The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185 .... Rampart Street 185

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LITIGATION

The Butcher's Association and the Slaughter-House Company were before the Sixth District Court yesterday, on the motion of the former for an appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of Judge Cooley setting aside the injunction against the Slaughter-House Company, which had been issued at the instance of the Butcher's Association. Messrs Campbell and Cotton addressed the Court in favor of the appeal, and Mr. W. H. Hunt argued against it.

The argument turned upon the question of law whether the order dissolving the injunction was such an order as could be appealed from, to the Supreme Court. The decision of this question rests in the sound, legal discretion of the court, and depends upon the fact whether any irreparable injury can result to the butchers by the setting aside of their injunction which can be estimated in money and against which injury a bond can secure them. The law says an appeal may be taken from an interlocutory order of an inferior court, which may work to the party against whom that order is directed, an irreparable injury. The butchers alleged that such injury would ensue to them were the dissolving order maintained, and for that reason they were entitled to an appeal. This position was strongly supported by the counsel for the association. On the other hand, the counsel of the Slaughter-house Company as strenuously argued that the possible injury to the butchers was capable of being estimated in money, and, therefore, no appeal would lie. A numerous array of authorities was brought forward on both sides, and the impression was that the decision of the court, which has not yet been rendered, would overrule the motion and refuse the appeal. The Judge indicated this to be his opinion by remarks made during the argument. Should this decision be adverse to the butchers, we see no reason why they should be discouraged or abandon the contest. They have able legal advisers, whose great resources are by no means exhausted, and they have almost the entire community on their side. We believe it is the opinion of the counsel of the Butchers Association that slaughter-houses may be established beyond the limits assigned to the Crescent City Company without making the butchers liable to any penalty. It is true, this is prohibited in the act incorporating that company, but the act is believed by every good lawyer to be a monstrous perversion of law, and one which cannot stand when subjected to the examination of a Court of Justice. It undoubtedly violates the Constitution of the United States in several respects. It interferes with the immunities and privileges of citizens of other States who wish to bring cattle to these parishes, and who have an unquestionable right to land them wherever their interest dictates; it also undertakes to expropriate the property of the cattle-dealer without giving him any compensation therefor. The Slaughter-house Act may, therefore, be taken before the Supreme Court of the United States, a tribunal which, although weaker than formerly, is yet believed to be free from those influences which have shaken our confidence in the proceedings of other and inferior courts.

It is one thing to defend a suit like that instituted by the butchers against these monopolists, and quite another to prosecute the butchers for a violation of the Charter of the Crescent City Company which is no law, although called a law.

We say, therefore, to the butchers, that they should not be discouraged by any little reverse such as they may meet with in the Sixth District Court, but should rely upon the fidelity and capacity of their able counsel, who will, we are persuaded, finally be victorious. The butchers are not only fighting their own battle. They are fighting the battle of this community, and we have no doubt the community will stand by them. If the Legislature can grant to seventeen men the exclusive right to slaughter meat for our markets, it can grant to a lesser number the privilege of baking all the bread or keeping all the milch cows within the same limits. If the Legislature has such power there is no limit to restrain them in granting such monopolies.

The absurdity of the act incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter House Company is shown by every section of it. We have before analyzed it and do not now intend to dilate upon its beauties, but we may be permitted to observe that an act of our State Legislature which undertakes to say that cattle may not be slaughtered in the State of Texas or the State of Missouri, for instance, intended for consumption in the city of New Orleans, cannot possibly be binding upon those against whom it is intended to operate. According to this, the citizens of Ohio have no right to slaughter hogs and bring them to the city of New Orleans barrelled or otherwise. Yet this sweeping prohibition is contained in the act. Section 5th of the act says:

"It will no longer be lawful to slaughter cattle, hogs, calves, sheep or goats, the meat of which is determined for sale within the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, recoverable, with costs of suit, before any court of competent jurisdiction. All animals to be slaughtered, the meat whereof is determined for sale in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, must be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses erected by the said company."

Now, whatever may have been the intention of the framers of the act, the language quoted above undeniably curtails the rights of the citizens of other States, so far as such an act can curtail them, and to that extent is a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States.

This law is unquestionably in violation of common right and defensible upon no theory. We do not believe any court of justice which intends to administer law according to the Constitution and traditions of the country, will ever sustain it when fairly submitted for examination. The decision of the Sixth District Court, upon the question of appeal considered yesterday, if adverse thereto, by no means implies an approval of the Slaughter House act. The merits of the suit were not before the court. The question was one of practice. When the question of constitutionality is fairly made in a shape to be passed upon, we do not believe the act can stand the test.

LET'S GO AND TAKE A DRINK.—We appeal to those who ruin their health by drinking immoderately, at every hour of the day, adulterated liquors, and we tell them—*Use the New Holland Bitters*. A very large number of people never meet without saying—"Let's go and take a drink." Every time any particular business is on the *tapis* a drink must precede and follow the transaction. Custom exacts the tribute. But custom, in this instance, is death; it has made more victims than wars or epidemics. It is estimated that over 400,000 persons die yearly in the United States from an immoderate use of alcoholic drinks. And, let it be remembered, it is not only the *quantity* imbibed which acts injuriously on the system, it is also the *quality*.

Heartless speculators throw upon the market all kinds of poisoned liquors, which they call and label absynth, gin, brandy, and in which chemists have discovered lead, sulphuric acid, etc. Those murderous preparations do not occasion immediate death; if such was the case there would soon be a stop to the fatal habit of drinking. But they act slowly on the system, bringing about step by step the most fearful disorders, and extinguishing the brightest intellects.

The first symptoms of the dreadful disease is loss of appetite, resulting from the disordered state of the mucous membrane. The patient feels an acute pain, a sort of *pinching* in the stomach. He is next afflicted with an abundant flow of saliva in the morning and becomes despondent. His tongue is heavy, dry and red; his breath has an offensive smell. The disease then reaches the bowels, the liver, and the brain. The voice becomes hoarse, the face haggard, the eyes lustreless, the nose efflorescent. No more sleep for the unfortunate victim who is tormented with strange dreams and cruel visions. The intellect is then on the wane and sinks rapidly into idiocy. Duty is neglected, business forgotten, and from this abyss of misery there is no salvation. Mind and body are lost forever.

The habit of strong drinks is an inveterate one, but where there is a will there is a way, and when you feel that you cannot do without a stimulant, call for a glass of *Newfoundland Bitters*, which, by their tonicity and their healthy action on the stomach, reinvigorate the whole system. Success should not help making the poisoned cup—he who addicted to death; but it is folly on our part to indulge in drinks which we know to be injurious to health, and which unavoidably occasion disease and shorten life.

We thank the Secretary of State, Mr. George E. Bovee, for a co[illegible] of the acts of the last session of the Legislature [illegible] the State.

LAUDERDALE ORPHANS' HOME.—NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS.—The attention of the ladies of New Orleans is called to the notice, in another column, of W. J. Pinckney Smith, President of the Central Hancock Club, concerning a meeting of the committee of managers charged with the proposed entertainment for the benefit of the Orphans' Home at Lauderdale, Mississippi, to be held at the St. Charles Hotel next Thursday evening.

We acknowledge the courtesy of Templar Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., in sending us tickets of invitation to the exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall of Disolving Views and Panoramic Scenes, on Monday, June 14.

GOOD SITUATIONS.—It will be seen by reference to the card of Dolbear Commercial College, that of all the numerous graduates of this old and popular institution, for the past 37 years, not one is now out of profitable employment.

SAILING OF THE GEN. MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

W W Miller and wife, Mrs E Scott, Mrs Morrell, Mrs Jones, S N Westcott and wife, Mrs Capt Stevens, Chas Steifferscheid, Robt T Johnston, W P Summers, Robt Anderson, B S Anderson and wife, Mrs Allen and child, B Allen and 8 in the steerage.

SAILING OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Capt. Nelson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs Noyes and servant, Albert Converse, Miss S Church, J O Harris, W H Pipes, L Levy and child, Mrs C A Lovett, child and servant, Miss L S Babcock, S B Sevrins, A S Deller, wife and child, Bredish Johnson, Miss Van Berthuysen, Mrs Ganalley, Miss Ganalley, J Schmidt, John Williams and 11 in the steerage.

We are indebted to Mr. P. F. Herwig, Special Deputy Collector, for the following statement of the re-exports of foreign commodities to foreign countries during the month ending May 31st, 1869:

Gold and silver coin	$51,732
Coffee	1,290
Cotton goods	22,518
Flax, manufactures of	1,695
Drugs	311
Silks, manufactures of	351
Spices	1,081
Spirits and wines	1,129
Woolen goods	2,716
Sundries	279
	$13,102

THE LATE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—Mr. D. C. Seymour, Secretary of the Commercial Convention, recently convened in this city, has prepared for publication, in pamphlet form, a careful and elaborate report of the entire proceedings, which will constitute a volume of general interest to the public.

Correspondence.

EDITOR OF THE BEE:

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1869.

The visitor in New York, provided with an abundance of leisure and a moderate purse, may find a thousand methods of entertainment, or objects of curiosity, not set down in the ordinary routine of amusement seekers. He may jump into a stage or street car at any time, ride a distance of two or three miles, and alighting find himself still in a populous city, and surrounded by novelties which, to his stranger eyes, afford no little ground for interest. There is always something going on, wherever in the city one finds himself. Roll a hundred or two communities, each revolving in its own orbit, into one and you have New York as it appears to one who visits it either for the first time or after a long absence. Such a labyrinth of schemes, of purposes, of sorrows, of prosperities, such an inextricable tangle of opinions, and habits, and styles, such a medley of joys and griefs, all confusedly intermingled in the great Gotham, that no wonder the visitor feels himself lost in the hubbub, and amid the din, longs for the quiet of home again.

Yes, this great mass of brick and stone and mortar includes all sorts of people and sects. Now, for instance, a few nights since, in a church set apart for worship by colored people, there assembled an audience composed of whites and blacks, to receive with appropriate honors, Ebenezer D. Bassett, a copper colored negro, who, by the grace of President Grant, rejoices in the sublime title of Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Hayti. Bassett is thirty five years old, was born in Connecticut, where he received a liberal education, is quite intelligent in appearance, and for several years past has been principal of the Philadelphia colored schools. The reception was evidently quite an event among the young bucks and "culled gentry" generally, and when the guest appeared on the platform at the head of a small procession emerging from the lecture room, the grinning of ivories and rolling of eye-balls about the church was immense. He was dressed in a suit of black, wore a fashionable Spring overcoat, had a glossy silk hat in his right hand, and in his left, very suggestively bore a carpet-bag, containing his instructions from the State Department. The darkies cheered vociferously, and one or two of the sisters flounced up to present Ebenezer with bouquets. An address of welcome elicited a set speech of about twenty minutes from the minister, who spoke, says the *World*, easily and distinctly, thanking his bearers for the flattering ovation, and hoping he would faithfully represent their interests.

Since that time, he has visited Washington, and been smoking a cigar in private consultation with Grant, says the *Telegraph*, and will sail hence this week for Hayti.

I have narrated this as a sample of the extent to which the ultra views and opinions are developing themselves in this city, but such incidents are of daily occurrence. The equality of the negro, and the enfranchisement of woman find daily public advocacy in some quarter or another. As I said in a previous letter, I do not think the general tenor of opinion supports these policies, but they, nevertheless, have their adherents who lose no opportunity of appearing in public or in print. A very pretty, buxom widow Mrs. Van Colt, licensed as a Methodist preacher, holds forth every Sunday before a crowded congregation on Elizabeth street, and has her sermons published in full. At a meeting held in a Fifth Avenue Church last week in behalf of freedmen, Rev E Q Adams, colored, of the South Carolina Senate, delivered an address, in the presence of a large audience, and some of the prominent Presbyterian divines of the city. These are fair samples of the practical way in which the extremists propose to carry out their views. The Woman's Suffrage Association consists of females both white and colored, and holds spirited meetings. A colored woman from Boston, calling herself Mrs. Harper has been speaking in public, giving some very sensible advice to her race, telling them in substance, that instead of clamoring for their privileges, they had better go to work, and by education fit themselves for public rights if they can.

So, you may thus glean of general idea of how things are going among the ultra-ists. On the other hand a strong tide is setting in the other way. Grant's administration is daily growing unpopular, even by the confessions of his own journals and people are beginning to weary of hearing the everlasting negro pushed at them constantly. A straw showing how the wind blows is the suggestion made by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons now in session in this city, in his opening address, he says: "The new difficulty with France consists in her invading the District of Louisiana by establishing so-called Grand Bodies there. A letter had been written to Marshal Mellinet, Grand Master of France, by our Grand Master, to which no response has yet been received. The Grand Lodge is counselled to take such an attitude as will cause the withdrawal of the recognition by France of clandestine bodies in Louisiana."

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that there are in the State 635 Masonic Lodges, with an aggregate of 70,363 members in good standing.

People are beginning to flit away to the watering places or the rural districts, and the town will henceforth grow daily duller until September. A good many marriages take place, a good many breakfasts and parties too. Long Branch seems to become annually more popular as a summer resort. Gen. McClellan will be among the guests there this summer, it is said, so, too, will "Buchu" Helmbold, who drives around a gilded equipage which wins the admiration of all shoddydom, but makes the old Knickerbocker people laugh. Why, here is A. T. Stewart, the dry goods king, who is building a private residence, with windows of plate glass, in single slabs worth several hundred dollars each—enough to pay decent house rent for a year for many of his poor salesmen.

Prince Louis Ferdinand de Bourbon of Naples, Nephew of ex King Ferdinand, was married in St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, last week, to a young Cuban lady, Senorita Amelia Hamet, of Havana.

A niece of Gen. Robert E. Lee was among the most beautiful of the guests at a fashionable entertainment given by the Misses McKinley, of this city, a few nights since.

Gen. Beauregard arrived here ten days ago and stops at the Coleman House.

Among the New Orleans people who sailed hence for France, on Saturday, were Mr. Grand, Mr. Prior, Mr Szymanski, Mr. and Mrs. Micou, Mr. Seigneuret, Mr. C. Contenx and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud and four children, Mr. A. J. Adams and Mr. H. Planché.

Theatrical matters are brisk enough. Sardou's military drama "La Patrie" has been brought out in fine style at the Grand Opera House, and is a hit. Busy preparations are making for the next season in every line. Messrs. Floyd, McDonough and DeBar being all engaged in organizing their companies. I met the two former at the Metropolitan the other day, chatting over New Orleans matters. Messrs. Spalding, Bidwell and McDonough will next season have three theatres on their hands, the St. Louis Olympic, the New Memphis Theatre and the New Orleans Academy of Music. For the entertainment of their patrons in these cities, they propose to furnish a series of performances far superior to those of any past season. Among the stars already engaged, are Joe Jefferson, Mrs D. R. Bowers, and Laffingwell, the comedian. Mr. Chas. Waverley, just out from England, is engaged as leading man, and Mrs D. Myson, who supported Edwin Forrest in his principal characters about the country, has been retained as leading lady. A new and powerful piece has been added to Mrs. Bowers' *répertoire*, and will be produced in all three theatres successively, aided by strong scenic effects, contributed by Mr. Harley Merry, a London artist, whom the management have engaged.

Manager Floyd is looking very well. He has his summer residence down at Long Branch, but is in town daily, selecting his company and attending to the many arduous details of a manager's duties. He talks of introducing the Lydia Thompson English burlesque company to the New Orleans people for a short season, sometime in January next. CHANDOS.

Iron Boats and Barges.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION ON THE SUBJECT.

The following is a copy of the interesting communication, on this important subject, from Col. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, to the Commercial Convention held in this city, which we give, as it has not heretofore been published, and there is considerable desire to read it, as a document calculated to excite a new spirit of enterprise in the improvement of the navigation of the great rivers of this country:

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1869.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Chairman of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your invitation to attend the Commercial Convention, to meet on the 24th inst., in New Orleans. Fully sympathizing in the objects and purposes of the proposed Convention, and earnestly impressed with the necessity for concert of action by the people of the Mississippi Valley to advance, protect and assert their common interests, it is a matter of real regret to me that I am prevented by imperative professional engagements from accepting your complimentary invitation.

I must, however, avail myself of this opportunity to suggest to the Convention the importance of taking such steps as may be necessary to insure the success of the recent laudable movement inaugurated by some of the business men of St. Louis and New Orleans, and aided by those of the chief cities on the river; and with this view I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Convention to the importance of iron barges and iron steamers on the Mississippi river.

As these vessels are being used in all parts of the world, except in America, I would suggest that inquiry be set on foot by the Convention to discover why the grain growers and planters of this valley are not enjoying the advantages afforded by the introduction of such boats and barges upon the Mississippi. They are used upon all the chief rivers in Europe and Asia, several streams of which countries are far more rapid and dangerous than the Mississippi. Numbers of them are being constructed in Great Britain for the rivers of India, the Nile, the Danube and, indeed, for streams in almost every quarter of the globe save America.

These vessels will carry from ten to fifteen per cent more cargo than wooden hulls of equal size, strength and draught, and never have their carrying capacity lessened by becoming water-soaked. They cannot be destroyed by fire, are made with water-tight compartments, and are almost absolutely proof against sinking. They do not require to be caulked after every trip as wooden ones frequently do, and being so much more tightly constructed there is rarely any deduction to be made on their freight bills on account of damage to cargo. The plates of which they are made are frequently galvanized with tin at little expense, before riveting them together, and this preserves them without the cost of painting. They will last four or five times as long as the wooden ones, and when no longer useful for the purposes for which they were made, are still of considerable value for their old material.

With all these unquestionable advantages in their favor why are they not used in America?

In England, barges of this kind are constructed for about 2½ pence per pound, but our tariff on iron makes them so costly to import, or to manufacture at home, that they are a forbidden luxury to the men who are tilling a valley of such marvelous fertility that they can contentedly see one argosy in every twenty destroyed by the flames, or sunk by the sawyers of the Mississippi, for the sake of continuing for the next fifty years or so that protection and encouragement to our makers of iron that is ultimately destined to enable them to manufacture that material so cheaply eventually that further protection will be unnecessary.

While our wooden vessels are destroyed by the half-score or half dozen in a single conflagration, and hundreds of thousands of dollars vanish in the flames in an instant, it is idle to argue that transportation on our rivers is as cheap as it should be. I say nothing of the danger to human life, but view the subject as a money question alone. The destruction of steamers by a couple of fires of recent date,—one at our own wharf and one at Cincinnati—would pay for the transportation of ten millions of bushels of wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans. I would ask those who are responsible for this state of things to point to any other country on the globe where such wholesale destruction of property occurs. Yet we claim to be the most enlightened people on the face of the earth.

If the gentlemen who have inaugurated this most laudable "Grain Movement" think they can make it a perfect success, without cheapening the present cost of river transportation, they not only under estimate the cost to the shipper incurred by the present dangerous and expensive use of wooden vessels, but also the energy and ingenuity of their railroad competitors. Nature has given us beyond all question, the cheapest medium for the transportation of the products of this valley, but we can not reap the benefit of her lavish generosity as long as we send our cargoes forth in tinder boxes and antiquated wooden tubs.

We are suffering under these great disadvantages that the manufacture of iron in this country may be encouraged through an indefinite period, until it can defy foreign competition without protection. Is it really endangered by the duties now imposed? Is not this interest after years and years of protection, now asking for higher duties? And has not this protection really operated to retard the development of that manufacture by the fact that the uncertainty of the continuance of the protection and the difficulty of estimating the real amount of advantage given under it, serves to lessen the ability of the capitalist to correctly estimate the actual advantages likely to be gained by an investment in its manufacture when the protection fails?

This may seem paradoxical, but I think it not. Suppose, for instance, I require, say, one million dollars worth of iron, and purchase it abroad, there will be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth several hundred thousand dollars in duties which will benefit every man, woman and child in the country by enabling the nation to pay its debts and thus lessen its taxes; whereas, if purchased here the amount which represents the home manufacturer's profit would go into his pocket alone, and its beneficial effects would consequently be very limited in extent. It may be asserted that in the latter case all the money would be kept in the country. It may be said in answer that by the foreign purchase the profit on the work (which is the most important part of it in a country where employment is abundant) would remain here and be equally distributed among the people, and that the entire amount that goes abroad in this way does not probably equal that which goes into foreign hands in the shape of freight money collected from our own people for carrying their own property in foreign built ships through the effect of this misnamed protective system.

The enormous tax imposed upon the people of this great basin by the action of the present tariff through its effect upon transportation alone is not, I am sure, appreciated by them. On land as well as on water the onerous duty on iron impairs the prosperity and retards the progress of the great valley. Every portion of it not immediately contiguous to one of the great rivers needs a railway, and this duty makes the building of a railroad about two thousand dollars per mile. The present tariff is therefore synonymous with high freights on land as well as on water. It curtails the extent and increases the cost of railroad facilities binds us down to a dangerous and antiquated system of freightage on our rivers, and does not loose its blighting influence upon the commerce of the country, even after our wealth has reached the shores of the ocean, for it prevents our countrymen there from floating the protecting flag of their own land over their own ships, unless they be built on American soil, and, as it costs them so much more to do this at home than it does their French, German and English competitors to build or buy theirs on the Clyde or the Thames, it forces into foreign bottoms the carrying trade of a people, claiming to be the most enterprising and progressive of the age, and who certainly should be the most maritime in Christendom.

I think it is of the first importance that a convention should be called to consider and examine into the effect exerted by the present tariff upon the industrial interests of the valley of the Mississippi, and especially the influence it has upon our inland and ocean carrying trade. I hope the convention will, at least, cause a committee of its most intelligent members to be appointed to report upon this subject, if it does not consider it a matter of such importance as to warrant a recommendation in favor of a convention to consider the question.

Very respectfully,
Your obed't servant,
JAS. B. EADS.

The communication was ordered to be spread at length upon the minutes of the Convention, which, in the same connection, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the building and employing of iron barges and steamboats in transporting produce and freights generally on the Mississippi river and its tributaries is highly recommended as a sure means, if adopted, of lessening the cost of freights and insurance, and increasing the amount of transportation on our rivers; and that the further consideration of this subject be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the President of this Convention, which committee will report to the Commercial Convention, to be held at Louisville in October next, to whom also the communication of Col. Eads, of St. Louis, on this subject, be referred, as it contains information of much importance to agriculture.

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the committee: Edwin Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Andrew J. Kellar, Memphis, Tenn.; and John Robson, Wenona, Miss.

DISMISSED FROM THE U. S. ARMY.—Wm. McGee, Second Lieut of the U S Army, who murdered Assistant Surgeon Branin, of the post at Baton Rouge, has been sentenced by Court Martial to dismissal from the service and five years' confinement in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge. He was a brave young officer, entered the army in youth, and was known as the "Drum Boy of Shiloh."

FROM MEXICO.—Our dates from Mexico, via Brownsville papers, are not so late as by telegraph from Havana. We find in the *Sentinel* an extract from a private letter from the city of Mexico, dated May 18, 1869, as follows:

"Business has gone to the dogs. All are expecting more revolutions, and hoping anxiously for the Americans to come, believing that the only solution and the salvation of Mexico."

Jose Manuel de Quesada, recently executed, was a hero. He was a man sixty five years of age. Previous to his execution he distinguished himself for his reserve, extraordinary resignation and a firm resolve not to receive religious aid; that is to say, not to confess to the priest, who might have betrayed the secret of the conspiracy. In vain did the Spanish officials confer his life and money; in vain did they [illegible] priest to make him confess the secrets which he alone knew as confidential agent of his nephew [illegible] were made in vain. His unvarying answer was, "I know nothing." He said to Captain Triana, however, previous to his execution, "You are only doing to me what I would have done to you in a similar case, but I only wish that others would have had the same courage as myself."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reception at the Dominican Convent of St. Mary's, Dryades Street.—There was a very interesting ceremony at the above Convent, Friday evening, 4th June.

Miss Louise L'Estrade, daughter of Dr. L'Estrade, of Jefferson City, took the white veil, together with the name in religion of Sister Mary Rose of the Sacred Heart; and Miss Mary Comerford received the black veil and the name of Sister Mary Vincent.

Owing to the ceremony being private, but few persons, save the intimate friends of the young ladies received invitations.

In the absence in Europe of his Grace, Mgr. Odin, Father Murphy, S. J., assisted by Father Jeremiah Moynihan officiated.

The ceremonies were very impressive, and many fervent prayers were uttered by the audience for the perseverance of the two heroines, who abandoned home, family and friends to devote themselves to the sublime mission of the religious of St. Dominic—which is the education of youth.

Miss L'Estrade was attired as a bride, and attended by her bridesmaids, Miss Mary Van Dyke and Miss Cora Dolze.

After receiving the white veil, she threw aside her bridal attire for the simpler habit of a Nun.

Miss Comerford received the black veil and pronounced her vows, having remained one year as a postulant with the white veil.

The Rocky Mountains.—The Pacific Railroad being completed, these wonderful mountains will become a great resort for the summer tourist. Rev J. W. Healy, of this city, has spent several months among these mountains, as one of a party for scientific exploration, and will give a lecture upon "The Rocky Mountains and their Religious Teachings," Sabbath evening, at the Congregation, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets.

The Jefferson City Imbroglio.—The Radical assumed Mayor of Jefferson City, Leake, thinks, we learn, of swearing in a police of his own. But he will hardly do so, as this would be violative of the Metropolitan police law, under which he acts, and which prohibits the existence of another police except the Metropolitans.

Mr. Filleul, the attorney for the Metropolitans, yesterday applied to the Sixth District Court to have the injunction against his clients dissolved, for the alleged reasons, among others, that the Metropolitan law is constitutional, and that the Metropolitans cannot be enjoined from performing the duties imposed on them by law. The case is fixed for hearing next Tuesday.

The Beef Question.—Mr. P. Dastillon proposes to sell his beef at six cents per pound, at his stalls, Nos. 98, 100, 102 and 104 Poydras Market, to meet the proposition of Mr. Watson to sell his at seven cents. Good for Mr. Dastillon. Who next?

Burglary.—The residence of Mrs. Riley, corner of Philip and Rousseau streets, was robbed of $600 in greenbacks yesterday before daylight.

Reported Robbery of $7500.—A party whose name is not vouchsafed as yet to the reporters, is said to have been recently robbed of $7500 in greenbacks. The man reports himself robbed of that amount, without having any idea who robbed him. Such reports are sometimes made to disguise the facts.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The business of this court, yesterday, comprised two or three sentences of negroes for small offences.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The four men charged by Cayetano Paz Conta, with robbery, have all been sent before the First District Court for trial. Bonds fixed at $500 each. We gave the particulars of the case yesterday.

Recorder Jackson's Court.—The notorious Billy Little and a confederate Dan. Eagan, were examined yesterday on charges of larceny and highway robbery, the latter for garroting a Mr Reynolds and robbing him of $36. Mr. Reynolds indentified them both and they were accordingly committed for trial therefore before the First District Court, on the charge of larceny. Little was also found guilty, but Eagan was acquitted.

The Congressional Investigating Committee.

HOW A WITNESS GOT HIS PAY.

We copy as follows from the Natchitoches *Times* of the 5th:

We were forcibly confirmed in our previous impression of the corruption of every branch of our Government, by the manner in which we were paid for our attendance as a witness before the Committee. After the conclusion of our examination, we were referred to a sinister-looking individual sitting at a desk in the Committee room, by whom, it was intimated, we would be paid our dues. This fellow, who is a mountainous-looking Yankee, and, as we were told, an advocate of confiscation and division among the poor of the lands and property of the rich, inquired whether Natchitoches was 400 miles distant from New Orleans. We told him that it was 480 miles by the steamboat route, whereupon he wrote down the figures 48 00. How many days had we been in attendance? he inquired. Six. Whereupon he wrote down that twice six were twelve, and, adding that amount to 48.00, asked us if sixty dollars would pay the expenses incurred in appearing before the committee. We replied that this was not the question—that we were entitled to $120, or more, for mileage and attendance, and consequently ought to be paid that amount. He said the committee was only paying actual expenses incurred by Witnesses. We demurred, and he insisted on paying only $60. He pushed a blank receipt over to us (having previously filled a check on the Germania National Bank for $60,) and asked us to sign it. The receipt having no amount specified, and having all its blank spaces unfilled, we returned it to him, requesting him to fill it out before signing. He said he would do that at his leisure. We protested that it was unfair. He pushed the paper back, and again asked us to sign it. We began as if to fill the blank with the word 'sixty' making the receipt read for the amount paid. He arrested the movement. We then requested permission to be allowed to fill the blank with the word "sixty." He refused to permit us to do so; and, rising, whispered confidentially in our ear that the committee would not and could not permit a witness to receive the sixty dollars and sign the blank receipt, or let it alone and get our money as we best could, just as we pleased. We stated to him that the sixty dollars was better than nothing, and that we would make a virtue of necessity, and take the amount, though less by half than our just dues. So we took the check for the amount named, signed the blank receipt, and departed. The check was signed by John K. Stevenson, (not in any official capacity,) and was made payable to Henry Brown (or some such fictitious name) or bearer. We leave the public to make its own comments on the action of this man, sanctioned, as it certainly was, by the Chairman, who was standing by, if not by the other members of the committee. If we are correct in our calculations, this committee is driving a very lucrative little business while robbing the people of their rights otherwise. We will do Mr. Kerr the justice to say that, even if he is cognizant of this irregular procedure, he is powerless to stop it. We saw him insulted time and again by such fellows as Calhoun and all his appeals to the Chairman were treated with indifference.

Louisiana Items.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 7th says:

MURDER.—Saturday morning two negroes on the Babin place in West Baton Rouge assaulted another negro with rails and beat him to death. The two men accused of the murder were brought down and committed to jail by Sheriff Duralde. They were guarded by a volunteer colored escort about eighteen in number armed with muskets.

At last accounts the river water between West Baton Rouge and the Grosse Tête had been at a stand for several days and is now falling. Passengers, mails and light freight are carried over the railroad by means of hand cars and boats. Rosedale is not under water. In reference to the railroad the *Sugar Planter* says:

"The crevasse waters have not injured the track, so far, and having been well staked down before the flood reached it, the damage can only consist in washing away portions of the embankment, which will cost but a trifle to repair. With such means as the Board of Directors have at their command, they are using every exertion to have the road in good order for the coming fall and winter business, which promises to be remunerative and thus recompense for the outlay. Workmen are busily engaged in tearing down the depot, now outside the levee and full of water, with the intention of rebuilding it in a more convenient and desirable locality."

The *Telegraph*, of Monroe, Ouachita parish, of the 9th, has these items:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—We are having very fine farming weather now, after several cloudy and rainy days during last week. The sun beams down about noon with genuine summer warmth in his rays. The nights, however, are rather cool for vegetation.

Planters continue to complain of backward crops, though not so much of defective stands as we had anticipated. Cotton is small, but promising, circumstances considered; corn generally said to be inferior. It is too early, of course, even to speculate as to the yield of either corn or cotton.

Captain George Chamberlain has sold his place, "Hard Times," on Bayou DeSiard, formerly owned by Robert Dortch, to Mr. Logan, of Three Creeks, Ark., for the sum of $20,000, the purchaser taking possession immediately. The growing crop, stock, supplies, etc., are included in the purchase. The estimated price per acre paid for the land is about $30. Mr. Logan is recommended very highly as a citizen and will no doubt be a valuable accession to our population.

THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—The Ouachita *Telegraph*, published at Monroe, La., in its issue of the 9th inst. says:

RAILROAD ITEMS.—The towboat Little Queen arrived here Monday with a barge in tow. The barge, after receiving a locomotive and four cars belonging to the N L & T. Railroad, will be towed back to Vicksburg, and the locomotive and cars will be put upon the eastern division of the railroad from Delta this way.

We are informed that all the bridges, trestle-work and grading in the unfinished gap of the road, are now under contract to good and responsible parties, and that there is no doubt whatever that the cars will be running through from river to river by the first of August next.

The N. L. and T. Railroad alluded to in the foregoing paragraph is the road formerly known as the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, the title to which is contested by a suit now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in this city. It was expected that this suit would have been tried at this term of the court, but it has been determined to wait until the Fall Term before bringing it to an issue on the merits of the case.

During the past week refreshing showers have been frequent. The weather begins to feel like summer, fine growing weather, the planters say. We have encouraging accounts from all parts of the parish. The belief is that crops of all kinds will be much larger than last year, if they do not suffer from an untoward accident.—*Civic Guard, June 10.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Concerning the Kansas Indians.

Delano and the Cotton Brokers.

Yerger to be Tried by Military Commission.

Recovery of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 12.—It has been ascertained certainly that the negro Turner, Postmaster of Macon, Ga., has not filed his bond. Details of this case are withheld.

The military have been instructed to treat the Indians of Kansas found outside of their reservations as outlaws and vagrants.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $647,000.

Senator Ross wants troops to quell the Kansas Indians.

The latest advices place Minister McMahon safe with Lopez, about 50 miles from Asuncion.

No property seized by any Internal Revenue officer, will be released by order of the Commissioner, until the officer who made the seizure, and the Assessor and Collector of the District have reported the facts in the case with the recommendation, or have had ample opportunity to make such report with recommendation.

The Treasury has issued no fractional currency during the week.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance took no action regarding the admission of negroes to subordinate divisions. The question was referred to State and Territorial Grand Divisions.

Delano has decided adversely to the claim for exemption from taxation, presented by the cotton brokers.

The Presidential party arrived at West Point safely.

Washington, June 12.—The South American mails bring the text of the decree of the Peruvian Government, declaring the Cuban insurgents belligerents. The decree says that the two parties of Cuba should be regarded by other nations, in conformity with the principles of international law, that the people and Government of Peru sympathize with the Cubans; that Peru must define the political condition of the insurgent party, so as not to consider it as subject to a Government at war with Peru, and decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The Peruvian Government recognize as belligerents, the political party fighting for the independence of Cuba.

Art. 2. The citizens, ships and all other Cuban properties contributing to the cause of independence, are viewed with friendship by Peru.

In reply to a letter from a citizen of Winchester, Virginia, who stated that he had received a pardon from the President of the United States for participating in the rebellion, and asked if he had the right to register and vote, Gen. Canby replied that Executive pardon does not remove political disabilities.

Reports from Cuba received here to-night, state that there have been several skirmishes between the Spanish forces, under Lesca, and the Cuban forces, which resulted in Lesca being compelled to fall back on Trinidad, where he will await reinforcements, the Cubans refusing to follow up their success and attack the Spanish forces.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Jackson, June 12.—The Military Commission in the Yerger case is progressing slowly. The right of Gen. Granger, President of the Commission, to sit on the case, was challenged by the defence, on the ground that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, the defence arguing that the rules governing juries in civil cases govern commissions. The challenge was sustained and Granger withdrew, Gen. Swift taking his place as President of the Commission. The defence entered a plea of non jurisdiction of the commission, on the ground that, being a citizen who has never been in the army or navy of the United States, the offense is against the laws of Mississippi. They insist that under the Constitution of the United States Yerger cannot be tried except on an indictment by the Grand Jury, and that the commission has no right to try except on such indictment.

Wm P. Harris argued for the defence, Col. Loyton for the commission. The plea of the defence was overruled. The charges and specifications were read and the prisoner plead not guilty to all. The charge is murder.

The examination of witnesses commences on Monday. Great interest is manifested in the case.

The *Pilot*, the Radical organ, freely admits that the difficulty between Yerger and Crane was entirely personal in its character.

London, June 12.—The *Times* has an editorial on the state of affairs in Paris, and says of the crowd which demolished the kiosques and sang the Marseillaise at midnight: "It is not their political power which is to be feared, but we must remember that it is a long time since a crowd has disturbed the peace of Paris, a phenomenon worthy of attention coming as it does after an election, which gave nearly half the votes of the country to the opposition."

The *Daily News* has an article on the subject, saying that Europe must look to an independent and increasing minority in the Corps Legislatif for a counterpoise of an armed peace in France, which will be hardly less disastrous to the interests of civilization than a prolonged war.

Paris, June 12.—The tumults in the streets continue. The cavalry paraded all night, but met with no resistance. Arrests continue. The streets became more tranquil after midnight. Strong detachments of military posted in the streets prevented an outbreak.

Albany, June 12.—The Typographical Convention, after a prolonged secret session, adjourned *sine die*.

Augusta, June 10.—Alex. H. Stephens has recovered from his recent illness caused by an accident.

Memphis, June 12.—The Supreme Court has granted a supersedeas to the order of the Chancery Court of Memphis, which prevents the Board of Aldermen from paying the July interest on the city debt from the proceeds of the $500,000 bonds lately authorized by vote of the citizens. It is doubtful, as matters now stand, if the July interest will be paid unless friends of the city come to its relief financially.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 12.—Several press seizures have been made and several houses visited by the police.

Vienna, June 12.—A decree has been published, forbidding the civil authorities from enforcing ecclesiastical sentences without the voluntary consent of the party concerned.

Berlin, June 12.—The Federal Council has decided that the complaints referred by the North German Parliament respecting the Constitution of Mecklenburg incompatible with national progress.

Havana, June 11.—The reports that an expedition of filibusters had landed at Agrandeiro near Santiago, and another on the south side of the Island, was waiting to land, are unconfirmed. The rumor that the war steamer Lelan had sunk two vessels bringing filibusters to aid the revolutionists, is also unconfirmed.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 12—Evening.—The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of nearly $4,000,000. Decrease in deposits $5,250,000. Decrease in legal tenders $3,000,000. Exports of gold for the week $500,000. Sub Treasury balance $82,500,000. Imports for the week $5,500,000. Money easier, during bank hours the supply was liberal at 7, became subsequently abundant at 6. Sterling 109¾ to 109⅞. Gold 139⅛. Governments steady. 5-20s of '62 121⅛ to 121¼. State bonds strong.

New York, June 12—evening.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 31½c; sales 3500 bales. Flour dull, heavy and lower. Corn scarce. Whisky firm. Pork firmer; $32 62. Lard firmer; kettle 19½ to 20c. Naval stores steady. Groceries quiet. Freights quiet and unchanged.

Mobile, June 12.—Cotton active and excited, closing irregular; low middlings 28 to 28½c. Sales 2250 bales. Receipts 945 bales.

Memphis, June 12.—Cotton steady; low middlings 28c; high grades very scarce; receipts 41 bales; exports 968.

Chicago, June 12.—Flour $4 25 to $6 25. Barley $1 40 to $1 45. Highwines 90 to 91c. Molasses 90c to 91. Sugar 13½ to 14½c. Pork $33. Lard 19c. Bulk shoulders 13c. Hams 19½c.

St. Louis, June 12.—Flour $4 25 to $5 25. Wheat $1 10 to $1 15. Corn 70 to 72c. Oats 58 to 58½c. Rye 93c. Whisky 94c. Pork $33. Bulk clear sides 17c. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Lard 18¾c.

Cincinnati, June 12.—Family Flour $5 50 to $5 75. Corn 63 to 66 for Tennessee shelled. Oats 68 to 72c. Whisky held at 92 to 93c. Pork $33. Bulk meats held: shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 17¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard held at 19c.

Louisville, June 12.—Oats 70 to 73c. Corn 65 to 70c. Packed Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Hams 19 to 19¾c. Lard 19 to 19½c. Pork $33. Flour $4 50 to $5. Tobacco, sales 360 hhds at $3 30 to $15.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 12.—Passed up—Mohawk and barges at 10 A. M. Alice Dean at 5 P. M. Down—Fargood at 3 P. M. River rising slowly.

Cairo, June 12.—Passed down—Stella. Up—Mollie Able. River rose ten inches.

Memphis, June 12.—Weather cloudy and warm. River rising.

Departed—City of Cairo and Richmond. Mississippi for New Orleans.

Louisville, June 12.—River falling, with 4 feet 10 inches of water in the canal.

St. Louis, June 12.—River risen two feet.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind S. E. and fresh.

Arrived—steamship Crescent City, Hildreth, 3:45 P. M., New York, to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen. Brig Breeze, Davison, 73 days from Port Talbot, with railroad iron to Maury & Co. Schooner Mal, Pinetti, 6 days from Ruatan, fruit to E Morgan & Co. Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, 4:43 P. M., New York, to A. Moulton.

Sailed—steamship W. G. Hewes.

Outside waiting for wind—ships Emma and Mary Fry; and bark Woodside.

[Commercial Despatches.]

Liverpool, June 12—Noon.—Cotton quiet, quotations unchanged; sales 8000 bales.

Liverpool, June 12—Evening.—Cotton sales 10,000 bales.

Havre, June 12.—Cotton opens unchanged, on the spot 144½.

Cordova, Spain, June 12.—A Republican meeting was held here yesterday, at which 30,000 people were present. Deputies from every Southern province participated.

Resolutions passed protesting against monarchy. Revolutionary speeches were made. The Spanish and American flags intertwined elicited great shouts of "America and Grant!"

While the meeting was in session a military and civil guard interfered, when a panic ensued. Women and children were trampled, and several lives lost. The crowd then barricaded the streets. A serious affray is threatened.

London, June 12—Noon.—The House of Commons has postponed the debate of the Alabama claims to July 19. The House of Lords debated the disestablishment bill without action.

Paris, June 12.—The Emperor and Empress, in an open carriage, with only the usual attendance, drove through the Montmartre district at noon and evening yesterday. The crowds cheered enthusiastically.

Three editors of the *Siecle* and several members of Rochefort's electoral committee were arrested.

Havana, June 11.—Sugar firm, with a large business.

Washington, June 12.—The Cubans here have dispatches reporting that two expeditions, with over six hundred men, with arms, ammunition and provisions, safely landed and joined the patriots.

The men are tried soldiers of the late war. Desertions from the Spaniards to the Cubans are increasing.

Frequent collisions occur between the troops and volunteers, whose animosities are irreconcilable.

The Cubans have organized their forces in two army corps. Gen. Thomas Jordan commands one.

A battle between Jordan's and Lesca's forces is daily expected. Jordan has over two thousand Americans in his corps.

Lewisville, June 11.—Burial was refused by the Catholic priests to a Fenian officer, because the Fenians persisted in wearing their regalia in church.

Albany, June 12.—The Typographical Convention adopted the resolutions deprecating religious and political tests to employment, and censuring Clapp for employing Douglass, who is a negro and a rat—vote 47 to 37.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive 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.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 12, 1869.

We noticed rather more demand for accommodations, but still the movement in the money market proper has shown but a moderate degree of animation. The supply of valuable capital is ample for the negotiation of all A1 paper, most of which is taken readily by the banks at bank rates, leaving very little to be placed outside. The street rates are 10 per cent per annum for A1 paper with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1 to 1½ for good and second class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage notes rule at 9¼ to 10 per cent. per annum for A1, and 10 to 12 for good and second class.

Gold opened at 138⅞ to 139⅛, (against 139¾ at New York) and after a moderate business closed at 138⅞ to 138⅞. The sales included $1000 and $12,000 at 139⅛, $1000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 138⅝, and $3500 at 138⅞. In Silver a small amount in American half-dollars sold at 132½. We quote American half dollars nominal at 132 to 133, and Mexican dollars 2½ per cent premium in gold.

The business in Foreign Exchange was of fair extent and with light offerings and a good demand for sterling rates advanced, the market closing at ⅛ per cent above our quotations of last evening. The sales of sterling embraced £30,000 including £5000 A1 commercial early at 150⅛; £9000 at 150⅛ to 151, £2000 at 151⅛, £1200 at 151⅛, £2500 bank at 152; £1000 and £2500 at 152⅛; a moderate amount of bank and £3000 same at 109⅛ gold; £1000 at 109¾, and £300 and £400 (for remittance) at 109¾. In addition to the sales noted above, we understand that some £20,000 to £25,000 private bankers, (drawn by one house) changed hands part (£10,000) said to be at the extreme rate of 152, and the balance at figures not made known. In francs 25,000 A1 commercial changed hands at 3.75, and 50,000 bank at 3.73⅛. Sterling may now be quoted at 150⅛ to 151 for bill of lading and clear, and 152 to 152¾ for bank.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were light, and with a rather better demand rates advanced ⅛ per cent. The banks checked on New York at par to ⅛ per cent. premium, and the sales included $50,000 New York sight, part bank from one bank to another, at par, and part commercial at ⅛ per cent. discount, $20,000 commercial at ⅛, $20,000, $30,000, $25,000 and $35,000 at 3 16, $5,000 at ⅛, $10,000 one day's sight at the same, and $40,000 sight on Boston at 3 16.

In Stocks there were sales of 25 shares Germania Insurance Co. at $49, an advance; 20 Germania Bank at $44 50; 100 Bank of New Orleans at $41 50; 500 Crescent City Slaughter House Co. at $41 50 to $44; 300 Ship Island Canal Company at $1 15, and 500 do at $1 20. Nothing reported in Bonds.

Metropolitan Police warrants are weaker. They are quoted at 77.

The sales of City Treasury notes included $9000 and $2000 at 35⅛ per cent. discount, and $3000 at 36¾. The dealers rates were 37 discount buying, and 35 selling.

$1000 State notes sold at 83.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 12, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 850 bales at full prices. Quotations are to a great extent nominal, but the following represent the market as nearly as possible: Ordinary 25⅛ to 26¼c, good ordinary 27⅛ to 28⅛c, low middling 28⅞ to 29⅛c, and middling — to —.

The market opened with a good inquiry, mostly for the North, but operations were checked by the limited supply offering and the high prices asked, notwithstanding which the sales comprised the amount noted above, which may be regarded as a fair business, considering the stock. Middling is entirely nominal. An even running list of it would no doubt command 30c, but we have heard of none such among the offerings. Strict low middling is said to have sold as high as 29½c. We also heard of strict low middling having sold at 29c, and Liverpool middling at 30c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		2,044
Arrived since last statement	365	
Arrived previously	614,[illegible]	
Additional bales from year's samples, waste, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 362 bales to Genoa, 1515 to Boston, and 3191 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 189 bales, against 121 corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS.—The offerings of Cotton and Produce for foreign ports are only moderate, but a fair amount of Tobacco is being shipped. Unengaged tonnage is limited there being no ships and only a few barks and brigs. There is now no room for London. Coastwise the steamers have filled up, and rates in that direction are firmer. We quote:

By steam: Cotton to New York ⅝c; to Boston ⅝c; to Liverpool 7-16d per lb. Corn to Northern ports 14 to 15c per bushel. Flour to do 60 to 70c per bbl. Grain to Liverpool 18d per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ½d; to Havre and Bremen ⅝c per lb; to Northern ports $2 to $2 50 per bale. Tobacco to Liverpool 30 to 35s; to Bremen 55s; to London 30s; to Genoa 42s 6d; to Havre $8 50 to $9 per hhd; Grain to Liverpool 8½ to 9d per bushel. Flour to do 2s 6d per bbl. Oil Cake to do. 25 to 27s per ton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market continues inactive. Only 16 hhds Sugar were sold to-day at 10½c per lb for good common, and 11¾c for good fair. Fermenting Molasses is quoted at 45 to 50c, and plantation reboiled at 55 to 65c per gallon. Cuba Sugar and Molasses still meet with no demand.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Alaska, from Cincinnati, and Matamoros No. 2, from Pittsburg, have arrived since our report of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market is bare of superfine and very nearly so of double extra, the grades most in request, while choice extra is dull. The sales to-day are confined to 1200 bbls, of which 150 and 200 double extra, in lots, at $6 25; 300 do at $6 30, 100 treble extra at $6 50; 300 single extra at $6 10; 150 do at $6 12½, and 100 choice extra at $11 per bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and request at very firm prices. There were sales to-day of 4600 sacks, of which 300 sacks inferior yellow realized at $1 05; 300 prime yellow and 300 white mixed at $1 05, 300 white mixed and 1900 white at $1 07½; 300 and 1200 white at $1 10 per bushel.

BRAN.—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are ruled over. 275 and 300 sacks sold at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in moderate demand. There were sales to-day of 500 bales, of which 50 fair Western at $26, 120 and 150 at $30, and 50 at $28 50 per ton.

DRY SALT MEATS.—Are held at 13½c. Dealers are retailing them at 13½c per lb. It is retailing at 13c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 20½ to 21c per lb.

PORK.—Advices from the West have stiffened the market here, and holders are asking to-day the advanced rates of $34 25 to $34 50 per bbl for mess at wholesale, while it is retailing at $35 per bbl. [illegible] bbls [illegible] sold at [illegible] of 75 bbls mess sold on the landing at $34 [illegible] per bbl.

BACON.—Advices from the West have enhanced prices here, and holders are now asking 15c per lb for shoulders, 18¼ to 18½c for clear rib sides, and 18¾ to 19c for clear sides, with a fair retail business doing at these prices. In [illegible] lots 50 casks were sold, of which 5 casks Texas clear rib sides at 18c, 5 and 20 do Western at 18¼c, 20 casks clear sides at 18¾c, and 10 do shoulders at 14¾c per lb.

OATS.—Continue quiet but firm. 250 and 350 sacks sold at 75c per bushel.

LARD—Is also firmer. Tierces are now held at [illegible] and kegs 21c per lb. Yesterday 15 tcs prime Lard sold at 19c per lb. To-day 20 [illegible] kettle rendered sold at 20c.

BUTTER.—All kinds are in heavy supply and limited request, choice Western is quoted at [illegible], inferior [illegible] per lb, choice [illegible] 35 to 40c, common to good Northern 25 to 37 [illegible] per lb.

MALT AND HOPS.—The stock is ample for the demand, which is confined to the local trade. Spring Barley Malt is selling at $2 25 to $2 50, Canada $2 60 to $2 90 per bushel. Corn Malt went at $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel. 8 bales Hops sold at 8c per lb.

ESCULENTS.—Louisiana Potatoes and Onions are in fair request for the local trade, but there is little demand for shipment. The former are quoted at $3 50 to $4, and the latter $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is in good demand. We note sales during the past week (not reported) of 2100 bbls on [illegible] per bbl for No. 1, $3 25 for extra do, $4 for pale, $4 50 to $5 for extra pale, $1 [illegible] for No. 2, and $1 75 for common. Pitch is dull; 100 bbls sold at $3 50 per bbl. Tar is wholly inactive; it is offered at $1 25 for 18 gallon packages, $2 50 for 30, and $4 for 40 gallon. Spirits Turpentine quiet; sales at 40 to 42½c per gallon.

CORN MEAL—100 bbls choice kiln dried sold on the landing at $4 50 per bbl.

SALT—The demand for the interior is limited. [illegible] at $2 35 to $2 40 per sack for fine and $2 25 to $2 30 the coarse, large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Louisiana rock Salt is selling at $10 to $12 per ton in sacks.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1869.

Arrived Yesterday—297 Texas Beeves, 155 Calves and Yearlings, 239 Hogs and 466 Sheep.

Sold—771 Texas Beeves, 212 Calves and Yearlings and 112 Hogs.

Remain on Sale—1464 Texas Beeves, 1413 Calves and Yearlings, 149 Hogs, 361 Sheep and 17 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, first quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Hogs ₽ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep ₽ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Veal, 3d quality, ₽ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₽ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, with Calves, ₽ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₽ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₽ head	[illegible]
Goats, ₽ head	[illegible]

DIED,

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Mr. MICHEL THOMAS DANOSY, aged 50 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence No. 40 St. Louis street.

DIED.

Last evening at 7½ o'clock, at the age of 35 years, CATHERINE BOUVEL, wife of Rodolph F. Theurer.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 16 Frenchmen Levee, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

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 continual itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred 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 genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.
Sold all over the world.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

Monday Evening, June 14, 1869,
Will be exhibited a series of superb
DISSOLVING VIEWS
—AND—
PANORAMIC SCENES,
Under the superintendence of
TEMPLAR LODGE No. 16, I. O. O. F.
The First Scene will be exhibited at twenty minutes to eight o'clock precisely.
Admittance—Fifty Cents. jel3 1t

To Parents.

ALL who wish to qualify their sons to make THEIR WAY [illegible] LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS [illegible] DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are invited to call from [illegible]. ALL the numerous GRADUATES for the past 37 years are now in GOOD BUSINESS.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.
jel3 1t

Special Notice.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS.

AN appeal having been made to the Central Hancock Club for relief of the Orphans' Home at Lauderdale Springs, Miss, through Mrs Laura Reid, the agent of the Home, the ladies of the city [illegible] an interest in granting the aid asked for, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the Committee of Managers, to meet at Parlor "P," St. Charles Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 17th, at 8 o'clock, to co-operate with the committee appointed by [illegible] carry out the proposed entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Club, at the Opera House, in [illegible] so just and worthy a call upon the charity of our citizens.
J. PINCKNEY SMITH,
President Central Hancock Club.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS.
Adam Giffen, J. S. Walton,
Joseph Ellison, H. S. Witherspoon,
Forester Dolhonde.
jel3 3t

N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company, Office 46 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, June 10th, 1869.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, on MONDAY the 12th of July next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the affairs of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES KERR.
jell tu

Coal. Coal. Coal.

Office City Water Works.
NEW ORLEANS, June 9, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, the 19th inst., for the supply of two thousand (2000) barrels of best Pittsburg COAL. To be delivered and [illegible] in the [illegible] of the pumping works, corner of Rue Levee [illegible] and Richard streets, subject to the inspection and direction of the Superintendent. Payment to be made in cash on completion of delivery.
The right is reserved to reject all bids if deemed too high.
TOWSON ELLIS, Water Purveyor.
jel0 1t

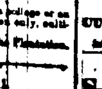
Notice to the Tax-Payers.

I hereby give notice to all persons pursuing any trade, profession or occupation, and owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, either for private or public use, who have not yet paid their State License for the year 1869, to call at once at my office and settle for the same, as I will after the 15th day of June proceed to collect all delinquents according to law. L. E. LEMARIE,
jel3 5t State Tax Collector Second District.

Notice.

FROM and after this date the Office of the OPERA ASSOCIATION IS REMOVED TO THE OPERA HOUSE, entrance on Toulouse street.
EMILE WELTZ, Secretary.
jel2 6t

Plantation for Sale.



EIGHT miles below the city of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, right bank, a PLANTATION, four arpents front to the Mississippi river, by fifty-three or four in depth.
The property, one of the best located for a residence, to be found in Louisiana, is completely above danger of crevasse, has very high ground and would produce in abundance all the products of the soil, such as all kinds of fruits and vegetables. There is on it a dwelling house [illegible] Fishing is very productive [illegible] the year.
With appropriate cultivation the land can yield an income superior to that of many a large plantation. It is very healthy.
The property would suit admirably for a college or an asylum, as the location could, as a recreation only, suit [illegible] for their wants.
Apply to the owner, AD. RINCK, on the Plantation.
jel4 [illegible]

JOHN M. COONEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Late Minute Clerk, Seventh District Court,)
Office 22 Camp Street, Up Stairs.
jel4 6m

Mrs. Olympe
BEGS LEAVE to inform her Customers and the ladies of New Orleans that on the 1st of May she will remove to 144 Canal street.

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE—
ICE! ICE! ICE!
[illegible] GRAVIER STREET [illegible]
[illegible] and shipped in all parts [illegible] in hogsheads [illegible] to suit purchasers. Prompt attention to all orders.
[illegible] CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED.

Dr. Capdevielle
GIVES Consultation from 12 to 1 P. M. every day, corner of Moreau and Mandeville.

OLD RELIABLE.

OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.
Delighted millions sing their praise.
No family or person should be without them.

ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW?

Have you a Headache or Backache?
Have you Constipation of the Bowels?
Have you a Sour Stomach?
Have you a Bad Breath?
Have you Cold Hands or Feet?
Have you Chills or Fever?
Have you Palpitation of the Heart?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Sickness and Vomiting?
Have you Irregularities or Weakness?
Have you a Rush of Blood to the Head?
Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you a Colic or Diarrhoea?
Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach?
Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite?
Have you Billious Symptoms of any kind?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROTHERS.
Sold all over the world.

Red Diarrhoea Remedy is pleasant and effectual in acute and chronic diarrhoea.
For cholera morbus diarrhoea and cramps, use R. D. R.
R. D. R. is no hot astringent preparation.
For all forms of diarrhoea, use R. D. R.
R. D. R. cools and quiets the stomach.
R. D. R. excellent for crying babies.
For children while teething, use R. D. R.
R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite.
One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach.
R. D. R. is the result of bedside experience.
A remedy in time of need, R. D. R.
During the fruit season keep R. D. R.
For cramps and vomiting, use R. D. R.
English Female Bitters cures old and young.
E. F. B. cures all chronic female irregularities.
Chlorosis or green sickness cured with E. F. B.
E. F. B. delights all sickly females.
E. F. B. cures by removing [illegible]
E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.
Dromgoole & Co's Buchu is ahead.
Urinary deposits, use Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
For infant's kidneys—Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
For early abuses, use Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
at wholesale by
WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Agents,
jel3 1f corner Gravier and Magazine Street.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. Va.
These celebrated Springs, so favorably known for their valuable ALTERATIVE WATERS, charming summer climate and as one of the most fashionable resorts in the country will be open for company
On the 15th of May.
And with the extensive improvements that have been made will be prepared for the comfortable accommodation of from
FIFTEEN HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND PERSONS.
The WHITE SULPHUR is now the Western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the cars of that road in connection with Telegraphic [illegible]
[illegible] of the LAWN and BALL ROOM BAND [illegible] LIVERY [illegible]
Charges will be $3.50 per Week and $90 per Month. Children under 10 years of age and colored Servants, half price. White servants according to accommodations.
PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. my18 1m

Branch of Dr. Vergnes'
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
ARTHUR FORTIER,
No. 227 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph.
CELEBRATED for the cure of persons who have been drugged by Mercury in all its forms, via Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, or by the absorption of any deleterious or metallic substances; Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, [illegible] Fever, Dyspepsia, Hydrocele, Nervous Affections, Debility.
CHRONIC DISEASES,
and all maladies peculiar to Ladies, for whom a special department is provided. my26 1f

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!
First Premium at the Fair of 1869.
F. SUAREZ,
15 .... Columbus street 15
Between Rampart and St. Claude
CONSTANTLY on hand a full and complete assortment of CIGARS, manufactured with the best Havana TOBACCO, also mixed and domestic Cigars—at the lowest market prices. my14 3m

Arrow Tie Agency.
43 .... Carondelet Street 43
NEW ORLEANS.
THE ARROW TIE.
THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS POPULAR Fastening for Baling Cotton has induced the proprietor to provide a large and increased stock for the coming season, and we are now prepared to fill orders from the Trade, in any quantity of the
ARROW TIE
And also the Sweet for Self Fastening BUCKLE TIE, with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron.
H. T. BARTLETT,
R. W. PAYNE,
General Agents,
my2 3m 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
BORNIO & BROTHER,
ap22 3m 77 Gravier street.

Sieg & Krug,
56 .... Custom-house street 56
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
—AND—
Agents for the Sale of Alexander's Spool Thread.
A FULL SUPPLY of this Celebrated Article kept constantly on hand, which they offer to the trade at greatly reduced prices and on accommodating terms. mh17 3m

T. S. Waterman,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURER,
—AND DEALER IN—
SODA WATER APPARATUS AND MATERIALS,
56, 58 & 60 .... Basin Street .... 56, 58 & 60
(NEAR COMMON.)
AGENT for Andrew J. Morse & Son's "Triumph" Soda Water Apparatus, THE BEST IN USE, and for which he was awarded ALL THE PREMIUMS at the three Mechanical and Agricultural State Fairs of 1866, 1868, 1869.
Having enlarged and improved premises, will keep constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Soda Tumblers, Tumbler Holders, Ice Planes, Pure Fruit Juices, Extracts for Syrups. Also, a large stock of Sulphuric Acid, Marble Dust, Block Tin Pipe, all sizes, for the trade. may19 2m

Chamber of Commerce.
IN conformity with a resolution adopted by the Chamber, the merchants and business men of the city are cordially invited to attend the deliberations of the Commercial Convention, at Mechanics' Institute.
ARTHUR C. WAUGH,
my22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP.—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES.—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Charlestown brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS.—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS.—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS.—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street. feb14 6m

Erring But Noble.
SELF-HELP FOR YOUNG MEN, who having erred, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 3m

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
17 .... Chartres Street 17
IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc. aug27 1y ap

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
CARTE D'OR .... LAC D'OR.
THE undersigned has on hand and is constantly supplied with fresh WINES of the above brands, direct from the Proprietors, Messrs. Bresh, Foucher & Co., Mareuil Sur Ay, Champagne, France.
JOHN M. BURROWS,
je8 1m 72 Gravier Street.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
104 CANAL STREET.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following
STATEMENT
Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1869, including unearned premiums of the previous year

On Fire Risks		$[illegible]
On Marine Risks		[illegible]
On River Risks		[illegible]
Total Premiums		$1,[illegible]
Less Unearned Premiums		[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1869		$[illegible]
Losses paid		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	73,461 11	
Taxes	$[illegible]	
Reinsurance and Return Premiums	46,134 [illegible]	
Profit and Loss and Expenses, less interest	[illegible]	
	47,677 [illegible]	—[illegible]
Profit		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	
City Bonds	$144,[illegible]
Bank and Railroad Stocks	131,[illegible]
Notes Secured by Mortgage	[illegible]
Notes Secured by Pledge	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in Course of Collection	[illegible]
State Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	1,[illegible]
Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company	12,[illegible]
" of Levee Steam Press	[illegible]
" of Marine Dry Dock and Shipyard Company	2,[illegible]
" of Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company	[illegible]
" of Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]
" of New Orleans Lightering Co.	1,[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds of Grand Lodge of Louisiana	5,[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds of Turners' Association	2,[illegible]
Cash on Hand	216,[illegible]
Total assets	$1,[illegible] 47

Less		
Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrip of the Company	$161,[illegible] 75	
Whole issue of Scrip of 1864 payable in July	[illegible]	
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$[illegible] 72

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of June, 1869.
S. MAGNER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June, 1869, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT, on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1869 for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the whole issue of Scrip of 1864, and Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS.
P. Fourchy, David McCoord, L. F. Generes,
A. J. Hoff, D. A. Chaffraix, P. Maspero,
M. Puig, P. S. Wiltz, Jos. Moy,
Chs Lafitte, J. J. Fernandez.
jel3 1f

Piedmont Life Insurance Company
—OF—
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Capital paid up and secured on Real Estate ... $200,000
Income to May 1, 1869, over ... 500,000
Total losses since organization ... 30,000
Number of Policies issued to date, 3,480.
Pays to Policy Holders 87½ per cent. of profits.
Receives premiums in gold and will pay policies in gold.
Loans funds acquired from Louisiana on real estate in Louisiana.
Requires real estate as security for all loans.
Rates of insurance unusually low.
Declares Dividends annually, and assigns Dividends annually after second year.
President ... W. C. CARRINGTON.
Vice President ... S. H. MAURY.
Secretary ... J. J. HOPKINS.
Medical Adviser ... C. H. PERROW.

DIRECTORS.
R. H. Maury, O. F. Weisiger,
W. A. Armistead, A. F. Harvey,
Richard Irby, W. P. Shepherd,
A. P. Lee, A. Tilman,
J. R. Peebles.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, BRANCH OFFICE.
President—D. H. MAURY.
Vice President—G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Secretary—FORRESTER DOLHONDE.

DIRECTORS.
T. M. Simmons, Braxton Bragg,
Louis Barnett, T. L. Macon,
G. T. Beauregard, Forrester Dolhonde,
D. A. Wilson, Jr., W. H. Holcombe,
D. H. Maury, J. C. Denis,
T. S. Barton, G. O. Gaines,
Edward Nalle, W. M. Randolph,
Ant. Fortier, President Bank of America.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Thomas M. Simmons, T. L. Macon,
G. O. Gaines.

Additional references among Louisiana policy holders:
Rt. Rev J. P. B. Wilmer, Gen S. B. Buckner,
Gen. J. B. Hood, Sam. Henderson,
W. S. Pike, C. G. Wayne,
G. W. Logan, Richard Pritchard,
H. T. Coffee, G. C. Sebastian,
Gen. T. M. Scott, Thomas Murray,
R. M. Dunwell, Pierre Malochee,
W. H. Ballard, Dr. J. T. Scott,
T. D. Vanhorn, Jas. H. Ogden,
R. R. Rhodes, W. C. Dunbary,
C. B. Buckner, J. E. Logan,
D. Lacy, Gen. F. C. Armstrong,
W. C. C. Claiborne, J. A. Wayne,
Seth B. French, Dr. Samuel Logan,
Charles Roding, Albert G. Phelps,
Henry Halley, J. G. P. Hoos,
Washington Marks, J. H. Maroon,
John Miller, E. S. Benedict.

ACTIVE CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THIS CITY AND STATE.
General Solicitor for Louisiana, D. A. WILSON, Jr., No. 18 Carondelet street.
Drs. SCOTT and PIM, Medical Examiners.
ROBERT PUGH, Attorney.
D. H. MAURY,
General Agent for the Southwestern States.
jel3 [illegible]

National Lottery OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.
HIS Excellency the Governor Superior Political of Havana, has disposed that the 26,000 Tickets which have been playing in every Drawing, according to the last Plan, be reduced to 20,000 under new disposition. Each drawing will consist of 20,000 Tickets, at twenty dollars each.
The total amount to be distributed in every drawing will be 300,000 dollars, in 513 Prizes, in the following manner:

1 Prize of		$100,000	$100,000
1 "		[illegible]	[illegible]
1 "		[illegible]	[illegible]
1 "		10,000	10,000
2 Prizes of		[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Prize of		[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Prizes of		[illegible]	[illegible]
104 "		1,000	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]
99 Approximations	To the Centenary of the capital prize	of [illegible]	[illegible]
99 Approximations	To the Centenary of the second prize	of [illegible]	[illegible]
99 Approximations	To the Centenary of the third prize	of [illegible]	[illegible]
9 Approximations	To the Deanery of the fourth prize	of [illegible]	[illegible]
513 Prizes			$[illegible]

This innovation will begin with the Drawing Number, 619, of the 4th May 1869.
Havana, 1st of April, 1869.
The Administrator General,
FRANCISCO COMPRODON.
ap27 2m

Mr. MANUEL BORNIO,
No. 62 CUBA STREET, HAVANA,
FIRST SUB-COLLECTOR OF EXPORTATION OF
Lottery Tickets,
Attends to all orders for Havana Lottery Tickets at a reasonable commission.
For further particulars, apply to
BORNIO BROS.,
ap22 3m No. 77 Gravier street.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
BORNIO & BROTHER,
ap22 2m 77 Gravier street.

Special Notice.
ON account of necessary changes in our store next month, we have determined to reduce our stock, and therefore have marked down our whole merchandise to prices that will interest city as well as country merchants. [ap21 1m] WALLACE & CO.

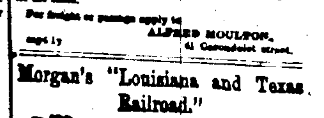
STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
ST. LAURENT ... Lemarie ... Saturday, 29th May
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ... Saturday, 12th June
LAFAYETTE ... Rousseau ... Saturday, 26th June
PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... Saturday, 10th July
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin ... $145
Second Cabin ... 85
Third Cabin ... [illegible]
Do. including railway tickets ... [illegible]
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
L. GRAND & CO., Provisional Agents,
12 Carondelet street.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships:
GEN'L GRANT ... Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY ... Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
SHERMAN ... Capt. WM. F. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE ... Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES ... Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
J. B. Hildreth, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 19th, at 5 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ... $60 00
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 100 Common street.
The UNITED STATES will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, June 26, at 5 P. M.

For New York.
The Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship
MARIPOSA,
E. Kemble, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 5 P. M.
PASSAGE ... $60
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
sept 1y 41 Carondelet street.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."



U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans and Western Louisiana and Texas.
The Railroad Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
[illegible]
All outward freight [illegible] at the time of shipment and all inward freight on delivery.
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage apply at corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

TREATMENT
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ,
[illegible] from the Paris University,
Corner Canal and Burgundy Streets. jan29 1y

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
UNDER the management of Mme. E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DEEON.
No. 75 .... Dauphin Street .... No. 75
BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL.
jan28 1y

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, 90 St. Andrew near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting [illegible] teeth at $15. The Doctor's method of filling decayed teeth [illegible] AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE [illegible]
Old sets of Teeth remodeled and a sure fit guaranteed. may19 1y

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.
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