The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1866

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By John L. Lareche & Co., at Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Dry Goods, Harness, &c.

By T. Anfoux, at No. 50 Baronne street, Groceries, Whiskies, Tobacco, Guns, Revolvers, Powder, etc. also, a Mare.

BANK OF AMERICA STOCK AND COMMON STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Walton & Deslonde will sell to-day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, for account of the successions of H. F. McKenna and N. R. Jennings, ten shares of the capital stock of the Bank of America, and four valuable lots on Common street, between Howard and Liberty streets.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—There will be a performance at this Theatre this evening for the benefit of the Hays' Brigade Relief Association. The grand military drama, "Daughter of the Regiment," and the comedy of "A Cup of Tea," are the pieces selected. The occasion should attract a crowded house.

THE ALDERLEY TRAGEDY.—We are pleased to notice that this spirited novel, which has been recently published, in serial, in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Field and Fireside*, has received deserved evidences of approval from many of our exchanges. It is from the pen of Mr. Charles Dimitry, formerly on the editorial staff of the *Bee*, and develops a power of delineation which affords every promise of future reputation in the world of fiction.

During the war, Mr. Dimitry became favorably known through the highly dramatic story of "Guilty, or Not Guilty," which secured the prize offered by the *Magnolia Weekly*, of Richmond, Va. In "Guilty, or Not Guilty," are apparent the same fertility of invention, the same genial humor and healthy pathos which mark the author's latest work. These are, we believe, the only lengthy contributions of Mr. Dimitry to the literature of the day. We may reasonably anticipate, however, that they will not be his last—the more so, as we learn that he has undertaken a new novel, "Bought for Gold," which he hopes to present to the public before the close of the coming winter.

FAILURE OF THE EIGHT HOUR STRIKE.

The strike of the ship workmen in New York city is at an end. It has resulted, after a prolongation of nearly three months, in a mortifying failure to the strikers, and in immense losses to them, to their employers, and to the marine and commercial interests of New York and of the country in general. The aggregate of those losses is not much less, perhaps, than the entire damage done to Northern shipping in the late war by the Confederate cruisers and privateers. The workmen, it is estimated, have lost, by their voluntary and organized idleness, a sum of money large enough to have set up co-operative establishments of their own which would have secured the whole of them regular employment for any number of hours which they might have chosen to adopt as the standard of a day's work. That they did not see fit to hire their own labor for eight hours a day instead of ten, is a strong argument against the reason and justice of their demand that ship builders should hire it for the same reduced daily term without any reduction of wages. Circumstances have certainly been overpoweringly against their scheme. Having consumed all their previous earnings, having been obliged then to depend on donations from trade unions in New York, Boston and other cities for the means of subsisting and carrying on the strike; having exhausted substantial sympathy and liberality in those quarters, and possessing no other resources on which to draw, they are compelled at last to publicly renounce the eight hour system to which they had so unreservedly committed and pledged themselves, and to ask to work for their old employers at former wages and for ten hours a day.

It must be said that, meanwhile, they have enjoyed in some sense the "benefit" for which they were contending—the reduction of the hours of labor. They have had, in the almost three months' idleness incident to their strike, the equivalent of eight hours a day, and something to boot. But they do not show the equivalent in wages of ten hours a day. They have voluntarily stricken from the year's labor more than one-fifth. This may be regarded as a compensation, with interest, of the two hours—one fifth—which they demanded to have struck from the usual term of a day's labor, ten hours. But in demanding to work for fewer hours a day, they did not propose to take proportionately less wages. Economically, however, one diminution necessarily involved the other, and nothing more convincingly attests this necessary association than the return of the shipworkmen in New York, after they had kept to themselves upwards of one-fifth of the year, to their accustomed labor for the residue of the year at the same wages which they formerly received. To sustain the theory that eight hours a day, other things equal, may be made the equivalence, in wages or in productive value, of ten hours a day, they would have to be able to command for the residue of the year an increase of remuneration corresponding with the time consumed in their strike.

As it is, they have, in contending for eight hours a day instead of ten, without proposing to accept proportionably less wages, simply butted against what may be called an arithmetical impossibility. Peculiar circumstances might possibly have given them temporary success. But, unless the economical situation should have so changed as to really enhance the value of their labor, they were predestined, by a sort of arithmetical necessity, to experience ultimately the discomfiture in which their recent strike has ended.

Reflections like the foregoing have nothing to do with the abstract merits of the eight hour movement. Their useful purpose is accomplished if they serve to expose the pernicious fallacy involved in the idea that labor may be lessened, that is to say, production may be diminished, by special regulations, voluntary or involuntary, without subtracting from the material wealth of individuals and of the nation. It would be well, questionless, if labor in the painful sense of the word could be abolished altogether. But the day for that abolition is yet hardly visionary or imaginable in the far and reachless mysteries of the future. Certainly national debts and taxes piled mountain high on the Enceladus of toil are not calculated to accelerate its advent or to clear away the obstruction which now seem infinite in the way of its approach.

FIREMEN'S "GLORIOUS FOURTH."—Our "brave boys" of the Fire Department are going to celebrate the coming "Fourth of July," the ninetieth anniversary of American Independence, in a good style, and we know they can do it—they are just the men, and their lady friends will help them make their festivities as large an array of the "beauty and chivalry" of our city, as were the different tournaments lately held in our sister States. They propose to have a pic-nic at the Fair Grounds Race Course, to commence on the morning of the "ever glorious Fourth," and last two, or perhaps five days, with trials of speed of engine horses, trials of throwing capacity of steam and hand engines, a large number of games. Appropriate prizes will be given to successful competitors. They will also have a grand trotting match between a few of our best horses, some of our veteran turfmen having "entered" for the occasion. A grand oration will be delivered, the Declaration of Independence read, etc., etc.

A large platform will be laid to accommodate the devotees of Terpsichore, wherein the "boys and girls" can trip the "light fantastic" to the music of Charley Jaeger's band. In the evening they will have a display of fireworks. Taken all in all, this promises to give amusement to our citizens and we commend our readers not to forget the date, nor the object for which this is given. The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of a monument, a grateful tribute of respect on the part of these "noble salamanders" to the "heroes" who died while in the performance of their duties as firemen or soldiers.

Would it not be well for our "City Fathers" to appropriate a certain sum of money towards the celebration of the "coming Fourth," and to donate that amount to our zealous firemen? They will devote the sum to the erection of their monument, as above stated—one in which the city is directly interested, as it is even a "tribute" to the memory of many of its old citizens, who, in times gone by, were the "protection and safety-guard of our town."

WHAT THE MEMPHIS RIOT COMMITTEE SAY.—Washington, June 12.—The Memphis riot committee found the rebel spirit there rampant, [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

MINORITY REPORT.

It is in Favor of the President's Policy.

Fire in Boston.

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS.

THEY ARE SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

MARKETS—GOLD DECLINING.

Washington, June 19.—The President, to-day, sent the nomination to the Senate of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, as Minister to San Salvador.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish a National Bureau of Education was rejected, and the question being put, the motion prevailed by yeas 76, nays 49. The bill was then read a third time and passed by yeas 80, nays 44.

In the House, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, presented the minority report of the Committee on Reconstruction. It is a long document, consisting of an elaborate argument in favor of the President's policy and the immediate admission of the South to representation. It takes ground that a State can neither withdraw nor be expelled from the Union. The war was to preserve, not to destroy, the States. The report concludes with an eulogy of purity of the motives of President Johnson.

The remainder of the session of the House was occupied by the consideration of the new army bill.

New York, June 19.—Texas wool 20 to 25c.

Arrived: Steamers Evening Star from New Orleans and Missouri from Savannah.

Boston, June 19.—The furniture store of Messrs. Holly, Morse & Boyden on Washington street, and Child & Jenk's picture establishment were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss on the former amounted to $50,000, and on the latter $10,000.

A warrant was issued on Friday by Judge Seawell, United States District Court, on application of the Spanish Vice Consul to detain the steamer Cherokee on an allegation that she was intended for a Chilian privateer. Before the warrant could be issued the ship had sailed.

New York, June 19.—*Evening*—Cotton sales to-day 1200 bales at 40c. for Middling uplands and 41c. for Middling Orleans. Sales of the week 9000 bales. Receipts last week 14,000 bales. Exports of the week 19,000 bales.

New York, June 19.—Sterling exchange closed dull and heavy at 107 to 108. Gold closed at 150 ¾.

Louisville, June 19.—Leaf tobacco unchanged, sales 242 hogsheads. Flour—superfine $8 25, extra family $10 50. Corn 70c. Oats 53c. Mess pork $33 25. Bacon shoulders 16c. Clear sides 21c. Sugar-cured hams 24c. Lard in tierces 22c. Whisky $2 24. Cotton, Middling, 35½c.

Louisville, June 19.—In the United States Court the case of Isham Henderson, defendant, was discharged by Judge Ballard. This releases him from all military control.

The three Italian counterfeiters of fractional currency were sentenced to-day; Latranza to fifteen years in the Penitentiary and the other two, a man and a woman, to seven years and ten months' imprisonment.

Cincinnati, June 19.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 64 to 75c. Oats 50c. Mess Pork $33; Bulk Meats 14 to 19c.; Bacon 15¾ to 20¾c.

Vicksburg, June 19.—Passed up Julia at 5 P. M. Passed down Fashion at 5 P. M. River rising slowly.

Southwest Pass, June 19.—Sailed in and anchored, British schooner Gipsy, 9 days from Ruatan Islands, with 8000 Coconuts, 46,000 Plantains, 1000 bunches of Bananas, 700 Pine Apples, 6 barrels of Limes, 6 barrels of Mangoes, and 1300 Oranges. Vessel and cargo to L. J. McQueen. Left in Ruatan schooners Greenland and Louisa. Business was dull.

The ship Epaminondas has gone to sea. The bark Jupiter is still on the bar. The ship Lewis Henry is at anchor outside. The bark Columbia and ship Constancia outward bound are still at anchor here. Nothing else new. Weather fine with a light breeze from the eastward.

The S. S. Kensington, nine days from Boston, crossed the bar at 6 P. M.

Quarantine, June 19.—Arrived: British schooner Mischief, Oliphant, master, from Havana, June 12th, with a cargo of molasses and sugar. The steamer Exact put into Havana with the loss of rudder. To sail for New Orleans soon schooner Sea Witch.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From the Southwest Pass—Cotton and Gold Markets.

Quarantine, June 19.—Remaining in quarantine, barks St. Paul and Phelan and schooners Elina and Elizabeth.

The steamer Mexico left last night at 12 for the city.

Southwest Pass, June 19.—Passed up at 7 A. M. steamer Texas, Stanton, master, from Galveston the 17th instant, to Hawes & Bowen, with a cargo of 210 head of cattle to Ben Foster & Co.

The steamer Texas brings the following passengers: D. S. Simmie, J. W. Riggs, J. Wider, C. L. Abbott, W. Green, John Sleck, J. Wigmire, S. Goldman, D. Wills, A. P. Barnes, J. Castaine, Reddach, Griffiths.

She brings the following news: There was considerable excitement respecting the approaching election and the proclamation of the Governor requiring all voters to take the amnesty oath.

At the firemen's celebration at Houston on the 14th instant, a young girl was sitting on a tombstone with crape over the stars, representing the South. Not a single national air was played.

The weather was generally more favorable for the crops.

The Galveston *Daily News* of the 17th confirms the reports that much damage had been done to wheat and cotton by hail and heavy rain.

Gold had advanced under the Northern news to 143, which had an upward effect upon almost all articles.

Gold exchange on New York brought 2 per cent. premium. Other bills were without alteration. Sterling was nominal. Cotton was more active. Sales for the week amounted to 368 bales. Offerings were light. Flour was in better demand without change. There were several arrivals of the new clip of wool, mostly going to New York, all was unusually clean. Some lots partly burry brought 21c. in currency. Freights dull, to Liverpool 9-16d. New York, per steamer, 1c., sail, ¾c.

Cleared, steamship Ariadne, for New York, and brig Arthur Bourston, for Cuba.

Southwest Pass, June 19.—Arrived, brig Probus. The bark Jubiter is still on the bar, and has no tug near her. The ship Epaminondas has gone down in tow. There is no change in the position of the other vessels since yesterday. Nothing new in sight, except a small schooner to the westward bound in. Tide rising slowly. Weather fine with a light breeze from the eastward.

New York, June 19, 1 P. M.—Sterling exchange, 110¼. Cotton market firm at 40c. for Middling Uplands. Gold 152¾.

Aerial Navigation.

The recent attempts which have been made in this city to prove that the navigation of the air is as practicable as the sea has received a new impetus from the efforts of Dr. Andrews with his Aereon. On Tuesday last the Doctor, together with Mr. Fisnuh, the secretary, made a second ascension. They started on their atmospheric travels at quarter to six, determining to take advantage of the calm breezes of the evening. Upon starting the rudder caught, and the ship drifted at will for some time; but after getting above the tops of the houses the Doctor got control, and then took entire command. He is corroborated in this statement that he went entirely against the wind in the same manner that a bird will do—just by raising or lowering of the tail. The theory seems to be pretty well founded, and there are large numbers of our citizens who have sincere faith in its ultimate success. After traveling some forty miles in the air they landed at Jamaica, Long Island, with a stronger conviction than ever that the Aereon is sure to become a flying fact. There are few who would not rejoice at its success. From what was seen by those on *terra firma* the ship worked admirably, going in various directions at the will of the voyageurs. After receiving a hearty welcome from the villagers the ship was brought safely back to its starting point at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, in this city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—Washington, June 15.—The Attorney General to-day appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and argued against the proposed repeal of the neutrality laws, as contemplated in the Banks resolutions referred to them last Monday. Mr. Speed did not think the law ought to be interfered with, as it was essential for occasions like the present. There is no prospect that the committee will report in favor of the repeal of the law, though the pressure for such repeal from prominent and influential Fenians is very great.

Judge Underwood has refused to admit Jefferson Davis to bail on the ground of non-jurisdiction, the defendant being held [illegible] power of the Government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMITTED.—Mr. John P. Montamat having passed a satisfactory examination before the Supreme Court, was yesterday granted a certificate of the Court, entitling him to practice the profession of law in all the Courts of the State.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The examination of the "Webster" (girls') and "Jefferson" (boys') Schools on Dryades street, First District, took place yesterday. The examinations were in the main satisfactory and were well attended by the parents and friends. The little girls in Miss Lambourne's department particularly showed that their teacher had taken great pains with them. In Mrs. Crane's, the principal's room, we particularly remarked the facility and correctness which one of the pupils, Miss Armstrong displayed in answering questions in arithmetic, history and geography. The school has an average attendance of about 500 pupils. The teachers are Mrs. Crane, principal, and Mrs. Williams and Thompson and Misses Easton, Simmons, Moore, Woodworth, Baggy and Lambourne, Assistants.

THE KILLING OF "BOB JOHNSON."—The Coroner commenced his investigation yesterday into the killing of Robert McNeill, known as Bob Johnson, which occurred Monday night in the gambling saloon over the Orleans House. Nine witnesses were examined without a particle of testimony being elicited to fix the killing upon either of the Duffy's, the parties suspected. Until there is some evidence to implicate one or both of them, we refrain from burdening our columns with a mass of irrelevant statements of witnesses who thus far seem strangely uncertain, not to say ignorant, as to the identity of the Duffy's, though positive as to Johnson. There are a great number of witnesses, mostly if not exclusively gamblers, yet to be examined, so that there yet remains a probability that the facts will be elicited. Johnson, as we intimated, was shot and stabbed repeatedly, and the pistol firing, as we heard it, put us very much in mind of the opening of a regular skirmish.

Board of Aldermen.—A motion was adopted to meet the Lower Board in joint session on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, for the purpose of electing Directors for the House of Refuge.

A petition from merchants, ship owners, and others, requesting a reduction of levee dues, was referred.

Also, a petition from the Home of the Aged and Infirm.

A resolution granting permission to Henry Bizore to establish a stock landing below the city was referred.

A resolution that the 9th Section of the subdivision of the Port into sections be so amended as to read that 200 feet of said section be set apart for a coal boat landing, was adopted as amended.

The ordinance relative to rate of speed of the City Railroad cars between the markets was referred.

A resolution, that material for public works shall be first approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings before being approved by the Finance Committee, was adopted.

A resolution, passed by the Lower Board, authorizing the appointment of twelve river policemen, was amended by adding, "and one sergeant," was adopted.

The resolution allowing the Mayor an additional clerk, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, was amended by the Lower Board to read $1,500, and adopted.

An ordinance was read defining the duties of city officers under an act entitled, "An act to refund to tax payers, cost, interest and charges paid upon State, Municipal, and City taxes for '61, '62, '63 and '64, to relieve from payment of such costs, &c., &c., those who have not paid the same, providing that in all cases where taxes have been paid for the above years with interest as required by law, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officer of the Treasury to refund the interest so paid; and that the Asst. City Attorney be instructed not to enter suit upon any of the tax bills for '61, '62, '63 and '64. The ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution which was referred in relation to a public bath and swimming school for males and females, to be established at the foot of Canal street.

The Finance Committee made their report, which was adopted.

A resolution that the City Treasurer appoint two additional Inspectors of Licenses, was adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings made their report.

A resolution that the compromise entered into between Messrs. Code & D. McCord be approved, was laid over.

A communication from the Surveyor's department in relation to the city railroads, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution granting an extension of 60 days to Dav. McCord, to complete his railroad contract, was adopted.

A resolution that His Honor the Mayor be authorized to extend to the Fire Department the sum of $1000 for the celebration of the 90th Anniversary of American Independence, was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. McCulloch in the chair.

Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies being present was invited within the bar.

A message from the Mayor called attention to the joint resolution of Congress and letters from United States authorities relative to co-operation of the General Government with City in measures to prevent cholera by quarantine; also to a letter from Commanding General Baird, proposing to vacate as soon as possible the apartments in the Parish Prison, now used for military prisoners, but formerly used by the city for the insane. Referred.

Another message from the Mayor covered information of his action in the Canal street ferry difficulty, enclosed the opinion of the City Attorney in reference thereto, and proposed that a committee of conference with the authorities on the right bank be appointed.

Another message recommended the purchase by the city of the old Jefferson City court-house in the Fourth District from Mrs. Mary Spearing.

The messages were read and laid aside for consideration.

A resolution from the Upper Board was amended and concurred in to allow the Mayor an additional clerk at $1500 per annum.

A resolution from the Upper Board establishing a coal boat landing in the Third District, was returned with an amendment and concurred in.

The Board resolved to appropriate $1000 to the Fire Department for the celebration of the 4th of July.

Mr. Kaiser offered a resolution to let out respective contracts for repairing the wharves of the several districts. Adopted on first reading.

A resolution to require parties within the urban limits to construct brick or plank pavements in front of their premises within two months, was referred.

Mr. Prague offered a resolution that all sales of contracts by the Controller be sold hereafter by the City Auctioneer. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported with accompanying resolutions. On the resolution to sell a contract for a railroad along Chartres and other streets, as reported at the last meeting, the committee reported favorably. The resolution was adopted on second reading.

A resolution to sell a contract for keeping in repair the oil lamps of the city for one year was adopted.

A resolution to authorize the Mayor to detail two policemen for duty in the City Park, was adopted.

A resolution to approve the purchase, by the Mayor, from Davis & Jackson, of 496 police uniforms, etc., was adopted.

Mr. Kaiser moved to call up the ordinance relative to the selling a contract for establishing a slaughterhouse above, and one below Canal street, in order to have it referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings for action—as to the fixing of stock landing in connection therewith—granted.

A communication from the Upper Board announced that they persisted in their original ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers. It was sent back for explanation.

The resolution to repeal the ordinance selling the lease of the Third District ferry to J. M. Prather, and to resell the same, was adopted on second reading.

The Board adjourned.

Fourth District Court.—State of Louisiana on the relation of J. C. Prendergast vs. J. H. Hardy, Secretary of State—This is a case of mandamus. The relator prays that the Secretary be ordered to make homologation of "An Act for the relief of J. C. Prendergast (the relator), proprietor of the *Orleanian*," which Act, it is alleged, was passed by the General Assembly on the 4th of April, 1865, and duly submitted to and approved by the Governor. The Secretary of State denies that the Act ever became a law, alleging that it was not enrolled and signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate before the adjournment, and that it was not presented to the Governor till after the adjournment, and that, finally, the Governor is without Constitutional authority to sign an Act during the recess of the Legislature.

Says Judge Theard in his decision yesterday, the only question before the Court is as to the authority of the Governor, under Art. 60 of the Constitution, to sign an act during the recess of the Legislature. This act was signed only on the 18th of July, and in a letter to the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Governor explains that his signature was withheld because this was a claim against the whole State to be paid out of the General Fund, and a large portion of the State was, at the date of the passage of the act, not under Federal or State control, and not contributing by taxation to the support of the Treasury. Since the adjournment of the Legislature these objections were removed and the Governor signed the bill. The Judge quotes the whole of Art. 60, which concludes as follows:

"If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, shall prevent its return." The Secretary, the Judge says, is in error; the bill shall not become a law *without the signature of the Governor*, but there is nothing to prevent its becoming a law *with* the signature of the Executive.

After explaining the correct interpretation of the whole of Article 60, the Judge decides that, for these reasons, it is ordered that a peremptory mandamus issue in this case as prayed for.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Colored Miss Carter, for getting on a drunk, was yesterday fined $20, with the alternative of thirty days in the Workhouse. So was her friend Henrietta Calvin.

Pat. and Mrs. Duffy and Frank Ellis gave bail to answer to a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

John Wilson, for assault and battery, was fined $10, or else go to prison for twenty days.

B. Block, for carrying concealed weapons, was sent for trial before the First District Court; also, Dosie W. Lemon, for larceny.

Frank Dessamon, for assault with a barber's tool on Ann Hall, was fined $20, or required to go to the Workhouse for ninety days.

First District Court.—*Judge Abell.*—The jury in the case of Ed. Craigin and others, tried Monday for the murder of Michael Lynch, returned a verdict about two o'clock yesterday morning, finding Craigin alone "guilty, without capital punishment." The other parties, Crelin, Kearney and Delarine were discharged.

Margaret Gaines plead guilty and was sentenced to one days' imprisonment for assault and battery.

Mrs. M. A. Keenecker, charged with assault and battery, was released by *nol. pros.*

Wm. Werner was tried and acquitted of assault and battery; and, on a similar charge, T. Mahoney was convicted.

Paul Nelson and others were tried on two indictments for larceny and acquitted.

Recorder Letten's Court.—B. Walsh and Loeme were yesterday fined $15 each, for assault and battery; also Mary Ann Nouvelles and Molly Wilson $25 each as lewd and abandoned.

Salvador J. Dick, colored, was committed to the First District Court for assault and battery.

Several women were fined for violating City Ordinance No. 503.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Pat Kelly and his wife were rearraigned yesterday, charged with drinking and disturbing the peace. Pat was sent to prison for 5 days and his wife discharged.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE.—*New York*, June 15.—The market is very quiet to-day, but steady and quite firm.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic 22½c.; Amoskeag 24c.; Appleton A 23½c.; Atlantic A 24½c.; Atlantic H 23½c.; Augusta 25c.; Cabot B 20c.; Cabot A 21c.; Cohasset 24c.; Indian Head 21c.; Medford 21½c.; Nashua extra 21½c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings—Bates' XX 36c.; Bates' BB 30c.; Bay Mills 34c.; Forestdale 30c.; Hill's Semper Idem 32½c.; James 30c.; Naumkeag W 32½c.; Naumkeag C 26c.; Wamsutta 50c.; do 45c.; do 37½c.

Corset Jeans—Bates 16c., Laconia 21½c., Naumkeag 21½ to 27½c., Pepperell 23½c.; Washington Satin 27c.

A Young Lady Paper-Eater.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel.]

A young lady of this city while at school contracted a bad habit, which she now finds it impossible to break off—that of chewing paper. Her parents buy for her by the ream, and she consumes on an average a quire per week, rolling her paper ball under her tongue as a sweet morsel, and squirting the saliva about like an old salt. She is quite a connoisseur in the matter of paper, and evinces a decided preference for a certain pale blue ruled foolscap, which smells badly. Deprived of her paper for a day or two, she becomes restless, distrait and melancholy, refuses to eat or be comforted, and is not herself till a fresh supply is procured. "How is Miss ——?" we inquired of a female friend the other day. "Not well," was the reply, "her paper doesn't agree with her."

We have heard of opium eating, snuff eating, arsenic eating, and pencil eating, among the female fraternity, but we believe this is the first instance of paper eating that has come under our knowledge. If the young lady knew how paper is made, we think she would make an extraordinary effort to break off the pernicious habit. In the hope that this article may pass beneath her eye, we suggest some of the materials which, in the course of a month of paper eating, are reduced to pulp between her pretty teeth: Bandages from sore legs, rags from the gutter, cotton diapers, shirt tails, and all sorts of miscellaneous odds and ends. Bah! If that does not effect a reformation, she is incorrigible.

Horace Greeley's Offer to Go Bail for Jeff. Davis.

The New York *Herald* says:

It will no doubt somewhat surprise those rural radicals who have been in the habit of swearing by Greeley to learn that he has offered to be one of Davis' bondsmen.

No person will dispute the fact that Greeley, above all others, is the right person to go bail for Jeff. He advocated the right of secession when the rebellion commenced and no doubt had some influence in deciding the course of Davis when he withdrew from the United States Senate. It is therefore appropriate, now that the ex-Confederate chief is in trouble, that Greeley should come to his rescue, and we trust that the administration will not without any further delay and give Jeff his liberty. Greeley will be responsible for all the harm that he will do.

But the moment he obtains his liberty there is another serious question which Greeley will have to arrange—Jeff Davis is financially and politically a bankrupt. He has nothing to support himself and family. While he remains at Fortress Monroe Uncle Sam feeds and clothes him, but the moment that he is released on bail he will be obliged to provide for the daily necessaries of life in some other way. Here the kind hearted Greeley can also be of service. When he was trying to negotiate peace with Sanders and the other rebel commissioners at Niagara Falls, Greeley was willing to pay the South for all their negroes. Now let him apply to the Reconstruction Committee for an appropriation for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out this principle as far as Jeff. Davis is concerned. His negroes have all been set free and his plantation confiscated, and if Greeley can only prevail upon his radical friends in Congress to adopt this idea, Jeff will be well provided for during the remainder of his life and have sufficient to pay his lawyers to defend him, if he ever comes to trial, and still have something left for his family. If this cannot be accomplished, then let Greeley charter a vessel and send him to the coast of Africa and there take on a cargo of negroes, which he can take to South America and sell at a good price. This, it is true, is reviving the slave trade, but only in an exceptional case, and after all it will not violate the principles of the radicals who are now, through their New England agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, re-establishing slavery in the South.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.—*Washington*, June 14.—Forty members of Congress have signed a letter addressed to Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, asking him to convene the Legislature for the ratification of the constitutional amendment, which finally passed the House on yesterday. If this be done by Tennessee, it is most probable that her Congressional delegation will be admitted ere the adjournment of this session.

The Ohio delegation held a meeting this evening at Mr. Eggleston's rooms, to consider the question of voting to immediately admit Tennessee.

THE NORTHWEST ELECTIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes:

The Administration men regard eight out of the eleven Congressional Districts certain for their candidates. Judge Hanna, of Terre Haute, will be the Democratic candidate in the Seventh District. Hon. D. W. Voorhees declines the nomination. He will, however, enter the canvass with his usual vigor and ability, and I understand he will stump the State from one end to the other. In Illinois the situation is reported to be equally promising. The Democracy will gain six or seven members in that State, while in Wisconsin, Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the indefatigable Democratic Representative of the Fond du Lac District, will be triumphantly returned, besides bringing with him one or two good Democrats from Districts now represented by Radicals. Michigan is set down as good for three Administration Representatives at least. The Districts of Beaman, Longyear and Trowbridge are conceded by Republicans to be doubtful. Let the Democracy make them certain. In Ohio, a dozen Radical members of Congress will have to "walk the plank," and the same is true of Pennsylvania and New York.

Both Houses have finally passed a bill to dispose of about three millions of public lands in the South to actual settlers. It is in effect extending the provisions of the Homestead bill over those lands. It restricts the amount of land to be entered by one person to eighty acres for two years; after which, one hundred and sixty acres may be entered. Until January next, all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privileges of the bill. After that, this restriction is removed.

Interesting Parliamentary Question.

Washington, June 15.—An interesting parliamentary question came up in the House to-day on a resolution requesting the President to forward to the Governors of the several States the constitutional amendment which was lately passed. The Speaker said he had directed the Committee on Enrolled Bills not to submit the amendment to the President, on the ground that it did not require his signature. In support of this he read from a decision of the Supreme Court, made a year ago, in which Judge Chase decided that no such signature was needed.

Mr. Le Blond, on behalf of the Democrats, insisted that it did require the President's approval, on the ground that the Constitution expressly required him to sign all bills, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions, and that as the constitutional amendment was in the shape of a joint resolution, the President must sign it.

It appears that there were but two instances in the history of the Government where constitutional amendments had been signed. One was by President Buchanan and the other by President Lincoln—the latter saying that he did not regard his signature as necessary.

AN AUSTRIAN PUNCH ON THE AUSTRO PRUSSIAN QUARREL.—The Vienna *Figaro*, a sort of *Punch*, cheap logic in fine style in contemplating the position. It says that, logically speaking, the situation of affairs is the best that can be imagined—for "Austria and Prussia are face to face. They cannot attack each other, because they abhor aggression. They cannot defend themselves, because nobody attacks them. They cannot commence war, because there is no *casus belli*. They cannot make peace, because there have been no hostilities. They cannot conclude an armistice, because no conflict has yet commenced. They cannot disarm, because, according to their own account, they have not armed. Neither can they negotiate, for diplomatic communications have come to an end. They cannot recommence negotiations, because they have not been officially broken off. Therefore, Austria and Prussia can neither attack each other, nor defend themselves, nor go to war, nor make peace, nor conclude an armistice, nor commence hostilities, nor disarm, nor negotiate. Austria and Prussia are reduced to inaction; therefore the present situation cannot be modified. But what cannot be modified cannot be ameliorated, and what cannot be ameliorated must be the best possible; therefore the present situation is the best *quod erat demonstrandum*."

A monkish rebellion on Mount Sinai is reported in a recent letter quoted by the Levant *Herald*. It appears that Archbishop Cyril, of the Convent of St. Catherine, having in some way offended his monks they mutinied in a body, seized the Archbishop and shut him up in the blockhole of the Convent. News of the affair was sent by an adherent of the Archbishop to Cairo, whereupon the Viceroy dispatched a company of troops to release the prelate and restore his authority. There is something rather comic in the idea of a Paynim monarch being called upon to restore the authority of a Christian priest.

Haste Not, Rest Not!

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm and sunshine guide it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb.

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed,
Mar for aye the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward then with all thy might;
Haste not! years can ne'er atone,
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! life is sweeping by,
Do and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have pass'd away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait,
Meekly bear the storms of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not! rest not, conflicts past
God shall crown thy work at last.

The Italian Navy.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

Florence, Thursday, May 24.

Great hopes are built upon the navy. The *Genoa Gazette*, containing Admiral Persano's order of the day on taking command of the whole Italian fleet, will perhaps reach you before this letter. It is a very creditable document, free from anything like braggadocio, and worthy of the gallant sailor from whom it proceeds. "I do not speak to you," says Persano, "of devotion to King and country, or of sentiments of nationality and Italian independence, because these are feelings we all of us share; but I do earnestly exhort every one of you, both officers and men, to use his utmost exertions and solicitude, the most absolute self denial, and the best good will to learn and to do his duty, without which, let me tell you, it will be vain to hope to carry the high honor of the tricolor flag, the pride of Italy."

The order of the day comprises the detail of the division of the fleet into three squadrons. The first, the battle squadron, consists of two ironclads and five second class frigates, all iron clad, and of an avviso. The frigates are: Re d'Italia, (carrying Persano's flag), Ré di Portogallo, San Martino, Ancona, Maria Pia, Castel Fidardo, Affondatore. The second squadron, subsidiary, commanded by Vice-Admiral Albini, consists of the screw frigate Maria Adelaide, (flag), of six other first class screw-frigates and four corvettes. The third squadron, (siege), Rear Admiral Vacca, comprises the second class iron-clad frigate Principe Carignano, (flag), two gunboats and a corvette, also iron-clad, and a dispatch boat. A flotilla of six light vessels, gunboats and transports, is attached to Persano's division. There is every reason to believe that the Italian fleet, under its present able and daring chief, will play an important part in the coming struggle.

Of greatly superior force to that of Austria, may be doubted whether any great seafight will take place, although it has been reported here the Austrian Admiral intends risking an engagement. But, admitting that the Austrians limit their naval operations to the defence of Pola or any other port, there will still be plenty of work for the Italian navy. All plans for the expected campaign are kept extremely secret, and the papers are so much upon their guard that the *Italie* to-day asks whether it is permitted to reproduce some interesting details of the position of the Italian army, and of the probabilities of the coming campaign which it finds in a Paris journal. One can hardly be in Florence, with eyes and ears open, without learning something of what is likely to take place, and something which it would hardly be fair or friendly to Italy to publish.

But it can convey no information to the Austrians to say that the first blows are likely to be struck in the Adriatic, and it would not surprise any one who remembers what he did at Ancona if Persano were to signalize himself at the very commencement of the war by some dashing exploit. One of the islands on the Dalmatian coast will, of course, be at once laid hold of as a depot or base of operations for the fleet; and, large though the forces may be that are massed along the Po and the Adda, and in the neighborhood of the headquarters at Piacenza, it will be found, when the time for action comes, that there are plenty of troops at Ancona and other places along the coast in readiness for shipment if required.

A Spider's Daily Food.

In order to test what a spider could do in the way of eating, we aroused about daybreak one morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from his retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught. The earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was 5:30 A. M., in September. At 7 A. M. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider, after resting a little while, and probably enjoying a nap, came down for the fly, which he had finished by 9 A. M. A little after nine we supplied him with a daddy-long legs, which was eaten by noon. At one o'clock a blow fly was greedily seized, and with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow fly. During the day and toward the evening, a great many green flies, or what are popularly termed midges, had been caught in the web, of these we counted one hundred and twenty, all dead, and fast prisoners in the spider's net. Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering at all from indigestion, or in any other way from his previous meal; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, which he then took to his retreat, and ate. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detachments, until the whole web was eaten, for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web making process, and before day break, another web was ready to be used in the same way. Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to a man, it would be somewhat as follows: At daybreak a small alligator was eaten, at seven A. M. a lamb; at nine A. M., a young camelopard, at one o'clock, a sheep, and during the night thirteen hundred larks. This, we believe would be a very fair allowance for one man during twenty-four hours; and could we find one gifted with such an appetite and such digestion, we can readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.

The Admission of the Southern States.

Mr. S. P. Allen is carrying on a controversy with the Rochester *Democrat*, relative to the questions at issue between Congress and the President. In his last communication to the *Democrat* he writes:

You attempt to get over the ugly fact that Congress denies admission to loyal Representatives like those from Tennessee and Arkansas, by saying, that "Congress is dealing with States and not with individuals, and individuals must wait until the States are reconstructed." The rebel States have so far become "reconstructed" as to ratify the Emancipation Amendment, and in several other respects made progress toward freedom. They may not have done all that is desirable, but have they not done as much as could be reasonably expected within one year—enough to make it expedient to admit Senators and Representatives of unquestioned loyalty? The idea of "Reconstruction," when carried beyond this, opens the door to all sorts of projects, as we have seen for the last six months of wasted time, upon which harmony has thus far proved impossible even among those who acknowledge Thaddeus Stevens as a leader. And should agreement be accomplished—should a point be reached when you would be done dealing with the States—you will after all have to deal with "individuals."

Senators and Representatives, though elected in regular form, if rebels, and still notoriously disloyal, would be pretty sure of being rejected. And just that thing could be done now as well as after the undefined "reconstruction so much talked of has been accomplished. No reconstruction which is likely to receive the assent of Congress, and be ratified by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution, could give each House more complete control of the question of admission than is conferred by section five, which declares that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Under this clause committees are appointed and rules adopted to ascertain and report upon the "qualifications" of those presenting themselves for admission. The test oath is one of the rules put in force in determining the matter, and it is difficult to see how the power of each House could be made more absolute. Reconstruct as we may, the question must finally return and be met as "individuals" come forward for admission.

The Paris Exposition.

Announcements have been made by some of the Paris correspondents of the American press that several of the most stringent provisions of the French patent law will be suspended during the Universal Exhibition of 1867, so that no patent right can be infringed if correctly secured. A letter has been received from Commissioner Beckwith on the subject, in which he writes that this is an error, and that there has been no suspension or modification of the patent laws, or of any portion of them, nor is any such measure contemplated by the Imperial Commission nor by the government. Both the laws and the formalities will remain unaltered. It has also been stated that exhibitors from the United States will be permitted to display for sale duplicates of such articles contributed to the exposition as they may desire to introduce to the notice of foreign purchasers. This is practicable at all times; but no change has been made nor intended to be made in the laws and regulations regarding foreign products imported for sale. All such products will be subject to the usual duties and charges.

Not Deep Enough for Prayer.

A good story is told of two raftsmen, who were caught in the late big blow on the Mississippi, at which so many rafts were swamped and so many steamboats lost their sky riggings. The raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant it was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over her with tremendous uproar, and, expecting instant destruction, the raftsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion, not engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole in the water at the side of the raft.

"What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he; "get down on yer knees now, for there isn't a minute between us and purgatory!"

"Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he coolly continued to punch with his pole, "be aisy, now; what's the use of prayin' when a feller can tech bottom with a pole?"

Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer as long as they can "tech bottom."

Why is the rinderpest like a mouse? Because the cat'll catch it.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1866.

Western Produce has shown a fair degree of animation to-day, but in most other departments of trade the market has been inactive, our leading staple, in particular, relapsing into the dullness which characterized it last week.

Gold has again exhibited wide fluctuations, but at the lower range of 145 to 156 against 150 to 170 yesterday, opening at 149 to 150, selling subsequently as high as 156 and as low as 145, and closing at 147 to 147½, against 152 to 153 last evening. The sales at the first Board included $5,000 at 149, $2,000 at 149¼, two lots of $5,000 at 150, and $5,000 at 152, and at the second Board, $2,500 and three lots of $5,000 at 146¼; $5,000 at 148¾; $5,000 at 147; $10,000 at 147¼, and $10,000 at 147½, and in the open market $5,000 at 145; $5,000 at 147; $2,700 at 147½; $10,000 at 148, $3,000 at 148¼, $5,000 and $10,000 in two equal lots at 149, $10,000 and $5,000 at 149¼, $2,500 and $5,000 at 150, $5,000 at 152; $2,500 at 153, $4,000 at 153¼, $1,000 at 155; $5,000 at 155¼, and $10,000 at 156. In Silver, we noticed sales at the second Board of $155 in American half dollars at 135, and $1,500 at 136, and $400 Mexican and United States dollars, in equal sums, at 139, and in the open market, $3,000 Mexican dollars at 1¼ premium for gold, and $2,000 at 1½ to 2 premium. Yesterday, $1,000 in American half dollars sold at 147½.

Nothing, of any moment, was reported in Foreign Exchange, but in accordance with the decline at New York, the Banks put down their rates for Sterling to 162½ to 165, against 180 to 182½ yesterday. Bank Francs were held at 3.45 to 3.55, but there was no demand and quotations are nominal. A Bank bill for £1000 Sterling was passed for Gold at 110¼.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet, and ruled still more in favor of buyers, the Banks checking on New York as par to ⅛ per cent premium, the former being the ruling rate, and the sales outdoors including $5000 New York sight at par, and $15,000 and a further amount at ¼ discount, $45,000 Boston sight at 3/16 discount; $37,000 one day's sight on Providence payable in New York at ⅛ discount and $10,000 one days' sight on New York at ⅛. $20,000 New York sight and ten days' sight at ¼ round; and a moderate amount of fifteen days at 1. There was a pretty fair counter demand at par.

The only sales of Stocks reported were at the second Board, where 11 shares Gas Light sold at $162 50 and 20 City Railroad at $19 50. City Bonds are wanted at 94 to 95 for the Consolidated, but holders ask higher. The Railroad issues are quoted at 83½ to 85½ according to the coupons. 75 Louisiana Sixes sold yesterday at 79, and 50 City Railroad at $19.

In Uncurrent Money there was a good demand for Bank of Louisiana notes, and the sales embraced $1000 at 64c per dollar, $10,000 at 61¾, $1500 at 64¼, and $6000 at 67. They are quoted at 60 to 64 and 67c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 82½ to 86, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small amounts offered at their counters. There were some small sales of State Treasury notes at 95c. Dealers pay 93c per dollar for them and sell at 95 to 96. City Treasury Notes rule at ¼ to ½ and ¾ per cent discount, national currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, June 19, 1866.

COTTON.—The market has relapsed into its previous dullness, and the sales to day were confined to 650 bales, taken by four brokers at about yesterday's prices. There was some inquiry at lower rates but factors were quite stringent in their pretensions, and unwilling to make any concessions. The sales for the three days sum up 3000 bales, taken mostly for the North. The advance in Foreign Exchange yesterday elicited some little inquiry for export, but the unfavorable reaction to day has checked the demand. We continue to quote Ordinary at 29 to 30c, Good Ordinary at 32 to 34, Low Middling at 35 to 38, and Middling at 40c. The receipts proper since Friday evening, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 2290 bales, against 2040 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 246 bales. The exports embrace 3953 bales, all coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	[illegible]
Received to-day	254
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1134
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

The clearances comprise 923 bales for Boston and 211 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. The supply of the production of Louisiana is small, but that of the foreign production is liberal. There is scarcely any demand however, and the market is almost at a stand-still with only a small retail business doing in Sugar. A lot of 200 bxs No. 12 Cuba sugar, refinery, sold at 13c per lb. Prices of Cuba Sugar have been advanced 1 to 2c per lb, but only a few small retail sales have been made. There is nothing doing in Molasses, though purchases might be made by the cargo at 55c per gallon. Common to Fair Louisiana Sugar is retailing at 13 to 14c per lb, Fully Fair 14½ to 15c, Prime 15 to 15½c, Yellow Clarified 15½ to 16c, White 16½ to 16¾c. The last sale of Louisiana Molasses was at 55c per gallon for a small lot of Common.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We note a quiet but steady and firm market to day in the movements to a fair extent. Prices of Pork have further advanced $1 per bbl, while those for other products have ruled about the same, though with an upward tendency. In the following remarks full particulars of the market for the various products are stated in detail.

FLOUR.—The receipts are small and the market is nearly bare. Superfine and the better grades are very much in request and prices are still ruling in favor of sellers. There were sales to day of 2100 bbls, of which 500 Super fine and 300 Extra on private terms, 100 in merits at $10; 75 Superfine at $10 50; 50 Fancy Superfine at $10 75, 200 on its merits at $12; 150 Fair Extra at $12, 100 do at $12 75, 100 and 100 Choice Extra at $15, 150 do at $15 25, 119 Good Extra at $14 25, 50 Choice Extra at $16, and 188 do at $17 per bbl.

CORN.—Is in good supply and fair demand at about previous prices. The sales embrace 10,500 sacks, of which 700 Mixed at 78c, 100, 192, 500, 700, 1600 Mixed at 80c, 1467 Yellow and Yellow Mixed at 80c, 120 Yellow Mixed and 300 Choice Yellow at 83c, 1000 Yellow Mixed at 83c, 1500 White and White Mixed at 92½c, 1500 White and White Mixed and 1600 White at 95c per bushel.

OATS.—Are in good supply and in fair demand and the market was firmer to day. About 2500 sacks were sold to day, of which 350 and 250 at 20c, 200, 600 and 827 at 52c, and 300 Choice in two lots at 53c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market is quiet but steady and firm. There were sales to day of 1,200 sacks, of which 300, 380 and 800 at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in good supply but very little in demand. The stock being in store however, is firmly held. There were no sales of any importance to day. On Saturday Ordinary sold at $30, and St. Louis at $35 per ton.

PORK.—The demand continues active, the stock is small, and a further advance of $1 per bbl has been realized. Yesterday evening, not previously reported 200 bbls Mess sold at $35 25 per bbl, and to-day 200 and 490 bbls sold at $36 per bbl which is the retail price.

BACON.—Continues in light supply and in good demand. An active retail business is doing at 16¾ to 16¼c per lb for Shoulders, 20¾c for Ribbed Sides, 21¾ to 21¼c for Clear Sides, and 25 to 28c for Sugar cured Hams. There are no Plain Hams in the market.

LARD.—Is scarce and in request, and is selling in a jobbing way at 21¼c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 28c in kegs.

WOOL.—There is very little on hand. The demand is good and receipts sell readily. A lot of 2000 bales sold at 24c per lb for unwashed.

INDIA BAGGING.—The stock is small and round lots command 30c per yard. Dealers are obtaining 33c per yard in rolls and 31c in bales.

BALE ROPE.—We have no round sales to report. The last were at 16¾c per lb. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 18¼c per lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 48c, Western 30 to 35c and Common at 25 to 30c. per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 15 to 20c. for Northern.

SUNDRIES.—New Apples, received from Vicksburg, are selling at $7 to $10; New Onions $2 50 to $3 25. Potatoes $5 to $5 50 per bbl. Eggs at $16 to $18 per bbl. Chickens at $7 to $7 50 per dos, Geese at $7 and $9, and Turkeys at $0 to $22.

COFFEE.—Influenced by the advance in gold, prices in currency have advanced about 2¼c per lb, and dealers are now supplying the demand for the country at 26¾ and 31c per lb currency for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—A bark was taken up for Havre yesterday at 1¼c per lb for Cotton. There is more offering coastwise, but foreign Freights continue very dull. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton, and 80c per bbl for Flour by steam for New York and Boston, and ⅜c per lb and 50c per bbl by sail. The rates for Liverpool are ⅝d per lb for Cotton by sail, and 1c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 19, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 79 Calves and Yearlings.
Sold: 4 Western and 230 Texas Beeves, 65 Calves and Yearlings, and 30 Milch Cows.
Left on sale: 10 Western and 400 Texas Beeves, 77 Calves and Yearlings, 745 Sheep and 71 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ lb net	14	16
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice, ℔ head	35	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20	35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	20	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, ℔ head	3	4 25
Common Sheep, ℔ head	3	4 25
Choice Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, Choice, ℔ head	[illegible]	100
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	7	[illegible]

The Viest Insect Destroyer.

THE word "Humbug" is one of fashion. Those who believe it to be so, should give a fair trial before using the term. If the article here offered is a humbug, how comes it that the inventor has received some Medals and especially the Imperial Order which now shines on his breast?

Death on BUGS, FLEAS, MUSQUITOES, FLIES, CATERPILLARS, ANTS, &c., &c.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 20, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wm G Hewes, Austin, for Galveston. I C Harris
Steamship Lizzie, Webber, for Pensacola. Merritt, Dunham, McKinnell & co
Steamship N P Banks, Pepper, for Pensacola. Hawes & Bowen
Steamship Philadelphia, Porter, for Sabine Pass. R M Harrison & co
Steamship Phillips, Mundy, for Wilmington, (Del) H Tyler
Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Orleans, Wayne, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Ruth, Dahle, for St Louis. Master
Bark Giovannino, (Italian) Fosco, for Pensacola. Master
Bark Kate Stamler, Crawford, for New York. G W Hynson & co
Bark Joe McCarty, McCarty, for Boston. Creevy, Nickerson & co
Brig Stockton, Griffin, for Boston. G W Hynson & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lizzie, Webber, from Pensacola, to Perkins & Hersey—1st district 14
Steamship J L Smallwood, Keen, from Mobile, to Perkins & Hersey—1st district
Steamer Louisa, Hopkins, from Mobile
Bark Rosina, Spearen, 35 days from Rockland, (Me) to Thorndike & Norton—4th district
Bark Wetterhorn, Stinson, 47 days from Bath, (Me) to master—1st district 21
Schr Kate, (British) Velden, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—2d district 21
Schr Village Gem, (British) Briggs, from Cienfuegos, to J Avet—2d district 20
Schr Albertus, (British) Bernard, from Ruatan Island, to T Shailer, jr—2d district 22
Schr Elizabeth, (British) Clerk, 19 days from Matamoros, to L G Bloom—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Mohawk, ——, from St Louis
Cottin, Rawlings, from Bayou Macon
St Nicholas, Heno, from Bayou Sara
J M Sharp, Streck, from Thibodeaux
Irene, Hinckley, from Thibodeaux

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wearn, Follett, from the Passes. Towed down and to sea brig Sir Robert Peel and schr J Warren—brought up bark Rosina from sea, and schr Village Gem from Quarantine.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Lewis Henry, Meyeler, from Marseilles March 10
Bark Bayonnaise, (French) Bidejary, 4 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to master.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Mexico, (British) Poindexter, 72 hours from Havana, to H S Hall
Bark P Phelan, ——, from West Indies, with sugar.
Brig Geo Gilchrist, Gilchrist, from Havana, to Rivers & Clay
Schr Helena, ——, from Tampico
Schr Lizzie, (British) Leppert, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 370 bbls and 207 half bbls molasses to Butler & co.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship W G Hewes—34 bbls flour 10 bbls potatoes 22 bbls and 4 hhds sugar 40 bxs candles 230 sks corn
PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—Sundry mdse.
PENSACOLA—Per steamship N P Banks—350 bbls flour 1300 sks corn 75 bbls pork
SABINE PASS—Per steamship Philadelphia—Sundry mdse
WILMINGTON—Per steamship Phillips—In ballast
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—1 hhd sugar 100 sks coffee and sundries.
MOBILE—Per steamer Orleans—18 bbls sugar 14 23 hhds bacon 200 bbls flour 1725 sks corn 5 sks coffee
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ruth—30 hhds sugar
PENSACOLA—Per bark Giovannino—In ballast
NEW YORK—Per bark Kate Stamler—311 bales cotton 301 sks cotton seed 20,000 staves 335 bbls and 33 tcs [illegible]
BOSTON—Per bark Joe McCarty—860 bales cotton 680 bales [illegible]
BOSTON—Per brig Stockton—464 bales cotton 145 do rags 240 hides 47 rolls leather 25 bbls whisky 20 tons iron

IMPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—660 hides to order
MOBILE—Per steamship J L Smallwood—211 bales cotton Perkins & Hersey—sundries to order
MOBILE—Per steamer Louisa—Sundries to order.
ROCKLAND—Per bark Rosina—4471 bbls lime to Thorndike & Norton.
BATH—Per bark Wetterhorn—1000 tons ice to Gage, Badger & co
CIENFUEGOS—Per schr Village Gem—35 hhds molasses 130 bbls and 33 tcs sugar to J Avet
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Albertus—[illegible]
MATAMOROS—Per schr Elizabeth—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mohawk [illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer J M Sharp [illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer St Nicholas [illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Irene [illegible]
BAYOU MACON—Per steamer Cottin [illegible]

Olympic Theatre.

Sole Lessee .... Mrs. C. Howard Watkins.

BENEFIT —Of the— HAYS' BRIGADE RELIEF ASSOCIATION

WEDNESDAY Evening, June 20th,

Grand Military Drama,

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Melange of Music and Song.

The Successful Comedy,

A CUP OF TEA.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company, held at their office, June 8th, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:

Hon. Wm. G. Swan, A. Alexander,
L. B. Pothier, J. Lener,
W. B. Koontz, J. F. Calloway,
J. W. Patton, M. Chadeland,
B. Pillet.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:
Hon. Wm. G. Swan, President.
L. B. Pothier, Vice-President.
L. A. Fourner, Secretary and Treasurer.
Office, 115 Common street.

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools. NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1866.

THE annual examination of the city Schools will be continued during the ensuing week, as follows:

MONDAY, June 18.—"Marshall" and "Franklin" Schools, St. Charles and St. Mary streets, between Julia and Girod streets.

"Clio" Primary School, on Clio street, between Prytania and St. Charles.

TUESDAY, June 19.—"Jefferson" and "Webster" Schools, Dryades street, between Thalia and Erato streets.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.—"Jackson" Boys, corner Richard and Chippewa.

"Jackson" Girls' corner Magazine and Terpsichore streets.

"Laurel" corner of Laurel and Philip streets.

"Branch" St. Mary street, between Religious and Rousseau streets.

THURSDAY, June 21.—"Upper Girls' High School", Chestnut street, between Jackson and Philip streets.

"Magnolia" Boys and Girls, Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets.

FRIDAY, June 22.—"McDonogh" Laurel street, between Philip and First streets.

"Live Oak" Boys and Girls, corner Constance and Ninth streets.

Parents and guardians of the pupils, and all others interested in the condition of our schools are invited to attend.

WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17th, 1866.

In conformity to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled

An act to authorize the Governor to issue the Bonds of the State for the amount of One Million of Dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expense of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring June 18th, 1866, for the purchase of One Million of Dollars of Bonds of the State, authorized as aforesaid.

The said Bonds bear an interest of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, have twenty years to run and are secured by pledge of all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, to be opened by him and the Board of Levee Commissioners, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Levee Bonds."

Only State notes, National Bank notes and legal tender received in payment of Bonds.

The right is especially reserved of rejecting all bids not satisfactory to the Governor and Board of Levee Commissioners.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Excursion Trip to Europe.

TICKETS from New York by the INMAN LINE of First Class Steamers to go and return to New York by any Steamer within six months, for $130 Gold, will be issued by ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 169 Gravier st.

NOTICE TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL persons owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1865, and the License for 1866, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

F. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector for the Second District. Office—St. Peter street, No. 3, Pontalba Buildings.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. NEW ORLEANS, June 15th, 1866.

PASSENGER trains leave the Depot in Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M.

Returning, leaves Brashear City at 1 P. M., and arrive at Algiers at 5 P. M.

A ferry boat will leave the City wharf, near the foot of Canal street, every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Excursion tickets, good only for the day on which they are issued, will be furnished at reduced rates.

First class steamers running to New Iberia, and all intermediate landings on the Teche, make daily connection with the trains at Brashear City.

Freight received at the Company's city landing, near the foot of Canal street, every day, Sundays excepted, for all Stations on the Road and for all points on the Teche to New Iberia.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Superintend't.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND SELECT LAW LIBRARY.

Apply to J. M. Magne, No. 14 Exchange Place, near Canal street.

Lost Certificate.

A CERTIFICATE, No. 7,970, dated 28d October 1865, for thirty shares of the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, in favor of Joachim Vinsca, Sr., having been lost or mislaid, application will be made to the said Bank for the renewal of the same [illegible]. New Orleans, June 14th, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

T. ANFOUX's SALES.

Auction Rooms, No. 50 Baronne street.
BY T. ANFOUX.

WEDNESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold—A great variety of Groceries Liquors, Wines Whiskies, Ales Cordials, Tobacco, Dry Goods, Jewelry and Watches, Single and Double-Barrel Shot Guns, Revolvers Gun-powder Harness, Riding Saddles, 600 dozen Coal Oil Lamp Chimneys, Furniture, and an A1 Saddle and Harness Mare.

JOHN L. LARESCHE'S SALES.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of Jewelry.
BY JOHN L. LARESCHE & CO.,
JOHN L. LARESCHE, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, June 21st, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Exchange Alley—

A lot of JEWELRY such as Watches, Finger-rings, Clocks, Plated Knives, Chains, etc. etc.; a lot of Cutlery and other goods, too numerous to mention.

BY JOHN L. LARESCHE & Co.,
JOHN L. LARESCHE, Auctioneer.
Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, June 20th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their sales rooms—

A general assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, etc., etc.; also, a lot of harness and a lot of Dry Goods.

J. N. HENRIQUES'S SALES.

BY J. N. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
Office—Common street, near Basin street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st day of July, 1866, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. Bernard, dated June 14th, 1866, the following property, belonging to the succession of the late Bakes Woodruff, deceased, to wit—

1. A TRACT OF LAND situated on Bayou Gon sestin or Chene, in the parish of St. Martin in township ten of range ten east, and township eleven of range ten east, of the Southeastern District, as per maps on file in the State Land Office at New Orleans of Swamp and Overflowed Lands; said tract of land containing seven hundred and twenty-one 12-100 acres, bounded north by public lands, south by land of Sawyer, east by public lands, and west by lands of the estate of Lakey and of Sawyer.

2. A certain claim for about SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situate, lying and being in Tensas county, State of Mississippi, on Bayou Washa-bog, near the land of G. R. Pickett, which lands have been sold for taxes by the State authorities.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Three-Story Brick House, No 141 Chartres street, between Jefferson and Toulouse streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 23d, 1866, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction,

A LOT OF GROUND on the square bounded by Chartres, Jefferson, Toulouse and Levee streets, measuring 13 feet 3 inches front on Chartres street, 18 feet 2 inches on the rear line and front on a passage, 61 feet in depth on the line nearest to Toulouse street and 60 feet 11 inches in depth on the line towards Jefferson street, together with the 3 story Brick House (No. 141,) containing a large store on the ground floor, 2 fine rooms on the 2d story, a large room in the 3d story, and a large garret.

This property is connected with four others which are adjacent, has the use of an alley opening on Toulouse street, which extends towards the depth, so as to determine the limits of said property, and has besides the use of the privies marked out and designated on a plan made by Trastour, City Engineer, dated on the 5th January 1841. It being well understood that the said privies shall be cleaned and the said alley kept in order at the mutual expense of the owners of the five pieces of property which have the use of the same.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years in notes of the purchasers secured by special mortgage on the property sold and bearing six per cent. current and eight per cent. current event at interest. The buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale (including U S Internal Revenue Stamps) before ——, Notary Public, at purchaser's expense.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

SALE CONTINUED.

Splendid Household Furniture—Sale on Account of Departure—Closing up of Jefferson Academy.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold this day, WEDNESDAY, 20th June, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets—

A quantity of elegant and rich FURNITURE, consisting principally of Mahogany Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Brussels Carpets, French Bedsteads, Armoires, Lounges, Tables, Mattresses, Bookcases and Bedding, Bureaus, Marble Top Tables, Washstands, &c.; Tables, Cottage Table, Sofas, Chairs, Mahogany Rocking Chairs, Carpets and Curtains, Window Shades, Glass and Crockery ware, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Also, Desks, Lot of Literature, Books, &c.

Terms—Cash, in Greenbacks.

Distillery.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

FRIDAY, June 22d 1866, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A complete DISTILLERY with boiler, pump, cisterns, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash, in Greenbacks.

Property on Derbigny Street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, June 23d, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction,

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 32 feet 2 inches front on Derbigny street, by 100 feet 10 inches in depth between Frenchmen and Frenchmen streets. Together with a frame house having two alley ways and composed of four rooms, gallery and closets, shed, cistern, back steps, well, privy, etc., rented at —— per month.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at one year's credit, for note bearing mortgage and 8 per cent interest per annum from date.

Act of sale before ——, notary public.

Property on Hospital Street, No. 79.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville streets.

SATURDAY, 23d June 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring, french measure, 36 feet front on Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, by a depth towards Royal street of 128 feet, 61 feet on the opposite line, thence running at right towards Bourbon street 22 feet, to a depth of 10 feet, and 20 feet in width on the rear line, together with a Brick House of six rooms, brick galleries in front and in the rear, brick kitchen, and three or four servants' rooms, stable, pump, cistern, flower garden in front of the property, and fruit trees, water works, privies, &c.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at one years' credit, for note bearing mortgage and six per cent. interest per annum from date.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE LONDON WATCH COMPANY.

Owing to the failure and sudden closing of the works and business of the

LONDON WATCH COMPANY,

A large number of fine Watches, manufactured especially for the United States, being heavy, first-class time-keepers, intended to stand hard usage and sudden changes of temperature, are left on our hands for immediate sale. As Agents of the Company, we are obliged to dispose of this stock for cash in the shortest possible time. We have, therefore decided on the plan annexed as the one that will be productive of the desired result. This plan gives every one an opportunity of obtaining first class time-keepers at a price that all can command. A very Certificate represents a Watch, there are no blanks, and every one who invests in this sale will get a Watch at half the retail price at least, and it at all fortunate, one to worth three times through it.

Remittances may be made at our risk in registered letters or by express or postoffice orders and drafts, payable to our order and we guarantee a safe return. This INSURES safe delivery and sure return to every patron.

We warrant every Watch as represented, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance. Knowing the worth of our stock, we can give a warrantee to every purchaser. The price has been placed at the very low figure in order to insure immediate sale, and we who desire to improve the opportunity should make early application.

HART, GIBSON & CO.,
205 Broadway, New York, Agents for the London Watch Company.

THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF

FINE WATCHES AND CHAINS, WORTH $350,000!

TO BE SOLD FOR TEN DOLLARS EACH.

127 Gold hunting-cased Chronometers, from	$175 to $450
138 Gold hunting-cased English Patent Levers	150 to 225
144 Gold hunting-cased Duplex	[illegible]
175 Gold hunting-cased Patent Levers	75 to 275
262 Gold hunting-cased Levers	60 to 175
340 Gold hunting-cased Lepines	50 to 175
189 Gold magic-cased Levers	50 to 275
283 Heavy gold-cased Patent Levers	75 to 225
298 Heavy gold-cased Levers	50 to 125
281 Heavy gold-cased Lepines	50 to 100
120 Ladies gold hunting-cased Levers	70 to 125
252 Ladies gold enamelled hunting-cased Levers	35 to 225
135 Ladies' gold enamelled engine-turned Levers	60 to 275
288 Ladies' gold-cased engraved Levers	35 to 175
260 Ladies' gold cased engraved Lepines	35 to 150
289 Heavy solid silver-cased Duplex	30 to 1 5
735 Heavy solid silver-cased Patent Levers	25 to 125
500 Heavy solid silver-cased Levers	25 to 100
479 Heavy solid silver-cased Lepines	25 to 75
388 Ladies' solid-cased Levers	25 to 75
274 Ladies' solid-cased Lepines	25 to 75
245 Ladies' solid-cased Lepines	25 to 50
500 Solid Gold Guard and Vest Chains	25 to 75
755 Solid Gold Leontine and Chatelaines	15 to 125

All the above list of Watches will be sold for Ten Dollars each.

Certificates representing each and every Watch in the above list are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. Any person obtaining a Certificate, to be had at our office, or sent by mail to any address, can have the article called for on the return of the Certificate, with Ten Dollars.

We charge, for forwarding Certificates, 50 cents each. Five will be sent for $2, and fifteen for $5.

The Certificates must in all cases be returned with and accompany the money when goods are ordered.

All orders promptly filled and forwarded by return mail or express. Address

HART, GIBSON & CO., 205 Broadway New York.

THE FAIR.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 4, 1866.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.—The Fair Grounds Committee, deciding to secure proper plans and specifications for draining and ornamenting the property of the Association and to erecting suitable buildings to be used for the GRAND FAIR, announced to take place 24th November next, offer the following premiums:

1. For complete plans of draining, location and plans of buildings, with full and complete specifications, $500.

2. For plan for drainage only, with full and complete specifications, $250.

3. For plans of all the buildings with full and complete specifications, $250.

A commission of 5 per cent will be paid for the superintendence of the work, preference to be given to the successful competitor for plans.

All plans must be submitted by the first day of July, 1866, sealed, and in accordance with specifications and conditions on file in the office of the Association in the Mechanics' Institute.

C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman Committee on Fair Grounds.

Office Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Gt. Northern R. Road Co. NEW ORLEANS, May 16th, 1866.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

ON and after the 16th day of June, an Excursion Train will leave the Depot, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, and go as far as Magnolia, Mississippi, and will leave Magnolia on MONDAYS, in time to reach the city at or before twelve o'clock (noon).

Excursion Tickets to go and return, good only for the excursion train, and the Up and Down Train on SUNDAY, can be purchased at the Depot before the departure of the train.

Fare to Kenner and return, $1 25; Frenier, $2 25; Manchac, $3; Ponchatoula, $3 25; Tickfaw, $3 50; Amite, $4; Tangipahoa, $4 50; Osyka, $4 75; Magnolia, $5.

E. E. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed, on the 1st of June, a copartnership under the style of PEPIN & TURCOTTE, for the importation of Dry Goods. Office, temporarily, No. 5 St. Louis street.

A. PEPIN,
J. TURCOTTE.

New Orleans, June 8, 1866.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

J. V. GOURDAIN,

STOCK, NOTE, EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Office, No. 31 Exchange Alley.

Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be transacted with dispatch and to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

An unlimited amount to loan on mortgage on city property.

JOHN T. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON.

MONROE & REDDINGTON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's. Saw Mills; also for the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs, and also Nails, Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality, at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other house in this city.

MR. VICTOR BERO

HAS purchased the splendid HOTEL at Carrollton, lately kept by Mr. Peter Williams. His friends and the Public are respectfully informed that a RESTAURANT will be opened on the 20th of June, and no effort will be spared to give general satisfaction.

BACHELORS' HALL,

BAY ST. LOUIS,

KEPT BY J. H. KEEBS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in New Orleans that he has opened, at Bay St. Louis a BACHELORS' HALL for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort at moderate terms.

J. H. KEEBS.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES WINES, BORDEAUX.

J. RIVIERE & CO.,

70 AND 72 COMMON STREET.

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

49 ....OLD LEVEE STREETS........ 49

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Hats, from the best manufactures.

C. J. AUBERT & CO.,

20......CHARTRES STREET......20

Having made heavy purchases when prices were lowest, are enabled to offer to their customers and to the public a splendid selection of GOODS which cannot fail to give GENERAL SATISFACTION.

N. B.—Country Dealers will find the most suitable and varied Goods in their line.

Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO.,
20 Chartres street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

E. RICHARD,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,

160 ......St. Ann Street...... 160

NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices, a section of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut. Marble or Slate Beds furnished with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS, the best now in use.

Has on hand Cues, Balls, Cloth, Cue Leathers, Chalk, in short, everything in his line of trade.

Orders by mail carefully and promptly executed, by addressing E. RICHARD, Box 1716 P. O. New Orleans.

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress.

Office of the City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE attention of those who have not paid their City Taxes is called by the Treasurer. The term allowed by law for the payment of Taxes expires on the last day of June. Those wishing to avoid expenses and costs are requested to call and pay up.

J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

MADAM LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD

Can be Consulted at her Residence,

No. 102 Bienville Street.

IN fact, is beyond all cavil, the only Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed in the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Mme. La Blanch's powers, which are so inexplicable, wonderful and worthy of the candid and unbiased investigation of every individual. Her medical examinations and the rapid cures which unerringly follow, are in this city matters of record, and they are also the happy cause of relieving many when our highest medical professors were despairing.

MADAME LA BLANCH, as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics, and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, joined to her medical skill, form a safe guide for the afflicted. Remember Mme. La Blanch is the only Natural and True Clairvoyant, Spiritual Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.

N. B.—The poor will be given medical advice gratuitously.

Consultations given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate, to suit the times.

Madame can be consulted daily between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Remember, Office and Reception Rooms, 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans.

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified not to buy, purchase or in any manner trade for a certain NOTE of $427 75-100, drawn by J. Adrien Leonard, dated Parish of Lafourche, February 14th, 1866, payable 1st of March, 1867, to the order of and endorsed by Joseph Aycock; said note bearing eight per cent interest from date till paid, and is payable at the Bank of America, New Orleans, La. The said note is the property of the undersigned who mislaid or lost the same. Payment of the said note has been stopped.

ANTOINE BORTO.

Thibodaux, June 11, 1866.

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for the Stock, License, Inventory and Lease of a retail Family Grocery, in a good location, and of long and good standing. To be sold on account of ill health. Apply to

V. BATTALORA, No. 13 Main street.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS.

Esplanade Street, Opposite the U. S. Mint.

DAILY SERVICE.—This Church will be opened for Morning Prayer, every morning at 6 o'clock. Every evening, for Evening Prayer at 6 o'clock, except Sunday evening, when Divine Service will commence at a quarter before 8. The length of these services will not ordinarily exceed 30 minutes. Holy Days, and when there is a Lecture, not exceeding 40 minutes.

Working people are expected to come to church in their ordinary working clothes on week days.

The first daily morning service next Trinity Sunday at 6 o'clock.

SUNDAYS—Morning prayer at 6 o'clock. Sunday School at half past 9. Sermon at 11. Evening prayer, a quarter before 8. Seats all free.

A. D. McCOY, Rector.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

[illegible timetable]

Sunday Arrangement:

Steam Train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.

An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.

On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 2 until 8 P. M.

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c. each way.

GEORGE FANDELY, General Superintendent.

Tennessee Iron.

THE undersigned agent for the sale of Hollman, Bro. & Sons' celebrated Tennessee Iron, is now prepared to execute orders for all sizes, Flat, Round, Square, Horse Shoe, Plough Slab and Bolter Iron.

C. H. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal street and 25 Common street.

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

THE reduction of the Capital Stock of this Bank having been carried by a vote of the Stockholders, all holders of certificates of shares are requested to present them at the Bank to be exchanged for certificates of fifty dollars each.

CHS. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

THE FIRM existing under the style of TURCOTTE & LAROSE was dissolved on the 31st May by mutual consent. Mr. Larose assumes the settlement of all debts and will liquidate the affairs of the Copartnership. New Orleans, June 4th, 1866.

J. TURCOTTE,
L. E. LAROSE.

NOTICE.

WE have formed this day a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods business under the style of LAROSE & CAGNOLATTI. New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

L. E. LAROSE,
P. CAGNOLATTI.

Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres sts.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons .... Howes, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons .... Delaney, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons .... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2000 tons .... Nelson, Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons .... Furber, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons .... Weaver, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1300 tons .... Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1300 tons .... Whitman, Commander

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship MONTEREY, (1300 tons,) Whitman, Commander,

Will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1866, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $60, 2d [illegible]; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $70.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time during business hours, at the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 38 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER ....
CITY OF NEW YORK ....

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible rates]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. York.
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 169 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamship Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... June 16.
LAFAYETTE .... Lemarie .... Saturday, June 30.
NAPOLEON III .... Bocande .... Saturday, July 14.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD,

First Cabin, $135, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $4 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58, Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 39 Carondelet street.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, to New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent No. 38 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, P. Bourdeau, master, will continue her trips as follows:

MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M., Pontchartrain R. R. Train.
TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock do do
THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. do do
SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on

SUNDAY Evening
MONDAY Evening
WEDNESDAY Evening
FRIDAY Morning

All freight intended for her should be properly labeled and addressed, (printed direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger trains.

The above trips and departures will be regular, made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

On Saturday, positively no freight will be received after 1 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA, No. 19 Carondelet street.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY June 20th, at 8 a. m.

Passage to Galveston $21
do. to Indianola 30

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other line, now up for either ports.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship WM. G. HEWES, H. S. Austin, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports.

For Galveston Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston $21
Do. do. Indianola 30

Freights to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at Galveston rates as per, new Tariff.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low-pressure side-wheel, steamship MORGAN, John Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These Steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports.

For Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, June 20th, on the arrival of 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

Freights taken to all points on Alabama River up to Montgomery.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer MARY, A. L. Myers, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points at the agent's office until 2½ P. M.

No freight received after 2½ P. M.

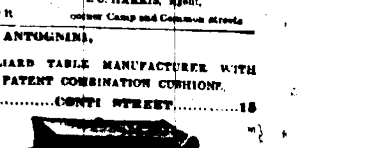
Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

I. C. HARRIS, Agent, corner Camp and Common streets.

B. ANTOGNINI,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

15 ....CONTI STREET........15



MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to Billiards can be found at his establishment; among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated

C. BERGER,

The Champion Billiard-Player.

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers, also, a new style of Square Tables for Poole players and Caroms.

In order to let the public judge for themselves, Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.

MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.

Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ten-Pins Balls and Pins.

Molasses!

CHOICE reboiled Porto Rico in barrels, halves and kegs. For sale by J. AVET, at the Blue Store, Corner Old Levee and Bienville.

Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis.

Kept by A. Boulanger.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the New Orleans public, that he has opened his Hotel at Bay St. Louis, and he is now ready for the reception of families. The establishment having been refitted, offers every desirable comfort to Boarders.

A. BOULANGER.

THE ARROW TIE.

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS FOR BALING COTTON.

PLANTERS, Factors and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to see and deal in the new style TIE and BAND. All orders promptly filled by GIVEN, WATTS & CO., or

M. T. BARTLETT, Agent, 23 Carondelet street.