The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,765.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly—published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1869

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

THE CITY COUNCIL IMBROGLIO.

In the present muddled condition of the city government—involving the claims of two or three different cliques to seats in the City Council—another example is given of the dangers attending the failure of a strict performance of public duty on the part of those charged with the execution of certain necessary acts. The unsettled condition of our politics, also, together with the frequently unscrupulous system of partisanship made use of in order to carry a point in favor, and in the interest, of a political cause, should induce a rigid determination, among those upon whom these duties devolve to leave no loop-hole whereby any opportunity may be given to would-be violators of law to carry out their purposes. We doubt if ever, in any city or State government, was shown a more lamentable condition of public affairs than that which marks the course of our local and State conduct. On every hand we find the courts burdened with injunctions and mandamuses, all the result of loose or assumed, and sometimes corrupt, legislation. Laws seem to be made only to be questioned, if not entirely overthrown; and as for the right or the wrong of a thing, simple justice, pure and simple, be the guide, all the logicians who ever lived and argued would fail, satisfactorily, to establish the right and to disprove the wrong.

In the question of the contestant claimants for seats in the City Council, the following facts seem indisputable:

1. That the Mayor failed to call an election at the proper time for members of the City Council, to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of those members who had drawn the short term.

2. That, in consequence of this failure, the short-term members held over until the election appointed by the Mayor for May 19th.

3. That, on the 19th of May, a regular election was held for four Aldermen and seven Assistant Aldermen to fill the vacancies that had been previously made, and

4. That, availing himself of the Legislative act of August 18th, 1868, which affects, in substance, to confer upon him the right to fill all vacancies in office that may occur, whether State or municipal, Governor Warmoth appointed members to the Common Council to fill the original vacancies caused by expiration of the terms of the short-term members.

Without proposing to enter into any lengthy argument to show wherein the above facts conflict with each other, or to establish the right of the matter—the whole question being left to the courts to decide—it is sufficient, we think, to note a simple truth which entirely disqualifies Governor Warmoth from acting in the manner he has proposed to himself. By the Constitution of the State, the Governor is simply an executive officer, and, by the same document, the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of this city are law-making or legislative officials. It needs no argument, we believe, to show that the official who is to carry out the law is not capable of appointing those whose duties are to make law.

Divested of all verbiage and useless encumbrance of words, the case stands in effect, as we have stated it, namely, that the act of the Governor is violative of the Constitution by which he holds his office and through which he draws his monthly salary. If the Constitution have no power, then the legality of Gov. Warmoth's incumbency might itself be questioned. The act of the 18th of August, upon which Gov. Warmoth assumes to rely, coming in conflict with a strict Constitutional behest, is so much foe law which has not the dignity of law. An amendment to the Constitution, which should meet the special case in which Gov. Warmoth concerns himself, would be law indeed and would not conflict with any fundamental law, because it, itself, would be fundamental law; but until the Constitution be so amended as to place in Gov. Warmoth's hands the power to appoint a class of officers (legislative) who are, in the system of all civilized Governments superior to the office executive that he holds—in other words, until the principle that a Judge, for instance, is inferior to a Constable—be plainly acknowledged, it is useless to waste words in order to prove or to disprove the justice of any complication that may arise from a squabble over an attempted perversion of a plain, absolute and controlling Constitutional enactment. It is not Gov. Warmoth's fault, perhaps, that an incompetent Legislature should have denied a principle that is the very basis of government in this and every other civilized country, whether monarchical or republican, but until we have reason to cease to vaunt our superiority over the condition of the miserable subjects of the Bay of Tunis, or of the trembling slaves of a barbaric King, it would be as well to recognize the sanctity of the instrument which preserves to the people their liberties and their rights. In regard to the other phases of this municipal imbroglio, we say nothing. To acknowledge the opposite of the ground that we have assumed, would be to accept as legitimate any subversion of the popular liberties, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and to place the power of the land in the hand of one man—a condition of "freedom" for which our people are not quite prepared. Involved in the first great error are all the others.

Pay the Teachers.—It seems that while other persons who draw their salaries from the city treasury are, as a rule, regularly paid, the teachers of the public schools are almost invariably made to suffer from a delay in receiving their salaries. At least this result may be presumed from the fact that in almost every case of delayed payment, the teachers are prominently the victims of the delay. The teachers have not yet received their salaries for April, and there is much just complaint among them in consequence. If this thing were casual it would not be so noticeable; but when it becomes a rule of conduct it passes into a wrong. The treasury lacks funds, it is said. This is bad for the treasury and the city; but the fact does not relieve the teachers or compensate them for what often takes the shape of patient suffering.

The Grain Movement.—The Chicago editors, it is said, are "in the dumps" over the progress of the movement for the exportation of grain via St. Louis and New Orleans. They have relied upon the outlet for the grain of the Northwest by the way of the Erie Canal and New York, and only begin to understand the importance of the effort now being made to control the grain by the cities along the Mississippi. Three of the largest steamers on the Mississippi have been chartered by the St. Louis Company, and the grain shipped on the upper Missouri and Mississippi will not break bulk until it reaches this city. Omaha, also, is bestirring herself to open direct trade with New Orleans. Chicago has hitherto been a vast monopoly emporium for the West, and it would seem that her sceptre, in view of the grain movement, is passing from her grasp.

Important to Claret Drinkers.—An officious publication devoted to the evolving of chemical facts—the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, to wit—has made a nauseous discovery in the matter of claret, of which it is important that the lovers of this beverage should be informed. It said that what is sold under the name of "claret" is often dangerous and is usually a vile mixture, made by allowing thousands of gallons to soak through shavings and the adding thereto due proportions of logwood and tartaric acid and a little alcohol. If this statement be true, it is remarkable how well the essence of shavings, when joined to logwood, tartaric acid and a little alcohol, agrees with the system.

A Queer Exhibit.—No bonds having been issued to the Pacific Railroad during the month of May, the result will be, as we learn from Washington dispatches, that the public debt will be reduced about seven millions of dollars. The only logic that we can see in this is, that every expenditure of the General Government is an additional sum added to the debt, and every dollar saved is a decrease thereof. All of which is as clear as mud.

The Jefferson Prisoners.—The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 26th contains the following:

Capt. Lee of the Enterprise, informs us that the citizens of Jefferson are quite hopeful of the result of the trial of the prisoners, which is now going on. This hope is based upon the fact that the officers investigating the charges are gentlemen, and are disposed to dispense simple justice unswayed by partisan animosity. We would fain indulge in this hope too, but when we reflect upon the outrageous character of the men who have been manufacturing testimony against the unfortunate prisoners, whatever the character of the officers conducting the trial, we can but be apprehensive of the result.

Reverdy Johnson, late Minister to England, sailed from Southampton for Baltimore on the 2d inst.

Grant's Cabinet and the Complications with England.

The patched up Cabinet with which Grant has surrounded himself has already proven itself an incongruous and unreliable affair. Commonplace men, it was clear, in the beginning, to every thoughtful mind, could never be the proper advisers of a President whose chief requirement is that his official family should be counsellors of enlarged views and approved good patriotism. Enough has transpired in reference to the doings of Grant's Cabinet to show that the elements of discord are at work among the different members thereof, and that the *bon homme*, himself, is worried and aggravated to a painful degree. Hence poor Grant's purpose to go away from Washington, and to wander listlessly during the summer. To be bored with Borie and to have bouts with Boutwell upon financial questions is bad enough; but to be obliged to conform to Fish's scaly foreign diplomacy is infinitely worse. Grant clearly angled in troubled waters when he secured his Secretary of State. In the matter of the "Alabama" question Grant, it is said, desired to adopt a "firm" policy and therefore overruled Fish who was not in favor of adopting Sumner's terrible programme of vengeance against England. We have fallen upon queer times, truly! With Sumner vaporing in the Senate, Fish temporizing in the Cabinet and Grant stumbling into the belief that the people desire a war with England over the "Alabama" indemnity claims, it is hard to say what will be the result. With a bully at one end of the Avenue, dissension in the Cabinet, and a distracted country at the back of all, the harvest will be either a rash venture upon war or a humiliating retrogression. England is clearly aroused and means to have fight or fair play. There is no alternative.

Passengers per steamship George Washington, from New York, arrived Saturday night:

Mr Habenstein, lady and child, C. H. Davis, Eugenia Millan, D Donovan, F O'Reiley, D McDonald, John Atkinson, C L Heuts, O Lawrence, K T Howars & Co., and 7 in the steerage.

The steamship Sherman, from New York, arrived at her wharf on Saturday night, bringing the following passengers:

Mr Wemouth, wife and son, Robt J Smith, Mr and Mrs Emerson, Frank Leman and lady, Mr and Mrs Tarbett and 5 in the steerage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Firemen's Festival.—One of the most pleasant evenings spent by the writer for sometime, was at the Fair Grounds Sunday. The occasion was the festival given by Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 and Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4, for the benefit of the relief funds of these two companies.

The weather was auspicious, and the attendance large. There must have been fully three thousand people on the grounds. The scene presented was certainly a lively and picturesque one. The ladies with their many colored toilets, moving hither and thither upon the green carpet of the earth, or gathered in vivacious coteries under those grand old live oaks, were a sight to be enjoyed. Then, the music of Jaeger's incomparable band, floating upon a balmy breeze added something of deliciousness to the enjoyment of the scene.

The programme of amusements had been well prepared, but the engine races and the game of Raquette attracted the greater attention. The engine race was for half a mile with hand engine drawn by not more than thirty members, the engine to take suction and throw water in the shortest space of time, each company using the same engine. The result of the race was as follows:

Brooklyn No. 2, of Algiers—Running time, 3.21¼. Water time, 3.39¾.

Iron Ferry No. 12—Running time, 2.50¼. Water time, 3.08¾.

Jefferson No. 22—Running time, 3.16. We heard that something happened to the proper working of the engine, which preventing this company from throwing water.

Our old friends, the boys of Orleans No. 21 have entered, but not having thirty of their numbers present withdrew from the contest.

The prize offered by Mississippi No. 2 and Pelican No. 4 was a beautiful pair of gold horses, richly gilded, with a handsome silver shield tastely engraved and was awarded to No. 12. It is certainly a beautiful prize.

The game of raquette was played between the Bayou and La Ville Clubs, and the prize, a small rich blue silk flag, after a spirited contest for two hours, was awarded to the Bayou Club. It was presented in behalf of Mississippi No. 2 and Pelican No. 4 by Judge G. H. Braughn in his usual felicitous manner, and received by Captain John McClelland for the victorious Club in a handsome manner.

After this, and as the sun with golden splendor touched the rim of the western horizon, the dancing commenced in good earnest, and was kept up until a late hour.

Among those most active in perfecting and carrying out the programme of the exercises Sunday and yesterday, was that popular and liberal friend of the Fire Department Mr. Emanuel Bowey. The exercises yesterday were of an equally interesting character, and elicited a fair attendance.

We congratulate the boys of No. 2 and Pelican No. 4 both fine sets of fellows, on the success of their very agreeable festival.

A Sad Incident.—There were many deplorable occurrences in the city of Jefferson during the conflict brought about by the unwarrantable interference of Gov. Warmoth with the municipal regulations of that place which will probably never be made public, but which have brought sorrow to some happy households, and throw a pall of grief around hearts that but a few hours before were beating with brightest anticipations.

On the night previous to the occupation of Jefferson City by the Metropolitan police, and when the most intense excitement and indignation prevailed among the citizens and old police concerning an anticipated attack, a young lady just eighteen years of age, on a visit to a neighbor, whom she was talking to her departure in company with a lady friend, when there was a flash, a loud report, and she saw, as she supposed, a gentleman to whom she was engaged to be married, fall before the door as if shot. Uttering a moan she sank fainting, and was borne back within the house.

She was afterward taken to the residence of a relative, but never spoke again, having ruptured a blood vessel. She died next evening of hemorrhage, and was borne back to her dying mother over the lake, whom she had left a few days previous, little dreaming that she should never return to her again, save as an inmate of that narrow tabernacle which never seems more dreadful than when occupied by the young and beautiful, the pure petals of whose spirits have faded into eternity just as they were unfolding amid an atmosphere of love.

That the young lady was mistaken and that her lover still lives, only add a sadder tinge to the melancholy incident.—*Picayune.*

The Water Works Appraisement.—The following is a condensation of further testimony regarding the Water Works appraisement as elicited by litigation in the Fifth District Court and taken in short hand by Col. Tennison, to whom we are indebted for the condensation:

Mr. Richardson testified that at a meeting of the Board, held May 18, 1868, a sub-committee was appointed, of which he was a member. On the 27th of June following, this sub-committee, on the part of the city arbitrators, reported a valuation of $838,985 98, shortly afterwards the committee received letters from the North which convinced them that the engine was worth $100,000 instead of $33,360, and that the water pipes were worth more than their first estimate, especially as the committee had been examining them and found them in as good condition as the day they were put down.

Mr. J. E. Zuntz testified that Mr. Richardson related these circumstances to him, and said he was now willing to appraise the works higher; but the company must pay him $25 000 for his trouble. Mr. Zuntz thinks that he (Zuntz) was to have received $10,000 of this amount.

Mr. Richardson proposed several arrangements, varying from $25,000 to $50,000, and even up to $100,000, as the amount which the Water Works Company should pay. He at first told Mr. Zuntz that there would be five to divide this money between, and proposed to Mr. Zuntz to make the sixth. After a while he told Mr. Zuntz that he could not carry out the arrangement with Mr. Zuntz, and after a while Mr. Zuntz declined to have anything to do with it.

From the testimony of Mr. Hernandez, Mr. Labatut, the President of the company, and Mr. Zuntz, we gather that shortly after this first estimate, (submitted June 27th.) Mr. Hernandez—or Mr. H. and others in the interest of the company—showed Mr. Richardson *et al* how unfair their estimate would be, and they made a calculation, based on the supposition that bonds of the city, when issued, would be worth only fifty cents on the dollar.

The next day Mr. Richardson returned with another estimate of the value of the works, and asked whether that would suit. Mr. Hernandez said it would.

Some time in July, 1868, Mr. Labatut handed to Mr. Hernandez an envelope, which he said contained $15,000, to give to Mr. Richardson or Mr. Parker. Mr. Hernandez, without seeing this money, and without examining to see whether the envelope was sealed or opened, handed it to either Mr. Richardson or Mr. Parker.

Mr. Zuntz saw Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Parker and some others going up stairs in the City Hotel. Mr. Richardson told him they were going up to divide $15,000. This division took place in August or September last.

From the testimony of Mr. Hatch, a partner of the banking house of Samuel Smith & Co., we gather that some time during the proceedings in June or July, 1868, Mr. Labatut gave to Mr. Hatch $3000 to be given to Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Richardson, each $1000, on their signing a receipt for an obligation in which each was interested to the amount of $7000. These $3000 Mr. Hatch gave to Mr. Kilshaw, the cashier of the bank, and the latter informed him that he had given this money to Mr. Richardson and Mr. Lockwood.

Besides the above, it was brought out in evidence that Messrs. Bradford, Lea & Finney received, some months ago, a fee of $3000 as attorneys for the company, and that Mr. Mount, the City Treasurer, was paid $500, a month or two ago, for working at night, signing and filling up the two millions in bonds which paid for the Water Works.

Sixth District Court.—Judge Cooley.—Judge Cooley yesterday rendered a decision against the city of New Orleans in the suit of John Sistry, a contractor, for keeping in repair the unpaved streets of the Second District. Mr. Sistry sued for $30,000 damages and some $4000 of certificates past due. Judge Cooley, after an elaborate review of the facts, gave judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $16,407 14. Judge Cotton attorney for plaintiff.

The Custom-house.—This building was thronged with applicants for office yesterday, it being rumored that Col Casey, the obliging Collector of the Port, had a thousand or more desirable appointments to make, with salaries ranging from one to two or three hundred thousand dollars.

Supposed Infanticide.—About 5 o'clock, Saturday morning, officer Petersen found the body of an infant floating in the river, at the foot of Magazine street. The Coroner was notified and ordered it to be buried, there being nothing to show how the little one came to its death, finally robbed of its little life, no doubt, to cover the shame of its parents, whose guilt in such cases is rarely ever exposed.

Laying of a Corner Stone.—The L. W. Vorsitzer, German society, on Sunday laid the corner-stone of their new cemetery. The society proceeded from their hall to the cemetery, the procession being preceded by a band of music, and bearing the banners of the society. The corner-stone was borne upon a decorated truck, drawn by a pair of horses and bore the inscription: "L. W. V., May 30th, 1869," on one side; and one end, the names of the committee, as follows:

"Bau Comite Vorsitzer.
C. H. Woelrich.
H. Schmidt, P. Sieber,
J. Schoner, J. Jacob."

City Mortality.—There were 159 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday, May 30th. Of this number there were seven caused by stillbirths; 16 died of measles; 19 of consumption; 15 of pneumonia; 9 of infantile convulsions; 8 of whooping cough; 6 were drowned; 6 died of lockjaw; 5 of congestion of the brain; 5 debility; 5 of enteritis; 4 of cholera infantum; 4 of diarrhœa; 4 of dysentery; and 56 of other diseases.

Of the above 83 were males, and 76 females; 107 were white, 36 black, and 16 mulattoes.

Fire Sunday Night.—About 7 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in the shoe store of A. Hesse, No. 93 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido, damaging to no inconsiderable extent his entire stock of goods, and inflicting a good deal of damage to the building, owned by Charles Smith. Mr. Hesse is insured for $2500 in the Queen's Insurance Company. The fire was suppressed before doing any other injury.

Attempted Suicide.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday, a man named Khun, nearly seventy years of age, attempted to commit suicide at his residence, No. 101 St. Ann street, by locking himself up in his room and starting two fires of charcoal. He placed them at the side of his bed, in furnaces, and then undressing, laid down. The inmates of the house were alarmed by his groans in the first agonies of suffocation, and broke in the door of his room and rescued him. A physician was sent for, but for some unexplained reason refused to attend him. He is, however, slowly recovering.

Another Injunction Against the Slaughter-House Company.—Messrs. Imbau & Aycock, dealers in cattle and stock and part proprietors of the Stock Landing buildings, have taken out an injunction, in the Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley, enjoining the Slaughter House Company from interfering with them and the butchers. The injunction covers more and wider points than that sued out by the Butcher's Association, which was reported at length in our columns last week. It was served last Saturday.

Cigars Seized.—The revenue officers yesterday morning seized a lot of 4000 home-manufactured cigars for non-payment of the revenue tax. They were seized at the corner of Baronne and Delord streets.

Breaking Ground for the New St. John's Church.—The ceremony of breaking ground for the new church of St. John, on Dryades street, was celebrated Sunday afternoon. The children of the school attached to the Convent and those of the parochial school, together with delegations from several religious associations, were present. The band of the Christian Brothers school of Poyfarre street played for the occasion. The assemblage was large, embracing all nationalities and various Christian denominations, attesting their appreciation of the esteemed pastor of the church, Rev. Father J. Moynihan. Father Kenny, of St. Theresa's, and Father Leyden, of St. Joseph's Church, delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion, and were followed by Father Moynihan in his usual eloquent and touching style.

Among those present we noticed Rev. Cornelius Moynihan, Col. Girardey, and Mr. Patrick Irwin, to all whom the enterprise is indebted largely for success.

The Career of A. Carrière.—Some time ago we notice the fact that one A. Carrière, who had no doubt assumed the name of Carrière, as that of one of our oldest, wealthiest and most respectable Creole families to subserve his purposes, had been sued in the Fourth District Court as an absconding debtor by Messrs. Hubbell, Swasey & Co., of Cincinnati. The suit was instituted by Sam. C. Reid, Esq., who seized about $5000 worth of whisky in the Boston Warehouse out of $7500 worth, which Carrière obtained from Messrs. H., S. & Co., and shipped to this city. Mr. Reid was assisted in the suit by Messrs. Campbell, Spofford & Campbell. A. Robert, Esq., was for defendant, and Cooley and Phillips for G. R. Pritchett, who intervened, claiming the whisky seized.

Judge Theard yesterday rendered judgment for the plaintiff.

Anticipated Mob.—A gentleman reported to the Chief of Police, last evening, that it was rumored that the Mission schoolhouse on Locust street, between Clio and Erato streets, would be mobbed—why, it was not stated. If any attempt was intended, it was, doubtless, frustrated, after this warning to the police.

Assault with a Bottle.—Ellen Gardner was arrested yesterday, charged with dangerously wounding Robert West with a bottle. Bob was sent to the Charity Hospital. He probably deserves the treatment which he received at the hands of Ellen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Four Revenue Cutters Ordered to be Built.

Ben Wade Commissioned as Director of the P. R. R. Co.

Longstreet's Reply to the War Department.

FROM EUROPE.

Reception of Minister Motley at Liverpool.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 31.—John H. Gould has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Georgia District.

Four first class iron clad revenue cutters are to be constructed by the Treasury Department.

Ben. Wade visited Grant to-day, receiving his commission as government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Stephen A. Douglas' mother died to-day aged 80.

The President departs for Annapolis on Thursday and for West Point on the 10th.

Internal Revenue receipts for the month $20,320,600.

The Commander of the Pacific Squadron is ordered to give all possible aid to the American-Chinese Telegraph Company.

Bassett, the negro Minister to Hayti, has received his instructions. He is to present American claims, but not press present settlement. Bassett was instructed personally by the President to assure the President of his good will.

Longstreet, replying to demands from the War Department for sums claimed against him at the date of his resignation, demands the vouchers with the original endorsements, concluding: "The confusion incident to the stirring events of the last ten years has led to the loss of a great many of my papers, leaving me no other resource but reference to your records."

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, May 31.—Messrs. Bingham, Loughridge and Eldridge, of the Congressional Committee to investigate the charges against Judge Busteed, reached this city on Saturday night. Judge Busteed adjourned his court to-day till Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The State Immigration Convention meets here to-morrow. A number of delegates have already arrived.

Memphis, May 31.—The first shipment of new wheat was received on Saturday from Panola county, Miss. It consisted of 35 bushels, and classed as fair.

The commemoration services at the National Cemetery to-day were attended by the G. A. R. various colored societies, and a number of citizens.

An oration was delivered by Judge Pierce and addresses by Capt. Lee and Dr. Shaw. The ceremonies were cut short by rain in the afternoon.

New York, May 31.—The steamer Norfolk, recently sunk, has been raised.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, May 31.—Minister Motley received addresses of welcome from the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce and proceeded to London.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 31.—evening.—Consols 94. Bonds firm at 80¾. Sugar afloat easier.

Frankfort May 31.—Bonds 86.

Liverpool May 31.—Evening.—Cotton a shade more active; middling uplands 11¾; middling Orleans 11¾. Sales 12,000. Wheat 9s 9d.

Havre, May 31.—Cotton closed quiet and steady. On the spot 140, afloat 135½.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 31.—Evening.—Cotton more active and ¼ higher. Sales 4000 bales. Middling uplands 29 to 29¼c. Flour 5 to 10c lower; superfine $5 25 to $5 55. Wheat opened 1c lower but closed firmer. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Pork is fair demand, $31 37½ to $31 62½. Lard easier; kettle 19¼ to 19¾c. Whisky dull and nominal. Rice dull. Carolina 8¾ to 9. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady. Molasses quiet and firm. Naval stores quiet. Freights unsettled.

New York, May 31.—Evening.—Governments strong. 5 20's of '62, 121¾; of '64, 117¾; of '65, 118¾, do, new, 120; of '67 and '68, 120; 10 40's 109¾. Southern securities steady; Louisiana 6's, 72¾. Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109 to 109½. Gold declined to 138¾. Stocks excited and strong.

Baltimore, May 31.—Cotton firmer. Flour steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white 87 to 88c, yellow 88 to 90c. Pork firm—$32. Bacon firm; shoulders 14¼c. Whisky very dull—$1 04.

Mobile, May 31.—Cotton—low middlings 26¾c; sales 150 bales; receipts 342; exports 1275.

Memphis, May 31.—Cotton firmer—low middling 27c. Receipts 195 bales; exports 227 bales.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Flour $5 50 to 5 75. Corn 85c. Oats 68 to 72c. Whisky held $1 05. Pork held $31 25. Lower; bacon shoulders 12¾. Sides 15c. Loose bacon held, shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard held 19 cts. Groceries unchanged.

St. Louis, May 31.—Flour $4 50 to 5. Wheat $1 09. Corn 63 to 65c. Rye $1 35. Whisky 95 to 96c. Sugar 13¾ to 14c. Molasses 75 to 85c. Pork $31 50. Bacon shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard 18c.

Chicago, May 31.—Flour $4 25 to $4 50. Wheat $1 15½ to $1 16. Corn 68c. Oats 60c. Rye $1 03 to $1 05¼. Barley $1 68 to $1 70. Highwines 94 to 95c. Pork $31 50. Lard 18¼c. Hams 15¾c. Bulk shoulders 12c.

Louisville, May 31.—Low middling Cotton 25¼c. Pork $31 50. Bacon—packed shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17¼c. Hams 19¾c. Lard 18¼c. Bagging 21 to 22c. Candles 15¼c. Whisky $1. Flour $4 50 to $5 25. Corn 65 to 68c. Oats 70 to 72c. Sugar 12 to 15c. Molasses 70 to 85c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, May 31.—Passed up—R. E. Lee, at 1 P. M.; Silver Spray, at 4 A. M.; Henry Ames, at 7 P. M. Passed down—Trade Palace, at 11 A. M. River falling slowly.

St. Louis, May 31.—River rising.

Louisville, May 31.—River stationary with 7 feet 9 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, May 31.—Weather warm and rainy. River falling. Arrived—Belle Memphis. Departed—Julia, for St Louis; Robinson, for Vicksburg.

The Cora S, sunk in the Arkansas river last week, has been raised.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 31—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind southeast and light.

Arrived—Steamship Philadelphia, at 12:30 P. M., Sabine Pass to A. C. Pierpont & Co.; steamship Fire Queen, Williamson, 3:30 P. M., Liverpool to Ashbridge, Smith & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 31.—Noon.—Barometer 29 80. Wind southeast and fresh.

Arrived, schooner Angeline, Ward, five days from Ruatan, fruit, to J. B. Piquinelli.

Brig Alessandro, Barton, seventy days from Palermo, with fruit, to J. Avet. No departures.

London, May 31.—Consols 93¾. Bonds firm, 79¾. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat. On the spot 39s 6d to 40s.

Liverpool, May 31.—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 21¼d; middling Orleans 11¾d. Friday's report of stock afloat was incorrect. Correct figures 662,000 bales instead of 512,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 31.—Afternoon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Lard firm at 70s. Bacon 60s. Turpentine 28s.

Havre, May 31.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

Havana, May 29.—Stock of sugar here and at Matanzas, 375,000 boxes and 12,000 hogsheads.

Exports for the week—Foreign 46,000 boxes and 5000 hhds; to the United States, 8600 boxes and 3200 hhds. Freights buoyant and advancing.

New York, May 31.—In the Old School Assembly resolutions were offered conveying Christian salutations to the Presbyterian churches of the Southern States, and expressing the hope that the day was not far distant when all Presbyterians will be united in a great organization that shall cover our whole land.

Washington, May 31.—David Turner has been appointed Collector of the Port of Georgetown, Va.

The Government has advices of an engagement between the troops and the Indians near Fort Griffin, Texas, in which fourteen Indians were killed.

New York, May 31.—Noon.—Money 7. Sterling 109¼. Gold 138¾. 5-20's of '62 122¾.

New York, May 31.—Noon.—Flour unchanged. Wheat drooping. Corn declining. Pork $31 25. Lard—steam 18½ to 19¾c. Cotton firm; middling uplands 29c. Turpentine 46 to 46½c. Freights quiet.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Frankfort, May 30.—Bonds 86.

Queenstown, May 30.—Motley has arrived.

Paris, May 30.—Burlingame and Washburne gave Dix a parting dinner. Two hundred Americans were present.

Napoleon dines with Dix at the Tuilleries on Tuesday.

The evacuation of Rome is semi-officially denied.

Madrid, May 30.—De Roda succeeds Dulce, and will sail on the 15th proximo for Havana.

Havana, May 27, via Key West.—The Government wants coal.

An embargo will probably be laid on the whole island.

Count Valmaseda has been driven from Bayamo. Two hundred of his troops died of cholera.

The Spaniards were repulsed near Tunis with heavy loss.

Washington, May 30.—Occasional flowers thrown on Confederate graves at Arlington produced disturbances, which were checked by guards who prevented their decoration. The policy was endorsed upon the authorities by ruffians supported by thoughtless persons. (Who gathered and trampled upon the flowers?) The act and the necessity to guard the graves are universally deplored, but the vast and mixed crowd rendered the guard necessary; otherwise there would have been rows, and probably bloodshed.

A heavy storm to-day.

Memphis, May 30.—The following is a synopsis of a decision of the Supreme Court, at Brownsville.

State vs. Staten.—In this case the unanimous opinion of the court was yesterday delivered by Henry G. Smith, the Judge, holding that the right to vote was clear, a legal right secured to citizens under the constitutional bill of rights of Tennessee; that elective franchise stood on as high ground as the right of property or any other right secured by the Constitution; that this right once vested could only be taken away by due process of law; that the power attempted to be conferred on the Governor by acts of the Legislature to set aside registration for frauds or irregularities or other cause, is a judicial power which cannot be conferred or exercised by the Executive of this State, and for that reason all his acts and proclamations in setting aside registrations in counties and parts of counties are absolutely null and void, and holders of certificates granted by previous registration of Commissioners are entitled to vote by reason of same.

Judge Shackleford delivered a separate opinion concurring with the decision, but went further, and attempted to justify the opinion in the case of Ridley vs Sherbrook, holding the franchise acts constitutional. Other Judges reserved in this case questioned the constitutionality of the several franchise acts.

New York, May 30.—The Alaska, from Aspinwall, brings $148,600.

The yellow fever on the South American coast has considerably abated.

Boston, May 30.—Butler, in his decoration address, bitterly denounced England for her rebel sympathy, asserting that on occasions like this her perfidy should not be forgotten.

Congressional Summers.

MAKING OFF WITH THEIR PLUNDER.

[From the New York Times.]

Time was when the close of a session of Congress brought relief to its committees. Or, if perchance a committee found the continuance of an investigation necessary, members remained at Washington to conduct it. That old fashioned mode of transacting business no longer suits the House committees. They propose to turn the recess to pleasurable account and to prove their zeal in the public service by traveling hither and thither with circumstances of Congressional dignity, at the public expense. There seems indeed to have been a rather undignified game of grab among the chairmen concerned to secure the wherewithal for their enjoyment. The contingent fund is not unlimited, and the maxim, "first come first served," has been applied to such purposes that little is left for inevitable expenditures. The choicest plum has fallen into the lap of Mr. Schenck. As head of the Ways and Means Committee, he has secured ten thousand dollars to defray the cost of a tour down and across the Continent. An inspection of custom houses at work is the professed object of the trip, which will begin at New York and end at San Francisco. With free railroad passes, and dining and wining all the way, ten thousand should bring all the investigators handsomely.

Three thousand is the measure of General Banks' enjoyment, which is to take him to Cuba or Havana knows where; and a like sum has been made available by Mr. Bingham for a jaunt to Alabama in relation to Judge Busteed. New Orleans being more expensive than Mobile or Montgomery, it is not surprising that General Paine and his associates, who are desirous of working up the Louisiana election cases, could not consent to start with less than a round five thousand, which should provide a princely outfit for the hottest weather. General Garfield and his Census Committee, and Mr. Lynch and his Shipping Committee, are provided for with three thousand and two thousand, respectively. Even the Committee on Retrenchment cannot forego its chance of recreation, for which a modest two thousand are all that is available.

Fortune dispenses favors invidiously. A grateful and patriotic nation may not begrudge summer enjoyment to its law-makers, but at least it may ask that they shall be impartially dispensed. As the matter stands, the holiday journeyings, with Uncle Sam as the treasurer, are confined to a handful of the members, and they all of one party. If Mr. Banks, for example, is entitled to an ocean trip and the delightful *recreation*, the best thereof being drawn from the House contingencies, why should not Mr. Fernando Wood draw upon the same source for his European excursion? And so all round the House. If mileage (and conscience) allowances are not to be the limit of the country's provision for its legislators, and if trips by land and sea are to be added as a means of opening the minds and invigorating the bodies of those of the members shall profit by the arrangement. There is quite enough of monopoly without extending it to pleasurable pilgrimages.

As to the plea that these wanderings are undertaken in public service, with a view to the acquisition of knowledge or the performance of work, we have no credence to it. If the Ways and Means Committee want to learn something touching the operation of the tariff or the machinery of the Customs' department, it should call to its aid experts and practical, experienced men, who really have some ideas on the subject. The Special Commissioner of revenue, we venture to say, already knows more in regard to it than will the members of the committee after their return from San Francisco; and if, on some specific point, more light is needed, he, or some one like him, is the best man to supply it. The perambulating process is more likely to confuse than to enlighten. It may yield big Blue Books, but of accurate, trustworthy and exhaustive information it will not necessarily be the source. And as with the Ways and Means Committee, so with the Census and Shipping Committees, and the other investigations conducted on the wing, will be the source of something worse.

The whole business is derogatory to the dignity of Congress, and a burlesque upon practical methods of inquiry and work.

Utah.—A Washington dispatch says:

A delegation of Gentiles is here from Utah, asking for a more general survey and sale of the public lands in that Territory, of which Brigham Young claims to be sovereign owner of the soil. Congress commenced appropriations for the survey of the public lands in Utah in 1855, and since 1858 the Territory has been made a surveying district, instead of being an appendage to the Colorado District. The Gentiles claim that thus far only the saints have been able to purchase land, and they have to be tenants at will.

A Word of Counsel.—Every worker should bear constantly in mind the fact that his strength is a constantly vanishing possession. With every word we utter and breath we draw it passes from us to mingle with the universe of power, but the chances are infinite against its ever, in all its myriad transmigrations, becoming again our possession. To-day we must use it or never. The strength that now moves in us was a little while ago a part of the brute force of Nature in the sunbeam, in the electric flash, or pulsating in the arteries of animals. Now that it is temporarily ours, it is in our power to lift it to the highest and sublimest accomplishments—to effort for the good of others, to patience under affliction, to the fulfillment of all noble and holy purposes. May we all so consult for ourselves, and be so consoled in this matter, that we shall never be called upon to mourn capacities neglected or strength misused.—From Using Strength with Economy, in *Lippincott's Magazine for June.*

We find the following in the Boston *Courier*, one of the bitterest Democratic papers in the country: Two things are observable to General Grant—his power of holding his tongue and his grateful remembrance, in his day of prosperity and supreme power, of those early friends who gave him a start in life when he was poor, needy, unknown, unnoticed, and of no account socially, politically, or professionally. Call it nepotism or what you will, much worse traits than this have been exhibited by ruling men.

The Indiana Bogus Ratification.—On the 14th the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature received a message from the Senate announcing that the latter body had passed the joint resolution ratifying the 15th amendment. At the same time a message was received from the Radical Governor announcing the resignation of forty-two Democratic members of the House. This resignation was made on the ground that the 15th amendment ought to be subjected to the people, and should not be ratified except by a Legislature elected in view of the question. The Constitution of Indiana requires that sixty-seven members of the House shall constitute a quorum. The resignation left only fifty five members; nevertheless the House proceeded to adopt the joint resolution ratifying the amendment by a vote of 53 yeas; no nays; three members present, two Democrats and one Republican, declining to vote, because they regarded the proceeding as in violation of the State Constitution.—*Ex.*

Precocious.—An urchin leading a small dog along the street, some days ago, was accosted by a gentleman as follows:

"Well, my son, what's your dog's name?"

"He's got any name yet."

"Well, why don't you name him? Give him some good name. Call him Andy Johnson."

"I don't like that; 'twould be disrespectful to the President."

"Well, then, name him Beast Butler."

"I won't do that neither, for that would be disrespectful to the dog."

The Population of France.—The *Bulletin de Lois*, a French official journal, gives the following statistics of the increase of the population of France during the last twenty years. In 1856, the number of inhabitants amounted to 35,400,486; in 1856 to 36,039,364, and in 1866 to 38,067,094. The increase in the first ten years was 684,608, and in the second ten years, 2,027,730. The large increase during the second period is due to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, in 1860. In 1862 there were 936,967 births, 795,667 deaths, and 299,609 marriages. In 1868 there were 1,865,258 births, 884,573 deaths and 302,186 marriages.

The former editor and proprietor of the Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* takes leave of the patrons of that sheet in the following unique style: "Valedictory.—Farewell! No tears, no sighs, no money. 'Let us have peace.' R. S. R."

The New York *Tribune* says the reason why Plantation Bitters are so generally used is owing to the fact that they are always made up to the original standard, and of pure material, let the price be what it will. The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head, for Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what they are made of, as the recipe is wrapped around each bottle. Don't go home without a bottle.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Prentice says the office-holders down his way are greatly exercised with the apprehension that they may be swindled out of the right to steal.

Of a person who died lately at Bethany, Connecticut, the obituary says: "He was an honest a man as ever lived, and had worn no hat for forty years."

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. mh10 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Monday Evening, May 31, 1869.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper. The demand for discounts is limited, while the supply of available capital is more than ample for the wants of all good borrowers. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders on call or for short periods on solid collaterals. We still quote A 1 paper with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals at 10 per cent. per annum, and good second class business paper without collaterals at 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month. Mortgage paper may be done at 9½ to 10 per cent per month for A 1 and 10 to 12 for good and second class.

Gold opened at 138 to 138⅛ (against 138⅞ at New York) and after a moderate business closed at the opening rates. The sales included $2000 at 137⅞, $21,000 ($4000, $5000, $5000 and $7000) at 137¾, $1000, $2000, $2000 and $10,000 at 138, $1200 at 138⅛, $10,000 at 138¼, and $40,000 buyer thirty flat at 139. Silver $800 and $1000 in American half dollars changed hands at 131⅛. It is quoted at 133 to 133¼ for American half dollars, and 2¼ per cent premium in Gold for Mexican dollars.

The market for Foreign Exchange was nearly brought to a stand still. The offerings of both sterling and Francs were limited, and as buyers in face of the decline in gold were not willing to operate at figures within the views of drawers, the transactions were mainly confined to a few inconsiderable sums. A small amount of bill of lading sterling (£500) changed hands at 149¾. We now quote nominally as follows: say for sterling 149¾ to 149¾ for bill of lading and clear, and 151 to 151¾ for bank; and Francs 3 80 to 3 78¾ for the former and 3 75 to —for the latter. These figures show a decline in the rates for sterling of 1 per cent.

Operations in Domestic Exchange were of limited extent, and rates showed no material variation. The banks checked on New York at par to ¼ per cent premium for small sums, and the sales included $10,000, $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000 commercial sight on New York at ¼ per cent discount, and $50,000 bank at the same.

The only sale reported in stocks is 25 shares Bank of New Orleans at $41 75. There were other sales of Bank of New Orleans, the particulars of which were withheld. A lot of $5000 Water Works City five per cent sold at 57¼. Some $25,000 State Warrants changed hands at 7½.

City Treasury Notes were without any apparent movement. They are quoted at 27½ to 28½ per cent discount. The dealers' rates were 25½ to 27 discount buying, and 25 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, May 31, 1869.

Cotton—The sales to-day reached 1600 bales, at steady prices, without any material variation. We quote: Ordinary at 21½ to 23½c, good ordinary at 25½ to 26c, low middling at 28½ to 27½c; middling 28 to 28¾c, and strict middling at — to 28¾c.

The market opened with a fair enquiry, which was subsequently stimulated by better accounts from New York, and notwithstanding a decline in gold and foreign exchange, which checked the demand for export, the sales ran up to the liberal amount noted above. There is, at least, considering the moderate supply and the extent of the movement for some days past, there is a good deal of strained cotton of the lower grades, which factors were unable to move unless at further concessions in prices. All other descriptions and the better qualities especially were firm at previous rates. The business was mostly for the North, but a moderate amount was taken for Great Britain and the Continent.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3 44[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	1,529	
Arrived previously	619,063	612 292
		615 23[illegible]
Cleared to-day	2 915	
Cleared previously	567,800	570 ...
Stock on hand and on shipboard		45 23[illegible]

To-day's clearances were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Friday evening 1511 bales against 1991 corresponding time last week.

Sugar and Molasses—The demand for Sugar was moderate, some 110 hhds having been sold at previous prices. We quote 8 to 9½c per lb for inferior, 9¾ to 10¾c for common, 12¼ to 12¾c for good fair, and 13 to 13½c for prime. There were no sales of Molasses within our notice. Saturday, not reported, 40 bbls reboiled (rather thin) sold at 60c per gallon.

Arrivals from the West—The steamers Swallow, from Cincinnati, Kellogg and barges from St. Louis, and Peytona and barges, from Louisville, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

Flour—There have been some receipts since Saturday, and the market is now better supplied, but, as usual, at the close of the month there is very little doing, and the sales are confined to 1600 bbls, of which 47 fine at $4 50; 100 superfine at $5 37½, 100 double extra at $5 75, 150 choice extra at $5 90, 100 and 150 double extra at $6 90; 150 choice extra at $7 75 and 281 on private terms.

Corn—Prices have given way since Saturday, although the supplies are light, and there were sales to-day of 500 sacks mixed at 90c, and 2500 white at 93c per bushel.

Oats—Are in better supply and prices are lower. Sales to-day 375 sacks, of which 75 at 75c; 100 and 150 choice at 77c, and 50 at 78c per bushel.

Bran—The market has been supplied since Saturday and prices have declined 5c per 100 lbs. 100, 200 and 300 sacks sold at $1 25 per 100 lbs, and 100 at $1 30 per 100 lbs—together 700 sacks.

Hay—Is in fair supply, but the demand is limited. 150 bales prime sold at $29, and 100 choice at $30 per ton.

Pork—The market is quiet but firm. 100 bbls overweight mess sold at $32 75 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 25 per bbl.

Bacon—Is in light supply and prices are very firm. 5 casks shoulders sold at 13¾c, and 10 do. clear sides at 17¾ per lb; clear rib sides are quoted at 18½c per lb.

Lard—The market is poorly supplied. 132 kegs kettle rendered sold at 19½c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 18½c per lb.

Breakfast Bacon—Is in light supply and fair demand at 19½ to 20c per lb.

Dry Salt Meat—Shoulders are retailing at 13¾c per lb.

Corn Meal—The supply is moderate and with a fair demand prices are firm: choice brands of kiln dried command $4 25 per bbl on the landing and $4 50 in store.

Coffee—The market is still devoid of animation. The stock is quite liberal and held at 16½ to 17c per lb for prime, (gold duty paid) 15 to 15¾c for fair and 14 to 14¼c for ordinary.

Whisky—In view of the light supply holders are asking 97½c to $1 per gallon for choice Western rectified. The demand, however, is light.

Salt—The demand for Liverpool Salt for the interior is light. The dealers are selling at $2 35 to $2 40 per sack for fine and $2 25 to $2 30 for coarse; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less.

Hides—Dry Hides are still dull and receipts are being sent forward. Mexican dry flint are quoted at 20 to 21c, country do 17 to 18c; Texas stretched 19 to 19c dry salted 16 to 17c per lb. Wet city slaughtered are quoted at 8 to 12c per lb.

Hoop Poles—Are plentiful, and buyers are holding off for a reduction in prices. Hogshead poles are quoted $50 to $55 per 1000, and barrel at $25.

Butter—The supply is in excess of the demand and prices are weak. We quote choice yellow Western 27½ to 30c; pale and inferior 23c to 32½c; choice Goshen 43c; common to good 40 to 42c per lb.

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

We take the following from the "Stock Statement" of James W. Foe.

ON HAND THIS DAY.

Kentucky Bagging		1,[illegible] pieces
India do		4,[illegible] bales
Bagging Rope		[illegible]
Bale Rope, Hemp 300		281
do Flax	65	446 coils
Iron Cotton Ties (25 each)		123,[illegible] bundles

Weekly Quotations of Hides, etc.

New Orleans May 31 1869.

Steer Hides, city slaughter, over 60 lbs, ℔	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
do	under 70		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cow hides	as they run		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kips	20 to 30 lbs		[illegible]	[illegible]
Calf Skins	each		[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Hides, flint	20 to 25 lbs, ℔		[illegible]	[illegible]
do	damaged, half price			
Beeswax, prime yellow, ℔			[illegible]	[illegible]
Ox Horns, each			[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, ℔			[illegible]	[illegible]

Stocks of City slaughter are accumulating and prices are very weak for overweights for which there is no demand whatever. Flint and dry salted running light have a fair call at about last week's quotations.

Hay & Mills.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, June 1, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—550 Texas Beeves, 284 Calves and Yearlings, and 40 Sheep.

Sold—362 Texas Beeves, 230 Calves and Yearlings, 140 Hogs, 351 Sheep, and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—1784 Texas Beeves, 765 Calves and Yearlings, 176 Hogs, 294 Sheep and 10 Milch Cows.

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

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 voracious 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.

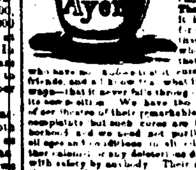
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the Purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use in every country and among all classes as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Sold by E. J. HART & CO., WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., FLEMING'S PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT, New Orleans, and by all Druggists everywhere. je1 1m eod

Red Diarrhea Remedy is pleasant and efficient in acute and chronic diarrhœa.
For cholera morbus and cramps, use R. D. R.
R. D. R. is no bad astringent preparation.

For all forms of diarrhœa, use R. D. R.
R. D. R. cures and quiets the stomach.
R. D. R. excellent for crying babes.
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 diarrhœa use R. D. R.

English Female Bitters cures old and young.
E. F. B. cures all chronic female irregularities.
Gateways to a cure, and to health with E. F. B.
E. F. B. delights all sickly females.
E. F. B. cured by the tens.
E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.

Dromgoole & Co's Buchu is ahead.
Urinary deposits, use Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
For infants' kidneys—Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
For early abuses, use Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.

at wholesale by
WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Agents
cor. Gravier and Magazine Street.
je1 1y

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. my24 3m

To the Ladies.

Dr. URBAN an old and experienced Physician of thirty five years practice, respectfully informs the ladies of the city that he devotes his time exclusively to all female complaints. Let the nature of the disease be what it may when undertaken by the Doctor you may have all confidence in him as he will promise nothing but what he can and will perform. Fluor Albus, Nervous Debility, all Diseases of the Womb, etc., cured in the shortest possible time. Ladies afflicted with the Suppression of the Menstrual (or monthly discharge) will be safely and speedily relieved. Everything strictly confidential.

Office—Northeast corner of Rampart and Customhouse streets. Entrance No. 186 Customhouse street. my27 6m

Mrs. Olympe

Begs leave to inform her Customers and the ladies of New Orleans that on the 3d of May she will remove to 144 Canal street. my1 1m

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

First Premium at the Fair of 1866.

F. SUAREZ,

13............Columbus street............13

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

De Soto Hotel.

Persons wishing to spend the Summer pleasantly without leaving the city, are invited to apply at the DE SOTO HOTEL, corner Bienville and Peters street. The rooms open on the river, and are large and well ventilated. Good fare and comp tent and polite waiters. Private Parlor and Dining Room. Parlor and Dining Room in common. Washing is done in the Hotel, where baths also are to be found. $25 to $30 a month. my16 1 jeo

Notice to Taxpayers of the SECOND DISTRICT.

I hereby notify the Taxpayers of the Second District that I am now ready to issue Licenses on professions, occupations, etc., for the year 1869, and to collect the regular State Tax for 1869.

I also notify those who have not yet paid the one per cent Special Tax to call at once and settle the same before the first day of June, 1869, in order to avoid seizure.

L. E. LEMARIE,
Second District State Tax Collector.
my22 1 9t

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,
Secretary and Treasurer.
my29 tf

F. GONTRIER

Has removed his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—TO—
143............Gravier Street............143

Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices. ap22 6m

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 facilities) will be running to the Springs by 1st JULY.

No pains or expense have or will be spared to secure the comfort and entertainment, in all the varieties of resort to the Springs the present season.

One of the best LAWN AND BALL-ROOM BANDS will be in attendance, an extensive LIVERY facility to every innocent and recreative amusement appropriate to a fashionable Watering-Place. A number of Fancy and Masquerade Balls will be given during the season.

Charges will be $18 per Week, and $80 per Month. Children under 10 years of age and colored Servants, half price. White Servants according to accommodations.

PEYTON & CO.,
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Proprietors.
my18 1m

Dr. Capdevielle

Gives a Consultation from 12 to 1 P. M. every day, corner of Marais and Mandeville. my16 3m

OLD RELIABLE.

OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.

Delightful 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 Rush of Blood to the Head?
Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Have you a Colic or Diarrhea?
Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach?
Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite?
Have you Bilious 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.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, 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.

Freight for stations on the road, for landing on the Teche and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the foot of Ann street.

Freights for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, the Bœuf, the Teche and St. Houma, will be received and transported via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne Stations of the ... steamboat lines.

All outward freight payable 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, to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Great Sacrifice in Shoes,

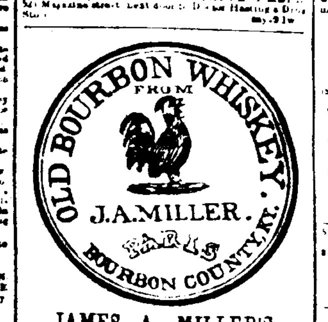
AT THE WELL KNOWN

BLUE SHOE STORE.

L. GIMBEL.

583............Magazine Street............583

I beg to inform my numerous friends and the public in general that ... [illegible] ... my9 1m



JAMES A. MILLER'S Chicken Cock Whiskey

We are agents of the above celebrated and well known brand of JAMES A. MILLER'S CHICKEN COCK OLD BOURBON WHISKEY, which is the only article we can offer to the trade, having no other in our establishment. It is warranted pure and free of all adulteration ... respectfully in the Southern climate.

A large stock ... For sale in lots to suit purchasers by

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Sole Agents for the South.
27 Natchez Street, New Orleans, La.
je1 tf

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 Mechanics' 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. mar18 2m

HAVANA LOTTERY.

The highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

ap22 2m 77 Gravier street.

Arrow Tie Agency.

63............Carondelet street............63

NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARROW TIE.

The increasing demand for this popular Fastening for Baling Cotton has induced the proprietors to provide a large supply 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 F. & B Fastening BUCKLE TIE, with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron.

H. T. BARTLETT,
S. W. SAYNE,
General Agents.
my2 3m 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Mineral Waters

—AT—

97............Canal Street............97

The Public, who for so many years, by their liberal patronage, have shown a preference for my SODA WATER AND MEAD, are respectfully informed that henceforward I shall keep a supply of carbonated CONGRESS, KISSINGEN AND VICHY WATERS. I shall also keep Bladon Water on draft, by the glass, or any quantity less than a barrel. My Pastry and Cakes will always be of the best quality as I use, regardless of cost, the finest material in their preparation. Fruit and Pound Cakes, ornamented or plain, made to order.

HUGH McCLOSKEY,
my6 1m 83 St. Charles st. and 97 Canal st.

Branch of Dr. Vergnes'

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

ARTHUR FORTIER,

No. 237 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph.

Celebrated for the cure of persons who have been drugged by Mercury in all its forms, viz: Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, or by the absorption of any deleterious or metallic substances in the system, and especially successful in all cases of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Hydrocele, Nervous Affections, Debility.

CHRONIC DISEASES,

and all maladies peculiar to Ladies, for whom a special department is provided. my26 tf

Caution to Mothers!

A SPURIOUS and dangerous article having been sold in the neighborhood of Poydras Market under the name of "Mrs. Winslow's Southern Soothing Syrup" and intended to be substituted for the GENUINE MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

the public generally, and more especially Mothers, are cautioned against purchasing the said spurious article. The genuine Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup bears the signature of CURTIS & PERKINS on the outside wrapper. It is a safe remedy even for the weakest infant, and is invaluable to allay pain in children teething, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It is sold by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries. my27 tf

Caution to Druggists,

APOTHECARIES AND VENDORS OF PATENT MEDICINES.

A SPURIOUS preparation has been sold in the City of New Orleans, and especially in the vicinity of Poydras Market under the name of "Mrs. Winslow's Southern Soothing Syrup," it has been substituted for the GENUINE MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

dealers are hereby cautioned against buying, vending or disposing of any such spurious article, as they render themselves liable to prosecution. JEREMIAH CURTIS & SONS, Sole Proprietors of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 215 Fulton street, New York City.

The genuine Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold Wholesale in New Orleans by the following well known Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine dealers:

E. J. HART & CO.
BALL, LYONS & CO.
JOHN FLEMING
WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO.
my27 tf

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.,

New Orleans, May 19, 1869.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1869:

Fire premiums for the year	$231 966 61	
Marine	96,377 94	
River	377,104 61	$705,497 36
Total net earned premiums		$638,818 56
Fire losses paid and estimated	$66 384 41	
Marine losses paid and estimated	36,592 02	
River losses paid and estimated	175,561 19	
Paid taxes	35 034 71	
Reinsurance, discount in lieu of scrip, interest on scrip of 1868, reduction on bank and other stock, return premiums, general expenses less discount, etc.	166,804 26	
Credited to contingent fund	29,000 00	509,378 56
Leaving net profits		$129,480 00
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills Receivable	$33,[illegible] 00	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	96,845 09	$130,140 30
Cash on hand	$48,864 19	
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, on call, equal to Cash	136,790 00	484,[illegible] 19
Real Estate		70,000 00
Scrip of other Companies		42,419 00
Consolidated City Bonds	$30,000 00	
City Bonds	26,000 00	
Bank and other Stocks cost $307,100 00		186,467 17—279,617 17
Due for premiums in course of collection		32 896 94
		$919 447 [illegible]
The Company have also suspended notes, stock and bonds	$374,361 40	
Forfeited Scrip amount	2,225 10	
Less interest on Scrip	84,[illegible]	

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of May.

A. SHELLY,
Second Justice of the Peace,
Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at Six Per Cent. in cash on all its outstanding Certificates of Scrip and also to pay Fifty Per Cent. in cash of the issue of 1862 to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the First Monday in August next free of Government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel H. Kennedy,
C. W. B. Stocks,	Samuel B. Newman,
P. H. F. ...,	Wm. Edwards,
A. O. Ober,	A. Thomson,
P. Simms,	John Phelps,
A. Elmer Bader,	E. M. Summers.

may 21 tf

National Lottery

OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

His Excellency the Governor Superior Political of Havana, has disposed that the 30,000 Tickets which have been paying to every Drawing, according to the last Plan, be reduced to [illegible] until new disposition. Each drawing will consist of 30,000 Tickets, at weekly drawings.

The total amount to be distributed in every drawing will be as follows, in 513 Prizes, in the following manner:

1 Prize of		$100 000
1		50 000
1		25 000
1		10 000
2 Prizes of		[illegible]
4 Prizes of		[illegible]
9 Prizes of		[illegible]
494		[illegible]
50 Approximations To the Centenary of the capital prize	of $50	2,500
99 Approximations To the Centenary of the second prize	of $50	2,450
99 Approximations To the Centenary of the third prize	of $50	2,450
9 Approximations To the Decenary of the fourth prize	of $50	2,250
513 Prizes		$[illegible]

This alteration will begin with the Drawing Number 8 of the 6th May 1869.

Havana, 1st of April 1869.

The Administrator General,
FRANCISCO COMPRODON.
ap22 2m

Mr. MANUEL BORNIO,

No. 63 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 2m 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.

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. ocs27 ly eo

Southern Manufactory

JOHN NORWOOD,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 180 Canal street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's measures promptly attended to. ap11 ly

Sieg & Krug,

58............Customhouse Street............58

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

Refined Sugars—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

Golden Syrup—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

Refined Molasses—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Gluemotte brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

Clarified Sugars—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

Louisiana Sugars—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

Cuba Sugars—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street. feb16 6m

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. [my1 1m] WALLACE & CO.

BEN BUISSON & CO.,

181............Common Street............181

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GALLIER COURT,

[illegible] Room [illegible]
mar5 3m

$40—$45—$50

WILL BUY A WILSON LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

—At—

No. 6 Baronne Street.

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, it stands without a rival.

Twenty-five Dollars cheaper than any other first-class Machine.

Agents wanted throughout the South. Address E. W. ENGLE, Box 497, N. O. my15 3m

Davidson's Tonic,

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER,

Has and is still proving itself to be one of the Greatest Discoveries of the Age. Premium awarded at the State Fair. No one should be without a bottle. Sold by Messrs. E. J. HART & CO., BALL, LYONS & CO. And also at JOHN FLEMING'S Patent Medicine Depot. my4 1m General Depot No. 4 Chartres street.

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............$145
Second Cabin............$[illegible]
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. GRANIER & CO., Provisional Agents,
ap24 eod 15 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT......Capt. H. B. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN......Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

SHERMAN,
Wm. P. Henry, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 5th, 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 & LODWIGSEN.

No 100 Common street.

The GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, June 12, at 5 P. M.

For New York via Havana.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gager, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, June 6, at 8 A. 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,
my9 ly 41 Carondelet street.

Regular Weekly Packet.

Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P. M. (VIA CANE AND LITTLE RIVERS.)

For Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery. Will take freight for all landings on the Red River. Near stations Coutierville, Colfax, Alexandria, Normans, Barbin's, Cosmandra and all intermediate landings. The A No. 1 packet FROLIC, John Hiern, master. Thos. Rice, clerk, will leave punctually as above. For freight or passage, apply on board or to R. F. SPELLER. 47 Tchoupitoulas street or to LABUSQUIERE & CO. 39 Peters street opposite the Steamboat Landing.

A clerk will be on the levee every Friday morning to receive freight. mh31 tf

TREATMENT

—OF—

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOS,
Graduate from the Paris University,
Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. jun7 6m

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the management of Mme E. LAVILLEBEUVE, successor of Mme. DEBON.

No. 75............Dauphin Street............No. 75

BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL.

jan15 tf

Premium Dentistry.

Dr. MALONEY, 93 St. Andrew street near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now inserting durable sets of teeth at Five Dollars a set. Teeth cleaned and warranted to be extracted without pain. Dr. MALONEY was AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE, a gold medal—for the best set of teeth made by him at the State Fair. Old sets of Teeth remodeled and a new fit guaranteed. my21 ly

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS, DENTIST.

Office and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT.

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 130 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST CHARLES AND CARONDELET.

He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, silver and vulcanite, at moderate prices. Consultations free. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas.

French, Spanish and English sep1 tf

E. DECHAMPS,

30............St. Louis street............30

DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SWISS ABSINTH, KIRSCHWASSER, FRUIT IN BRANDY, FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC.

Sole Importer of the Widow Fouget, Sr., of Bordeaux. jan9 ly

REOPENING.

N. MILLER'S

LAKE PARK HOUSE AND RESTAURANT

NEW LAKE.

Has been reopened for the Season, on SUNDAY, March 21st, 1869, since the closing of the season many important improvements have been made. The best Wines, Liquors and other Refreshments always on hand. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Comfortable Rooms for Parties, Weddings, etc.

N. MILLER,
mh20 6m Lake Park House.

Café des Pyrénées,

KEPT BY

D. BOUSSE,

43............St. LOUIS STREET............43

CORNER EXCHANGE ALLEY.

GOOD COFFEE and SUPERIOR LIQUORS. COMFORTABLE ROOMS which are recommended to travelers. GREAT REDUCTION. febl6 6m

St. Cloud Hotel.

This new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and 42d streets, possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and en suit, heated by steam—with hot and cold water and furnished second to none, while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequaled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, places of amusement and business of the great metropolis.

mar16 5m MOORE & HOLLEY Proprietors.

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE,

F. GIEFERS,

34............St. Charles Street............34

Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Maker, Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality.

Prices Moderate.

jan1 ly

Dr. Luke

Treats all private diseases. Syphilis in all its forms; the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated. Spermatorrhea or seminal Weakness, victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with suppression of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved. The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other, thereby securing privacy in all cases where desired. 150 Bienville street. ap1 ly

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse.

ELKIN & CO.,

168............Canal Street............168

(Opposite Christ Church)

Are receiving New Canton MATTINGS of best quality, WHITE, RED CHECK AND NEW FANCY PATTERNS.

Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide.

Manilla and Cocoa MATTINGS.

Window SHADES in every variety.

CORNICES, CURTAIN GOODS,

HAIR CLOTH, TASSELS,

CORD, ETC.

mh30 3m

Cistern Shop

And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.

Promptly attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. M. BEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 285, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 346 Canal street, near Franklin. mh13 ly

BOYS' CLOTHING

—And—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE.

jan28 ly 118 Canal street, New Orleans.

E. HEATH,

DEALER IN

UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,

WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS.

No. 99............Camp Street............No. 99

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, TERRY, PLUSHES, QUILTS, DIMITY and STRIPES for Covers, MOQUETTE, ENAMELLED and HAIR CLOTH, CANE SEATING, BURLAPS, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, CURLED HAIR, CUSHION, S. MATTRESS and SPRING TWINE, SOFA, CHAIR and MATTRESS SPRINGS, WIRE GAUZE, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR PLATES and FRAMES, &c., &c.

ap30 ly 1 y

Lost

Certificate No. 205 of Twelve Shares of Bank of New Orleans, dated September 10th, 1866, issued to J. Dyhoust.

Application has been made to the Bank for a new certificate.

New Orleans, May 29th, 1869. J. A. WILLARD. my28 3t law