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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
No. 3 ..... Hampart Street 188

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

It is well known that an immense population of Chinese exists already in California, and to those already there a steady increase is being continuously made. Originally quiet and docile in their behavior and generally obedient to the laws they are now charged by the Californian press with beginning to exhibit a disregard, not only of decency, but also of law, which has created a growing feeling of hostility and inquietude against them in the community in which they reside. The proposition of granting them the right of suffrage is violently opposed, and the worse consequences are predicted from their entrance into a share of the government of the country. In support of this opinion, grave charges are made against them, largely of a disregard on their part of human life which, if true, is appalling. They are said to have introduced into San Francisco all the barbarous practices of the land whence they have sprung, that they hatch conspiracies and plot and carry out murder, sometimes organize bands of assassins to murder rivals. In addition to all this a Chinaman, they say, has no fear of the death-penalty and hence is not deterred by the anticipation of punishment in carrying out his desperate deeds of blood. A case has been brought force to face with the accusation, he gives good or far as to stipulate with his employers for an additional fee in case his enterprise should result in his death—this supplemental reward to be paid to his relatives. These are some of the allegations made by the San Francisco papers against this class of aliens. Very little doubt that a serious trouble is brewing between the Chinese and the Caucasians, a trouble which, it is not improbable, may result at no distant day in scenes of domestic blood shed and turmoil without a parallel in this country. In the matter of their immigration to the United States, what has here been a casual thing will are long be the subject of conduct with them. Entering into political accord with the Christian Powers, China will necessarily enter into domestic relations with them as well; and one consequence of these international relations will be a great influx of Chinese to our shores. So soon as travel over the Pacific Railroad becomes settled, we may look for all our large cities for a gathering of these Asiatics, and if one-half that is said of them by the San Francisco press be true, their coming will involve a serious problem. The ordinary, every day Chinaman is more or less familiar to us. As he is at present, we find him to be a tractable, quiet and submissive creature, upon question is, can he be relied upon to exhibit these qualities when, by aggregation, he shall have become of more or less importance in the community?

The principle that should propose to extend the suffrage to these people, fresh from their native and national prejudices, is too gross and palpable an absurdity to need argument in opposition to it. Unlike the rest of the world—at least of the European world—China, it should be remembered, is a nation of the oldest antiquity that its history goes back to the age of fable. The great peculiarity of this antiquity people is, that for so many centuries they have been absolutely no perceptible change in their customs, beliefs, worship and modes of thought. The Chinaman is the same that he was between antiquity and modern times. In the midst of the world's progress he has remained fixed and stationary, clinging to his old gods and accepting the dogmas of tradition as his only rule in life. If he comes in large numbers into a civilized community, where he feels for the first time free from the shackles and bondage to which he has been accustomed in his own land, what may be expected of him? If we accept San Francisco testimony as explicit upon the point, we should say, the worst. But as the great purpose of the outside barbarians here is to create friendly relations with China, and establish a lucrative commerce, we presume Mr. Burlingame will be given to understand that the Chinese may be allowed to come and go at their pleasure, but up to the present time he has been bonded.

We acknowledge the receipt, from Senator John S. Harris, of the Congressional Directory for the First Session of the Forty-First Congress. This Directory is compiled for the use of Congress, and contains brief biographical sketches of the present members, together with much other valuable and interesting information connected with the Departments at Washington, the names of Government officials, the Foreign Ministers at Washington, the United States Ministers and Consuls abroad, etc., etc.

GRAND CONCERT.—The Grand Concert to be given under the auspices of Joseph A. Dawson, a pianist of this city, and educated in Europe, takes place this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of the Stonewall Ice House, 146 Gravier street. This establishment packs and ships Ice to all points in Louisiana or sacks to suit purchasers, and promises prompt attention to all orders.

NEW LAW FIRM.—Our columns to-day contain the announcement of the formation of a co-partnership for the practice of law by Messrs. E. Wooldridge and J. W. Thomas, whose office is at No. 21 Camp street. Prospective clients should make a note of this.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.—Mr. John M. Burrowe's advertisement this morning will be found interesting to the lovers of Champagne. He announces that he has now on hand and is constantly supplied with fresh wines of the "Carte d'Or" and "Lea d'Or" brands, direct from the proprietors, Messrs. Bruch, Fischer & Co., Mareuil Sur Ay, Champagne, France. Mr. Burrowe's establishment is at 72 Gravier street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual benefit of the attaches and employés of the Academy, for which a fine programme has been selected, will take place on Friday, 4th of June. They are generally clever in the discharge of their duties, and we hope the fact will be duly acknowledged by the patrons of the Academy. In the meantime the public generally should bear in mind that Prof. Hasselmayer, one of the greatest magicians of the day, continues to excite the wonder and admiration of all who attend the Academy, and that Mr. Joseph Keppler, a fine cornetist and comedian, adds greatly to the variety of the entertainment.

Industrial and Agricultural Associations in the Parishes.

We are glad to see that a decided interest has been aroused in many portions of Louisiana upon the subject of Industrial Fairs and Agricultural Societies. These potent instruments whereby the prosperity of the State may be assured in a full development of its capacities and of the capabilities of its people. An attentive correspondent, Dr. A. L. Plough, writing to us from Vermilionville upon these topics, furnishes us with some interesting facts in connection with the activity in this direction that we have noted. The Doctor has for a great many years devoted himself to securing the prosperity of the State. "There is already published," he writes, "a grand State Fair at New Orleans, one in Baton Rouge, another incorporation in Shreveport, a fourth organization has just taken place in Opelousas and a fifth of an agricultural society for the parish of Jefferson." The following notes referring to the organization of "The Agricultural Society of the parish of Lafayette," will be read with interest:

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE PARISH OF LAFAYETTE.

At a meeting of the citizens of the parish of Lafayette, held at the court-house in Vermilionville, on Saturday, the 22d day of May, Dr. Thos. B. Hopkins was called to the chair, and W. B. Bailey was appointed Secretary. The Committee on rules and by laws, through their Chairman, Hon. H. Mouton, reported a series of resolutions which, with but few amendments, were unanimously adopted.

The organization, as per report of the Committee, is to be known under the name and style of "The Agricultural Society of the Parish of Lafayette." The Society then went into the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Dr. Thos. B. Hopkins, President; Francois Daugé, Vice President; M. D. Mignes, Recording Secretary. An address was then delivered by Col. Wm. Mouton, on the many advantages resulting from agricultural associations and fairs, especially now when the last hope of salvation for our people is to be concentrated in the fields, the developing of our natural resources. The meeting then adjourned to the last Saturday of May, the day fixed for the regular monthly meeting of the Society.

WM. B. BAILEY, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL MEETING IN OPELOUSAS.—A letter in the *Opelousas Courier*, dated Opelousas, 26 ult., gives some particulars of the organization of the Industrial and Stock Fair Association of the Southwestern District of Louisiana. The letter is as follows:

OPELOUSAS, La., May 1st, 1869.

I am happy to inform you that "The Industrial and Stock Fair Association of the Southwestern District of Louisiana," held their first meeting at the Court House at this place to-day.

Dr. George Hill, of St. Landry, was called to the chair, and J. K. Dixon applointed Secretary.

Dr Hill spoke sterely of the present condition and neglected resources of the country. He said that one of the great mistakes the planters have made in cultivating cotton and sugar to the exclusion of other products equally valuable and more necessary to be substituted. The Doctor recommended a greater diversity of production as best calculated to benefit the individual farmer and the country at large.

Dr Plough, who was then called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few short and appropriate remarks. He was glad to see so many at this meeting, and he hoped the foundation would be laid for "The Industrial and Stock Fair Association of the Southwestern District of Louisiana."

The meeting then proceeded to adopt the charter presented by Dr Plough for their consideration.

It was in substance a private corporation with President and Directors, as required by law. The stock to consist of one thousand shares at $5 a share, one fifth payable in cash, the remainder when called for. Industrial and Stock Fairs to be held annually in the district—the first at or near Opelousas.

Washington Items.

THE INDIANS OF RESERVATIONS—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Washington correspondent to the Baltimore *Sun* of the 27th ult. says:

Gen. Sheridan has written to Gen Sherman stating that the Arrapahoes, under their chief, Little Raven, are trying to their reservation quietly, but that the Cheyennes had refused to go to their reservation, and had gone north of the Arkansas. It was thought, for the purpose of joining their brethren on the Republican, with whom Capt. Carr had a fight a short time since near Fort Hayes. Some Indians who were held as prisoners at Fort Hayes attempted to escape and this led to the supposition that they had been informed of the approach of the Cheyennes.

Gen. Sheridan asks for information in regard to these Indians, who refuse to go their reservations. Gen. Sherman has forwarded the communication through the War Department to the Interior Department, and suggests that a proclamation be issued to the effect that all Indians upon reservations will be treated with kindness and liberality, and that those refusing to go must expect to be treated as in hostility to the Government. He thinks the Government will be compelled to assume this position, and that the present is a favorable time for the adoption of such a course.

PLUNDER.

A Washington correspondent writing from that city on the 27th of May says:

United States Treasurer Spinner and General Palmer, representing the War Department, were to-day engaged taking an inventory of the contents of certain boxes of jewelry and other valuables captured by Gen. Sherman in the march to the sea. These articles have been in the custody of the Adjutant General and are about to be transferred to the Treasury Department.

Political Situation at Washington.

We copy as follows, from a Washington letter, dated May 17:

The earnest portion of the Republican party—the class of men who profess the faith of such progressive representatives as Senators Sumner and Wilson—the men who acquiesced in the lastgoing power of destiny—that made Gen. Grant the candidate of the Republican party without the aid and in spite of his leadership—are perfectly conscious of the precarious tenancy of their political current. The uncertain tenure by which the internal peace is held "ministers very unpleasant meditation." Even at this early period of the Administration, it is impossible for the accumulated wisdom of the organization to identify any of these qualities of cohesion that usually mark the advent of parties. The sharp observer of what has transpired here within the past six days will certify that the most ordinary powers of discrimination are equal to the comprehension of what is here stated.

Recalling the events that have transpired at the Capital since the ceremony of the inauguration, it is impossible to refer to a single act of the President that has received the warm, unanimous, unanimous indorsement of the men of either body of Congress; while, on the other hand, it is equally difficult to discover that any act of Congress has excited feelings of ordinary gratification in the mind of the Executive.

Treas, for example, the extraordinary course of Congress upon the Tenure-of-Office bill; note with what identity it was repealed by the House, and the perverted tenacity with which it was adhered to in the Senate; the care with which Senators entered their confidence to the President, and their inconsistent refusal to confide to him the power that had always been enjoyed, with a single exception, by his predecessors; the persistence of the Senate in adhering to a modified form of restriction, and the yielding of the House against its first unanimous decision. Follow these facts back to the starting point, and we find the present discord and future dismemberment.

For fashionable charades, the latest idea is a retiring room, like that of the opera house, where ladies can leave their cloaks, parcels, etc., and then disencumbered, attend the service in all the glory of gorgeous raiment.

The elder Dumas explains how he managed to get through so much work. "I put the manuscript of his tragedy, by modestly quoting thus, "By my sacred gentleness, I give to the bells a voice, to all the poppies behind I made it my home."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Massacres Near Topeka.

Military Trial at Jefferson, Texas.

FROM HAVANA.

Victories for the Cubans.

FROM EUROPE.

Proceedings in the House of Commons.

Discussion in Regard to Canada.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Washington, June 2—Pennsylvania claims that cigars manufactured by convicts should be exempt from taxation. The claim will be rejected on the ground that convicts might make whisky.

Burglary—Between eleven and twelve o'clock Tuesday night, the residence of Mrs. Hines, on Second street, between Dauphine and Derbigny, was burgeriously entered by unknown thieves, who stole forty dollars in currency. An entrance was effected through the front door by means of a crowbar. No clue to the thief has yet been decided.

Fire.—At half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the one story frame house of Mr. Nicholas Herron, on the corner of Gravier and Magnolia streets. It is occupied by Roger Murphy as a coffee house. Mr. Murphy is insured in the Globe office for $600. There is no insurance on the property.

Died Suddenly.—At half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a colored woman named Mary Carrione, while standing on the banquette, at the corner of Perdido and Franklin streets, suddenly fell and expired. The body was removed by Officer J. Crowley, to the residence of the deceased, No. 88 Basin street. Death, it is thought, was produced by hypertrophy of the heart. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

Embezzlement.—O Dupaquin has been arrested by Special Officer Boullon, charged by Mr. E. Delery with breach of trust and embezzlement.

It appears that accused was employed as clerk in the lottery office of Mr. Delery, at the corner of Girod and Camp streets. It is alleged he appropriated to his own use money and lottery tickets to the amount of six hundred dollars.

Louisiana Items.

STRANGE AFFAIR.—The Opelousas *Courier* of the 29th ult. has the following:

A rather singular affair occurred some near seeing another disturbance among us a few days ago. On last Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, two pistol shots were heard in one of our back streets, followed by suppressed groans, and when the neighbors went to ascertain what was the matter, they found Mr. Jno. C. Tucker, the Assessor of Internal Revenue for our parish, who informed them that he had been wounded in the arm, and that four unknown individuals had attempted to murder him. The mode shown with unusual brilliancy, and although these individuals are alleged to have approached Mr. T. under cover to strike him with their fists, and blacken his clothes with burnt powder, he yet failed to recognize a single one. Mr. T. was conducted to his room and on the following day it was ascertained that he had simply wounded himself with his own pistol, which was found where the shooting took place, two of its barrels being empty.

This accident, however, gave rise to a great many conjectures on the part of those who were not acquainted with the facts connected with the case, or who, perhaps, wished, among them an erroneous impression, and some of them even went so far as to say that they would be glad to see the murderers know that Gov. Warmoth would not send us a company of colored troops to pry into the poisoning affair, which would more likely cause the peace to be disturbed.)

P. S.—At an inquest of the affair has been going on for several days before the Hon. Jas. H. Porter, District Judge, and though it has not terminated, at the time of this writing, (Friday morning) we have heard nothing which would lead us to alter our opinion; on the contrary, it has been strengthened; and we should add that the popular belief is that Mr. Tucker did not possess a proper control over his actions at the time the accident occurred.

INQUEST—Says the *Empire Parish* of the 29th ult.:

On Thursday, the 27th inst, an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner N. Hingle, of Point à la Hache, on the body of a white man found floating in the river, apparently between the age of 35 to 40 years. Deceased had on a pair of cottonade pants and a grey linen shirt, and wore a pair of small ear rings; there was also found in his pocketbook thirty cents in currency. The body was buried on the plantation of M. N. Hingle. It is supposed that this unfortunate man was one of the drowned Indian blackberry party.

FRANKLIN PARISH.—The people of this parish are agitating the question of a railroad from Bonne Prairie Landing to Winnsboro.

The New Iberia *Times* of the 29th says:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—We have had nearly two weeks since we have had rain, and in consequence the crops are suffering, and due this week of good rain. It is sufficiently warm, however, and a shower would make crops grow rapidly.

CARROLL PARISH.—The Providence (Carroll parish) *Record* of the 29th contains the following:

A COTTON SEED FACTORY.—A movement is on foot in our parish to organize a joint stock company, for the purpose of erecting a Cotton seed Oil Factory, to be located at or near our village. The company is to have a capital of $6000, the shares to be $250. A number of our enterprising fellow citizens have enlisted their attention in furtherance of the project, and a good many shares have been subscribed.

CROPS, ETC.—In consequence of continued fine weather we have to report a decided improvement in the crops. Cotton is growing off finely—looking healthy and vigorous. Corn has a good color, and the rain of Thursday evening has lengthened it much. Planters and borers are more cheerful than they were two weeks ago, and now look forward for a goodly yield, having passed the most critical part of the spring.

Business is improving.

Health is good.

Accidents and incidents—none.

"If the settlers of Boston had been wise enough to bring over a lawyer or two with them, it might have saved them from the blending to the community. A little legal skill would have given to the legislation of this period a very different character; the proper distinction between that which falls within the province of civil law and those matters that pertain to sacred private conscience might then have been observed, and a more equitable system distributed through society. But it was not until 1636 that any member of the profession found his way there, and four years' experience in Boston was enough for him, when he returned home to England. It did not accord with the policy of the magistrates and the elders of the churches that there should be any third party intervene between them and criminals, or to give advice in regard either to the validity of their laws or the modes in which they were to be carried into effect.

"The scornful language here from the pulpit were made in the fullest style of ecclesiastical vituperation. The abhorrence of this profession was not confined to Puritans on this side of the Atlantic—good Mr. John Rogers, the distinguished martyr, with a large family, speaks in a sermon of "the incredible wickedness of that profession, their guiltiness of all manner of sins which the nation lies under—as blood, theft, oppression, injustice, contentious, hatred, courage, and fraud, rebellion, lying, perjury, and what not!"—See Discourse, entitled "Heavenly Night"—p. 1. From "*Sketches of Early Life in Boston*," in *Appleton's Journal*.

MEETING OF THE CORCORAN ART TRUSTEES.—The Trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery held their first meeting at the residence of Mr. Henry D. Cooke, in Georgetown, yesterday, all the members, together with Mr Corcoran, being present. After the transaction of the business that had called them together, a number of the guests invited by Mr. Cooke to meet Mr. Corcoran began to arrive, and shortly after 7 o'clock an elegant dinner was served. Besides the trustees there were present President Grant, Secretary Fish, Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Boris, Postmaster General Creswell, Secretary Cox, Attorney General Hoar, Hon. Charles Sumner, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institution, Quartermaster General Meigs, Mr. J. W. Forney and Henry D. Cooke, Jr. The President sat on the right of Mr. Cooke, and Mr Corcoran on his left. General Rawlins, Secretary of War, was prevented from being present by the advice of his physician, but a letter from him was read, in which he spoke of Mr. Corcoran's great public spirit, and declared that he was entitled to enduring honor and gratitude.—*Nat. Int., May 27.*

VELOCIPEDES.—A gentleman lately returned from Europe says: "Last year I was in Paris during the summer months—just the season when, according to American ideas, the velocipede mania in that city was at its height. It is true that one or two were occasionally to be met with in the Champs Elysées of the Bois de Boulogne, but I never saw more than half a dozen on any one day, and these few were evidently the objects of great curiosity, and were looked upon as odd and unusual notions. One morning, in the reading room of the Grand Hotel, I chanced to take up a New York paper, wherein it was gravely inserted that the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne were so filled with velocipedes that the progress of carriages had been seriously hindered thereby, and that the interference of the police had been solicited. Oh that same day I came across a paragraph in a Parisian newspaper, which declared that the streets of New York were crowded with velocipedes, and that the journal of that city had been requested to "order vehicles wherein to make their daily rounds!"—*Our Monthly Gossip, Lippincott's Magazine.*

New York, June 2—Evening.—Money in sharp demand at 7. Sterling 109½ to 109¾. Gold 138¾. Stocks strong but irregular.

New York, June 2—Evening.—5-20s of '62, 113½; of '64, 111¼; of '65, 112½; do. new 111¾; of '67 and '68, 111¾. 10-40s 109¼. Tennessees 74¼. Levees 65¾.

Mobile, June 2—Cotton firm and in good demand—low middlings 27 to 27½c; sales 1100 bales; receipts 44 bales.

Memphis, June 2—Cotton excited, high grades very scarce—low middlings 26; receipts 197 bales; exports 311 bales.

Cincinnati, June 2—Family Flour $5 50 to $5 75. Corn 62 to 65c. Oats 68 to 71c. Whiskey 90c. Pork $31 25. Loose Bulk shoulders 12¾c, sides 15c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c. Lard held at 19c.

St. Louis, June 2—Flour—superfine $4 25 to $4 50. Wheat $1 08. Corn ranges 59 to 72c. Oats 60 to 63c. Pork $34. Bulk shoulders 12½. Packed hams 14½ to 15c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18½ to 18¾c. Sugar 12 to 12½c. Molasses 75 to 85c.

Louisville, June 2—Corn 67 to 68c. Oats 78c. Prime Sugar 14½c. Prime Molasses 70c. Pork at $35. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Hams 19½c. Flour—superfine $4 75. Highwines 95c. Bagging 21½c.

Chicago, June 2—Wheat $1 14 to $1 14½. Flour $5 25 to $5 75. Corn 61½. Oats 50½ to 50¾c. Rye $1 03. Barley $1 50 to $1 55. Highwines 93c. Molasses 90c to $1. Sugar 12½. Lard 18½. Pork $31 50. Lard held 18½c. Bulk shoulders 12½ to 12¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, June 2—River rising slowly.

Louisville, June 2—River rising, with 8 feet 6 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis June 1—Weather cloudy and sultry. River falling. Departed—Minnesota for Chicago.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 2—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.90. Wind southeast and light.

Arrived, bark G A Jewett, Reed, 100 days from Mossboel, fruit, to A. F. Cochran & Co. Sailed, ship Preston.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass A l'Outre, June 2—Wind southeast and light. The Tide falling.

Went to sea this a m, ship Wm. Cummings, bark Excelsior and schooner Whipple. No arrivals.

FROM HAVANA.

Southwest Pass, June 2—Noon.—Barometer 29.95. Wind S. and light.

Arrived: Schooner Dexter Washburne, Hoxsome, 7 days from Key Francis, with 483 hhds. sugar and 56 hhds molasses, to Aug. Coutanié & Co.

Sailed: Bark Albert Reading.

London, June 2—Noon.—Consols ex dividend 93¾.

Advices from Cuba report the total shipment of new crop sugar, thus far, at 140,000,000 pounds.

London, June 2—Afternoon—Bonds 93¾.

Frankfort, June 2—Bonds 86¼.

Paris, June 2—Bourse steady. Rentes 71.47.

Liverpool, June 2—Noon.—Cotton firmer, middling uplands 11¾; middling Orleans 11¾. Sales 10,000 bales; Speculation and export 1000 bales.

Liverpool, June 2—Afternoon.—Cotton firm; it is thought sales will reach 15,000 bales. Pork 95.

Havre, June 2—Cotton closed yesterday buoyant. On the spot 94½; afloat 127. Queen firm to day. On the spot 141.

London, June 2—The Irish Church bill was read the first time in the House of Lords today. Its second reading will be on the 14th inst.

Berlin, June 2—The Parliament has passed a bill taxing malt, sugar, and bills of exchange.

Havana, June 1—Sugar active—8¼ to 8¾.

Havana, June 1—Mexican advices to 24th ult. state that many Mexican refugees, the act of Congress suppressing party demonstrations. Kidnapping is prevented with unusual vigor throughout the country. Col Mayer is still in prison.

The telegraph from the Pueblo to the Atlantic through Mejico is complete.

Florence, June 1—The parliamentary rejection of Digny's financial plans still probably leads to his withdrawal and other ministerial changes.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.
HERMAN'S PERFECTED ELIXIR OF BARK.
A pleasant cordial, prepared from cellings bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and cellings, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventative to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. mh16 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1869.

The Money market proper is quiet and unchanged. The great rivers are full, and paper cannot for all paper without unquestionable collateralsor and first-class business paper of short date, and well endorsed, is readily discounted for good and second-class paper without collaterals. Mortgages notes rate at 9¼ to 10 per cent per annum for A1 and 10 to 12 for good and second class. Two banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are thus hindering on call of for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 138¾ to 138¾ (against 139¾ yesterday) and closed at 138 asked. The sales included $1000 at 138, $5000 at 138¼, $5000 at 138¾, $2000 and $2500 sontemhome Gold and Gold bars at 138¾, $10,000 at 138¾, $5000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 138¾, and $5000 at 139. In Silver $1300 in American half dollars sold at 134. It is noted nominally at 133 to 132½ for American half dollars, and 2½ per cent premium in Gold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was again quiet and the rates were nominally unchanged. The sales of Sterling on demand about £50,000, of which £10000, £1500 and £4000 At bill of lading at 149¾; £2000 at 149¾; £4000 at 150; £11,000 At sight at 150¾, and £2000 at 151. In Sterling for Commercial Bills at 150¾ to 151. In France there were sold of 160,000 At Long Sight at 5 francs 17½c, and 10,000 private bankers' sight, for remittance direct, at 5 francs. Sterling may now be quoted at 149¾ to 149¾ for bill of lading and clear, and 151 to 151¼ for bank; and francs at 5 20 to 5 18¾ for the former, and 5 17½ to 5 17½ for the latter. The market for Domestic Exchange was dull and rates were in favor of the buyer. Sales on New York at par for small sums (against par to 10 cent premium yesterday) and the sales included $10,000 at $45,000 cent premium, mercial sight on New York, and $10,000 private bankers' at 3 16 per cent discount; $10,000, $25,000 and $50,000 commercial, $10,000 and $50,000 private bankers' and $50,000 bank at ¼, and $20,000 sight on Boston at 3 16.

In stocks 300 shares Big Island Canal sold at $1 62½ and 1000 at $2. Nothing reported in bonds. The sale of Warrants included $25,000 Slidell 10's 75 at 90 cent dec. small at 80.

There was rather more inquiry for Gold Treasury notes and rates were stiffer. The sales included $1000 at 98¼ cent discount and $25, 100 at 98¾. The dealers bought small sums at 97 discount, and sold at 97.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 2050 bales, of which 1000 were taken by the trade and 1050 by speculators and exporters. We now quote low ordinary at 22 to 22c, ordinary at 24 to 25c, good ordinary at 26 to 26½c, low middling at 27½ to 27½c; middling at 28½ to 28½c, and strict middling at to 29c.

Under the stimulating influence of further encouraging telegrams from Liverpool and New York, the market opened with a good inquiry, and prices ruled higher throughout the day, resulting in the liberal sales noted above, which were unexpectedly large after the heavy sales of yesterday. The lower grades were again in full request, and the higher qualities factors were enabled to realize prices in to the above previous rates. The sales of the past week amount to 15,000 bales, against 10,000 receipts of 17,000, showing the rapid reduction of the stock for sale. The business was mostly for Great Britain and for the Eastern States, a moderate amount was taken for the continent.

COTTON WAYBILL.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	8,964
Received to this date	17,000
Received yesterday	15,000
Received to-day, as additional from receipts	2,000
	7,964—32,964
Sent to Liverpool	2,000
Sent to Continent	1,000
Coastwise	1,000
Consumed yesterday	797
Consumed to-day	1,000
	5,797—7,797
Stock on hand and on shipboard	25,167

Our running account this morning was 44,139 bales, leaving only 7368 bales to be added for additional bales made from sampling, waste, damage, etc. The general impression has been that 30000 to 10,000 bales should be allowed from this source.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were no receipts this morning of the old crop, which had to be neglected while there is a good demand for the fresh lots, which are taken readily on arrival. There were sales from second hands to day of 31 hhds sugar, in three lots, at 11¾c per lb for fair; 12¼c for good fair, and 13¼c for fully fair. We did not hear of any movement in Molasses to day. Yesterday some fermenting sold at 52½c per gallon, and some rebolled at 62½c.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—We note a firm market to day, with a light stock and a scarcity of the medium and lower grades, which are now in request. The demand is good, and the sales embrace 4000 bbls, of which 50 fine at $4 50, 100 and 100 superfine at $5 40, 100, 100, 400, 700 and 100 double extra at $5 80, 300 do at $5 90, 100 do at $5 75, 200 and 150 treble extra at $6 25, 100 do at $6 25, 100 at $6 50, 300 do at $6 62½, 200 choice extra at $7 75, 100 do. at $9 per bbl; 250 do on private terms, 150 double extra at $6, 100 do. at $6 25, 100 at $6 50, and 100 choice extra at $8 75 per bbl.

CORN—The market is very firm, the supply is light and there is a scarcity of prime. 1500 sacks mixed and yellow sold at 90c, and 3000 white at 90c per bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and demand. About 1000 sacks were sold to day, of which 50 sacks damaged at 70c, 50, 100, 150 and 600 prime at 75c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and moderate demand, 147 sacks in poor order sold at $1 22½ per 100 pounds.

HAY—Is quiet but firm, with sales to the trade at $30 per ton for prime. A lot of 50 bbls sold at $26.

PORK—Is more in request and firmer to-day. 95 and 25 bbls fall weight, 150, 100 and 100 bbls of clear rib at 17¾ cents per lb, and 50 bbls extra mess at 17¾c per lb. The claim is unfavorably received, but is yet undecided.

BACON—Is in light supply, and prices are very firm. 5 sacks shoulders sold at 14¼c; 10 of clear rib at 17¾c, and 50 do at 17¾c, and 50 sugar cured Hams at 19c per lb. Sales are retailing at 14¾ to 14¾c, clear rib sides at 17¾ to 17¾c, clear side 18c per lb.

LARD—The stock is light, and refined, which is most in request, is very scarce. It would command in tierces 19c per lb. A lot of 20 tierces before reported sold at 18¾c. Kegs are quoted at 19¾c per lb.

WHISKY—25 bbls Western rectified sold at 90c per gallon and 10 bbls Bourbon at $1 50. The former is selling in small lots at 90c.

EGGPLANTS—Louisiana Potatoes and Onions are in moderate request for shipment at $1 50 to $1 per bbl for the former and $4 50 to $6 for the latter.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the landing at $7 to $8, and Turkeys at $9 per dozen. Eggs sell at 17 to 20c per dozen in bulk.

STAR CANDLES—Are in fair jobbing demand at 15c per lb for 11 oz, 16c for 12 oz, 18¾c for 13 oz and 21c for fair full weight.

BUTTER—Receipts continue liberal and the stock is already large. Choice Goshen is quoted at 45c per lb, common to good North are 40 to 45c, choice yellow Western 35 to 37½c; pale and inferior 25 to 30c per lb.

CHEESE—Some 300 boxes changed hands on private terms, understood to be low prices. The market is overstocked and quotations are nominally—16 to 18c per lb for choice and 8 to 12½c for inferior.

INDIA BAGGING—Prices are stiffer. We hear of sales as high as 20c per yard, particulars withheld.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool fair for the interior is light. The dealers are selling at $2 35 to $2 40 per bbl, for fine and $2 25 to $2 30 for coarse, large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Sales of Liverpool fair for consumption past month 93,431 sacks.

GUNNY BAGS—No demand. Held at 18 to 18½c per bag.

BALE ROPE—Nominal at 8c for choice machine made.

FRUITS—Another cargo of Messina Oranges and Lemons has arrived and will be sold at auction on the 3d or 3d.

DRY SALT MEAT—15 sacks shoulders sold at private sale, and 5 sacks do. at 13c. They are quoted as wholesale at 12½c, and are retail ing at 13½c per lb.

SMOKED BACON—Is light supply and fair demand at 15½c per lb for clear.

CORN MEAL—The supply is moderate and with a fair demand prices are firm; choice brands of kiln dried command $4 25 per bbl on the landing and $4 50 delivered.

COFFEE—The market is still devoid of animation. The stock is quite liberal and held at from 17½ to 18c for prime (gold duty paid) 15 to 15½c for fair and 14 to 14½c for ordinary.

HIDES—Dry Hides are still dull and receipts are being sent forward. Mexican dry flint are quoted at 18 to 19c, according to quality, 17 to 18c Texas stretched 19 to 20c dry salted 16 to 17c per lb. Wet city slaughtered are quoted at 8 to 9c per lb.

HOOF POLES—Are plentiful, and buyers are offering at 3c per pair, nominally. Well selected poles are quoted $50 to $55 per 1000, and barrel at $25.

BEANS—Both Northern and Western are selling negotiated. The former are quoted nominally at $13 to $14 per bbl for prime white, and the latter at $10 to $11 per bbl.

Conte Marino.

CITY OF INTERMENTS, June 1, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—215 Texas Steers, 60 Calves and 10 Mules.

Sold—30 Texas Steers, 5 Calves and Yearlings, 20 Steers at 21 cents.

Left on hand—437 Texas Steers, 120 Calves and Yearlings, 140 Mules, 185 sheep and 24 Milch Cows.

Texas Steers, good to fat, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2
Texas Steers, good to quality, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2
Texas Steers, 3d quality, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2
Texas Steers, 3d quality, 2 head ..... 25 00 @ 28 00
Texas Steers, 4th quality, 2 head ..... 19 00 @ 20 00
Texas Cows, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2
Sheep, 1st quality, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2
Sheep, 2d quality, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2
Sheep, 3d quality, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2
Milch Cows, class 1, 2 head ..... 60 00 @ 65 00
Milch Cows, class 2, 2 head ..... 50 00 @ 55 00
Texas Cows, class 3, 2 head ..... 40 00 @ 45 00
Yearlings, 2 head ..... 6 00 @ 10 00
Calves, 2 head ..... 6 00 @ 10 00
Mules, 2 head ..... 2 — 2 — 2

The steamship Indiana, Capt Morris, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with the following named passengers:

For Havana—Dr Carter, Dr Castro, Jas Sherron, Quintero Eoffer, Loreta Guerra y Pedrito, Pedro Ayala, Jos Ayala, Jos Ayala, Jr, Ramon Ayala, Manuel Ayala, Hector Mina M Hector Mina M Hector, Master Hector, Miss Carey ..... For New York—Mrs Mills, Miss Eccles, Mrs Eccles, child and servant.

OLD INFALLIBLE.
OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
No Mother's Nursery should be without it.
Are your children ailing now?
Have they a sentimental feeling of the nose?
Have they a restless or depraved appetite?
Have they a bloated or pallid countenance?
Have they a forced tongue and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
is no dangerous sugar candy.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
None