The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1868.

AUCTION SALES MONDAY.

CHAS. T. NASH sells, at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesroom corner St. Charles and Perdido, furniture.

G. DE FERIET sells, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate.

THE CONSTABLE sells, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 150 St Mary street, sixteen coffins.

MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO. sell at 11 A. M., at Phil. Liner's stables, Gravier street, horses, mules, etc.

☞ See advertisements on second page.

Rose Song.

I.

Sunny breadths of roses,
Roses white and red,
Rose-bud and rose-leaf,
From the blossom shed!
Goes my darling flying
All the garden through,
Laughing she eludes me,
Laughing I pursue.

II.

Now to pluck the red rose,
Now to pluck the white,
(Hands as blossoms rosy)
Stepping in her flight:
What but this contents her,
Laughing as she goes?
Pelting with the rose-bud,
Pelting with the rose!

III.

Roses round me flying,
Roses in my hair,
I to snatch them trying—
Darling, have a care!
Lips are so like flowers,
I might snatch at those;
Redder than the rose-leaves,
Sweeter than the rose.

WILLIAM SAWYER.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS, ETC.

Tunis has a population of two million souls.

The population of Hong Kong, China, is 115,000.

Salt Lake city has a population of about 20,000.

It is estimated that there are 22,000,000 sheep in the United States.

There were 26,358 visitors to Bunker Hill Monument last year.

Los Angelos county, California, has 14,300 orange trees.

Philadelphia has appropriated $4,000,000 to extend and improve Fairmount Park.

The wine crop of France is valued at $500,000,000.

France derives a revenue of $36,000,000 annually from tobacco.

Barley sown near Memphis yielded 40 bushels per acre. Quality choice.

The "Chateau Lafitte" vineyards, in France, are for sale at $900,000.

Houston, Texas, is to pave her streets with shells at an expense of $40,000.

The cost of the public printing in England last year amounted to $1,979,500.

It is estimated that 14,000 convicts are annually sent from Russia to Siberia.

One individual in every 1400 of the population of Europe is blind.

Of the 60,000 Germans in Texas, three-fourths are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

There are 40,000,000 pounds of maple sugar annually made in the United States.

About 2000 tons of starch is annually made from potatoes in Grafton and Coos counties, N. H.

A lady near Norfolk, Va., received $10,000 last year from thirty acres of pears.

In Great Britain there are 13,815 members of the Society of Friends.

The annual sales of fruit in Chicago amount to $15,000,000.

There were thirty thousand stoves made in Cleveland last year.

The average annual loss by fire in Paris for the last twenty years has been $164,000.

In Connecticut, during 1867, there were 4779 marriages, 12,029 births, and 7343 deaths.

Florida has a population of 153,659—showing an increase of 13,236 in seven years.

A copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible was recently sold in New York for $1130.

A farmer in Rockford, Ill., sold the produce of four acres last year for more than $2000.

It is stated that there are one hundred thousand acres of grapes cultivated in the United States.

John Harbert, of Tennessee, nets over $500 per acre per annum on his crop of sweet potatoes.

It is said that there is $500,000,000 lying idle in London, Paris and New York.

It costs $200 to weigh a cargo of tea in New York.

The corn crop of the United States in 1867 was 776,820,000 bushels.

A single vineyard in California produced 25,000 pounds of raisins last year.

There were 450 divorces granted in Connecticut last year.

The province of Volhynia, in Russia, has 4332 schools, attended by 27,602 pupils.

New Hampshire has thirty-one savings banks, in which $13,541,534 are deposited.

It is estimated that the peach crop of Aiken, S. C., and vicinity will realize $150,000 this season.

Mr. Keller, of Los Angelos, California, made one hundred thousand gallons of wine and nearly as much brandy last year.

The aggregate value of taxable property in North Carolina is one hundred and fifty million dollars.

Prof. Loomis says 8,000,000 shooting stars pass through the earth's atmosphere every twenty-four hours.

The treasurer of Amherst College states that the institution is now worth more than a million of dollars and free from debt.

The English people are great egg eaters. Last year they received 150,000,000 eggs from Ireland, and 130,000,000 from France.

J. P. Alexander, of Illinois, owns from 50,000 to 75,000 head of cattle, and buys and sells large numbers weekly.

Dr. Dockery, of Hernando, Miss., made two barrels of choice scuppernong wine last season from five vines.

A naturalist says that a single family of jay birds will consume twenty thousand insects in a season of three months. Spare the birds.

The practical range of musical sounds is comprised between 40 and 4000 vibrations per second, which amounts to about seven octaves.

A laundry has been established in the suburbs of Paris, at which 40,000 pieces of clothing are washed daily.

The steamer from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York, on a late trip, took 500 mocking birds and a large quantity of vegetables and melons.

Mrs. Richardson, of Newbern, N. C., has a cucumber vine which has produced 200 cucumbers this season.

There are about 60,000 Chinamen on the Pacific coast, scattered from the Golden Gate to Salt Lake.

It is estimated that the people of Texas will this year realize $5,000,000 from their cotton crop and cattle.

The Western Union Telegraph Company owns 90,000 miles of lines, and its total capital is said to be over $40,000,000.

The production of cotton cloth in 1860 averaged 40½ yards for each individual in the United States.

During the last seventeen years Franklin county, Vt., has shipped 38,941,000 pounds of butter and 18,435,000 pounds of cheese.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin, 70,000,000 feet of lumber and 200,000,000 shingles are annually sold.

Paris has 50,000 houses and 2,000,000 inhabitants. London has 360,000 houses and 3,000,000 inhabitants.

The Elizabeth furnance, near Staunton, Va., is now turning out six tons of steel per day, made directly from brown hematite iron ore.

St. Vincent's Island, eight miles from Apalachicola, Fla., containing 11,000 acres, has been purchased by Hon. George Hatch, ex mayor of Cincinnati.

Two Germans last year bought eighty acres of land in southern Tennessee, and paid for their lot with the proceeds of the first crop of four acres of strawberries set out last fall.

The Suez canal is about 75 miles long; its cost nearly $60,000,000. It is asserted that the carriage of merchandise between Western Europe and the East Indies is shortened 3000 leagues by this canal.

Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore, has successfully dried sweet potatoes. With a simple peeler and slicer they are prepared rapidly, and dried as fruit is dried. They loose two thirds of their weight in drying, and are quite hard and white. They have only to be steamed, and they are restored to their original freshness.

A SKIN LIKE SATIN.—Of all the elements of womanly beauty this is the most admired, and of all the preparations advertised to give softness, smoothness and transparency to the skin, the one which is unexcelled in the accomplishment of these objects is Phalon's Paphian Lotion or Floral Beautifier.

Gen. Ewing's Speech at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., of Ohio, being loudly called for, made his appearance on the platform, and was received with cheers. He congratulated the audience as forming the largest assemblage of the kind ever convened in the United States. He proposed to review the history of the dominant party from the surrender of Lee and the termination of hostilities to the present time. When he had given up his sword Johnston had capitulated, the soil of the old Confederacy was being turned by peaceful plows, and not a flag bearing the stars and bars was waved. The rebellion was utterly overthrown, its cause irretrievably lost, and even the Northern expectation of a guerilla termination of the war was disappointed. The United States revenue officers were uninterruptedly pursuing their duties, and war was supplanted by a gladly welcome peace. That very year the Southern States themselves accepted the abolition of slavery.

The national Congress was then bound by all the principles of honor, and by all its former pledges then to declare the work of putting down the rebellion at an end. In the Constitution of 1864, even when Horace Greeley was endeavoring to arrange a dishonorable peace, the Republican party solemnly declared that the preservation of national authority and not the supererogation of sectional rights was the object of the war. For that object every man and every dollar were obtained. Had they adhered to that their lease of power might have been perpetual; but crazed with power, drunken with success, they threw aside their every principle, and initiated a Southern government formed alone of Northern moneyless adventurers and plantation negroes. Many of the odious features of Congressional reconstruction might have been stomached by the Southern States in their longing desire for peace, but the wholesale sweeping proscription which practically excluded every man who was of age of sufficient education to hold office, could never be accepted without sacrifice of honor.

The amendment put forth by Congress was rejected by the South, as Congress knew and meant that it should be, and at once the cry was raised that the South was still rebellious, and by trickery like this these radical rebels have postponed the dawn of peace almost as long as their Southern exemplars had done; and then old Thad Stevens, the whipper-in of the radicals, (hisses and groans) promulgated the novel doctrine that the Southern States were conquered provinces, and their people alien enemies; but the convention of 1864 denied that dogma by nominating one of these alien enemies, Andrew Johnson, for vice president, and approved the grand old reconstruction policy of Abraham Lincoln. Then the war was still in progress, and they wanted voluntary grants of men and money, but when the war was over they threw off the mask. Then they discovered that their hideous plot was not complete. There were still some standing guarantees of the old Constitution not yet abrogated, and of which the Southern people, like all others, enjoyed the benefits; therefore they invented a new hypocrisy, saying that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated an immense rebellion, and, therefore, did not confide sufficient power to Congress for meeting such emergencies, and, consequently argued that they (Congress) can and must act outside the Constitution. It was like the exposition by a French savan of some doctrine of transmission of light. His listener, Prof. Farradsy, objected that it was totally opposed to well-known facts in natural philosophy. "Well," calmly replied the Frenchman, "so much the worse for the facts." So with the radicals. When it is shown them that their dogmas violate the Constitution they insolently answer, "So much the worse for that instrument." And military despotism has trod with iron heel upon the powerless neck of the Southern people, and terrible cries were heard because one of the military governors had tried to temper his hated task with mercy. That one was General Hancock. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

The speaker continued that he could not see how any one can look without commingled anger and disgust upon the progress of congressional reconstruction—ten of the United States, debarred of all their rights, the hungry markets of the world closed to the products of Southern fields, sugar rotting in the cane, the Mississippi plunging over broken levees, and the boorish plantation negroes pampered with delusive hope, sitting in mockeries of conventions. He said that radicals argued that such acts were needed to prevent Democratic accession to power and consequent repudiation of the national debt, but he thanked God that the national power still was safe and no repudiation would be attempted, although if anything were calculated to drive voters to that alternative it would be the spectacle of all the national bondholders flocking to one party and advocating all kinds of outrages under the bug bear cry of down with repudiation. He continued that it lay with the Democratic convention the duty of saying what shall be the policy of the next four years, and who shall be its exponents, and to say whether they shall be victorious or living issues, or beaten or dead issues. Two millions of men were in our recent armies. Of these 500,000 have died during or since the war, and there are now 150,000 soldiers living.

Of those voters this convention represents at least one half, and of that half one-half or more are of so strong a conviction that they will vote for any Democratic candidate that has been named. (Cheers.) But the other half, he declared, might be lost or won to the Democratic party as the nomination might be wise or otherwise. He did not doubt the wisdom of the Tammany convention, nor that they would nominate a standard bearer who, whether he was or was not a soldier in the recent war, was, without doubt, an advocate of law. (Applause.) The issues of the present crisis were not in any respect the issues for which they lately fought. No one man who died in the defense of the national flag laid down his life for negro suffrage and the other radical dogmas. The Democratic party is now the only party which adheres to the Constitution and the law, and in the path that it now treads can be discerned the footprints of Washington, of Jefferson, of Clay and Webster, and while it keeps their track it can be followed with pride and with unfaltering purpose. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Gen. Ewing's address the band struck up the air, "Rally round the Flag," the chorus being sung by the audience.

Advice to Young Ladies.

LEARN TO DO YOUR APPOINTED WORK.

[By Mrs. N. P. Willis, in the New York Ledger.]

I find myself, I scarce know how or why, unexpectedly required to give my word of advice to you, my young friends. Others have said theirs who are far better qualified. Many of them are those to whom we older women look for words of instruction. But no woman of ordinary intelligence and kindly heart can stand on the verge of the hill, whence the path leads inevitably down, and she knows that her strength to do the work she would, or to render her service to others, must be gradually less, without looking back wistfully at the past and wishing she had possessed a clearer apprehension of her position, and that she had been better trained for her duty. She recalls with bitter regret the ignorance and carelessness which wasted the strength she should have stored for the duties of later years. It is by no means selfishly she reflects thus, but with one regretful thought for herself she turns to the young about her and yearns to give them a peep into her horizon. It is with a feeling little short of anguish that I see young girls throw aside or half use their opportunities of culture; or carelessly, and defiantly follow fashions and pursue habits of life which must inevitably make them a care to others instead of helpers.

I take it for granted that you each wish to be a helper—a real, live person. You have imaged to yourself, in a vague way, what manner of woman you would be, each according to your temperament and gifts, and somewhat after the standard of those with whom you associate.

One sees herself useful, helpful, wise, making the sunshine of her loving spirit to be felt by all who come within her atmosphere. Another aspires to intellectual culture alone—she would be the peer of learned men, of brilliant thinkers. Another would be accomplished and shine among the fascinating, and so on to aspirations for all grades of development, even for mere worldly success.

But, as the vision rises to each of you, do you realize that *wishing* is not *willing*? That for either of these ends there is an appointed work to be done honestly, earnesly, promptly? Do you recognize that to be the high-hearted, noble woman, there must be patient weeding out of faults of temper, beginning *now* in girlhood; there must be formed the habit of self sacrifice; there must be no despising of plain work and the doing of it well—I mean the domestic work which makes home more comfortable, more healthful. Learn to sew; to make good bread; cook a few simple articles of food well. If the time does not come when you find yourself cornered and obliged to put in practice your knowledge, at least you can teach the ignorant servant whom you are sure to be mistress of at some time. Do not say to yourself, "I am intelligent, I shall have knowledge, I shall find out the way by and-by;" it is possible you may, but it will be through tribulation and vexation of spirit. And so with each of the types of womanhood you image to yourself, there must be true, vigorous work and preparation, or the result is not gained. Exactly what seed you sow, that shall you reap; and as you tend the plant, so will be its perfection.

But beside honest purpose, intelligent and faithful work, there is one thing needed when this goal of acquirement and growth is reached, in order that you may enjoy and use these possessions of character and mind. And it is that to which few of you give a thought—*health*.

You fling it away at random. It is discussed by those about you; you read books on physiology and hygiene, you perhaps generalize about them. But do you take a single hint home to yourself? Make even one a rule of life or a matter of conscience? Oh, how I wish I could make you realize, how comparatively few of the bright visions you call up of happiness, of usefulness, of pleasure, will be yours without this precious boon of health! It is not necessary to know how many bones you have, or their names, or the names of the muscles and nerves which so wonderfully obey your will. But it is imperatively needful that you feel it to be your duty to care for your body and to understand a few simple principles as to that care, and then make them a law which you will not infringe lightly or selfishly, only when the good of another demands it.

You cannot violate nature's law in one tittle without paying for it. She keeps a carefully balanced account. If you eat improper food, you may not feel it now, but you will by-and-by. You can draw upon your strength now, without paying it back hereafter. While you are young and growing you must be careful of the demands you make. Get plenty of fresh air, gauge your exercise by your power of endurance. If you can walk but half an hour do that four times a day until you can take the full amount at one stretch without fatigue. Work mentally with earnestness and concentration of thought, while you do work, and when the hours of pleasure come put the same spirit of earnestness into them. Enthusiasm is not excitement. Make it an aim to gain and keep health. Your day of expenditure will come, and grateful will you be, if you have the health to enjoy the pleasures that are in your path; if you have the strength to meet cheerfully and easily the every day duties for those you love. Thankful also, if you have a reserved fund, which you can tax when the day of hard effort and watching shall come, in the service of those, for whom you would lay down your life. There are few mothers who would not do this for their children, but I tell you, my young friends, it is vastly better to be able to really live for them; to have the vitality to be their companion, and to share in their pleasures; and bitterly will you rue it if you cannot. I have told no new fact, and I scarcely think I have said my word with any force. I shall be glad if I have given a hint to one of you. But remember, put the hint right into practice. The best thoughts and ideas are of little good to us, unless we embody them, and weave them as a thread in the texture of our character, or let our hands shape them into service.

The Old Days of the Astor House.

CLAY, WEBSTER, HAYNE, AND OTHERS, AND THEIR OLD ROOMS AT THE ASTOR.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

A change has fallen on the old Astor House. Its internal landmarks have yielded to the passion of improvement, so that those whose presence has made it famous, could they now rise from their graves, would only recognize it outwardly, in the cold, impassive granite of its walls and columns. What an epitome of the better days of the republic do its associations and reminiscences suggest! What giants have come together beneath its hospitable roof! Scarcely a room in the whole vast building which has not listened to the political councils, not a corridor but has echoed to their footfalls. These were the intellectual heroes whose genius is stamped on the institutions of the country; the men who make history; the colossi whose deeds fill up the gaps of centuries; minds who have soared to the zenith from the horizon of dull mediocrity, and recall

"The spirit of the fervent days of old,
When words were things that came to pass, and thought
Flashed o'er the future."

From the time that the Astor was first opened, in May, 1836, down to the date of the Pierce administration, it has been the resort of the leaders of the Senate of the United States. Certain of them have occupied, respectively, the same rooms from year to year, so that we can select them out as the peculiar inheritors of distinction. Apartments numbered 13 and 14 were always taken by Mr. Webster whenever he came to our city. Room No. 51, over the north corner of the first floor, was usually the chamber selected by Henry Clay. Mr. Seward generally occupied No. 32, on the second floor.

But what a list might be compiled if we had the space and leisure to devote to it. During this period of great men the Astor House was the leading hotel of the city. The famed hospitality of its urbane and genial proprietor; the advantageous location of the house; its social comforts and thoroughly home-like accommodations, gave it a charm, especially for men who were constantly undergoing the harassments of political life, and sought here, even if they didn't always get it, a brief nepenthe from the cares and anxieties inseparable from rank.

Judge Southard, McPherson Berrian, of Georgia; Preston, of Carolina; Benton, of Missouri; Porter, of Louisiana, and all the rest of the great host who battled over the principles of our national life, and sought to lay upon permanent foundations the elements which composed it, made this their home.

We may remark, in this connection, as a somewhat singular fact, that Mr. Calhoun never even honored the Astor House with a visit; at least, not after his entry upon the arena of politics. The only time he passed its portals was while temporarily staying here *en route* for South Carolina.

Mr. Hayne was frequently a guest of the establishment. As he was upon intimate social terms with Mr. Charles Stetson, and a man of communicative and genial disposition, we envy the latter the privilege he enjoyed of such intercourse with the distinguished Carolinian, and trust that some day he will unlock the treasury of his reminiscences, and give the world the benefit of so much entertainment and instruction.

In 1846 Mr. Clay made one of his famous speeches from the steps of the Astor. The Mexican war question was at that time agitating the country from Maine to the Rio Grande, and the advocates of Mr. Clay's views assembled in large numbers to serenade and do honor to the "Mill Boy of the Slashes." If those old granite columns had eyes to see and ears to hear, what could they not tell of the history written in that sea of upturned faces; of the influence exerted upon the crowd by the magic of that eloquence; of the love, hope, pride and fervent enthusiasm that swelled up in every heart toward the gifted defender of Grecian liberty; that man of all men whom friends and foes are now proud to call countryman.

Another, not less great than he, has been heard, often heard, from the same rostrum. After the passage of the compromise measures of 1850-'51, when the Sage of Marshfield returned from his arduous labors in the Senate, he stopped in New York. Of course Daniel Webster could not be permitted to pass through to Boston without some stir. The open space in front of the hotel swarmed with eager admirers. Webster was led out after repeated calls. Tumultuous cheers greeted him. The night was dark and threatening a storm. His great black eyes glowed like coals in the gathering gloom. For full five minutes he stood and said nothing. How could he? The mob was mad with excitement. Then the right arm lifted, extended itself, and seemed to say to the surging mass, "Peace, be still," and there was a great silence. Commencing in a low tone, the voice swelled louder and louder, like the coming of a tornado; the huge chest heaved with emotion; the sonorous notes were caught up by the wind and carried to the remotest limits of the crowd, whose very pulse appeared to beat in unison with his. What a figure. So grand, so compact. A Doric pillar; his feet on earth; his head above the clouds!

But these public recollections are not the only ones; nor, if all could be revealed, are they, perhaps, the most interesting. Around the social board, when heads as well as hearts are mellow with the warmth of the generous grape, when the mask of rank is thrown aside, and the man, full of sympathies, wit, anecdote and humor, peeps out from his hiding place, then and there might we cull reminiscences of these giants, whose inner light flashed forth with every fresh appeal to the "flowing bowl." How many like Fox could spend the night in wassail and revelry, and the next day electrify the nation with a masterpiece of eloquence. They are all gone now; and although we might regret the necessity which compels an alteration of the shrine where they assembled, it is one of those things we shall grow accustomed to in the end without repining.

IMPERIAL WINE.—The Paris correspondent of one London paper, who has been honored by an interview with the emperor over a bottle of champagne, takes great pains to make the fact prominent by discussing the quality of the wine in his political letters. He says it is always "very dry and very good," and, indeed, he adds very kindly, that the Emperor Napoleon is the only host he knows in Paris whose champagne "is not as sweet as sugar and iced to death."

Upon this another London daily pertinently suggests that "rank apparently has some heavy social penalties to pay, if emperors have to allow admission to any part of their houses to persons who, having managed to get a taste of the wine, go and brag about it, and patronizingly commend its quality to a newspaper a day or two after."

Marine Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET, Sunday, July 12, 1868.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, for New York — Wood, Low & Ludwigsen
Steamship Cortes, Nelson, for New York — A Moulton
Brig Mary E Hinds, Hastings, for Boston, — G A Fosdick &co
Schr Frederick II, Kaalts, for Sabine Pass — Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Mercedes (Mex), Espinola, for Sisal and Campeachy, — Master
Schr Billy Butts (Brit), Howitt, for Matanzas, — Goldenbow & Kelley
Steamer Sarah, Deering, for Mobile. — Master

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney &co—1st district
Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, from New York 3d inst., to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—2d district
Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, from New York 3d inst, to A Moulton—2d district
Steamship Trade Wind, Briggs, from Belize Honduras, to G W Hynson &co—1st district
Lugger Morning Star, Salvador, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 15

STEAMBOATS.

Wild Wagoner, Richardson, from Natchez
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast
Thos P May, DeBouchel, from Jesuits' Bend
Waloon, Rutz, from English Turn
Minnow, Nce, from Grand Isle

Memoranda.

By a telegram to A Moulton, we learn that the steamship Geo Washington, Capt Gager, arrived in New York at two o clock yesterday morning.

By a telegram to Messrs. Wood, Low & Ludwigsen we learn that the steamship Gen Grant arrived at New York yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock.

Exports.

NEW YORK—Steamship Gen Meade—600 bales cotton 46 hhds tobacco 800 sks cotton seed 200 bbls flour 120 bbls meal 353 bales wool 928 hides 110 bdl skins 12 bales hemp 110 bales paper stock 80 bbls oil 45 bales moss 60 bbls pecans 53 pkgs iron cuttings 90 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Steamship Cortes—1273 bales cotton 77 bales moss 65 hhds tobacco 277 hides 769 sks cotton seed 60 hhds clay 82 rolls leather 35 bags wool 30 cases mdse

BOSTON—Brig Mary E Hinds—25 bales wool 300 tons old iron 70 tons bones 6000 feet lumber

SABINE PASS—Schr Frederick II—43 bbls flour 100 sks salt and sundries

SISAL AND CAMPEACHY—Schr Mercedes—600 bbls flour and sundries

MAYANZAS—Schr Billy Butts—60,000 feet lumber

MOBILE—Steamer Sarah—800 sks oats 400 sks corn and sundries

Imports

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Steamship Harlan—$200 specie Lombard & Poincey—$288 do J I Adams &co—$279 do Katz & Barnett—$720 do E J Hart &co—$200 currency Tate &co—$500 do Rice Bros &co—$300 specie M W Smith—$174 do 32 hides 2 bales hides Francke & Dannee—59 bales hides 38 hides 12 pkgs sundries 28 empty barrels 36 bags wool C A Whitney &co—2 bags wool O K Harstendike—637 hides 4 bdl hide A & M S Co—2 bales cotton Perkins, Swenson &co—5 bbls glass Schmidt & Zeisler—34 hides 1 bale wool Webster &co—1 case mdse Morrison, Buck &co—101 empty barrels B L Mann &co—3 coils rope G M Bayley—4 brazes melons J Mucheca—6 rolls leather J T Moore &co—sundries to order

NEW YORK—Steamship Crescent City—Astd mdse

NEW YORK—Steamship Mariposa—Astd mdse

Receipts of Produce.

NATCHEZ—Steamer Wild Wagoner—2 bales cotton to Adams, Cockburn & Howe—1 do R Flower—1 do 5 bales moss Akens, Sherck & Autey—4 bales paper stock West & Wright—40 sks cotton seed J Aldige—25 do S Marx—9 bbls T bxs fruit R Tramontani—15 bxs do Garbini & Petrovich—3 do S Marsicane—30 do J R Bourman—22 do S B Newman &co—1 do F Waterer—7 do A H Peale &co—20 bbls potatoes 2 coops fowls A F Hickman—15 blues blankets M Jeff Thompson—5 hides 1 roll iron Labusquere—do 1 bdl hides 1 bags wool to order—39 cads tobacco J C Boyd—4 bxs cabbage Murphy &co—sundries to order—Total 4 bales cotton

BAYOU SARA—Steamer Grey Eagle—5 bbls potatoes A Pourcean—2 bbls peaches 5 bxs do S J Sellers—1 bdl hides to Penn, Pace & Nixon—23 do B L Mann &co—lot old iron Stonacker—8 bbls potatoes J Raas—5 bbls rice R Brugier—4 do J Bethancourt—sundries to order

LOWER COAST—Steamer A G Brown—Sundries to order

JESUITS' BEND—Steamer Thos P May—12 bbls potatoes and sundries to order

ENGLISH TURN—Steamer Waloon—80 bbls potatoes 100 strings garlic and sundries to order

G K Fox D L L R R—Steamer Wildwagoner—Sundries to order

LAFOURCHE—Lugger Morning Star—120 bbls potatoes to order

Receipts by Railroads.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON & GREAT NORTHERN—14 bales cotton Payne, Huntington &co—4277 feet lumber to Niagaine steamer RR Co—585# do W D Weaver—6020 do B F Taylor—15 cars wood J M Rach—85 pkgs fruit J W Crisler—23 P G Cloud—16 O Ellis—69 R H Aby—5 J Macheca—6 H P Phillips—7 J R Bourman—sundries to order—Total 14 bales cotton

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & GREAT WESTERN—31 hides Rycoski & Deblanc—87 do 29 bales wool 20 bags wool $1000 in specie B L Mann &co—$623 do Biscoe & Simmes—$1070 do Post & Hobby—$300 Page, Peel & Moran—$147 do V Pesson—1 bales wool L Lacassagne—17 hides L Terrebonne—24 sks potatoes Terrebonne & Gondain—sundries to order

STEAMSHIPS---STEAMSHIPS.

BALTIMORE—HAVANA.

FOR BALTIMORE AND HAVANA.

THE NEW ORLEANS, BALTIMORE AND HAVANA REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

LIBERTY.....1200 tons.....Thos. A. Bain, Commander.
CUBA.....1160 tons.....Dukehart, Commander.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

FIRST CABIN:
Through Tickets to New York..... $60.

FOR BALTIMORE AND HAVANA,
TOUCHING AT KEY WEST—The splendid fast steamship
Cuba,
DUKEHART, Commander,
Will leave her wharf, opp site Jackson Square, on THURSDAY, July 2d, at 7 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WITHERSPOON, HALSEY & CO., Agents, 29 Carondelet street.
N. B.—No bills of lading but those of the Company will be signed. Permits for freight must be procured from this office. No freight for Havana taken after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
The LIBERTY, Capt. T. A. Bain, will follow.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. HALSEY—
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 5 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

TO INVENTORS.

WILLIAM M. ECCLES,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, 319 NORTH THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will solicit Patents, and prosecute Patent Suits, and old rejected claims. Expecting to reap our profits from such, we obtain patents on first application, for barely what it costs us; and having been in the business for some time, we are enabled to shape claims so as to avoid infringement. All business attended to promptly; advice free in all cases.
Best of citizens references given when desired

PETER ROSS,
BUILDER,
Returns thanks to the citizens of New Orleans for their patronage for the last 20 years. He has now made extensive additions to his Workshops, and introduced several woodworking machines, which will enable him to attend promptly to any business in his line.
Shops and office, corner of Prytania and Washington streets. Mechanics' Exchange, box No. 1.

TRY IT! TEST IT THOROUGHLY!

It will cost you nothing to do so. By making application to the undersigned, a Machine will be sent to your residence, and you will be shown how to use it, and a reasonable length of time given to test the Machine to decide as to its merits.

The Magnolia Washing Machine
Will do your washing with one-half the labor, less soap and no more water than you usually use; will save the cost of the Machine in the wear of clothes and in fuel in less than one year; makes no slop; does away with the necessity of standing over a steaming tub, and prevents the washer from inhaling the steam of filthy soap suds, also from getting wet, and will in many instances be the means of preventing sickness and saving a doctor's bill.
An ingenious COG-WHEEL WRINGER is affixed to the Machine, and is made of India Rubber Cylinders, and wrings the clothes almost ready for ironing.
It is Useful, Simple and Cheap! Satisfaction Guaranteed or no Sale. Use the
Magnolia Washer,
and save the Woman's Health, and also save both Labor and Money.
L. A. GAILLARD,
No. 103 Poydras street,
Owner of the Patent Right for Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT Court of New Orleans.—I hereby certify that on the first day of June, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to-wit:

Catharine Gilmarten, wife of Bertrand Jeanca, vs. her husband, No. 19687. On motion of J. S. Whitaker, attorney for the plaintiff in this case, on producing to the Court the confession of judgment of defendant, on file: It is ordered that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Catharine Gilmarten, and against Bertrand Jeanca, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and the said plaintiff recognized as the owner of the property described in her petition herein, and that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment signed June 5, 1868

(Signed) CHS. LEAUMONT, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, and the 93d year of the independence of the United States.

F. A. WOOLFLEY, Clerk.

J. HERNANDEZ,
BROKER,
No. 11 Carondelet Street.
Always on hand State and City Notes, Warrants, etc.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in this city, under the style of RICHARD FLOWER & MAES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Richard Flower is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the Commission and Factorage business on his own account. Office 128 Gravier street.
RICHARD FLOWER,
Surviving Partner.
New Orleans, March 1, 1868.

STEAMSHIPS---STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

Comprising the first-class Steamships—
GENERAL GRANT.....Captain H. S. Quick.
CRESCENT CITY.....Captain E. W. Holmes.
SHERMAN.....Captain Wm. P. Henry.
GENERAL MEADE.....Captain A. W. Sampson.
UNITED STATES.....Captain Geo. L. Norton.

Sailing from New York EVERY SATURDAY.

The steamship
Crescent City,
E. W. HOLMES, Commander,
Will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, July 18th, at 5 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE.....$60.
For freight or passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 120 Common street.
The steamship UNITED STATES will follow, leaving as above on SATURDAY, July 25th.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

This Line is composed of the following steamships:
Geo. Cromwell, Geo. Washington.
Mariposa, Cortes,
The Steamship
Mariposa,
E. KIMBLE, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, July 18th, at 5 P. M.
Passage.....$60
Freight for LIVERPOOL, HAVRE and BREMEN taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED HOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

BOSTON.

FOR BOSTON—VIA HAVANA—THE STEAMSHIP
Concordia,
E. F. SEARS, Commander,
Will leave on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 6 P. M., from foot of St. Joseph street.
These steamers offer superior accommodations for passengers and freight, and insure at the lowest rates, and every facility will be extended to shippers.
For freight or passage apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO.,
33 Carondelet street.

GALVESTON--INDIANOLA

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—THE following new iron low-pressure steamships form this Line:
W. G. Hewes.....I. C. Harris....Austin.
St. Mary.....Agnes.....Harlan.
Alabama.....Crescent.....Morgan.
Clinton.....Tartar.....Matagorda.
Josephine.
The Steamship
Harlan,
J. LEWIS, Commander,
Will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15th, at 8 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
50 and 52 Camp street.
No Whisky received without an order from the office.

FOR TEXAS.....FOR TEXAS.

INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE,
—VIA
NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
Passengers take the Ferry Boat opposite Jackson Square, on SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and the train leaving the Algiers Depot at 8 A. M., arriving at Brashear City at 12 M., taking the Morgan Line Steamships at Brashear for Galveston.
Josephine.....CAPTAIN J. N. LEWIS,
SUNDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Tickets to be had and state rooms secured until 6 o'clock P. M. EVERY DAY, Sundays excepted, at the office of the Opelousas Railroad Company, No. 69 Canal street, or at the Ferry Landing, on the morning of departure.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, July 18th, at 8 A. M.

FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO—THE LOW pressure side-wheel iron steamship
St. Mary,
R. S. BOURNE, Commander,
Will leave as above, from her wharf, foot of St. Joseph street, carrying the United States mails. If the steamer is unable to cross the Brazos bar, goods to be delivered at ship's tackle, consignees to pay their own lighterage. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
50 and 52 Camp street.

FLORIDA PORTS.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS.

ALLIANCE LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FOR PENSACOLA, WARRINGTON AND MILTON, APALACHICOLA, ST. MARKS, CEDAR KEYS, TAMPA AND KEY WEST.
Through bills of lading to Columbus, Ga., and Bainbridge, Ga., and all regular landings on Chattahoochee River, also to Fernandina and Jacksonville, cheaper than any other route. Freight to New York via Cedar Keys, Florida Railroad and steamships connecting at Fernandina, at lowest rates and with dispatch.
This line is composed of the following steamships, to sail on the 5th and 20th of Every Month:
Alliance, S. L. CLAPP, Commander.
Lavaca, L. H. LIVINGSTON, Commander.
Leaves on MONDAY, July 20th, at 8 A. M.
The steamship Alliance,
CLAPP, Commander,
Will leave her wharf, foot of Calliope street, as above, taking freight and passengers for the above named ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. W. PERKINS, Agent,
26 Carondelet street.
N. B.—Shippers will please procure orders from Agent's Office before sending freight to the steamer.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

FREIGHT AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

FOR CORPUS CHRISTI, ROCKPORT AND St. Mary's, via New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. The Morgan Line Steamer
Austin,
With passengers and freight for Corpus Christi and St. Mary's, and will hereafter run between the Brashear End of the Railroad and Rockport, Texas, in connection with the 7:30 A. M. Ferryboat, from foot of St. Ann street, and 8 A. M. train from Algiers.
Passengers can learn the day