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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,831.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1866.

Auction Sales This Day.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells a lot of household furniture, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 217 Philip street, between Camp and Coliseum streets.

St. Croix Guinault sells a complete distillery, with hose, pump, cistern, &c., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction room, corner Bienville and Exchange Alley.

LOUISIANA GUARD ARTILLERY.—The members of the Monumental Association announce that a grand concert will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, next Monday, under the auspices of this noble organization, for the relief of the destitute and the construction of a monument to the fallen of their command, which served with signal renown in the Virginia campaign under the immortal "Stonewall." Miss Mc Lean, it is understood, has volunteered her valuable services for the occasion, which will no doubt be very interesting. We hope the public will patronize the noble objects of the Association freely.

THE SOUTHERN STATES INVITED TO "TAKE WHAT THEY CAN GET."

The New York *Times*, which has assumed the functions of general pacificator and harmonizer between Congress and the President, between the Conservative wing and the Radical wing, or rather body, of the Republican party, and between all of these and the excluded States of the South, in an editorial article of the 5th inst., echoing the views of its Congressman-editor, Henry J. Raymond, who is supposed to reflect those of Secretary Seward, advises that Southern Legislatures when called to act on the new Constitutional amendment shall profit by the example set by Thaddeus Stevens in surrendering his own plan of reconstruction and giving his adhesion to that adopted in the Senate. The *Times* can hardly find words to express its admiration for the fine piece of militarianism which it finds in the pithy remark of Mr. Stevens, "Let us take what we can get now." If this were commended to Southern attention as a rich jewel of practical wisdom in a fit setting, the South could well afford, in common with the rest of the world, to recognize it in that light. But when the South is urged to appropriate to itself the remark and the example of Mr. Stevens, we fail to see the analogy of situation which must accompany such an appropriation. What Mr. Stevens and his fellows and followers get by the amendment, is perceptible enough. They get nearly all they have asked except universal confiscation and disfranchisement as a punishment of the Southern seceders. They get the principle of the Civil Rights bill incorporated in the Constitution. They get repudiation of national obligations and liabilities for spoliation or destruction of private property incorporated in the Constitution, by the side of an injunction not to repudiate other national obligations incurred in the prosecution of the same war to which the former were incident.

They get partial disfranchisement of the ex Confederates. They get the imposition on the excluded States, should they be admitted to Congress at all, of the alternative of adopting negro suffrage or losing upwards of a third of their representation. As political power for their party, and not the political rights of the negroes, is what the Radical managers now seek in the agitation of the negro question in any form, it really matters little to them which branch of the alternative those States would accept. In their view, the admission and the exclusion of negroes from suffrage would be, under the amendment, politically equivalent, each signifying Southern loss and Radical gain.

The New York *Times* may, therefore, with reason applaud the practical sagacity evinced by Mr. Stevens in not throwing away the advantages comprised in the amendment in a fruitless struggle for others not at present to be had. The philosophy of "Let us take what we can get now," if sound and admirable, is by no means new. It is simply a variation of the time-honored maxim which assigned to the bird in hand the preference to the one in the bush, and which the old Radical fox of Pennsylvania has, assuredly, had many an occasion ere now to turn to account.

But when we turn to look for the grounds on which the maxim, "Let us take what we can get now," is commended to Southern acceptance in connection with the amendment, we can discover nothing but a plentiful lack of any such grounds in an illimitable vacuity. We have stated briefly what the Radicals gain and what the South loses by the amendment. We have seen that for the South it is all loss. It does not pretend in a line or a word to have one iota of gain, present or contingent, conditional or unconditional, for the South. Yet it is this amendment which the New York *Times* says the Southern Legislatures ought to adopt with enthusiastic alacrity on the Thaddean Stevensian maxim, "Let us take what we can get now." Hear the *Times*:

"The maxim, 'Let us take what we can get now,' should not be lost sight of by the State Legislatures, especially by the Legislatures of the Southern States, where the terms of the amendment will be most keenly discussed. These terms may not be altogether palatable, but after all they are not unreasonable in view of the relations of the two sections. They simply protect the civil rights of all classes, adopt the number of representatives to the number of voters, prohibit certain prominent rebels from holding office, Federal or State, and provide for the inviolability of the national and the wiping out of the rebel debt. The third clause really is the only one to which a show of opposition can be offered; but even in this case it should be considered as a compromise offered by the Union Party in lieu of the sweeping disfranchisement originally proposed. As a compromise, it should be accepted by the South, for though not exactly as they would have it had they the sole making of conditions, it is believed to be the most favorable compromise to which the North would accede. For once let the South borrow a hint from Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, and 'take what it can get,' if not with thankfulness, at least with a consciousness of the practical value of a settlement without which the restoration of the Union will be indefinitely postponed."

It should be here noted that the *Times*, in the same article, pursuing the opinion of Mr Raymond, objects strongly to the passage of the reconstruction bill designed as a legislative supplement to the Constitutional amendment. In this relation that journal says:

"If all the Radicals will accept Mr. Stevens' idea, 'take what we can get now,' without marring what is obtainable by demands for the impossible, a most important point will have been gained. Only let them be content with the passage of this amendment, and allow the bill reported by the Committee as its accompaniment to lie upon the table, and the prospect of party peace and national unity will heighten wonderfully."

Now, the bill referred to is the only feature of the "reconstruction plan" of Congress by which the South could get, even contingently, anything whatever, the only feature which could entitle the plan to the name of "compromise" given it by the New York *Times*. The gist of it is that the excluded States shall be restored to representation in Congress on condition of accepting and conforming to the amendment. There is nothing of restoration in the amendment; if there is restoration anywhere in the whole "plan," it is in the bill. All the States, South and North, might ratify the amendment, and restoration of the South to Congress might still be indefinitely postponed to suit the prevalent views of party interests among the Radical leaders. The bill would at least pledge Congress to open its doors to the South in a specified contingency within the control of the latter. Without the bill, there is not the least assurance, not the least promise, that Southern acceptance of the amendment would be the signal for those doors to open for Southern representatives. Worse of all, there is the prospect that, the amendment unconditionally accepted, Congress will afterwards insist on still further concessions as the price of restoration.

Yet the New York *Times*, and its Congressman-editor at Washington, profess to think that the excluded States ought to grasp eagerly and hold fast to the amendment without the bill, on the principle of making immediate profit of "what they can get now."

The New York *World*, from its own party stand-point as a Democratic organ, regards the proposed dropping of the bill after the passage of the amendment as an arrangement between Raymond and Stevens to keep the Republican party united for carrying the fall elections and for laying the ground work of success in the next Presidential election. The *World* says:

"It is understood that the insidious advice of Mr. Raymond—or rather of Mr. Seward, of whom Mr. Raymond is the mouth-piece—will be accepted by the Radicals, and that they will forbear to pass the accompanying bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee. This forbearance is a crafty device for tying President Johnson's tongue, and distinguishing his opposition to the whole scheme. The amendment does not require the approval of the President before being submitted to the States. But the accompanying bill could not become a law without his signature; and as he would certainly veto it, they will not give him the opportunity.... This cunning stratagem, besides gagging the President, enables the Republicans to go into the canvass with the pretence that the Southern States will be admitted as soon as the amendment is ratified, when, in fact, the Radicals intend nothing of the kind."

If it enables the Republicans to carry the elections, they will gain by it a new Congress like the present, and therewith, the ability to exclude the Southern States, and keep the Union dissolved, till after the Presidential election—which is their chief aim. They will also, as a minor advantage, be enabled to remove the scandalous inconsistency of requiring negro suffrage of the Southern States, while it is, at the same time, repudiated by the North. The amendment will, of course, be ratified by all the Republican Legislatures. This accomplished, negroes will be admitted to the elective franchise under the pretence that it is necessary for maintaining the weight of the Northern States in Congress.

Notwithstanding Mr. Stevens's pretended surrender, the proposed amendment accomplishes all that the Radicals ever aimed at. Their chief purpose has all along been, and is, to keep the South unrepresented until they adopt negro suffrage. The proposed amendment has negro suffrage concealed in its belly, like the trickish Greeks in the belly of the Trojan horse—"There is a nigger in the fence"—skulking, instead of standing up in plain sight. If the amendment were to be ratified, there can be no doubt that the Southern States would adopt negro suffrage rather than lose a third of their representatives. As they outnumbered the negroes, they could, on all purely Southern questions, outvote them—to say nothing of their chances of controlling their political action. If the amendment is ratified, negro suffrage will immediately follow; and negro suffrage is the "paradise of fools" for which all devout Radicals offer up their morning and their evening prayers.

Particulars of the Caning of Mr. Grinnell by Gen. Rousseau.

The Washington special of the New York *Herald* says on the 17th:

The eastern portico of the Capitol was made the scene of a rencontre, about four o'clock this afternoon, between General Lovell H. Rousseau, Member of Congress from Kentucky, and Josiah B. Grinnell, from the Fourth Congressional district of Iowa, in which the latter received a severe castigation with a small rattan cane, and came off decidedly second best. The readers of the Congressional debates will recollect that the honorable gentlemen exchanged some sharp remarks and repartees several months since, and that on last Monday Mr. Grinnell attacked General Rousseau shamefully in debate, and was finally called to order and compelled to desist. General Rousseau was greatly incensed at the time, but managed to control his indignation to a degree that surprised his opponents. His moderate rejoinder left the inference with many hearers that he was not greatly angered, but was in reality induced by his determination to transfer the theatre of the controversy to another field. General Rousseau was assured the next day by a person he supposed to be Grinnell's friend, that the latter regretted his intemperate speech, and was preparing an apology. He waited until to-day for it, when accident gave the affair a different termination. Immediately after the adjournment of the House Rousseau encountered Grinnell on or near to the front steps of the Capitol as they were going to the street cars. He stepped up to him, put his hand on his shoulder and said to him in substance that he had waited four days for an apology for the outrageous assault made upon him in the House debate.

Mr. Grinnell said almost nothing, but intimated that he had no apology to make, whereupon Rousseau raised a small flexible rattan cane that he had in his hand and inflicted a number of sharp blows over the former's head, shoulders and back, as rapidly as he could strike. The cane, or switch, was finally splintered and broken in two, when the castigation was brought to a close. Grinnell made no resistance whatever beyond throwing up his hands to ward off the blows. Rousseau was exclaiming that he would "teach him that he could not insult gentlemen with impunity in the House when he was protected by the rules, without being called to account for it outside." Grinnell, perhaps, without knowing what he uttered under the excitement, kept saying "That's right, that's right," or "All right, all right." By the time the affair was concluded twenty or thirty persons were present, but no interference was attempted by any one and but little said. It was in no sense a fight, as Grinnell made no resistance, Rousseau confined himself to the use of his cane. It was vigorously plied, however, and raised one ugly welt on Grinnell's left cheek and several others on his body and arms. Beyond these no injuries were sustained. Public opinion, of course, is divided concerning the affray. The radicals call it an outrage and threaten Rousseau's expulsion to-morrow. Nearly all army officers and many others justify it fully. The provocation was so great that public judgment is inclined to be lenient.

"PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS."—BY POST SURGEON CRAVEN—THE PRISONER'S VIEWS OF TREASON AND REBELLION CHARGED AGAINST THE SOUTH.—It embraces details and incidents in his captivity, particulars concerning his health and habits, together with many conversations on topics of great public interest. Among the opinions of the prisoner, as given by the author of this volume, is the following:

Mr. Davis said it was contrary to reason and the law of nations, to treat as a rebellion, or lawless riot, a movement which had been the deliberate action of an entire people through their duly organized State Governments. To talk of treason in the case of the South, was to oppose an arbitrary epithet against the authority of all writers on international law. Vattel deduces from his study of all former precedent—and all subsequent international jurists have agreed with him—that when a nation separates into two parties, each claiming independence, and both or either setting up a new government, their quarrel, should it come to trial by arms or by diplomacy shall be regarded and settled precisely, as though it were a difference between two separate nations, which the divided sections, *de facto*, have become. Each must observe the laws of war in the treatment of captives taken in battle, and such negotiations as may from time to time arise shall be conducted as between independent and sovereign powers. Mere riots, or conspiracies for lawless objects, in which only limited fractions of a people are irregularly engaged, may be properly treated as treason, and punished as the public good may require; but Edmund Burke had exhausted argument on the subject, in his memorable phrase, applied to the first American movement for independence: "I know not how an indictment against a whole people shall be framed." But for Mr. Lincoln's untimely death, Mr. Davis thought, there could have been no question raised upon the subject. That event—more a calamity to the South than North, in the time and manner of its transpiring—had inflamed popular passions to the highest pitch, and made the people of the section which had lost their chief seek an equivalent the life of the chief of the section conquered. This was an impulse of passion, not a conclusion which judgment or justice could support. Mr. Lincoln through his entire administration, had acknowledged the South as a belligerent nation, exchanging prisoners of war, establishing truces, and sometimes sending, sometimes receiving, propositions for peace. On the last of these occasion, accompanied by the chief member of his cabinet, he had personally met the Commissioners appointed by the Southern States to negotiate, going half way to meet them not far from where Mr. Davis now stood; and the negotiations of Gen. Grant with Gen. Lee, just preceding the latter's surrender, most distinctly and clearly pointed to the promise of a general amnesty; Gen. Grant, in his final letter, expressing the hope that with Lee's surrender, "all difficulties between the sections, might be settled without the loss of another life," or in words to that effect.

The Failure of the Paris Conference Stated in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Mr. Gladstone officially announced the failure of the negotiations, as follows:

Gen. Peel—I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a question, whether it is true that the proposed Congress has been given up.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I am sorry to state that I must give an answer substantially in affirmative to the question. The first communication to the British Government to this effect was by a telegraphic message from France stating that in the opinion of the French Government the conference was at an end, in consequence of an answer from Austria imposing conditions that were regarded as impracticable. We are now in possession of the Austrian dispatch on the subject, and the substance of it is that she required beforehand an assurance from all the powers which were to take part in the projected conference that they should be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquillity, going on further to explain that settlement by stating that, as a condition to be complied with by the Cabinets desirous of peace, it appeared to Austria indispensible that they should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the conference anything that would tend to give to any of the States invited and attending at that meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power.

To require such an engagement beforehand was regarded by France as equivalent to refusal of conference, or as making it impossible. The Government of England are agreed in their view of the case with the Government of France. All prospect, therefore, of the meeting of the conference must, we fear, be at an end.

DECLINE OF BUSINESS AND A NEWSPAPER COLLAPSE IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.—*Nashville*, June 17.—The morning *Union and American* discontinues its daily edition for want of patronage. Its valedictory says:

The depression in business in Nashville during the past three months has been most marked. Every branch of trade, commerce and industrial pursuits has felt the paralyzing effects. We have felt them not merely in the decrease of advertisements and circulation, but in the difficulty of making collections to meet our daily expenses. Compelled to pay cash for labor and everything used in the prosecution of our business, we have been forced to a very large extent to credit patrons, and, many failing to meet their obligations, imposed the necessity of using up what capital is left us or abandoning publication of our newspaper. We have determined very reluctantly to adopt the latter course.

The *Union* was started during the dark days of 1862. [illegible] it was then the only paper in Nashville, and proved an immense success, and had a very large circulation in the army.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—A most earnest political campaign is now being conducted in Missouri, the question at issue being whether persons who were engaged in any manner in the rebellion shall again be allowed to vote. For extending them the benefits of the franchise, General F. P. Blair, Jr., is now canvassing the State and addressing numerous meetings. On the other side, numerous speakers, including Governors Oglesby, of Illinois, and Stone, of Iowa, are canvassing the State. The meetings of both parties are attended by large crowds, the most intense and bitter feelings are manifested, and frequent reports of tumults and bloodshed among the people attest the earnestness of the campaign.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Progress of Confederation in the British American Provinces.

NEWS FROM THE WEST MEXICAN COAST.

MAIL CONTRACT BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND VICKSBURG.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE—AFFAIRS IN ITALY AND GERMANY—FEDERAL WAR AGAINST PRUSSIA EXPECTED.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN MARKETS—COTTON DECLINED—GOLD 149 3-4.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Washington, June 21.—The Post Office Department has ordered a contract with A. S. Mansfield, of New Orleans, to supply the mails from Vicksburg to New Orleans, eight hundred and seventy-five miles, in suitable and safe steamboats. Twenty-four intermediate offices on this route will be supplied regularly three times a week.

Washington, June 21.—The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the tax bill and made very good progress on the measure.

The House concluded the consideration of the new army bill, which was then passed by yeas 72, nays 41. It provides for a maximum of 50,000 men.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, dated Acapulco, Mexico, May 30, 1866, stating their arrival there on the 29th inst., after a passage of eight and a half days from Panama. The town is occupied by the French with a single vessel, the Lucifer, carrying 8 guns, lying at anchor before it. The shores of the bay are belonged by the Liberals so that cocoanut groves within cannon shot of the town cannot safely be approached. The coal agent desires the protection of the American flag in giving coal to the Monadnock. The Commodore stated that after coaling he will probably proceed to San Francisco, touching at Magdalen Bay to transfer coal from the Vanderbilt to the Manadnock.

New York, June 21.—The extracts from the foreign papers by the Peruvian, do not contain any later intelligence, but they furnish some additional details on the European crisis which are of great interest. The enthusiasm which has seized the whole Italian people, conquerors in 1859, the admiration of the whole civilized world. In Germany, Prussia is gradually forced into the necessity of openly refusing any further obedience to the decrees of the Federal Diet, and this may precipitate the declaration of Federal war against Prussia. The excitement runs very high in every part of Germany, and the legislatures of the minor States are all, most unanimous in denouncing the convocation of a national parliament, and the establishment of a central executive for all Germany.

Bangor, Me., June 21.—The Union State Convention met to-day, 106 delegates were present. Gen. J. C. Chamberlain was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The resolutions declared that all men without distinction as to race or color are entitled to equal civil and political rights, that the proposed Constitutional amendment is endorsed and the Republican majority in Congress are recognized as the true representatives of the loyalty, sentiments of the country, &c.

New York, June 21.—Flour declined 10 to 20c; Southern $10 40 to $17; wheat declined 5 to 10c; sales unimportant; corn 96 to 97c.; beef firm; mess pork heavy at $33 18 to $33 25.

The cotton market closed dull at a decline of 1c; sales 1400 bales at 38 to 40c.

Sugar firm; sales 1300 hhds. Muscovado at 11 to 11¼c.

Naval stores dull.

Gold closed at 149¾; 5-20's at 103¼; 7-30's at 102⅞.

Toronto, C. W., June 21.—The Legislature of New Brunswick, it is expected, will adopt the Confederation scheme. Delegates from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and New Foundland will probably leave for England at the end of the present month. The English Parliament is expected to pass the necessary act at the present session, in order to enable the confederation of the provinces to be completed in August.

Philadelphia, June 21.—Madame Julie der Marguerites, the well known dramatic critic and authoress of various works, died suddenly this morning of the heart disease.

New York, June 21.—Arrived, steamers Niagara from Richmond and S. T. Brown from Norfolk.

Vicksburg, June 21.—Passed up Ruth at 9 and P. W. Strader at 11 A. M. Passed down White Cloud at 8 and Louisiana at 9 A. M. River rising.

Louisville, June 21.—Leaf tobacco active; sales 247 hhds; light lugs $3 to $4; Clarksville $21 to $23; cutting leaf $30 to $39. Flour—superfine $8 25; extra family $10. Mess pork $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 16c; clear sides 21c. Lard unchanged. Whisky $2 25. Corn 70 to 75c. Oats 62c.

Cincinnati, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 5c. Corn 63 to 64c. Oats 50c. Whisky $2 27. Mess pork $33. Bulk meats 14½ to 19¼c. Bacon 16 to 21c.

St. Louis, June 21.—Cotton dull at 36c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat and corn heavy and unchanged. Mess Pork $33 50. Bacon easier; clear sides 21½.

Louisville, June 21.—Harper's gang of guerillas who released May Franklin and Patillon from the Bowling Green jail on the 15th are still at large. They are supposed to be in the vicinity of Huntsville Tennessee. The military were reported in pursuit, but nothing has been heard of them.

Southwest Pass, June 21.—Nothing has arrived down or up since this morning. The bar buoys have been uplaced by the launch of the tender Geranium. The promptness with which this has been done has given great satisfaction here. Went out Passe-à-Loutre: ship Hanna, bark J. McCarthy and schooner A. A. Rich. At anchor here: barks Columbia and Libertad and ship Constantia, all outward bound. On the bar: bark Jupiter, outward, and brig Hastings, inward bound. Outside: ship L. Henry and a brig just arrived. Very little tide to-day. Weather fine and clear. Light wind from the East by North. A schooner is coming in.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

Union State Conventions—From the Southwest Pass—Cotton and Gold Markets.

Southwest Pass, June 21.—The steamship Lillian passed out at 5 this morning. The brig J. Hastings has been towed on to the bar to the westward of the bark Jupiter, but could get no further. Came down in tow brig Stockton and bark Libertad, both for Boston.

The former went to sea; the latter is at anchor. The schooners Sea Witch and Isabelita, and barkentine H. Beals, have gone up in tow. A bark is coming from the Eastward. Very little tide this morning. Weather fair; light wind from S. E.

Baltimore, June 20.—The congregation of Rev. Mr. Lefevre, of the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church voted, last night, to sustain the action of their pastor in separating from the General Assembly (Old School) Presbyterian Church, on account of its want of action in regard to the Louisville Presbytery.

Rev. Dr. Backus addressed the congregation of the first Church, defending the assembly from the charges brought against it.

No case of cholera has occurred here, except the one which came here from New York. The city is perfectly healthy, and there are no indications whatever of the disease making a lodgment here.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The Union Congressional Convention was held here to-day. It was fully attended, and John A. Petro was nominated for Congress, receiving nearly an unanimous vote.

A number of delegates have arrived to attend the Union State Convention which meets here to-morrow.

Montpelier, Vt., June 20.—The Republican State Convention have nominated Hon. Paul Dillingham for Governor.

Columbus, Ohio, June 20.—The Union State Convention have nominated William Henry Smith for Secretary of State.

New York, June 21, 1 P. M.—Gold opened at 148⅝.

Sterling exchange quiet at 110. Cotton steady at 39 to 40c.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the trade of the United States with Canada was larger than that with any other country except Great Britain. It amounted to $68,138,202, and employed more vessels than the trade with any other country; 3,531,752 tons clearing to Canada, and 3,1[illegible] tons coming back. This trade is very nearly equally divided between British and American vessels. Since the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, it is stated that American purchasers are paying higher rates for Canadian timber and buying larger quantities of it than they did in 1865, notwithstanding the duty of 20 per cent. levied upon it by the United States Custom House.

Santa Anna is negotiating for the purchase of the equestrian portrait of Gen. Scott, painted for the State of Virginia, and now on exhibition at the Capitol.

The wheat harvest has commenced in North Georgia. Crop good.

Maximilian's Course in the Event of French Evacuation.

The New York *World's* city of Mexico correspondent is impressed with the idea that Maximilian, in the event of French evacuation, will appeal to the Mexican people for support, and, if need be, exchange the title of Emperor for that of President. This correspondent writes on the 22d ult.:

The problem of Imperialism is now to be quickly solved in Mexico. Maximilian trusts himself without reserve to the Mexican people, upon whose support he is confident he may rely. Should the opposition of the Liberals change from its present desultory, guerrilla form, into anything like a formidable, organized character, he will himself take the field and personally direct the operations for sustaining the laws and protecting the people against threatened anarchy. With this programme, it is hardly possible that the young Emperor can fail to increase his prestige among a people always ready to applaud that personal courage in which the innumerable political leaders of Mexico have been generally so deficient. Maximilian has good military abilities, and under any circumstances would not retire from Mexico without making a desperate effort for the support of his government. Those who imagine that he has one foot out of the country and is ready to quit when the French depart, know very little about the obstinacy and determination of the man. Mexico has been in a state of chronic revolution for half a century. No ruler, of whatever stripe, ever maintained himself there without the aid of the military, and to be in power, no matter how obtained, was enough to raise a factious opposition—not of the kind which generally expends itself in harmless streams of ink, as in the United States, but at the sword's point and the cannon's mouth. Thus it is no remarkable thing that Maximilian should find opponents; but it is safe to say that his government is to-day the most popular, as it is the widest extended and generally recognized this country has ever had; and it may not be generally known that the empire has already lasted nearly twice as long as any other administration since the days of Iturbide—that is, for more than forty years.

Maximilian is a democrat at heart, and, having forever renounced his European ties, and become a Mexican, he would never allow his grand scheme here to be retarded on the empty consideration of a title. I have good ground for asserting that were the recognition of the empire by the United States to hang upon the not unreasonable prejudice in America against the name of Emperor, Maximilian would not hesitate to renounce the title and become the President of Mexico. That he would be elected by an enormous majority were his name submitted to the people, no one can doubt who has visited, as I have, the cities of Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Leon, Queretaro, Puebla, and Jalapa, and other populous centres, and witnessed the general enthusiasm expressed for Maximilian personally. It is the French who are objected to not the Emperor, who, with his charming consort, enlist the friendship and sympathies of every people they go among.

A Spiritual Circle.

Jones has been amongst the spiritualists; he joined a circle the other night, and had manifestations. The medium was a tall, thin, angular, cadaverous individual, who looked, as if, after getting up the frame, nature had been seized with a fit of economy, and neglected to put in the underpinning and plastering. The circle was mixed, being made up of elderly females, thin men, with a few pretty girls. Jones seated himself between two of the last, and all clasped hands around a table. Jones says it was delightful. He squeezed the little hands, and when an unusually loud knock startled the circle, the little hands squeezed Jones. Sniffkins, who is so skeptical that his father don't believe him, was the first to ask questions.

"Where was I born?" asked Sniff.

"In the poor house." Sniff's turned up nose waxed red.

"Correct," said Jones.

"How many children have we in the family?"

"Nine."

Here a dispute arose as to whether the spirit rapped eight or nine. So Sniff asked again:

"How many children have I?"

"One," was the reply.

"Probably correct again," remarked Jones.

Here Mr. Sniffkins arose in a wrath, slapped his hat on with a bang, and retired.

"The circle is not harmonious," said the medium, in a deep, sepulchral voice. Jones thought it was as he pressed the little hands.

"Let me ask a question," said a vinegary old lady.

"Is the spirit of my husband present?"

"He is."

"Are you happy, John, without me?"

"Very happy."

"Where are you?"

"In h—ll!"

John's relict looked at the medium. The medium smiled. He looked as if he had the tooth ache. The circle laughed, whereupon John's relict seized the lamp and hurled it at the medium. It broke over his devoted head, and left the circle in darkness. Jones says a spirit kissed him. He tried to seize the spirit, and caught one of the pretty girls about the waist, whereupon there were screams. In the meantime Jones was aware of a furious engagement on his right. A light was produced, when it was found that John's relict had seized a venerable "spirit" by the head which she was divesting of sundry tufts of hair, mistaking him for the medium. They were separated, when the "medium" with the coal oil dripping over his woe-begone countenance, said, "The circle must be broken up; it is not harmonious."

Important Act for the Safety of Passengers on Steam Vessels.

On the 11th inst. a bill providing for the safety of passengers on steam vessels plying in the waters of the United States, which had been previously passed the House, was called up in the Senate as amended by the Senate Committee on Commerce. It was passed in its amended shape and sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. Its leading provisions are comprised in the following sections:

SECTION 1. That, if any engineer or pilot licensed in pursuance of law by any inspector or board of inspectors, shall, to the hinderance of commerce, wrongfully or unreasonably refuse to serve as such on any steam vessel as authorized by the terms of his license, or shall fail to deliver to the applicant for such services at the time of such refusal, if the same shall be demanded, a statement in writing signed by such engineer or pilot, of the reasons therefor, or if any pilot shall refuse to admit into the pilot-house with him any person or persons whom the captain or owners of any steamer may desire to place there for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of piloting, he shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved thereby the sum of $500, to be recovered in an action of debt founded on this statute, and thereupon on such recovery, as well as on such refusal to give such statement in writing, or to admit such persons into the pilot-house as aforesaid, his license shall be immediately revoked upon the same proceedings as are provided by law in other cases of the revocation of such licenses.

SEC. 2. That when boilers are so arranged on a steamer that there is employed a water connecting pipe, through which water may pass from one boiler to another, there shall also be employed a steam connection, having an area of opening into each boiler of at least one square inch for every two square feet of effective heating surface contained in any one of the boilers so connected, half the flue and all other surface being computed as ineffective; and no boiler shall hereafter be allowed under the rule now established by law a greater working pressure than 120 pounds to the square inch.

SEC. 3. That one or more additional safety-valves, of such dimensions and arrangement as shall be prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, shall be placed on the boilers of every steamer, and shall be loaded to pressure not exceeding two pounds above the working steam pressure allowed, and shall be secured by the Inspector against the interference of all persons engaged in the management of the vessel and her machinery, and the alloyed metals now required by law to be placed in or upon the flues of boilers shall be fusible as now required by law, and at a temperature not exceeding 445 degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer, and a good and trustworthy water-gauge and a full set of gauge-cocks shall be provided for each boiler, whether connected or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no steamboat boiler hereafter built, to which the heat is applied on the outside of the shell, shall be constructed of plates of more than three-tenths of an inch in thickness, the ends or heads of boilers only excepted, and every steamboat boiler hereafter built, if employed on rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico or their tributaries, shall have not less than three inches of clear space for water between and around its internal flues. And steamers hereafter built, which shall employ four or more boilers, set in a battery, shall have the same divided in such a manner that one-half, as nearly as may be, of the number of boilers employed, will act independently of the other half, so far as relates to the water connection, but the steam from the boilers may be connected, as provided by this act.

SEC. 5. That cotton, hemp, hay, straw, or other easily ignitible commodity, shall not be carried on the decks or yards of any steamer carrying passengers, except on ferry-boats crossing rivers, and then only on the stems of such boats, unless the same shall be protected by a complete or suitable covering of canvass or other proper material to prevent ignition from sparks, under a penalty of $100 for each offense; nor shall coal oil or crude petroleum be hereafter carried on such steamers, except on the decks or yards thereof, or in open holds, where a free circulation of air is secured, and at such distance from the furnaces or fires as may be prescribed by any supervisors, inspector, or any local board of inspectors.

SEC. 8. That if any person connected as a member, or otherwise, with any association of steamboat pilots, engineers, masters or owners, shall except or attempt to exercise the functions of the office of steamboat inspector, it shall be a misdemeanor for which he shall forfeit his office, and shall be further subject to a penalty of $500.

SEC. 11. That the provision for a foremast head-light for steamships in an act entitled "An act to fix certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," approved the 29th day of April, 1864, shall not be construed to apply to other than ocean steamers and steamers carrying sail. All coasting steamers, and those navigating bays, lakes, or other inland waters other than ferry boats shall carry the red and green lights, as prescribed for ocean steamers, and in addition thereto a central range of two white lights, the after light being carried at an elevation of at least fifteen feet above the light at the head of the vessel, the head of the light to be so constructed as to show a good light through twenty points of the compass, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the vessel, and the after light to show all around the horizon.

John Stuart Mill told his opponents in the House of Commons that "the conservative party, by the law of its constitution, necessarily the stupidest party, which insures its being always an extremely powerful party."

Wendell Phillips proposes to add a paragraph about "abolition howling" to his well-known lecture on "Lost Arts."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The examination and other exercises in the Upper Girls' High School, on Chestnut street, Fourth District, yesterday, were more than usually satisfactory and interesting. As we entered Miss Cogswell's, the Principal's room, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and crowded with visitors, we found one of her classes undergoing a very thorough examination in Mental Philosophy, (Abercrombie's.)

Among those present taking proper interest in the exercises we recognized Hon. Glendy Burke, President of the School Board, Col. G. W. Race and Dr. E. Goldman of the Directors, and the efficient General Superintendent, Mr. Wm. O. Rogers, all of whom expressed the most unbounded gratification, not only at the admirable manner in which Miss Cogswell's school passed the critical ordeal, but the success of the cause of public school education displayed generally in the examinations of the other schools of the city which have been going on during the past fortnight. It cannot be denied that the schools under our present system are moving on most admirably.

Altogether we are satisfied that Miss Cogswell is not only a highly accomplished lady, but, as is not necessarily the consequence, a remarkably successful teacher. Among her pupils, nearly all of whom appeared to advantage, we could not help remarking the great proficiency of Miss L. Waters, particularly in intellectual philosophy. Miss Cogswell is assisted by Misses Armstrong Seymour and Watkins and Mrs. Richardson, all of whom appear to have taken successful pains with the young ladies under their charge. The studies embrace algebra, chemistry, geometry, astronomy, rhetoric, natural and mental philosophy, ancient, medieval and modern history, belles-lettres; and the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French language.

We subjoin the programme of exercises:

1. Song—"Postal," (with piano accompaniment.)
2. Composition—Every cloud has a silver lining—Miss Waters.
3. French recitation—La Mort des Templiers—Miss Wilkinson.
4. Song—Les Mois des vacances (with piano.)
5. Composition—Knowledge increases our admiration of God—Miss M. J. Cox.
6. Recitation—Poe's Raven—Miss G. Tharston.
7. Model Address—The Fenians—Miss M. Boyle.
8. Song—Music and her sister, Song—(with piano.)
9. Composition—The March of Intellect—Miss Stewart.
10. French recitation—Le Songe de Hamlet—Miss Mader.
11. Dialogue—The Tea Party—By the Junior Class.
12. Song—Where Warbling Waters Flow—(with piano.)
13. Recitation—Rock me to Sleep, Mother—Miss Neely.
14. Recitation—Love, Murder and Matrimony Almost—Miss Armstead.
15. Recitation—Ocean—Miss Bishop.
16. Song—Duet, with piano—Misses Gustine and Purcell.
17. Recitation—Give me three grains of Corn, Mother—Miss Waters.
18. Select Reading—Voices of the Dead—Miss A. Fisk.

Several compositions were omitted for want of time. The singing in every instance was charming, particularly the duet between Misses Gustine and Purcell. As to the other exercises, Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17 and 18 were especially good and handsomely applauded. "The Fenians" was a capital political extravaganza. The Raven and the Dream of Hamlet were rendered with true histrionic conception, and considerable stage effect. Miss Waters's composition was chaste, thoughtful, and together with the recitation which followed, beautifully given. Miss Fisk's select reading was indeed most excellent. Her enunciation showing the sound not only of every word but every letter, most exquisitely. Few elocutionists could have done better in that respect. In conclusion we must add, for the sake of candor, that all that we could not particularly admire was the dialogue, "The Tea Party."

The last of the examinations take place to-day at the McDonough School, on Laurel street, between First and Philip, and the Live Oak (boys' and girls') School, corner of Constance and Ninth streets.

First District Court.—All the cases fixed for trial in this Court yesterday were continued. The trial of Richard Murphy, Stephen O'Donnell, Mike Laughlin and Dave Hennesey, charged with the murder of J. Fred Gruber, on the 9th of March last, in "Sans Souci Saloon," on St. Charles street, takes place this morning. We reproduce from our columns the dying declaration of the deceased, about which there was so much dispute when the case was up for trial before, about the word "when," which the defence contended implied an expectation of the deceased that he would live to testify and consequently deprived the declaration of the character of being made *in extremis* necessary to a dying declaration:

"I, J. Fred. Gruber, do affirm to the best of my knowledge and belief Richard Murphy, whom I have identified, did, on the night of the 9th of March, stab me in the abdomen with a sharpened instrument, and that I plainly saw in his hands the instrument before the blow was given, and that he was aided, abetted and assisted by one Hennessey *et al.*, whom I could recognize when I see the witnessed stand.

JNO. F. GRUBER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of March, 1866. C. IZARD, J. P."

Judge Izard identified the document. It was written by him, all except the words "et al" (abbreviated latin for "and another"), which were inserted by request of deceased. Murphy, the prisoner, was present, and was identified by deceased. He had identified him before the document was written, as well as after. The document was read to deceased by Judge Izard. This document was written between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th.

Recorder Aberth's Court.—Mr. Gruner, charged with the larceny of $1450 from the drawer of Mr. Clarke, 95 Magazine street, was yesterday sent to the First District Court for trial. Also Benj. W. McDowell, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Edward Smith, for sleeping out on the streets, was yesterday sent to the workhouse for 90 days; and for 30 days Jos. King, Elijah Bass and John Walker. John Reilly was fined $10 for careless driving. John Thompson $10 and others less amounts for drunkenness.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Michael Burke, city cart driver, was arraigned yesterday and held to answer to a charge of having driven over and severely injured a child of Mrs. Haredate.

Victor Hugo lost $75,000 by the London panic. He was a depositor in the Overend, Gurney & Co. bank.

NAVIGATION THROUGH THE AIR.—A society to promote aerial navigation has been organized in London, and it announces its purpose to push forward the science and rescue it from ridicule. The members believe a man can fly, and they hope ultimately to make the balloon serviceable for purposes of navigation.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 21, 1866.

The general market continued quiet to-day, and our leading staple partook of the prevailing inaction, the sales comprising only 600 bales, and prices ruling more in favor of buyers. The sales for the past three days sum up barely 1750 bales, which offers but a scant basis for Exchange.

The Gold market opened with sales at the wide range of 147 to 148¼, and after subsequent transactions as high as 148¼ and as low as 143¾, closed at 145¼ to 145½, against 148¼ to 148⅞ last evening. The sales at the first Board embraced $5000 at 147 and $5000 at 147¼, and at the second Board $5000 at 144¼, $12,000 (2000 and 10,000) at 145, $10,000 at 145¼, and $10,000 mixed, in two equal lots, at 143¼. The movement in the open market comprised $5000 at 143¾, $5000 at 144, $5000 and $10,000 at 144½, $4000 at 145, $3000 and two lots of $5000 at 146, $3000 and $15,000 (at the close) at 146¼, $20,000 in four equal lots and $10,000 at 147, $5000 at 147¼, $3500, $5000 and $10,000 at 147½, $7500 and $10,000 at 148¼, and $10,000 at 148¾. In silver we noticed sales of $1500 in American half dollars at 135¼ and 500 Mexican dollars at 1½ premium in exchange for Gold.

We have but few transactions to report on Foreign Exchange. £1600 Bank Sterling sold at 156, and £3000 at 108¼ for gold. Nothing transpired in Commercial. Quotations are nominal. The sales of Francs included 10,000 first class Commercial at 3.50 and 45,000 Bank at 3.45.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet, with a further tendency in favor of buyers. At the same time there was very little offering. The Banks checked on New York at par down to ¼ per cent. discount, the ruling rate being ¼. Outdoors, $30,000 New York Sight sold at ¼ per cent. discount; $40,000 Sight on Providence payable in New York at the same; $36,000 Boston Sight at ⅛; $15,000 five days' Sight on New York at ¼ discount; and a moderate amount of sight days' at 1.

The morning papers contained the official notice of the Gas Light Co. that it had declared a dividend of five per cent. or $5 per share out of the earnings for the past six months, payable to the Stockholders on the 9th proximo.

The Stock market exhibited but little movement. At the first Board 1160 shares City Railroad sold at $[illegible], and at the second Board 75 Union Bank at $40 00 and 26 City Railroad at $201, of course both sales of the latter with the dividend. The sales of Bonds at the Board embraced 5 Consolidated City, with the July coupons, at 97½ and 5 Opelousas Railroad first mortgage, with 7 coupons, at 76. In the open market 5 Consolidated, with the November coupon, sold at 95½. The Railroad issues are quoted at 53¼ to 56, according to the coupons. The only sale of any moment reported in Uncurrent Money was $10,000 Louisiana State Bank Notes at 67c. per dollar. Bank of Louisiana are quoted at 56 to 65 and 67c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 85½ to 87, the inside figure being the rates paid by dealers for the small amounts offered at their counters. There were some small sales of State Treasury notes at 95c. Dealers pay 93c per dollar for them and sell at 95 to 96. City Treasury Notes rule at ¾ to ½ and ⅞ per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Thursday Evening, June 21, 1866.*

COTTON—We gave again to notice an inactive and irregular market, the sales to-day having been confined to 700 bales taken by five brokers, partly at previous figures, and partly at easier rates. A good style of good ordinary sold at 31c. We regard prices as too unsettled for regular quotations, but upon the whole the day's business may be reported as mostly at 1c lower than yesterday's, when we quoted ordinary at 27 to 30c, good ordinary at 32 to 34c, low middling at 36 to 38c, and middling at 40 to —. The falling off is mostly in mixed lots. Clean and even running cottons are held with continued firmness, and cannot be had at any material concession.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865 ... bales		82,[illegible]
Received to-day	514	
Received previously	7[illegible],851	7[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	694,351	694,351
Stock on hand		117,[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have been no receipts from the coast since yesterday. There is very little Louisiana Sugar or Molasses on hand, but a good stock of the production of Cuba. The demand continues very limited, with nothing doing beyond a small jobbing trade. A lot of 10 hhds Louisiana Sugar sold at 14¼c, and 150 boxes Cuba Sugar, old and grey, Nos. 14 and 15, at 13c per lb. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 50c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The general market is quiet and unchanged, and prices are about the same as previously. Flour is scarce and in request, Corn is in good supply but less in demand, Oats are firm, Bran is held higher, Hay is dull. Provisions are in light supply and in request. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of the market:

FLOUR—Is very much in request, but the market is bare or very nearly so, and the sales are consequently confined to 1600 bbls., of which 40 common at $8 27½, 150 superfine, on private terms, 425 fine at $8 75, 600 low super fine at $10, 150 choice superfine, to arrive, a very desirable brand at $11, 100 good extra at $14 25, and 40 choice do at $16 per bbl. There were considerable sales of superfine in small lots at $10 62½, and it has been retailing freely at $10 50 to $10 75 per bbl.

CORN—Is in good supply but only in moderate demand. Prices, however, are very firm. About 6,000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 450, 600 and 770 mixed at 80c, 1,000 mixed at 82½c, 1500 white and white mixed at 90 to 94c, 400 white at 94c and 600 do at 95c per bushel.

BRAN—The stock has been very much reduced and is now light and very firmly held. Early in the day 150 sacks sold at $1 15 per 100 lbs, but subsequently $1 17½ was refused and $1 20 asked.

OATS—The market is quiet but very steady and firm. Only about 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 at 58c, 176, 210 and 450 at 58c per bushel.

HAY—There is very little demand, but the stock being mostly in store is firmly held. Prime Western is quoted at $25 to $26 50 per ton.

BACON—Is in request, but there is very little on hand, and only a retail business is doing in consequence at 16¼c per lb for shoulders, 20½c for ribbed sides, 22½c for clear sides, and 24 to 26c per lb for sugar-cured hams. There were sales from first hands of 12 casks clear sides, in two lots, at 20c per lb.

PORK—The market is quiet but steady and firm, with only a small stock on hand. There is no demand for round lots, but a good retail business is doing at $36 per bbl for mess.

STAR CANDLES—There were sales of 1200 boxes Schaeffer's in lots, at 20c per lb for 12 oz, 21c for 13 oz, and 25c for full weight. The demand is good, the stock is small.

WOOL—Is in request, but there is very little on hand. Receipts would sell readily at remunerative prices. We quote 15c per lb for burry, 26c for unwashed, and 28 to 35c for washed Texas wool. There is very little or no Louisiana on hand.

SUNDRIES—New Apples, received from Vicksburg, are selling at $7 to $10. New Onions $2 50 to $3 25. Potatoes $5 to $5 50 per bbl. Eggs at $16 to $18 per bbl. Chickens at $7 to $7 50 per doz, Geese at $7 and $9, and Turkeys at 20 to $22.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock is small and round lots command 36c per yard. Dealers are obtaining 32c per yard in rolls and 31c in bales.

BALE ROPE—There were no round sales to-day, but we quote 18c per lb. The demand for the country is supplied at 18½c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—There are very few in market—they command 26c a piece.

WHISKY—Is extremely dull, and cannot be quoted better than $2 to $2 30 per bbl for rectified, [illegible] at retail.

SALT—Is quoted by the cargo at $1 55 to $1 60 per sack for Liverpool, Coarse and Fine. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at $1 80 to $1 85 per sack for Coarse and $1 90 to $2 for Fine.

COFFEE—The market is dull and prices have further declined 1c per lb. Dealers are now supplying the demand for the country at 25½ to 28c per lb currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

NAVAL STORES—The stock on hand is small, and there is very little doing. We quote No. 1 rosin at $3, No. 1 at $10, virgin dip at $10 to $12, pitch $6, tar $2 50 to $4 per bbl, and spirits turpentine at 92½ to $1 05 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The freight market continues very dull, both foreign and coastwise. There is a little going forward at ¾c per lb for cotton and 50c per bbl for Flour by steam for New York and Boston, 1c per lb for cotton and 80c per bbl for Flour by steam. The rates by sailing vessels for Liverpool are ½d per lb for cotton and 35 shillings for Tobacco—for Havre 1c per lb for cotton.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 21, 1866.

Arrived yesterday 201 Texas Beeves, [illegible]. Sold 411 Texas Beeves, 34 Calves and Yearlings and 10 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale 534 Texas Beeves, 72 Calves and Yearlings, 326 Sheep and 61 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ₩ B net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ B	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice ₩ lb	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Interior Texas Beeves, ₩ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ₩ B gross	[illegible]
Grassle Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ₩ head	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ₩ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, ₩ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 22, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Propeller Lucretia, Biehecker, for Mobile, Master
Brig Meteor, Anderson, for Cardenas, O W Hynson & co
Schr Mai, (British) Hardenburg, for Vera Cruz, J Villarrubia
Schr Red Jacket, Cafiero, for Brazos Santiago, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris, Fowler, from Indianola via Galveston 19th inst. to I C Harris—1st district [illegible]
U S Transport Steamship Clinton, Tripp, from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile
Bark P Pileus, ———, from Cienfuegos, to master—(previously reported at Quarantine)—Point.
Schr Gipsey, (British) 3 days from Ruatan Island, to L McGowan—2d district.
Schr Mary Emily, Martin, from Sabine Pass, to master—New Basin.
Scar Eliena, ———, from Tampico, to master—previously reported at Quarantine)—2d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Vicksburg, Tobin, from Bayou Bartholomew.
Fashion, Pratt from Vicksburg
Live Oak, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Ennst, Capt Howes, hence for Belize Honduras, put into Havana on 10th inst for repairs.

The steamship Clinton left at Brazos Santiago steamer Admiral Foote, schr Mountain Home and Electric.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 15—Arrived, steamship Raleigh, Bailey, from New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Lewis Henry, Mayeler from Marseilles March 16
Bark Horace Beals, Blanchard, 36 days from New York, to G W Hynson & co
Bark Bayonnaise, (French) Bidejery, 4 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to master.
Brig John Hastings, Hastings, 30 days from Philadelphia, to master—Cargo, ice.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Geo Gilchrist, Gilchrist, from Havana, to Rivera & Cloy
Schr Sea Witch, Marsden, 7 days from Havana, to master
Schr Isabella, (Mexican) Monterole, 10 days from Cienfuegos, to Puig Bros
Schr Mischief, (British) Otterbein, from Havana 12th June.
Schr Lizzie, (British) Leppert, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 270 bbls and 387 half bbls molasses to Butler & co.

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per propeller Lucretia—400 bbls flour 12 bbls molasses 4 bbls whisky 100 bbls lime 3500 sks corn 500 sks oats 500 sks bran.
CARDENAS—Per brig Meteor—In ballast.
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Mai—30 bbls flour 35,792 feet lumber.
BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per schr Red Jacket—400 bbls potatoes 20 bbls onions and sundries.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—Per steamship I C Harris—188 bales cotton Wright, Allen & co—6 do G W West—3 do Franck & Dannell—114 head cattle to McQuoid, Mobile & co—$4000 in specie to order—sundries to C Weisback—A D Kelly & Kemper—Francke & Daneel—A D Grieff & co—Woodruff Finlay & co—W H Sunnell—Stapleton & co—Sheb, Stauffer & co—Lehman Borgan & co—G Elmer—Whede, Mathews & co—H Folsom & co—Texas Express—D B Forbes and order—Total, 188 bales cotton [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—Sundries to order.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Gipsey—3000 cocoanuts 16,354 plantains 158 bunches bananas 5 bbls limes 1 do mangoes 1380 oranges 728 pine apples to L McGowan.
SABINE PASS—Per schr Mary Emily—27 bales cotton L & P Eldridge—3 do Grant & Crump—30 bbls rosin Post & Meloy—33 do 47 hides 57 horns 700 lbs wool 2 sheep skins E Green.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Fashion—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Distillery.

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

FRIDAY, June 22d, 1866, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction room, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley—

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

Terms—Cash, in Greenbacks. je20 td

Property on Derbigny Street.

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

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

A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 32 feet front on Derbigny street, by 130 feet in depth between Elysian Fields and French streets. Together with a frame house having two alley ways and composed of four rooms, gallery and two closets, shed, cistern, back-oven, well, privy, etc., rented $—— per month.

See plan at the Exchange.

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

Act of sale before ——, notary public. je19 td

Property on Hospital Street, No. 79.

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

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

A LOT OF GROUND measuring, french measure, 28 feet front on Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, by a depth towards Royal street of 120 feet, 28 feet on the opposite line, thence running at right towards Bourbon street 22 feet, on a round depth of 60 feet, and 40 feet in width on the rear line, together with a Brick House of six rooms, closet, galleries in front and in the rear, brick kitchen, and three or four servants' rooms, stable, pond yard, flower garden in front of the property, and fruit trees, waterworks, privies, &c.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at one year's credit, for a note bearing mortgage and six per cent. interest per annum from date. je19 td

NOTICE.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 21st June, 1866.

In consequence of an arrangement made with the Bank of America for the occupation of a part of this Banking-House, all persons having Bank Boxes or Special Deposits of any kind in its vaults, are requested to withdraw them immediately, otherwise it will be necessary to have them removed to the vaults of the Branch of the United States mint at the risk of the owners.

je22 1f JNO. P. IRVINE, Cashier.

Resumption of Street Watering.

THE undersigned, hoping that he will be excused for the unavoidable suspension of the watering of the streets, owing to an unjust seizure of his carts and apparatus which are now released, is happy to inform the public that he will resume operations to-day, prepared to fulfill previous arrangements, and to comply punctually and regularly with new engagements.

je22 1t THOS. CASSEDY.

$25 Reward.

STRAYED HORSE.—Strayed on the 20th of May last, a dark red HORSE, branded U. S. on the shoulder, hind feet white with a wen. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering said horse to the undersigned or giving such information as will lead to his recovery.

DUVIC, Blacksmith,
Royal street between Hospital and Barracks streets. je22 3t

Bank of America,
New Orleans, June 20, 1866.

On account of repairs this Bank will temporarily remove on MONDAY the 25th instant, to the building of the Bank of Louisiana, corner of Conti and Royal streets.

je21 3t AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

Notice.

THE undersigned offers for sale under liberal terms her MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT No. 111 Royal street. The stock on hand is large and new, and can be purchased immediately by applying at the above place or at Victor's Restaurant Carrollton.

je21 6t MRS. LOUISE BERO.

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company,
June 20th, 1866.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders of this company on and after the 9th day of July next.

je21 1m WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

The Vicat Insect Destroyer.

THE word "Humbug" [illegible]

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

[illegible]

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the [illegible] Company, held at [illegible] June 5th, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:

Hon. Wm. G. Swan, A. Alexander
L. B. Pothier, J. Lewis
W. W. K[illegible], J. P. Calloway
L. W. Patton, M. [illegible]
B. P[illegible]

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

Hon. Wm. G. Swan, President.
L. B. Pothier, Vice-President.
L. A. Fournier, Secretary and Treasurer
Office, 115 Common street. je13 1w

THE FAIR.

Office Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 4, 1866.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.—The Fair Grounds Committee desiring to secure proper plans and specifications for draining and ornamenting the property of the Association, and to erecting suitable buildings to be used for the GRAND FAIR, announced to take place 26th November next, offer the following premiums:

1. For complete plans of draining, location and plans of buildings, with full and complete specifications, $500.
2. For plan for drainage only, with full and complete specifications, $250.
3. For plans of all the buildings, with full and complete specifications, $250.

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

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

je8 tf C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman Committee on Fair Grounds.

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools.
New Orleans, June 17, 1866.

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

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

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

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

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

"Jackson" Girls' corner Magazine and Terpsichore streets.

"Laurel" corner of Laurel and Philip streets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

je17 5t WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

Excursion Trip to Europe.

TICKETS from New York by the INMAN LINE of First Class Steamers to go and return to New York by any Steamer within six months, for $150 Gold, will be issued by ELLIOT & McKEEVER,
may 20 1m 149 Gravier st.

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

PASSENGER trains leave the Depot in Algiers every morning at 6 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 m.

Returning, leave Brashear City at 1 P. M., and arrive at Algiers at 8 P. M.

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

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

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

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

je16 tf G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Superint'dt.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND SELECT LAW LIBRARY.

Apply to J. M. Magne, No. 14 Exchange Place, near Canal street. je17 3m

Office of the City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

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

je7 30t J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed, on the 1st of June, a copartnership under the style of PEPIN & TURCOTTE, for the importation of Dry Goods. Office, temporarily, No. 3 St. Louis street.

A. PEPIN, J. TURCOTTE.

New Orleans, June 9, 1866. je10 1m

Tennessee Iron.

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

e2 tf C. H. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal street and 88 Common street.

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

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

may13 2m CHS. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

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

New Orleans, June 6th, 1866.

je7 1m J. TURCOTTE, L. R. LAROSE.

NOTICE.

WE have formed this day a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods business under the style of LAROSE & CAGGOLATTI.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

L. R. LAROSE, F. CAGGOLATTI.
je7 1m Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres sts.

INSURANCES.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1866.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 30th day of April, 1866.

Fire Premiums	$392,131 71	
Marine	123,305 15	
River	505,849 50	$1,0[illegible]7,289 45
Amount of Earned Premiums		908,851 44
Losses paid and estimated:		
Fire Losses	$24,492 16	
Marine	79,646 [illegible]	
River	249,463 34	
Paid discount in lieu of scrip	79,764 57	
Paid Taxes	15,152 [illegible]	
Paid reinsurance	61,487 41	
Profit and Loss, Interest, General Expenses, Stamps, less Discount, &c.	160,186 60	679,778 21
Net Profits		$257,751 28
Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend		$894,711 00

The Company have the following Assets:

Notes secured by mortgages	$60,445 [illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks	23,494 49
Bills Receivable	54,153 51
Real Estate	60,000 00
Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds	70,000 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	30,[illegible] 00
Foreign and Domestic Scrip and Scrip Account	38,266 [illegible]
Vallette Dry Dock Company	1,875 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	103,669 12
Cash on hand	297,670 52
	$847,180 [illegible]

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

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

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of May, 1866. G. H. BRAUGHN, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in July next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30th, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in August next.

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

—TRUSTEES—

Thos. A. Adams, Sam'l H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke, James J. Hanna,
Sam'l B. Newman, A. Dutrail,
P. H. Foley, Wm. Edwards,
J. Norman Jackson, A. G. Obes,
A. Thomson, A. B. Reading.
my24 3m

UNION INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their Charter.

Amount of premiums received during the year ending April 30th, 1866:

Premiums on Fire Risks	$122,307 [illegible]	
River	81,721 [illegible]	
Marine	78,538 [illegible]	
		282,657 [illegible]
Less Return Premiums		3,466 44
Unearned Premiums April 30th, 1866		22,278 [illegible]
		$282,500 [illegible]
Paid Losses during the year viz:		
Fire Losses	$23,613 79	
River Losses	24,299 [illegible]	
Marine Losses	35,411 [illegible]	
Total Losses	$83,326 [illegible]	
Reinsurances	7,616 [illegible]	
Expenses, Interest on Scrip and Profit Loss account less Discount and Interest Account	74,901 [illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	7,054 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent Returned	38,[illegible]	
Reserved for unterminated Risks	30,047 12	2[illegible] 44
Nett Profits		$41,6[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital Stock Notes	$129,125 [illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	5,7[illegible]
Loans secured by Pledge	37,5[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	40,300 [illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	125,[illegible]
Cash	10,[illegible]
Individual accounts for premiums	29,976 [illegible]
Real Estate	15,9[illegible] 75
	$439,3[illegible] 31

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

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Ninth day of May, 1866. R. MAGNER, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend to the Stockholders of Sixteen 65-100 dollars per share, and dividends to be credited to the respective accounts. They have further resolved to pay Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, on and after Monday 11th inst.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the seas, rivers and sea or damage by fire at the current rates of premium, and return Twenty per cent cash to parties insuring.

—DIRECTORS—

J. H. Fimer, L. F. Generes
A. Chiapella, R. W. Ogden
F. Dorrive, W. B. Schmidt
J. Kohn, J. J. Fernandez
J. A. Beugnot, A. Conrad
Jno. J. Adams, A. Brousseau
Victor Burthe, C. Blanchin.
B. Baker. my11 ly

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.,

CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREET

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1866		$695,369 64
Viz—Fire Premiums	$166,985 [illegible]	
Marine do.	176,282 71	
River do.	396,281 [illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	$5,3[illegible]	
Less Unterminated Premiums	51,686 [illegible]	$55,[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		$640,[illegible]
Losses paid, viz.—		
Fire Losses	$46,345 61	
Marine Losses	131,856 [illegible]	
River Losses	215,198 [illegible]	
	$412,[illegible]	
Reinsurances	30,229 [illegible]	
General Expenses, Taxes, Interest and Profit and Loss	149,913 [illegible]	594,945 75
Net Profits		$344,915 [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:—

Invested in Real Estate	$37,663 [illegible]
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	58,362 [illegible]
Invested in City and other Bonds	101,280 [illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	105,120 [illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	112,404 [illegible]
Loaned on Pledges	12,450 [illegible]
Bills Receivable	56,394 [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	137,[illegible]
Cash on hand	204,149 [illegible]
	$877,888 [illegible]

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of March, 1866. EDMOND MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip dividend of thirty-five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of July next.

The Scrip Certificates issued for the year 1860 will be redeemed, also 6 per cent. interest on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip will be paid on the second Monday of May, 1866, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Briggs, Archibald Montgomery
Ant. Carriere, Henry J. Voss,
George A. Fosdick, Jas. Jackson,
Mason Pilcher, E. Marquez,
R. Brugier, Alfred Dolhonde,
E. Cramer, Charles Weisman,
Charles Lafitte, A. Lecourt,
John S. Maunsell, Frank Williams,
P. Anderson, Thomas Byrne,
Alfred Kearny, John Thornhill,
A. R. Montgomery, W. A. Violett,
A. P. [illegible], D. Pineda,
A. I. Nobiom, Hugh McDonald,
George W. Dunbar, Harlow J. Phelps,
E. F. Stockmeyer, Wm. M. Pinckard,
Geo. W. Hynson, Henry H. Bryan,
mh22 tf S. L. Wooldridge.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE LONDON WATCH COMPANY.

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

LONDON WATCH COMPANY,

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

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

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

HART, GIBSON & CO., 206 Broadway, New York, Agents for the London Watch Company.

THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF

FINE WATCHES AND CHAINS, WORTH $350,000:

TO BE SOLD FOR TEN DOLLARS EACH.

127 Gold hunting-cased Chronometers, from	$175 to $450
168 Gold hunting-cased English Patent Levers	130 to [illegible]
175 Gold hunting-cased Duplex	150 to [illegible]
[illegible] Gold hunting-cased Patent Levers	75 to 275
[illegible] Gold hunting-cased Levers	75 to 250
[illegible] Gold hunting-cased Lepines	50 to [illegible]
[illegible] Gold magic-cased Levers	60 to 200
[illegible] Heavy gold-cased Patent Levers	75 to 200
[illegible] Heavy gold-cased Levers	75 to 175
[illegible] Ladies' gold hunting-cased Levers	70 to 175
[illegible]	[illegible]

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

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

We charge, for forwarding Certificates, 30 cents each. Five will be sent for $2, and fifteen for $5.

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

All orders promptly filled and forwarded by return mail or express. Address HART, GIBSON & CO.
je16 6m 206 Broadway New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

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

je14 3m LEEDS & CO.

J. V. GOURDAIN,
STOCK, NOTE, EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Office, No. 34 Exchange Alley,
Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.

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

An unlimited amount to loan on mortgage on city property. je9 1m

JOHN T. MONROE THOS. REDDINGTON

MONROE & REDDINGTON,

COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winship & Co's. Saw Mills; also for the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs and also Nails, Plowed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other houses in this city. my25 3m

MR. VICTOR BERO

HAS purchased the splendid HOTEL at Carrollton lately kept by Mr. Peter Williams. His friends and the Public are respectfully informed that a RESTAURANT will be opened on the 10th of June, and no effort will be spared to give general satisfaction. my28 1m

BACHELORS' HALL,

BAY ST. LOUIS,
KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

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

may10 tf J. H. KREBS.

SOLE AGENTS
IN THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA
FOR
MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES'
WINES,
BORDEAUX.
J. RIVIERE & CO.,
70 AND 72 COMMON STREET.
ap28 2m

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS.

BLANCAND & GUITET,
49......OLD LEVEE STREETS......49
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes and Hats, from the best manufactures. my22 1m

C. J. AUBERT & CO.,

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

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

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

Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO., 20 Chartres street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. ap25 3m

E. RICHARD,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
160......St. Ann Street......160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

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

Has also on hand Cues, Balls, Chalk, Cue Leathers [illegible] everything belonging to the trade.

Orders [illegible] promptly executed, by addressing E. RICHARD, Box 2710 P. O.
ap8 ly New Orleans.

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. ap13 6m

MISCHE & CO.,

(Successor to Barrett & Huber.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES
LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.
71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to. fe22 6m

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 26 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. Nov. 1866

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

73......Chartres Street......73
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

Mr. FORGET continues his old prices. ap6 tf

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.
ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING,
Strand near 23d street,
dec8 tf Galveston, (Texas.)

MADAM LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD.
Can be Consulted at her Residence,
No. 109 Bienville Street.

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

MADAME LA BLANCH, as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, joined to her medical abilities form a sole guide to the afflicted. Remember M'me La Blanch is the only natural and true Clairvoyant, Spiritual Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.

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

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

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

Remember, Office and Reception Rooms, 109 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans.

je12 3taw

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for the Stock, License, Inventory and Lease of a retail Family Grocery, in a good location, and of long and good standing. To be sold on account of ill health. Apply to V. BATTALORA,
my27 1m No. 16 Main street.

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

Esplanade Street, Opposite the U. S. Mint.

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

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

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

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

je1 tf A. D. McCOY, Rector.

Office Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and G. Northern R. Road Co., New Orleans, May 14th, 1866.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

ON and after the 16th day of June, an Excursion Train will leave the Depot, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, and go as far as Magnolia; returning will leave Magnolia on MONDAYS, in time to reach the city at or before twelve o'clock (noon). Excursion Tickets to go and return, good only for the excursion train and the Up and Down Trains on SUNDAY, can be purchased at the Depot before the departure of the train.

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

my15 1m I. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

NOTICE TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL persons owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1866, and the License for 1866, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector for the Second District.

Office—St. Peter street, No. 9, Pontalba Buildings. je6 15t

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified not to buy, purchase or in any manner trade for, a certain NOTE, of $327 75-100, drawn by J. Adrien Leonard dated Parish of Lafourche, February 15th 1866, payable in all March, 1867, to the order of and endorsed by Joseph Aycock, and bearing eight per cent interest from date, until paid and is payable at the Bank of America, New Orleans, La. The said note is the property of the undersigned, who unerringly lost it, and payment of the said note has been stopped.

ANTOINE BOETO.

Thibodaux, June 11, 1866. je 15—6t

Molasses!

CHOICE reboiled Porto Rico in barrels, halves and kegs. For sale by J. AVET, at the Blue Store,
my 25 1m Corner Old Levee and Bienville.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

MORNING STAR, 2600 tons......Howes, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons......Delaney, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons......Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2600 tons......Nelson, Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Furber, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons......Weeden, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons......Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons......Whitman, Commander

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship MONTEREY (1200 tons.) WHITMAN, Commander.

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

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

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $60; 2d do $40. Passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $50.

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

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
dec5 ly 37 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, MARCH 4
CITY OF NEW YORK...... 11

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$90 00	Steerage	$30 00
to London	95 00	to London	34 00
to Paris	95 00	to Paris	40 00
to Hamburg	95 00	to Hamburg	37 00

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 149 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

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

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to No. 58, Broadway

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 55 Carondelet st.

Persons wishing for France may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 55 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York. aug5

SEA SHORE LINE.

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

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

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

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on
SUNDAY Evening
MONDAY Evening
WEDNESDAY Evening
FRIDAY Morning.

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

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

On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to COHEN McSORIA, No. 16 Carondelet street.
ap1 tf

For Galveston Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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

Passage to Galveston......$21
Do. do. Indianola......30

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

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

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

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

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

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports. je20 tf

For Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves FRIDAY, June 22d, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

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

FOR MOBILE.

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

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points at the agent's office until 3½ P. M.

No freight received after 3½ P. M.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

je22 1t I. C. HARRIS, Agent, corner Camp and Common streets.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END.	FROM LAKE END.
4 o'clock A. M. horse car.	[illegible] o'clock A. M. st'm train
[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday Arrangement:

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

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

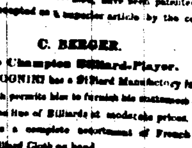
On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.

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

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

GEORGE PANDELY,
my5 tf General Superintendent.

B. ANTOGNINI,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
15......CONTI STREET......15



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

C. BERGER.
The Champion Billiard-Player.

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

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

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

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

Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ten-Pins Balls and Pins. ap16 3m

Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis.

Kept by A. Boulanger.

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

my16 1m A. BOULANGER.

THE ARROW TIE,
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS FOR BALING COTTON.

PLANTERS, Factors and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to see and deal in the Arrow TIE and BAND. All orders promptly filled by GIVEN, WATTS & CO., or by E. T. BARTLETT, Agent, 30 Carondelet street.
je9 3m