The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1869

VERY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.
185.....Rampart Street.....185

THE ARGUMENT OF JUDGE WILEY P. HARRIS, OF Mississippi.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS OR CITIZENS.

Judge Wiley P. Harris, one of the profoundest lawyers in our sister State of Mississippi, addressed to the Military Commission in the Yerger case, now sitting at Jackson, an argument of great force; an argument, in fact, which cannot be answered, against the jurisdiction of such a court to try a citizen of the United States, not in the military service.

This argument has been published in full and and is well worthy of perusal; but we cannot do more than give an abstract of the points urged by Judge Harris. We fear they were addressed to ears unwilling to hear and understandings unwilling to be convinced. Military courts sitting upon citizens are destitute of that important requisite of a court—impartiality. It is almost impossible that the members of such courts can divest themselves of the prejudices they entertain for all outside of the military profession. They sit by order of a superior officer, and are expected to convict in all cases, because it is reasonable to believe that the officer who organizes the court has made up his mind as to the guilt of the individual to be tried, and that his chosen subalterns will be eager to carry out his wishes. Military men are also destitute of respect for those nice distinctions which it is the duty of the legal profession to make in discussing questions of law, and are not likely to listen with any patience to arguments which question the power of the officer whose orders it is their duty to obey. They are under a further disqualification—they have not a sufficient regard for human life. All they know or care about is, that they have been ordered to try such and such a man, and that it would be disobedience of orders to refuse. An argument against their right to try him is, therefore, absurd. Judge Harris must have had some other object in view than to convince them of the illegality of their proceeding. He could not have hoped to move them from their determination to execute the orders under which they were assembled. We suppose the argument was intended for the eyes of the President of the United States, whose duty it will be to review the proceedings of the commission. As to the meaning and effect of the Reconstruction act, Judge Harris said:

1 That an act of Congress, denying to the citizen, rights secured by the Federal and State Constitutions, ought to be construed very strictly, being against common right.

2 That the war did not abrogate the municipal laws of the State, nor does the act of Congress of 1867—the Reconstruction act—repeal them.

3 That the existence of the laws of the State is supposed by the act of Congress because there is no rule by which, as to the offence, a military commission can determine what is an offence or who is an offender or criminal except the laws of the land.

4. The accused is not under the articles of war. Nor is the charge brought against him an offence against the laws of the United States.

5 No Grand Jury has found a true bill of indictment against the accused, although Grand Juries are in attendance upon both Federal and State courts in Mississippi.

6 The Reconstruction Act in terms applies only *to the mode of trial*. The laws of Mississippi are left to govern every other matter connected with the prosecution of offenders, and in this respect affect the case as they determine the offence and its punishment. The trial by Military Commission or other tribunal is in no wise incompatible with the exercise of the functions of the Grand Jury. In the Weaver case in Texas cited by the Judge Advocate, the Grand Jury there had found a true bill.

7 If the power of Congress in the matter of appointing the mode of trial of offenders against the law, Judge Harris said the Constitution of the United States aimed to protect the citizen against this mode of trial by providing that—

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

These fundamental provisions form part of the organic law of Mississippi, and would seem to be indelibly impressed upon her institutions. The ordinance of 1787 declared that these provisions should remain *forever* unalterable except by common consent. In the compact of cession by Georgia of this territory, these provisions were secured to the people.

III There is nothing in the character of the accused, or in the offence, which brings him under the laws for the government of the army and navy or of the militia.

IV. The part of the act which relates to the reconstruction of the governments relates to the States as political communities, and the political institutions of the States, thus which provides a government for the people in the interim, and the powers conferred on the commander of the District, affect the individuals of the State touching their personal rights under the Constitution and laws, in respect to which Congress cannot decide nor act *conclusively*. While, therefore, as to the first object, and the necessary steps to carry it out, Congress may be the exclusive judge, yet in the matter of governing the people, and in dealing with their persons and property, the act of Congress is examinable by the courts, which in the last resort determine, whether Congress has violated the Constitution. The court may decide, therefore, that in punishing offenders to military trial, Congress violated the Constitution, although every other part of the Reconstruction Act may be valid. The idea seems to prevail that the whole Reconstruction Act will fail to the ground if you admit the claim of a citizen of the United States to be tried at the Constitution provides. On the contrary, we assert that such a decision would have no effect upon the plan of reconstruction, and the *political* part of the measure would nevertheless stand.

V Waiving the question as to the right of Congress to frame a government for the people of a State, it can only legislate with respect to citizens of the United States, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution, and can found no right to exert military government over the people of the United States in a State or Territory on the fact that no *legal government* for the time being exist there. *If Congress assumes to provide tribunals to enforce they must be such as the Constitution prescribes or does not prohibit.*

VI The right claimed by the accused can be denied "in time of war" only. The Military Commission pertains to a state of war only. It grows out of the exigencies of actual war, and can have no legal authority over the citizen "in time of peace. In the case of Milligan the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court say, that the Military Commission can only act "on the theatre of actual military operations where war really prevails," and the minority of the Judges say, "the Military Court is only admissible when the nation is involved in war." *A condition of war must actually exist to give rise to the power.*

The question is reduced therefore to a single, simple and intelligible proposition.

The effects or consequences of a past war must not be confounded with a condition of war, things widely distinct. The Attorney General has invented a new term to describe the present condition of things He says we are in "the stage of war." Feeling the *stress* of the difficulty, and being, as it seems, bound to reach a particular conclusion, he has framed a condition, which is not war, and which he cannot with safety to his argument admit to be peace.

The Constitution speaks of "war" and "peace" as things opposite. It does not speak of any fanciful or artificial condition, nor of war powers to be developed to repair the consequences, the derangements and ravages of war, after war has ceased. For them there are other appointed powers. The proposition that the consequences of a past war incident to war, constitute a condition of war and of hostility, cannot be interpolated upon the Constitution. This is the language of the Judiciary of the United States. Judge Sprague says: "In a civil war, the military power is called in only to enable the Government to execute its legitimate civil authority. The rights of war exist only while the war continues. No sooner can outraged the persecuted any department suspend the lawful powers of the government than." 3d Sprague, 325.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Entertainments for the Benefit of the London Arch Orphan Home.—The entertainments for the benefit of this deserving institution, established on a basis for the orphan children of Confederate soldiers, which are to be given under the auspices of the Central Hancock Club, will commence this evening at the Opera House.

The entertainment this evening will be of a varied and entertaining character. The first part of the programme will consist of feats in legerdemain by Professor Hazelmayer, who has kindly enlisted in behalf of so good cause and has few if any superiors in his line.

He will be followed by that accomplished musician and pianist, Professor Sipp, who will execute an original fantasia adapted to this occasion. Those who have had the pleasure of listening to his performances, will be glad of an opportunity to hear again the elegant music he produces.

After this, the audience will be entertained with some dissolving views, which are pronounced to be excellent.

The performances over, there will will be a promenade concert in the dance hall. Refreshments will be furnished in the building. In fact, everything will be done to entertain all who may come to assist in aiding so charitable an enterprise.

The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock P. M., and the performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. A fine band of music will be in attendance.

Let it be remembered that those who contribute in aid of these orphans will be doing that which is pronounced to be the noblest impulse of the human heart. The shelter which now protects these children will be taken from them, and that soon, if the requisite amount is not raised to redeem a mortgage held by a heartless man, in time to prevent a foreclosure.

There will be another entertainment of entirely different character, given at the Fair Grounds to-morrow evening.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.—The association, organized in 1858, and re organized since the war closed, celebrated their eleventh anniversary Sunday, with invited guests, assembling members of other societies, [Zouge's brass band accompanying] they marched from their hall to the National Theatre, where an original hymn was sung, composed for the occasion by Mr. S. Socrate, who made a handsome speech on the occasion. This banner is the handiwork of the gifted literary genius, Mrs. Z. Lafon, No 244 St. Louis street. It was received by Judge Branghan in his usual graceful style.

A beautiful wreath was also presented and placed upon the banner by Mrs. Veuve Saucier, and subsequently another at the hands of J. Michael, Esq., was presented in the hall of the Pelican Benevolent Association, corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Alley. Like presentations were made on Mrs. F. P. Snell, corner of Burgundy and Mandeville streets, and Miss Haya, at No 52 Burgundy street.

At the Hall of the Pelican Benevolent Association, a splendid repast was spread, and after partaking of it the usual toasts and speeches were given. Messrs. A. L. Tinot, M. E. O'Neil, Wm. Dodds, B Operato, Julius Michael, W. E. Fitzgerald, P. Kelley, answered in behalf of their several associations. Mr. Weichardt, of the German *Gazette*, acquitted himself cleverly of task in response to a toast to the Press. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. De Branghn, Col. Louis Fry, Col. W. H. Smallwood, the late Postmaster; Hon. A. Sambola, and others. The officers of the Association are: Chas. Christie, President; Alfred Michael, W. E. Fitzgerald, P. Kelley, answered in behalf of their several associations. Mr. Weichardt, of the German *Gazette*, acquitted himself cleverly of task in response to a toast to the Press. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. De Branghn, Col. Louis Fry, Col. W. H. Smallwood, the late Postmaster; Hon. A. Sambola, and others. The officers of the Association are: Chas. Christie, President; Alfred Michael, Vice President, A Ivy; Secretary, Berenger; Finance Secretary, P. Gribbsch; Treasurer, S. Toca. The Association has about 190 members, and owns a beautiful lot in the new St. Louis Cemetery, on Bayou Road.

We tender the Association our thanks for a serenade to the *Bee*.

Liability of Common Carriers—Bussey & Co. vs. Mississippi Valley Transportation Company.—On the 15th of June, 1867, the company, in the usual course of its business, received from Bussey & Co., at St. Louis, Mo., a certain barge and cargo in apparent good order, to be delivered in like good order (the dangers of navigation, fire, explosion and collision excepted) to Bussey & Co., at New Orleans, La., on levee or wharf boat, he or they paying freight at the rate aforesaid.

Attached to the foot of this bill of lading was this extraordinary exception: "It is agreed with shipper of the Bee and barges are not accountable for sinking of barge or damage to cargo except from gross negligence."

(Signed) GRESHELLE,
Agent of the Company.
(Signed) BUSSEY & Co.
for D W CLIFTON

The barge and cargo were sunk in the river, opposite the city of New Orleans; there was no delivery, and the consignees, Bussey & Co., went to the bailees, the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, for the value of the lost cargo and barge.

Judge Theard rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that common carriers may add to the two instances in which the common law exempts them from liability (the acts of God and the public enemy) by special contract, providing for special exceptions such as dangers of navigation, fire, explosion; but they cannot release themselves from liability for negligence or their own fault.

The following is the decision of the court:

In the case of Hoss vs. Morris, at page 680 of the 6th Martin's Reports (old series) Judge Matthews said:

"Conducted simply parties on a contract of hiring or carriage, they are responsible for ordinary neglect, which is the omission of that care which every man of common prudence and capable of appreciating the value of his own concerns. Tax is a definition and rule laid down by Sir William Jones as founded on the plain elements of natural law, and the principles contained in the codes of different nations, which we believe to be in conformity with the provisions of our own law on the subject."

The liability of common carriers is clearly defined under our laws in the above quotation. I have not a word to add to it; and I am satisfied from the evidence on file that the defendants herein have not taken, in relation to plaintiffs' property in question, that they would have taken of their own concerns; they must bear the consequences of their neglect. For these reasons, judgment for plaintiffs as prayed for is ordered.

The amount claimed is over $15,000 value of grain lost by sinking of one of the barges, and the decision in the matter of the value is supplies set up by defendants that they were not common carriers is not sustained.

Gilpin & Lamb counsel for plaintiffs, and R H Marr, M. A. Foute and John A. Grow for defendants.

The Tribodaux Sentinel of the 26th reports the crops of that part of the State in a flourishing condition.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 5th inst. says:

CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been most favorable to the planting interest. The growing crops are very promising; corn the improved wonderfully; cane is growing fast and rapidly notice is being cut. The planters in their glee are booking full crops. No talk of caterpillars.

The Iberville *Sentinel* of the 26th inst. says:

The planters have nothing to complain; they have too much rain and the grass is gaining on them. They report the crops as growing, but the grass is growing fast too. Should the rains continue the crops will necessarily suffer and be shortened. The cane is still very small for the season, and very little of it is large enough to shade the ground.

Washington Items.

THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

Washington, June 25.—It has been telegraphed from this city that a pertinent contradiction that Secretary Boris would withdraw from the Cabinet. He has contemplated doing so from April 1st, and has only held on at the request of the President until some suitable person can be found. A consultation held between himself and the President it was determined that the change should be made to-day. Accordingly a telegram was last night dispatched to Hon. Geo. Robeson, ex Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, tendering him the position of Secretary of the Navy. He promptly accepted, and arrived here and was sworn in just after Boris's resignation was handed in Friday by the President. The change was effected so quietly that it was not known generally in the Department until sometime after it had been made.

BORIE'S SUCCESSOR.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, the newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, is a son of Judge W. P. Robeson, of Warren county, N. J., formerly a prominent Whig and Democrat. Upon the election of Frelinghuysen as Senator, in 1857, Mr. Robeson was appointed by Gov. Ward Attorney General, a position he occupied until the close of the administration of Gov. Parker. He is about forty-one years of age, and holds a high rank in the profession. He is a strong and consistent Republican. This change, however, will make no difference in the policy of the Navy Department. Admiral Porter retains his residence, and will attend to all official duties as heretofore. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Borie gives as a reason for his withdrawal that of needed addition to private matters, and ill health

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

failed to appear to day for the first time in its regular publication days for sixty-nine years It has been for some time in the hands of a receiver and has gone under from financial embarrassment. Since Johnson's administration the control of power it has had no patronage Other Washington papers would probably follow its fate if the oldest advertising were withdrawn. There is some talk of merging it with an evening paper here, but the creditors and debtors have got into a wrangle over the concern, and it is very doubtful if it ever appears again.

NEW ORLEANS AND CHATTANOOGA RAIL ROAD—The Meridian *Mercury* learns that the engineers and surveyors of the Chattanooga and Meridian Railroad will go to work at once and mark and define the line from that city to Meridian. It is generally believed the road will pass through or near Pickens, Jasper county.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of the 26th, says:

The steamer Nick Longworth is moored at our levee loading with railroad iron for the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad and also for the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad. It is being shipped to Vicksburg.

GERAN STEAMER FOR ST. LOUIS.—A Louisville paper says:

The project of bringing an ocean steamship from New York to St. Louis has so far consummated that ten thousand dollars have been raised on a guarantee fund against loss, and Capt. Conrad Brown will start for New York to-morrow for that purpose. The New York to New Orleans and take charge of the steamer. Capt. Jo. Reuter will command her.

Gen. Grant, it is said, is determined to assert the sovereign rights of the United States hereafter. We cannot say whether the hopeful tone of his course is to be ascribed to a knowledge of his coming nomination, or to the teachings of Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

If peace prevails in Kansas, one could hardly believe it was ever a war. Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Suit for Government Charge on Bonded Goods. The Collector of Internal Revenue, Col. Stockdale, has been instructed by the Department at Washington to enforce the claim, and by suit if necessary, the amounts claimed by the Government from parties who owned merchandise in warehouses Nos. 6 and 11 which were burned in 1866 and 1868. The object of the Government is probably to make the parties in interest prove that their goods were burned. The amount of charges on the goods involved is large.

City Mortality.—There were 137 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the week ending June 27th. There were 11 stillbirths, 15 died of consumption, 12 of measles and 3 of hooping cough.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 28—Internal Revenue receipts over one million of dollars

The President reserved no visitors to-day.

Edward M. Gandy has been appointed Collector of Customs at Tappahannock, Va.

Gold in the Treasury about $50,000,000. Interest due July 1st $23,000,000.

Admiral Hoff reports Havana as exceedingly quiet since the excitement attending Dulce's abdication.

Gen. Ames, commanding in Mississippi, is ordered here by the first of July, on public business.

Washington, June 28.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says: "The President has sent to the Senate the nomination for Collector of the Customs at Charleston Hockey strongly endorsed for an appointment abroad.

Two hundred prize ors, a majority of Columbia Union, were released from the Salem prison by order of the National Union to declare the Government offers a rea ellion.

Gen. Sheridan discharged Gen. Burbridge, ar rested under a new indictment from Missouri for bribery and corruption, on the ground that the case was purely executive.

New York, June 27.—Wheat, to the day progressed, fell from 7 gold to 5 currency. There is a more hopeful feeling in regard to the future of the crops in the arena. This reliance is placed on the July interest and dividend to come in the market in ordinary times; these would naturally restore permanent ease, but the large amount of money locked up in the Treasury is a great barrier to any easy and steady money market, which is so essential to a business community. Discounts, 7@8.

New York, June 28.—The extraordinary advance in money to-day was attributed to stock speculation, the disbursement part was promptly met by the high rates for call loans.

Bonds—5 20's of 1862, 111⅜; of 1864, 117⅛; of 1865, 118⅛; new issue, 119⅜; seven and three-tenths, 107⅞@108; Louisiana 73 bid Levees 67⅛ to 68

Sugar dull and heavy. Coffee nominally as before. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d. Provisions—Cotton by mail 5-32d. Wheat by sail 8d; by steam 9

Mobile, June 28.—Cotton in good demand and the market is sold up and firm. Sales 600 bales low middling at 30⅛ to 31c. Receipts 139 bales; exports 3689 bales.

Savannah, June 28.—Cotton market firm; middlings 31½c. Sales 60 bales. Receipts 100 bales.

Charleston, June 28.—Cotton in good demand and prices have advanced ½c. Sales 175 bales middlings at 32c. Receipts 103 bales; exports coastwise 340 bales.

Memphis, June 28.—Cotton market firm; middlings 30 to 33. Receipts 103 bales. Exports 412 bales.

Cincinnati, June 28.—Flour $5 75 to $6 Corn 66 to 68c. Oats 62 to 70c. Whisky 92 to 93c. Provisions—Pork unchanged. Groceries steady and in fair demand.

St. Louis, June 28.—Flour, superfine $4 50 to $4 75. Wheat $1 18@. Corn 75 to 80c. Oats 55 to 56c. Rye $1 06. Barley $1 45 to $1 50. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $33 bid. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 19½c.

Chicago, June 28.—Flour $5 30 to $6 50 Wheat $1 23. Corn 71⅞ to 72c. Oats 42c Rye $1 06. Barley $1 45 to $1 50. Highwines 94½c. Pork $33 25. Lard 19½c. Hams 15½ to 16½c. Bulk and shoulders 12½c.

Louisville, June 28.—Flour $4 55. Corn 66c. Prime mess pork 14½c. Prime mess 50s. Tobacco—sales to-day 120 hhds at from $5 70 to $10. Pork $32 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 19½. Lard 19½c. Hams 19½c. Highwines 93c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 28.—Passed up, Vicksburg at 9 P. M., and the Lee at midnight last night; the city of Alton at 4 and the Mollie Able at 10 A. M. to-day. Passed down, J. H. Kellogg and barges at 10 A. M., and the Thompson Dean at noon. River falling slowly.

Louisville, June 28.—River rising with 7 feet 6 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, June 28.—River declining.

Memphis, June 28.—Weather clear. Mercury 90 at noon. River falling. Passed down, Emma and Robinson at 7 P. M. Passed up, the Julia and Redwood. The latter broke her wheel just above Hickman and left here on one wheel.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 28—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind southeast, light. Six coastwise non-departures.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-à-l'Outre, June 28.—Evening.—Wind southeast and fresh.

Arrived—Br. W. Harwood, 31 days from New York. Sailed—schooner Mat. Ship Transport has still on the bar.

[Supplement to Bee.]

Washington, June 28.—Cabinet here for further concerning advices by mail to the 15th inst.

The prevalence of cholera and fever in the Spanish army is confirmed.

Reinforcements sent from Cienfuego to Cinco Villas, which is occupied by the Cubans and defeated, losing 200 men.

The Cubans lost 100. The Cubans have captured Palmilla.

The expedition which landed at Nuevitas and joined the insurgents numbered 600 men, in good health and spirits.

The health of the Cuban army is comparatively good, they occupying healthful positions away from the coast.

Dr. Chas. A. Peace has been appointed Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, and Hamilton Taylor at Shieldsboro', Miss.

The wife of the late lieutenant recommended by Senators Harris and Kellogg killed of the appointment, Boutwell declaring women ineligible.

London, June 28 — noon.—Securities unchanged.

Liverpool, June 28—noon.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12¾d.; middling Orleans 12⅝d.; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

Liverpool, June 28.—afternoon.—Sales of the week reported at 70,000 bales.

Havre, June 28.—Cotton opens buoyant; on the spot 137; afloat 1.4-16.

New York, June 28.—Money 7 currency to gold. Sterling 109⅛. Gold 137⅛. 5 20's of '62, 112.

Louisiana, old, 72, do. Levees 67½.

New York, June 28.—The sale of the Ocean Bank was robbed yesterday of $2,000,000.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, June 27.—M. Schneider resigned the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif, in consequence of the declaration of Baroli. Napoleon declined accepting the resignation. The Emperor has written to Schneider, saying the policy of the Government has been made manifest with sufficient clearness to prevent equivocal interpretation. Now, as before the election, it will continue to perform the task of reconciling strong power with discreetly liberal institutions. Schneider's resignation has been withdrawn.

Brest, June 27.—The Great Eastern has been detained three hours mending a defect in the cable She is now 376 miles out, and the signals are perfect.

Zurich, June 27.—Mazzini, expelled from Switzerland, has left for London.

Paris, June 27.—Mazzini, expelled from Switzerland, has left for London.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is scarce and shoulders are retailing at 13c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 20½ to 22c per lb, wholesale at 19¾ to 20c. Sales 25,000 lbs, retailing at 14c per lb.

SALT—Liverpool Salt is dull and unchanged The dealers are selling at $2 20 to $2 25 per sack for coarse, and $2 25 to $2 30 for fine; factory filling slowly at $2 per barrel; large loss from warehouse 100 per sack less.

BUTTER—The stock has been somewhat reduced, but there is not much demand. We quote choice Western Reserve, other Ohio and Indiana 20 to 22c, choice Goshen 27 to 28c, common to good Northern 20 to 22c per lb. A lot of 22 packages of choice Goshen sold to-day at 31c per lb

EYE—150 sacks sold at $1 15 per bushel.

WHISKY—The demand is only for job lots and we still quote Western rectified at 92½ to 93c, and Louisiana at 90 to 92½c per gallon.

COFFEE—Continues inactive, with holders asking 16¼ to 16¾c for prime, 15¾ to 16c for fair, 15⅜ to 15¾c for good, 14¾ to 15c for fair, and 13¾ to 14¼c for ordinary. Stock in first hands 17,706 bags.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—600 Texas Beeves, 150 Calves and Yearlings.

Arrived to-day—Texas Beeves, 600 Cattle and Yearlings, 200 Hogs, 720 sheep and 15 mules; Cows, Texas Beeves, cows and calves, @ [illegible] — @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, @ [illegible] 11 @ 12
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ [illegible] 10 @ 11
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, @ [illegible] 9 @ 10
Texas Beeves, 4th quality, @ [illegible] 8 @ 9
Hogs, @ [illegible] 9 @ 10
Sheep, @ [illegible] 6 @ 7
Mules, 1 to 2 years old, @ head [illegible] 60 @ 70
Mules, 2 to 3 years old, @ head [illegible] 80 @ 90
Mules, 3 to 4 years old, @ head [illegible] 100 @ 110
Mules, 4 to 5 years old, @ head [illegible] 120 @ 130
Mules, 5 to 6 years old, @ head [illegible] 140 @ 150
Mules, 6 to 7 years old, @ head [illegible] 160 @ 170
Mules, 7 to 8 years old, @ head [illegible] 180 @ 190
Mules, 8 to 9 years old, @ head [illegible] 200 @ 210
Mules, 9 to 10 years old, @ head [illegible] 220 @ 230
Mules, 10 to 11 years old, @ head [illegible] 240 @ 250
Mules, 11 to 12 years old, @ head [illegible] 260 @ 270
Mules, 12 to 13 years old, @ head [illegible] 280 @ 290
Mules, 13 to 14 years old, @ head [illegible] 300 @ 310
Mules, 14 to 15 years old, @ head [illegible] 320 @ 330
Mules, 15 to 16 years old, @ head [illegible] 340 @ 350
Mules, 16 to 17 years old, @ head [illegible] 360 @ 370
Mules, 17 to 18 years old, @ head [illegible] 380 @ 390
Mules, 18 to 19 years old, @ head [illegible] 400 @ 410
Mules, 19 to 20 years old, @ head [illegible] 420 @ 430
Mules, 20 to 21 years old, @ head [illegible] 440 @ 450
Mules, 21 to 22 years old, @ head [illegible] 460 @ 470
Mules, 22 to 23 years old, @ head [illegible] 480 @ 490
Mules, 23 to 24 years old, @ head [illegible] 500 @ 510
Mules, 24 to 25 years old, @ head [illegible] 520 @ 530
Mules, 25 to 26 years old, @ head [illegible] 540 @ 550
Mules, 26 to 27 years old, @ head [illegible] 560 @ 570
Mules, 27 to 28 years old, @ head [illegible] 580 @ 590
Mules, 28 to 29 years old, @ head [illegible] 600 @ 610
Mules, 29 to 30 years old, @ head [illegible] 620 @ 630
Mules, 30 to 31 years old, @ head [illegible] 640 @ 650
Mules, 31 to 32 years old, @ head [illegible] 660 @ 670
Mules, 32 to 33 years old, @ head [illegible] 680 @ 690
Mules, 33 to 34 years old, @ head [illegible] 700 @ 710
Mules, 34 to 35 years old, @ head [illegible] 720 @ 730
Mules, 35 to 36 years old, @ head [illegible] 740 @ 750
Mules, 36 to 37 years old, @ head [illegible] 760 @ 770
Mules, 37 to 38 years old, @ head [illegible] 780 @ 790
Mules, 38 to 39 years old, @ head [illegible] 800 @ 810
Mules, 39 to 40 years old, @ head [illegible] 820 @ 830
Mules, 40 to 41 years old, @ head [illegible] 840 @ 850
Mules, 41 to 42 years old, @ head [illegible] 860 @ 870
Mules, 42 to 43 years old, @ head [illegible] 880 @ 890
Mules, 43 to 44 years old, @ head [illegible] 900 @ 910
Mules, 44 to 45 years old, @ head [illegible] 920 @ 930
Mules, 45 to 46 years old, @ head [illegible] 940 @ 950
Mules, 46 to 47 years old, @ head [illegible] 960 @ 970
Mules, 47 to 48 years old, @ head [illegible] 980 @ 990
Mules, 48 to 49 years old, @ head [illegible] 1000 @ 1010
Mules, 49 to 50 years old, @ head [illegible] 1020 @ 1030
Mules, 50 to 51 years old, @ head [illegible] 1040 @ 1050
Mules, 51 to 52 years old, @ head [illegible] 1060 @ 1070
Mules, 52 to 53 years old, @ head [illegible] 1080 @ 1090
Mules, 53 to 54 years old, @ head [illegible] 1100 @ 1110
Mules, 54 to 55 years old, @ head [illegible] 1120 @ 1130
Mules, 55 to 56 years old, @ head [illegible] 1140 @ 1150
Mules, 56 to 57 years old, @ head [illegible] 1160 @ 1170
Mules, 57 to 58 years old, @ head [illegible] 1180 @ 1190
Mules, 58 to 59 years old, @ head [illegible] 1200 @ 1210
Mules, 59 to 60 years old, @ head [illegible] 1220 @ 1230
Mules, 60 to 61 years old, @ head [illegible] 1240 @ 1250
Mules, 61 to 62 years old, @ head [illegible] 1260 @ 1270
Mules, 62 to 63 years old, @ head [illegible] 1280 @ 1290
Mules, 63 to 64 years old, @ head [illegible] 1300 @ 1310
Mules, 64 to 65 years old, @ head [illegible] 1320 @ 1330
Mules, 65 to 66 years old, @ head [illegible] 1340 @ 1350
Mules, 66 to 67 years old, @ head [illegible] 1360 @ 1370
Mules,