.

Beyond the immediate sources of revenue in the city, the Company might open other fields of profit by establishing factories in the country, or might greatly reduce the cost of the patent by selling the right to use it for other parts of the State.

The average daily consumption of ice in New Orleans is estimated at one hundred tons, and it is confidently expected that under the influence of low prices resulting from local manufacture, the quantity daily demanded for the whole [illegible] will be two hundred tons. Supposing the New Orleans establishment or its affiliates to furnish two thirds of this, the yearly receipts for this product at 1¼c. per pound, would amount to $1,125,000.

The steamship Hanz, Capt. Pennington, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for Galveston, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, the U. S. Mail and the following passengers:

[illegible]

The steamship Matanzas, Capt. Leesgang, from New York 21, arrived at her wharf last evening at 6 o'clock, with a full freight, and the following passengers:

Thomas J Easton and three children, Mrs Van Winckle and child, Mr McCauly, Miss McCauly, [illegible]

Weather and Crops in Plaquemines Parish.

The *Empire Parish* (Pointe-à-la Hache) of the 9th says:

Weather and Crops.—Thus far the weather has not interfered with the harvesting operations in this quarter of the State. With two weeks more of such fine bright days, as we are now enjoying, the rice crop would be secured in the best condition. This season, so far as rice is concerned, our community is again entitled to be called the granary of Louisiana.

P. S.—Since writing the above, a strong easterly gale blew over this section of country, resulting by the force of the wind, the waters of the sea rose in our bays and bayous and overflowed the lower parts of many farms both on the right and left bank of the river;—happily the crops sustained no damage.

Our cane and cotton fields continue to promise a fair yield.

We have been told that, in the upper portion of this parish, a field of about 100 acres of sugarcane will soon be manufactured into sugar. The cane crop here, we understand, will not be quite so large as was first expected.

Cotton Worm in West Baton Rouge.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 9th says:

[illegible]

Steamboats for Texas.—We learn from good authority, that Mr. Charles Morgan, of New York, is now building five first class steamships for the Texas trade. The first ship is expected out early in the Fall, to be succeeded by the others during the Fall. Mr. J. C. Harris, [illegible] New Orleans. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM EUROPE.

New York, September 11.—The steamship Hibernia, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst. has arrived.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. The sales for the week amounted to 190,000 bales (?), of which speculators took 15,000 and exporters 26,000.

The sales on Friday, 1st, reached 10,000 bales, and the market closed steady, with Middling Orleans quoted at 19½d. The stock of American was 30,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were dull; provisions were firm; sugar had advanced 6d.; rice was firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Five-twenties were unchanged.

Consols had advanced.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £70,000.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The attempt to recover the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which the Great Eastern was laying, has been abandoned, and a new one has been ordered.

CHOLERA RECEDING.

The cholera was receding eastward.

J. P. BENJAMIN.

Ex-Confederate Secretary Benjamin had arrived at Liverpool.

PORTUGAL.

There was a Ministerial crisis in Portugal.

PEKIN FALLEN.

The report of the fall of Pekin is confirmed.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

There are more complications arising out of the Austrian and Prussian settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein affair.

THAD. STEVENS' MANIFESTO.

New York, Sept. 11—Thaddeus Stevens, the noted Pennsylvania radical Congressman, in a speech at Lancaster, has declared himself openly hostile to the President's restoration policy.

Stephens demands that the President shall be thwarted in his efforts to restore peace and amity, and declares that the Southern States must be held as conquered provinces, and the property of the people must be confiscated to pay the National debt.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrangements have been made in South Carolina whereby the State and municipal authorities at the capital will soon assume their functions.

The delegation, headed by Mayor Macbeth, is elected to the State Convention from Charleston.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

New York, Sept. 11—Gen. Wade Hampton is elected a delegate to the South Carolina Convention.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Cotton is active and has advanced to 46c.

Gold is quoted at 141¾.

From Papers by the River.

By the steamers Commonwealth and Ben Stickney we have Western papers of the 6th and Memphis papers of the 7th, from which we take what follows:

Yacht Excitement in New York.

New York, September 5.—There is considerable excitement in the yachting circles in regard to an ocean race that is to come off on the 11th instant between the Fleet Wing, owned by Mr. Geo. A. Osgood, son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, and the Henrietta, owned by Jas. G. Bennet, Jr., two of the largest yachts in the United States. It will be the first ocean race that has ever taken place on this side of the Atlantic. The yachts are to start at noon on the 11th, from the Light Ship off Sandy Hook and sail to and around the Light Ship off Cape May, and back to starting point. The match is to be sailed by the sailing regulations of the New York Yachting Club, with the exception that no difference of the tonnage is to be allowed, and that only one or two topsails can be used in heavy weather, if they are required. Immediately after this race, another is to be run on the 15th inst. between the Restless, a very fast schooner yacht, and the Henrietta, from Sand's Point to New London.—Other ocean races are contemplated.

MR. MOORE, OF N. C., ON SLAVERY, NEGRO SUFFRAGE, ETC.

New York, September 5.—We have news from Wilmington, Raleigh and Newbern. The *Standard* says Governor Holden has received a dispatch from President Johnson, saying, if he should visit Richmond, he will extend his visit to Raleigh, his native city. The Wilmington *Herald* prints a letter from Hon. B. F. Moore, on the situation and duties of the approaching Convention on the questions of slavery, negro suffrage, ratification of civil contracts entered into during the war, repudiation of the rebel debt, etc. He stands squarely on Governor Holden's platform, and at the same time he rather obscurely refers to a question which should be left by the Convention to the action of the Legislature. The assumption of the rebel debt may be one of these, for he does not appear to be in favor of repudiation, though opposed to the assumption of that debt. The *Herald* says that Mr. Moore has the reputation of being one of the ablest jurists of the State.

A ROW AT BLANDVILLE, KY.—FATAL ACCIDENT AT PULASKI, TENN.

Cairo, September 5.—The County Court convened at Blandville, Ky., yesterday, and as a number of disorderly were drawn together a fight ensued, in which a man named Hays was dangerously stabbed, and another man shot.

A young man named Kimber was fatally wounded by his brother this morning at Pulaski. The young man was in a privy, and his brother wanted a mark to shoot at, and fired at the privy door, not knowing his brother was in there, and shot him through the body.

The 9th Indiana Cavalry and a detachment of the 1st Kansas passed through here on their way home.

From Europe.

CONFIDENCE IN THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH STILL EXISTS—THE TIMES ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS, ETC.

New York, Sept. 5—The steamship Scotia arrived at 5 o'clock.

Liverpool, Aug. 26—The telegraph company is as confident to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to recover and complete the present cable and lay a second during the next year.

The *Le Nord*, explaining the position of the French system of telegraph via the Canary Islands to Cape de Verde—southern route, says: There is discouragement from the failure of the Great Eastern. A line is to be completed from Paris to the Canary Islands in two years, and the whole line within five years.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the situation of Americans towards England. It denies the existing pretext for war, and anticipates them as its policy [illegible] consideration of affairs by Americans.

The Emancipation Society has issued an address announcing its dissolution.

Owing to the urgent demands from Ireland, on account of the cattle disease, the importation of cattle from Ireland into Great Britain is prohibited.

A mutiny broke out on the ship St. Mark, in the Mersey, bound to New York. It was quelled, but the second mate and some of the crew received severe injuries.

The Emperor and Empress have returned to Fontainebleau from Switzerland.

The Paris *Temps*, alluding to the Austro-Prussian proceedings with the Duchies, points out how France may appropriate a point on the Rhine, when it suits her, with just as much right as Prussia appropriates Lauenburg. The Union Prussian diplomatists are to continue negotiations as to the question of annexation to the Duchies.

Shanghai, July 12.—Burgevine is still in custody. The American Minister has again demanded his release, intimating that a refusal will be *casus belli*.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA—TWO OCEAN CABLES TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

Sandy Hook, September 5.—The Scotia, from Liverpool, the 26th, and Queenstown the 27th, passed this point at 3:30 P. M. The political news is unimportant.

The Telegraph Construction Company have agreed to contract for two cables to America next year.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, August 26—Cotton market firm with an upward tendency, although quotations remain the same.

London, August 29—Consols closed at 88 to 89⅛ for money; I. C. 78 ½ to 79; Erie 53 ½ to 53⅞.

The steamship Asia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

The Hibernia, from New York, arrived on the 25th.

London, August 26, P. M.—[illegible] closed at [illegible] to 89. The Paris Bourse firm, Rentes closed at 68f. 25c.

La France says the Western powers are entering a protest against the decision of the Elbe Duchies.

The Grosse Tete Railroad.—Speaking of the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad, the Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

We have the best assurance given us that as soon as the levees are built to protect this road, we shall again welcome its tribute of commerce pouring into Baton Rouge. All that is now wanting is the appointment by the Governor and election by the stockholders of a Board of Directors, composed of energetic, working men, who will straighten its finances, make the most of its assets, pay its debts, (for the company have a great preponderance of assets over its liabilities,) and get it into working order. This should be done at once, and we call the attention of the Governor and stockholders to the necessity that exists for promptitude of action in the premises.

The Closing of Bayou Plaquemine.

[From the Iberville South, September 2.]

By reference to the proceedings of the Police Jury of this parish, at its last session, it will be seen that they have, with entire unanimity, passed an ordinance directing the closing of Bayou Plaquemine.

Thus the long mooted question of closing this artificial, useless, yet destructive drain of the Mississippi river, has at last been definitely settled.

Had it been done many years ago it would have saved the State vast expenditures; increased beyond computation the value of her swamp lands, and at the same time would have prevented from utter devastation and ruin tens of thousands of acres of the best—and better improved lands, located in the parishes of Iberville, St. Mary's, St. Martin's, Assumption and West Baton Rouge; which were almost annually overflowed by the water passing through Bayou Plaquemine. Again, it would have prevented a loss of not less than $300,000 to the front proprietors of this town, occasioned by the frequency of land slides, produced by the direct force of the river against the bank at this place, and by the widening and deepening of the bayou, at the upper limits of the corporation.

We presume that the dyking of Bayou Plaquemine will meet with opposition from some quarters; but let us inquire whom it will really injure? We cannot believe it will harm any one; we doubt whether at the highest stage of the river, the volume of water passing in Bayou Plaquemine, if added to the river five miles below this point, would perceptibly increase its height or velocity. If so, why—in former times, before the existence of the bayou,—were not higher levees required below than above the outlet? We are well satisfied that engineers should settle the question, and have no doubt of the result should a survey be made. It has also been stated in objection, that Bayou Plaquemine is a navigable stream. Such is not the fact, within the meaning of the United States statute governing the case.

The whole Bayou, some twelve miles in length, lies within the Parish of Iberville, and is entirely dry from four to six months of every year, and unwisely was closed out and dammed many years ago, to afford the people of Attakapas—at that time isolated from New Orleans—the means of bringing their products to market. Now, by reason of the opening of more direct and feasible routes, the former necessity no longer exists. Again, the stream having a fall of nineteen feet in a distance of eight miles, from Plaquemine to Indian Village, has so widened and deepened, that now the Bayou is the greatest enemy and dread, not only of the people, but of all the settlers on the interior low lands.

We know that we but utter the unanimous sentiment of the people more directly to be benefitted by the ordinance, when we say that we heartily approve the action of the Police Jury, and entertain no doubt the future legislation should any be had on the subject, will fully endorse their act.

Remains of the Capitol Building at Baton Rouge.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

Inasmuch as no authorized power has ever removed the seat of government from Baton Rouge, would it not be well for the next Legislature or Convention, whichever should be called, to inquire into the condition of the State House at Baton Rouge? If not with a view to repairing the building and putting it in a proper state for use, at least for the purpose of saving or disposing of the valuable material of brick, granite and marble used in its construction?

To build a new Capitol either here or elsewhere, will cost the State at least $750,000, or probably, $1,000,000. It is idle to speculate about where such a sum is to be raised at present for such an object—the thing is simply impossible, and the most feasible plan is to set about saving what is left of the old structure.

In examining the other day the ruin left by the fire we were certainly surprised to see that the damage to the walls and towers of the Capitol is not so extensive as many are led to think. Architects and experienced builders have likewise examined the injury done by the fire, and they all concur in the opinion that the building cannot only be restored to its former condition, but at a cost, which seems to us comparatively low. One of them estimated the cost at $75,000, another put down $150,000 as the amount required, and we doubt not either of these gentlemen would undertake the work at their own estimates.

A Strange Rumor from Mexico—Juarez in Peril.

The Philadelphia *Press* is responsible for the following from its New York correspondent:

Intelligence, upon which I feel full reliance can be placed, impels to state that the imperialists have forced the army of the Republicans from the Rio Grande, and are now occupying the whole country, with the exception of a small portion of Chihuahua, in which Juarez and his government were at last accounts attempting to make a last stand.

My informant, who is a Mexican gentleman of high character, has no doubt that the intelligence is correct. The retreat of the Mexicans was rather a panic than otherwise. By a vessel which has just arrived from Guaymas I have the statement which, taken in connection with the above, looks as if the movement of the French was a simultaneous one. Guaymas is a seaport of the State of Sonora, in Lower California, on the gulf of that name, and is now held by the French, who have recently tightened their hold on that important maritime point. Taking advantage of our war with France, Louis Napoleon pushed his forces into that province, and has now quite a naval force in the harbor, which is one of the best on the western coast of Mexico. Whether Juarez will be enabled to recover I cannot tell. I do not think he can. And I will not, therefore, be surprised if he should try to obtain entrance into the friendly territories of the United States.

Legal Tender Declared Unconstitutional in Kentucky.

The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky has rendered a decision declaring the Legal Tender act of Congress to be unconstitutional. Judge Robertson gave the opinion of the Court, declaring as follows:

"Whenever a judicial inquiry whether a statute is consistent with the State Constitution, he looks into that Constitution, not for a grant, but only for some limitation of the power inherent in the people's legislative organ so far as not forbidden by their organic law.

"But, as Congress derives its power from grants by the people of pre-existing State sovereignties, an enlightened inquirer into the constitutionality of any of its acts looks only to a delegation of power by the Federal Constitution for that Constitution expressly declares that all power not delegated by it, is reserved to the States or to the people. In this class of cases therefore, he who asserts the power holds the affirmative, and, unless he 'maintains it,' the enactment should not be enforced as law by the judiciary. On the contrary, the party affirming that a legislative act of a State is prohibited by the State Constitution must prove it, and unless the proof be clear the contested act must be admitted to be law. The distinctive difference between the two classes of cases is that, in the former, the power must be shown to have been delegated, but, in the latter, it must appear to have been prohibited.

"And, in this case therefore, the power to pass the tender act must satisfactorily appear to have been delegated before the judiciary should recognize and enforce it."

Statement of the Public Debt to August 31.

Washington, September 2.—Secretary McCulloch, to-day, publishes a statement of the public debt as it appears from the books, Treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the Department, 31st of August, 1865. The recapitulation is as follows: Amount outstanding debt-bearing interest in coin, $1,108,310,191 80; interest, $64,456,849 50; debt-bearing interest in lawful money, $1,274,478,169 17; interest, $73,531,637 74; debt on which interest has ceased, $1,503,020 09; debt bearing no interest, $373,398,256 86; total debt, $2,757,689,571 43. Total interest, $138,031,650 94. Legal-tender notes in circulation, one and two years 5 per cent notes, $33,954,230; United States notes, old issue, $[illegible]; United States notes, new issue, $433,[illegible]; compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863, $15,000,000; compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—Nicholas Crumbe and Philip Bennett, having been tried and found guilty of having violated general order No. 53, were each fined $25.

William Johnson, Edward Gough, Michael Sullivan and Rudolph Linden, were tried on the charge of having committed a breach of the peace in a coffee-house, situated at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphine streets. They were sentenced, upon conviction, to imprisonment for ten days, in the guardhouse, on bread and water.

Inquest.—Coroner Telter held an inquest on the body of Jacob Keltz, found in house No. 450 Dryades street. Deceased was 45 years of age and native of Germany. He fell from his cart, on Washington street between Apollo and St. Charles. The wheel, passing over the right side of his head, did, in connection with the fall, broke the vertebrae of the neck. Verdict: accidental death.

A post mortem examination was made yesterday, upon the body of William C. Bowler, arrested for larceny, on Monday afternoon. He was found dead in a cell yesterday morning, at the Police station of the First District.

The Record.—2041 persons had taken the amnesty oath before Mayor Kennedy, yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. Up to the same hour, there were registered the names of 5509 voters.

Sent Before the First District Court.—Thos. Houlihan, was charged by his wife with assault and battery, and with threatening to shoot her. He was committed to the First District Court for trial, bail $500.

Horrible Accident—*Man Gored to Death by a Mad Steer.*—About half-past five o'clock yesterday evening, as a lot of cattle was being put off the steamer Boston, a steer became very refractory and belligerent, so much so as to create no small alarm and terror among the men and bystanders, among the latter of whom, near the cabin stairs, was Mr. Bowers, watchman of the steamer Superior, who came on board the boat to see his son, one of the officers of the Boston, and toward this unfortunate man, in one of his furious sallies, the mad animal fiercely dashed, piercing his body with his horns and tossing the mangled and bleeding man in the air. He was immediately taken up and carried to the stair-way, but he was passed the saving aid of human skill, and survived his injuries but a few minutes. In endeavoring, subsequently, to secure the steer, the beast managed to get ashore and excited a fearful consternation among the soldiers, negroes and others congregated on the levee, who scattered in all directions for safety. The infuriated brute was soon, however, dispatched with a well directed shot from one of the soldiers.—*Mem. Com.*, 5th.

Meerschaum is made on a large scale in New York by saturating carbonate of magnesia in silicate of soda or soluble glass, care in selecting a good quality of magnesia and silicate being the only requisites of success. The profits are immense, as will be seen. Magnesia costs about twenty-five cents per pound, silicate of soda even less. A pipe made of the "foam of the sea," as smokers vainly believe, costs for material about five cents, leaving balance for labor.

Russian American Telegraph.—*Chicago*, September 4th.—A message from McCristed, dated the 13th instant, says the Russian American Overland Telegraph Company's bark Clara Bell, arrived at Sitka, June 14th, making the voyage from New York in one hundred and thirty days, touching at the Cape de Verde Islands for water. She brought out on deck the small propeller steamer Lizzie Homer, for the use of the expedition in the interior waters.—All arrived in good order and all on board are well.

Sanitary Observances of Northern and Western Cities.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 4th.]

No little alarm is spread over the country about the rapid approach of the cholera. The disease has reached Italy, and is expected shortly to be in England. From England to America, with the communication afforded by the immense commercial marine established between the two countries, the Atlantic scarcely affords any barrier whatever, it is rather a conductor for the malady. It may be here before the frost diminishes, arrives, and exists as at a disadvantage. Some of the cities of the United States appear to be in a bad condition for such a visitation, although, according to the confessions of their press, it is getting under the pale horse and his rider. The green scum on her river and mephitic odors of her atmosphere are excellent elements for the scourge and death may hold high carnival.

Louisville, according to the *Journal*, is in a plight equally as bad. The authorities there move not, see not, heed not the shadow of the specter. Not an extra dirt cart stirs, says that paper; shovels and spades are not heard; not a back yard is ventilated; the gutters and cesspools are undisturbed. A bright prospect has, therefore, before the leading city of Kentucky for the Asiatic visitor. The demon has an opportunity to revel in as much filth as even his choicest company affords. If cleanliness is akin to godliness, these two cities, one on a large lake and the other on a big river, must be filthy and unholy in spite of the best advantages to be otherwise.

Boston has lately cleaned up her by-ways and miasmatic localities, and awaits the visitation with a cool confidence in the potency of her hygienic preparations.

New York is always dirty. Her treasury, strong as a Hercules, exhausts itself annually in cleaning operations, and still the filth heaps multiply.

Here, in St. Louis, the streets are indifferently clean. Occasionally, only a stagnant pool is to be met with, and a filthy gutter. A butcher's shamble here and there taints the air slightly, and grindstories, pork-houses, and candle and soap factories, disposed as heathy a diffusion, give as ease to constipation that is truly delightful. Tenement houses are crowded to excess, but the inmates are so lightly burdened with funds that they can afford to indulge in good food and frequent change of linen. We are nearly as sweet as Cologne.

The New York Herald on the Harpers.

(From the New York Herald, Sept 24.)

The Jacobins and Their Journal of Civilization.—The Harpers are very respectable printers, four of them in a row, in all very pious—so pious that when they go in at the gate of heaven Mary Magdalene will fall down and worship them. They have money, and can buy an indifferent kind of art and a species of milk and watery intellect, and these they use in the publication of a "journal of civilization." By this they mean nigger civilization. That they propose to uphold and develop at any and every expense to the country. Pretending to care for the national credit, they would double the national debt rather than not give every nigger a vote; ridiculing the notion that they are Jacobins, they would carry the country to any extreme of political anarchy rather than give up their little idea. That is, they care not a pin for white civilization, for the tranquillity or political welfare of the country, whenever the national tranquillity and welfare are put in comparison with the all-important topic of nigger suffrage.

This journal of civilization declares that there are no fixed rules of political right and justice that we are bound to observe except those that apply to the nigger. Nigger suffrage is definite; everything else "depends upon circumstances." It says that the President has no policy, and that therefore there is no party opposed to his policy and no Jacobinism, and in the next breath it indicates that it hold the very policy that we have denounced as Jacobinism, and intends to resist the settlement and pacification of the country by every factious means if that settlement does not crush the Southern white man out of existence and put the nigger in his place. We have not waged war to put down rebellion and re-establish peace in the Southern States, but to put down the white man and set up the nigger; not to abolish slavery, but to abolish the slaveholder; not to wipe out the political errors of a people, but to wipe out the whole vast society that hold those errors, unless that society will go down on its knees and humble itself before the radicals in general and these four pious printers in particular. These are the views of the *Journal of Civilization*.

It is curious to observe the accompaniments that this kind of civilization has on the other side. One of the illustration of the same issue shows a view in a Broadway concert saloon, and another in an elegant brothel, in which the women rival one another in the display of their charms—in this very class of pictures that is most flourishing in the yellow covered literature—the very prints that in their yellow covers might move the lofty indignation of the four pious printers all in a row. Since such a civilization has such accompaniments we do not wonder at the preference of the public for Bonner's *Ledger*, which sells to three times the extent of all the Harper publications together. If people want a real journal of civilization—a journal whose civilization is not rotten with cant and hypocrisy, but is healthy and pure, and which treats the questions of the day in a manly and vigorous spirit, we recommend them to buy Private Miles O'Reilly's *Citizen*.

Mr. W. H. Russell should certainly be one of the best informed men in England on points of geography; yet in sending by the Terrible to this country duplicate copies of his diary on board the Great Eastern, he directed one to a paper in "Philadelphia, Ohio," and another to a paper in "Baltimore, Michigan."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, September 12, 1865.

We have no material change to notice in other departments of trade, but in our leading staple the demand has been general and active and being met by factors in a more liberal spirit,—at least during the early part of the day,—the sales summed up 4100 bales, partly at last evening's quotations and partly at a fraction above their outside figures. The market has derived additional firmness from the tenor of most of the letters from the interior which indicate that the recent wet weather will seriously deteriorate the quality of the maturing crop as well as materially curtail the yield. These reports were reiterated at a social reunion of one of our most extensive cotton circles to inaugurate the removal of a leading firm among our brokers to their new rooms on Common street, in the classic vicinity of the Jesuits College, where it was also stated that the latest private telegrams from New York are even more encouraging than the published dispatches. Most of the buyers, however, are unwilling to go on, unless within the range of last evening's quotations,—say 37@38c for Good Ordinary and 40@41 for Low Middling. If factors were willing to meet the demand at these figures, we could fairly anticipate a continuance of to-day's active movement and a corresponding increase in the supply of Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Gold opened this morning firm at last evening's quotations of 145@145¼, and after sales to a moderate extent closed at 145⅛@145¼. The business included $5000 and $10,000 at 145; $5000 and $10,000 at 145¼; $[illegible] sold in several lots by one party at 145¼ and 145⅛, $15,000 in three lots equally at 145¼; $1000, $1500, $2500, $5000, $8000 in three lots, and $10,000 at 145¼, and $[illegible] at 145⅛.

In Silver we noticed sales of $[illegible] in American half-dollars at 141 and $1500 at 141 1/2. Nothing further reported in Mexican dollars.

We found no material variation in Foreign Exchange, the sales of Sterling including a good private bill for a round sum at 153; £3000 at 153 3/4; £1000 at 154, £2500 at 155, and an inferior bank bill, with a local endorsement, for £5000 at the same. There were some sales of Francs, the particulars of which were not reported. We continue to quote Sterling at 152@155 for private bills and 155 1/2@156 and 157 for Bank; and Francs at 3 65@3 71 1/2 for the former and 3 60@3.62½ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange exhibited only a moderate degree of animation without any material change in rates. The Banks and dealers check on New York at ⅛ discount, which was the ruling rate, but a round amount was sold by two of the former at ¼. Outdoors the sales included $20,000 New York sight at ⅛ discount, one or two other amounts of the same, $30,000 at ⅛, and $40,000 (bill of lading) at 1 a round amount of Boston sight at 1, $17,000 on day's sight New York (two bills) at ¼ and a smaller amount at 7/8; $15,000 five days' at 1 and a round amount at 1¼; $40,000 fifteen days' at 1 1/2 and $30,000 and another amount at 1¾; and some twenty days' at 2

There were some negotiations pending in the Stock market, but we are not aware of their having been consummated. We hear of more Insurance Scrip offering, but no sales reported.

Nothing of any moment transpired in uncurrent Bank notes. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 35 to 40c, Louisiana State Bank at 58 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 67 to 70, Mechanics' Bank at 60 to 63, Union Bank at 78 to 80, and Crescent City at 80 to 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the same offered at the counters. City Treasury Notes rate at ⅛ and 1 ¼ cent discount, for use of currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, September 12, 1865.

Cotton—The market opened this morning with a fair enquiry, and as factors showed more willingness to meet it at the decline reported yesterday the demand became more active, and 4100 bales changed hands mostly at about previous rates, but partly, later in the day, at a fraction above the outside figures of last evening's quotations. The business embraced [illegible] bales, taken by one party, and 600, 300, 150, 150, 150, 118, 60 and 56 by others. With the remark that Strict Good Ordinary sold at 38c., Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 39, barely Low Middling at 40, Strict Low Middling at 41½, and new crop Middling at 45, we now quote as follows: Ordinary 33 a 34c, Good Ordinary 37 a 38, Low Middling 40 a 41½, and Middling at 43 a 44 and 45.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales		[illegible]
Received to-day		[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported to-day		114,8[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		[illegible]

Sugar and Molasses—We have no change to notice in the condition of the market. There is a good demand for small lots of the better grades of Louisiana Sugar, which are very scarce and command very full prices. The low or grades are dull and neglected at very low prices, as compared with those for the better descriptions. The sales to-day comprise 75 hhds Louisiana Sugar, in three lots, all for evaporated, 15½@16c for fair to fully fair, and 16@16⅛c ℔ for prime. We have not heard of any sales of Molasses. A lot of common Louisiana is offered at 65c ℔ gallon. The market is well supplied. Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but there is very little or no demand for these descriptions.

Western Produce—Several heavy showers of rain have fallen to-day and, as a measure, interrupted business. The market appeared to rule more quietly. Holders hold their stocks very firmly however, and although the dealers are the only buyers, sales are very stringent in their pretensions.

Flour—A very good local demand prevailed at yesterday's prices and the sales to-day embrace 1800 bbls, all to dealers, of which 35 and 60 bbls fine at $6 50, low superfine at $6 50, and 100 good superfine at $6 75; 50 fancy superfine at $9 12½, 200 medium extra at $9 50, 50 do at $10 50, 300 good extra on private terms, 350 do at $10 75, 150 good do at $11, and 50 do at $11 25 ℔ bbl. The market is well supplied.

Grain—In good supply and is in fair demand by the dealers at previous prices. 160 sacks prime new Oats sold at 45c, and 200 sacks choice white Corn in one lot at $1 ℔ bushel. Considerable other sales of Grain were made the particulars of which have not yet transpired. We did not hear of any sales of Bran to-day. The stock is fair, but is in few hands, and is held under limit. Yesterday's prices were $1 15 for Bran, and $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs for Bran and Shorts.

Hay—60 bales prime Western sold at $26 50, and 60 do $27 ℔ ton.

Provisions—There is only a retail business doing by dealers at $30 50 @ $31 50 ℔ bbl for Mess Pork, as in quality and weight, 25c ℔ lb for prime Lard in tierces, 18c in kegs, and 18c ℔ lb for clear Bacon Sides.

Sundries—Esculents are plenty and very dull. Potatoes sell on the landing at $2 50@$2 75, Apples at $2 50@$5, Onions at $4@4 50 ℔ bbl. Cabbages at $15@$18 ℔ 100 and Eggs at $32@$34 ℔ bbl, according to condition.

Baling Stuffs—There is only a small retail demand which the dealers are supplying at 24@24½c ℔ yard for India Bagging in bales, 22c in rolls, 16c ℔ lb for Bale Rope and 16c ℔ lb for Twine.

Freights—We have again to notice a very dull market. There is considerable unengaged tonnage on the berth, and not much freight offering to go forward. The rates are 5-8@3-4c ℔ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, and ½c by sailing vessels for Boston. There is nothing doing by sailing vessels for New York. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain ⅝d and for Havre 1⅜c ℔ lb.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5, P. M.—Flour dull and prices nominal—superfine $7 75 to $8; extra, $8 25 to $9.

Prime old red wheat in demand, at $1 95 to $2, and old white at $2 25 to $2 40, but new very irregular, no good offered. Oats 48c, Corn 60 to 63c; Rye 90 to 93c.

Whisky $2 22 to $2 24, chiefly the former rate.

Mess pork held more firmly, but no demand worth naming, and prices of all nominal.

Linseed oil $1 7½, refined 70 to 72c.

St. Louis, Sept 5, P. M.—Tobacco.—The market was a little firmer on all qualities this morning, but otherwise unchanged.

Bagging and Rope.—Small sales of bagging at 30c; rope at 15c for machine, and 13½c to 14 for hand spun. Small sales of India bagging at 28c.

Flour—Market extremely dull, with very little demand except for choice. Sales included 160 bbls choice and very superior double extra at $10 25 to $11 50, 100 do good double-extra at $9, 30 do low do at $8 50; 20 do choice fall single extra at $8 delivered; 50 do fall super at $6 75; 25 do do at $6 37½; 25 do Spring do at $6 25.

Corn—There was a very slow market, and sellers did not get quite so good prices as they did yesterday.

Provisions—Business altogether in the small way at $30 50@$31 for mess pork, country and city; 15@16 1/2c for shoulders; [illegible] for plain [illegible]

Smoked beef, 25@28c for sugar-cured hams; 19 1/2@20c for clear sides, loose and packed; lard 22@23 1/2c.

Hides—Market steady at 14@14 1/2c for flint, 11 1/2 to 12c for dry salted, and 7c for green salted.

Whisky—Market firm with sales of 141 bbls in lots at $2 27.

Hay—The market was dull to-day, and we learned of no sale.

Butter—Demand and market steady. Sales 90 tubs country store and packed at 24c, and 20 tubs choice dairy at 31c ℔ lb.

Onions—The supply was limited and the market firmer. Sales 327 sks at 80c, and 150 sks at 85c per bushel, delivered, including the sacks.

Eggs—With a supply more adequate to the demand than it has been for some time, the market has declined, and a lot of six boxes was sold to-day at 17 1/2c per dozen.

Potatoes—Before the rain, sales active at $1 05 to 1 10 for sailors and $1 40 to 1 60 per bbl for new/ones, exclusive of bbls.

Groceries—The market for sugar was quite firm at yesterday's advance, with a fair demand. We quote prime Porto Rico at 17 to 17 1/2c; prime Cuba at 15 to 15 1/2c; Muscovado at 14c. A little old sugar is in the market; but not much. New York syrup molasses is steady at 60 to 65c. Hanna's New Orleans syrup is selling at $1 in bbls, and $1 05 to 1 10 in kegs.

Cattle—Receipts of ordinary stock continue to be greater than the demand, but choice bullocks are scarce, and the prices firm at 6 to 6 1/2c gross. The range of the market at present is $2 to 3 50 for scallawags and ordinary, and $3 75 to 6 for fair to prime.

Sheep—There are not so many arriving just now, and good are ready sale at $3 to 4 50, while common are dull at $2 to 2 75 ℔ head.

Veal Calves—Are also ready sale, and high prices are paid for choice. The range for all qualities is $10 to 15 ℔ head.

Hogs—The supply is still inadequate to the demand, and 9 to 11 1/2c gross is freely paid.

Milch Cows—Prices for good to prime are $40 to 60 ℔ head.

ST. LOUIS DISPATCHES.

St Louis, Sept. 6—Cotton, 41. Flour, $7 25 corn, 77, oats, 46, whisky, $2 25, pork, $[illegible]

Chicago Markets.

City of Jefferson, September 15, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 400 Texas Beeves, 25 Sheep, 36 Milch Cows and 70 Veal.

Amount of stock sold: 160 Texas Beeves, 24 Hogs, 6 Milch Cows and 70 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 25 Western Beeves, 1,345 Texas Beeves, 219 Hogs, 120 Sheep, 70 Milch Cows and 20 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality...do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	25	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	15	22
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	11	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]	12½
Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]	3 75
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearling Calves ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1865.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matanzas, Leesgang, from New York 21 inst, to Jas Connolly & co—lat district 15

Bark Margaret (Prussian) Redlich, 38 days from Bordeaux, to E Rautenbach & co—2d district 23

Bark Antonio, (Spanish) Umbert, from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bro—2d district 22

Schr Electra, (British) Ward, from Havana, to J Kelly—3d district 22

Schr Harriet Wood, ———, from Matamoros, to master—3d district 21

Schr Susan, ———, from Matamoros, to master—3d district

—STEAMBOATS—

Ben Stickney, McCord, from St Louis
Commonwealth, Lloyd, from St Louis
Indiana, Wood, from Lafourche
Belle Sheridan, ———, from Tallahatchie
Celeste, Ruhl, from Bayou Sara
Palmetto, Frank, from Red River
Clara, ———, from Bayou Sara
Anna Perret, Smith, from Alexandria

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Alert, Parkell, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 8th instant, bark John Sherwood and schr ———; up bark Antonio, and schrs Electra, Harriet Wood and Susan.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Ella, (British) Rolfe, 48 days from Liverpool, to [illegible] & co—1st district

Bark Rome, Jewell, from New York, to G W Hynson & co

Bark E A Allen, Anderson, from Boston

Schr John Potts, from Philadelphia

Schr Wm Magee, from Breton Sound

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Hermine, from Vera Cruz

Schr Volunteer, ———, from Havana—Molasses to E Trelegaray

Schr Jas Kelly, Nelson, from Havana, to Jas Kelly

Schr Liberator, from Matamoros

Schr Florida, from Matamoros

Schr Neptune, from Matamoros

Schr John Oliver, from Matamoros

Schr Welcome, (British) from Matamoros—14 days' passage

Schr Pioneer, (British) Nadin, from Porto Rico—Sugar and molasses to E Trelegaray

Schr Angeline, from Campeche

Schr Volante, ———, from Matamoros

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Harriet Wood, from Matamoros—28 passengers.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Matanzas—Assorted mdse

BORDEAUX—Per bark Margaret—Wines, brandy and assorted mdse

BOSTON—Per bark E A Allen—[illegible] tons ice to J L Wheeler & co

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Commonwealth—[illegible]

[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer [illegible]

[illegible]

BORAS SETTLEMENT—Per steamer Wenona—[illegible]

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible]

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Anna Perret—[illegible]

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Trent—[illegible]

Per NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R.—[illegible]

Louisiana Ice Works,
Corner Tchoupitoulas and Orange streets.

Books of Subscription to the Stock of a Company for the manufacture of ICE in this city and State, are now open at the offices of

Messrs. A. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos 10 and 16 St. Louis street.

NEW ORLEANS INS. CO., No 111 Canal street.

Messrs. PIKE, LAFERRE & BROTHER, Gravier street.

ALEX HARRIS, No — Carondelet street.

GEORGE W. WEST, No 82 Perdido street.

At any of which places parties will desire to visit the Works can obtain a circular which will enable them to advance.

sep13 8t HENSLER, LABARRE & CO.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Edouard Follain vs. Paul Amédée Mauvin.

Third District Court of New Orleans—No. 12,9[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the Fourteenth day of October 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

1st. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bourbon, Dauphin, Customhouse and Bienville streets, measuring thirty feet front on Bourbon street by seventy-six feet in depth and front on Customhouse street; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and all the rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging.

Which buildings and improvements comprise a three story brick dwelling house, slate roofed, built at the corner with iron balcony on both streets (up stairs); a three story brick kitchen, slate roofed and connected with the main house, yard flagged, water works, cistern, privies, &c.

Being the same property which the said defendant acquired by purchase from Camille E. Giraudey, consort of Mrs. Elvira Mauvin, wife of Lucien D. Nichols, as per act passed before Felix Grima, late a notary public in this city, dated 26th day of May 1856.

2d. And one hundred and sixty-five shares of one hundred dollars each in the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, it being the remnant of a lot originally for one hundred and sixty shares secured by mortgage on said property from which shares, discount have been set apart to constitute a cash stock in conformity with an act of Legislature of this State, entitled "an act to authorize the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana to convert shares secured by mortgage into cash shares," approved on the 28th day of April, 1856. As the whole will more fully appear by reference to an act of sale of property and stock before Adolphe Boudousquié a notary public in and for the City and Parish of Orleans, on the 26th May, 1860, by Mrs. Lenora ou D. Nichols to defendant.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a cash note for the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars ($3652) due the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, payable on the first day of November, 1865, or amounts according to the terms of the Charter of said Bank.

The purchaser to assume moreover all the obligations and responsibilities of a stock holder, resulting from the Charter and the laws amending the same, for the balance of the price of adjudication.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

sep13 22 30 oct7 14

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Marcelite Marceaut, deceased wife of Jacques Boye.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 26416.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE,
Deputy Clerk.

sep13-14 22

G. Whited, D. G. Martin. F. S Gibbs. Leo Crandall.

G. WHITED & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the sale of Southern and Western products and the purchase of goods of every description for Merchants and Planters. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention paid to all business entrusted to us.

sep13 1yd 9 FULTON STREET, New Orleans, La.

French Window Glass.—We have recently added to our extensive Stock of Glass, Oilers and Earthen Ware a full and complete assortment of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, from 6x8 to [illegible] inches, which we offer at the lowest market prices.

sep13 1m HENDERSON & GAINES, 1-6 Canal street.

Hopperhan Sugar Refinery.

A constant supply of good Syrup made by the above Sugar Refinery, suitable for family and plantation use, on hand and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers by

sep13 1m WILLIAM J. REID, 48 Carondelet street.

Margaret Haughery, Successor to F. Carts & Co.—BREAD and CRACKER BAKER, No. 74 New Levee street, New Orleans, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bread, Crackers, Cream Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Wine Crackers, French Biscuits, Sugar Crackers, Plasic, etc. Cracked Biscuits, Ginger Nuts, Ginger Bread—all made by machinery, at the lowest market prices. sep13 1m

The "Africaine."

The opera for Piano and Singing and Piano only. Single pieces for Pianos and for all voices. Pieces by the best authors on the "Africaine"; dances; new and easy pieces for children, from the most beautiful operas. For sale by

sep13 6t A. ELIE, Royal street No 92.

One Dollar Saved is One Made.

NOTICE TO SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

500 CASES fine old Connecticut and New York State SEED LEAF, for sale at very low prices.

ISAAC & DREYFUS,
Corner Magazine and Common sts.

Depot—33 Chartres street. sep12 1m

WANTED.

An Intelligent Lad at Dolbear Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets, to take "Scholarship." He will have an excellent opportunity to learn Book-keeping and acquire a first class Business education without expense. No salary given. Office—Room No. 7. Apply from 9 to 1 or 4 to 6.

sep12 3t RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Browne's Fashionable Hat Emporium.

52 CAMP STREET, next door to the Pics, one office.

Received by the North Star the latest styles for Gentlemen's HATS, together with the large stock recently arrived, makes the assortment very complete. The prices will be uniformly low. Purchasers are solicited to call and judge for themselves. sep12 2t

WANTED.

Four good Hair Dressers, to go up the river. Good wages will be paid to them. Apply at the Stranger's Hotel on m. No. 4. sep12 3t

Wine! Brandy! Oil! Sardines! &c.

100 CASES Red Wine, F. Clermont;
200 Cases Red Wine, Bordeaux;
200 Boxes Oil, 11 oz and 21 oz, Bordeaux;
— Brandy Champagne, ([illegible]);
100 Cases & box Sardines;
100 Boxes asst'd Liqueurs, (assorted brands;)
200 Boxes Hunt Sardines and assorted Hunt Sauterne White Wine;
25 Bbls do do do do
25 Quarter Pipes Port Wines, Wallis & Co;
25 [illegible]
25 [illegible], assorted brands;
200 Boxes and Baskets quarts and pints Champagne of superior brands.

Landing and in store and for sale by

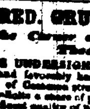
sep11 1f FRAGGIO BROS., Nos 68 and 70 Old Levee street.

Inverted Nails, Corns, Bunions, Club Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. S. M. BARRETT, Surgeon Chiropodist 12 BARONNE STREET, NEAR CANAL. Refers to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. sep11 1m

EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on New York in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by

sep9 1m LEVY BIERTES, 30 Carondelet street.



SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1865.

Just received per steamship Golding Count; do Beet; do Spinach; do Lettuce; do Cauliflower; do Salad; Lettuce; assorted Turnip; do Radish; Turnip-rooted Cabbage; Rutabaga; assorted Peas; For sale in the city and to country merchants, at moderate prices.

sep9 1m S. DOUX, Dealer in Seeds, No 44 Canal st., near Exchange Alley.

FRED. GRUBER'S SALOON,
at the Corner of Common Street and Theater Alley.

The undersigned having purchased the old and favorably known stand of John McDonald, fully solicits a share of patronage.

The finest quality of liquors will be served, and best attention extended to customers.

sep9 1m J. F. GRUBER.

SCOTT, CAGE & CO., (J. S. SCOTT, S. S. CAGE, C. H TANEY, Jr., T. E. EGGLESTON)
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
9 Union street, New Orleans. s9 1m

Moses Greenwood. Moses Greenwood, Jr.

MOSES GREENWOOD & SON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
sep9 1m 33 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Landreth's New Crop Garden Seeds,
GROWTH OF 1865.

Just received per steamship George Cromwell—

Turnip assorted,	Lettuce assorted,
Radish,	Carrot,
Cabbage,	Beet,
Spinach,	Onion,
Celery,	Mustard.

Flat Turnip-rooted Cabbage, Ruta Baga Turnip, Country merchants supplied at modern rates.

H. HAYNES, Seed Store, 1½ St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

sep9 1m

City Bank Notes Wanted—

Union, Mechanics', Crescent City, Orleans, Louisiana, Louisiana State.

For which the highest market price will be paid by

sep8 1m J. L. LEVY, Broker, 100 Gravier street.

AUCTION SALES.

Sundries.........Sundries.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 26 Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, September 13th, 1865, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 26 Exchange Alley—

AN ASSORTED LOT OF DRY GOODS, fine old Bourbon Whisky, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, cut glass Tumblers, Queensware, Soaps, Furniture, etc.

Terms cash on the spot. sep13

Succession of Jean de Agosta, No. 16,532.

Office Furniture at Auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.
E. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, September 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the old auction mart 67 Camp street, by order and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated September 7th, 1865, No. 16,532 of the docket of said Court.

ONE LOT OF OFFICE FURNITURE, such as Caught Desks with Drawers, Writing Desk, Square Tables, Copying Press, Stools, Chairs, Settings, Letter Stands, Stationery, Almanac, Old Books and Papers, etc.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. sep13

Improved Property in the 2d District.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,
Office No. 20 Carondelet street.

Will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Levee, Chartres, Bienville and [illegible] streets, designated by No. 22, city numbers and measuring 19 feet 9 inches front on Levee street by 104 feet in depth between parallel lines, with the use of an alley way opening on Barracks street, together with all the improvements thereon consisting of a three story brick house, kitchen, &c., &c.

Terms and Conditions—The purchaser will assume the payment of a note of $2450 due the 24th April next, and a stock note of $[illegible] and to the Citizens Bank payable 1st of March next and renewable according to the Charter of the Bank, and the balance cash.

sep13 6t

Succession of R. W. and W. W. Boswell.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 9 Magazine street.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, situated on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, as per order No. [illegible] of the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, the following Real Estate belonging to the above named succession:

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, Nos 16 and 17 in the square bounded by Clio, St. Charles (late Heydel) Calliope and Prytania streets, measuring each, in American measure, 25 feet front on Clio street, by 1[illegible] feet [illegible] inches in depth between parallel lines.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND, No. 26, in the square bounded by Common, Villeré, Gasquet (late Jackson) and Robertson streets measuring, in American measure, 46 feet 4 inches to front on Common street, by an inner depth of 116 feet 5 inches on one side, and of 116 feet 2 inches on the other side, and 46 feet 6 inches in width in the rear.

3. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the square bounded by Lafayette (late Gravier,) Liberty (late St. Paul,) Poydras and Howard (late Girod) streets, measuring, in American measure, as follows: Lot No 1, 22 feet 7 inches front on Liberty street, by 96 feet 1 inch in depth and front on Lafayette street, between parallel lines. Lot No 2, 22 feet 7 inches in front on Liberty street, by 96 feet 1 inch in depth between parallel lines, and lots Nos 3 and 4 each 23 feet 11 inches in front on Howard street, by 107 feet 11 inches in depth between parallel lines. On lots Nos 1 and 2 there is a two-story wooden building covered with slates, a large cistern and privies.

4. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 1 and 2 in the square bounded by Prytania, St. Mary, Coliseum and St. Andrew streets measuring, in American measure, as follows: Lot No. 1—61 feet 1 inches in front on St. Mary street, by an irregular depth of 116 feet 1 inches on one side, and in front on Prytania street, 125 feet 4-6 inches on the other side, and 31 feet 11 inches in width in the rear, and Lot No. 2—31 feet 11 inches in front on St. Mary street, by an irregular depth of 116 feet 4-6 inches on one side and of 116 feet 1 inches on the other side, and 31 feet 11 inches in width in the rear.

5. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, on the Metairie Ridge, in Square No. [illegible] bounded by St. Louis, Hobson, Conti and Virginia streets and the New Metairie Road.

6. TEN LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, on the Metairie Ridge, in Square No. [illegible] bounded by Virginia, Conti and Lasalle streets and the New Metairie Road.

7. THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, on the Metairie Ridge, in Square No. 3, bounded by Conti, Virginia, Bienville and Lasalle Streets. On No. 1 there is a one-story wooden edifice standing partly on Virginia street, and on Lot No. 3 there are two one-story wooden houses, a one-story wooden kitchen, stables, &c.

8. NINE LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12, on the Metairie Ridge, in square No. [illegible] bounded by Bienville, Virginia, Conti and St. Louis streets and the Metairie Road.

9. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, on the Metairie Ridge, in square No. 5, bounded by Virginia and Bienville streets and the Metairie Road.

10. A LOT OF GROUND, No. 1, in square No. 11, bounded by Canal, Anthony, Customhouse and [illegible] streets.

The whole as per plans of Pilié and Dugoodly, civil engineers and architects, dated on the 12th of September, 1865, and which will be exhibited at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, a few days before the sale.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

Acts of sale before Wm. Shannon, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. sep13 20 27 oct 4 14

Valuable Tract of Land in the Third District.

Succession of Mrs. Henriette Landreaux, late wife of Jean Commeny—No. 25 547.

By ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,
No. 20 Carondelet street.

Will be sold at public auction, SATURDAY, 14th of October, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 9th September, 1865, No 25,547 of the Docket of said Court, the following described property, of which in the Third District of this city, belonging to the succession of Mrs. Henriette Landreaux, late wife of Jean Commeny, viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND situated in the Third District, about three miles below the old Cathedral and in Adam and Gentilly, streets and Greatmen street, and measures 221 feet 9 inches. 2 lines front on the public road and front the river, 1360 feet from on the public and front on the line of the projected Claiborne street, 1,377 feet 3 inches. 7 lines from on the project 3 [illegible] street, 2 6 feet 3 inches 2 lines front on Greatmen street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story house, the first story built of bricks, slate roof, and small one-story house with two rooms, kitchen servants' quarters, stable, etc., [illegible] the house, hen-houses, &c.

Terms and Conditions—One fourth cash and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years in notes of the purchaser secured by mortgage on said property—divided in notes bearing 8 ℔ ct. interest from date to maturity; and ℔ ct. after maturity until paid, with obligation on the part of the purchaser to insure the buildings erected on the said property for the full value of the buildings for the policy to be transferred for the use of the holders of the said notes are paid; to pay said amounts and to deposit with the Recorder of Mortgages in the holders of said notes policy [illegible] in the event [illegible] and 10 ℔ cent. lawyers' fees in case of suit on said notes or any part thereof.

Act of sale before J. Cuvillier, notary public. sep12 5t

Succession of Mrs. Henriette Landreaux, late wife of Jean Commeny—No 25,547.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,
Office No. 20 Carondelet street.

Will be sold at public auction MONDAY, 18th September, 1865, at 5 o'clock P. M. at No 370 Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 9th September, 1865 of the Docket of said Court, No 25,547, for account of the succession of Mrs Henriette Landreaux, late wife of Jean Commeny, viz:

ONE APPARATUS for fabricating aerated water, with all its dependencies. Also two horses, two wagons; the whole in a single lot.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. sept 2t

Fine Square of Ground in MacDonoghville.

BY J. B. GROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Conti and Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, September 30th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND, situate in the town of MacDonogh, in the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, designated by the Square No. 91, bounded by Monroe, Franklin, Lafayette, and Socrates streets.

Terms, cash.—Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Plan to be seen at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange. sep9

PITTSBURG COAL, and Liverpool Fire Bricks, for sale by

F. V. BERNARD,
No. 32 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets.

sep9 1m

ADVANCES! ADVANCES!

We will make

CASH ADVANCES

on shipments of COTTON to Messrs. RATHBONE BROS & CO., Liverpool, as well as to our friends in New York and Boston.

sep7 3m LEVY & BIERTES, 30 Carondelet street.

Havana Produce.

150,000 Havana SEGARS, different class, of the most reputed brands.

20,000 Packs CIGARETTES La Honradez.

75 Bales LEAF TOBACCO.

75 Bags Havana COFFEE.

In store and for sale by MORENO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street.

WEBSTER & POTTER,
COTTON GINNERS,
103 and 105 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Highest price paid for Cotton in Seed, Motes and Cotton Seed. sep7 1m

NOTICE.

Ship Graham's Polley, G. G. Norton, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo at Post 4th Second District. Consignees are requested to take their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. G. GAVASCO & CO.

sep13 3t Carondelet, 116 Royal street.

2,000 PIECES A [illegible] COTTONADE, by A. JACQUES, No. 14 Old Levee street.

We have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, such as—

[illegible] VELVET and TAPESTRY;
[illegible] THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;
[illegible] and other STAIR CARPETS; [illegible]
[illegible] RED-CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTINGS
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and [illegible]
Table and Piano Covers; [illegible] Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains, [illegible], which we offer [illegible]

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.