The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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All bills, with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.

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BRIBING THE LEGISLATURE, AND ITS REMEDIES.

The petition of the Butcher's Benevolent Association against the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company, presented to the Sixth District Court, charges that the act of incorporation of the latter company granted by the Legislature was obtained by the use of improper means—in other words, that the incorporators bribed with money or its equivalent the members of the General Assembly. The petition also alleges that the act contains intrinsic evidence that it could not have been assented to by the Legislature or approved by the Governor, unless such means had been used.

The Slaughter-house Company, instead of meeting this accusation and demanding the proof of so serious a charge, object to any evidence being heard by the Court tending to establish its truth, on the ground that the turpitude of the Legislature—admitting it to exist—cannot be inquired into by the Judiciary Department of the Government.

They say the only remedy for corruption in the Legislature is in the hands of those who elect the members of that body.

It is quite true the most effectual remedy for improper and corrupt legislation is with the voters, who can signify their dissatisfaction with their representatives by unseating them, and electing others who will undo the injury by repealing the obnoxious work of their predecessors, and more faithfully carrying out the wishes of their constituents.

But this remedy ought not to preclude parties who are injured by corrupt legislation, from setting up in a Court of Justice, in a proper case, the plea of fraud. Fraud vitiates every thing. No title can be built upon it. It is a plea which opens wide the door for the introduction of every species of evidence tending to establish its truth. It would be monstrous that courts of justice should be called upon to give effect to an act of exceptional legislation—a private statute—an act passed for the aggrandizement of individuals which was notoriously concocted by the parties who were to be benefited by it and obtained by them only by the free use of money or stock among the members of the General Assembly. Such a proposition is revolting and no Court of Justice having a proper sense of its dignity would tolerate for a moment any attempt to make it a partner in iniquity by enforcing such a statute. Law is defined in the elementary books to be "a solemn expression of legislative will." A statute drawn up and prepared by the grantees under it and worked through the law-making body by means and appliances without which it would be rejected is not "a solemn expression of legislative will." It may be called a law, but it is merely one in *form*. Its *substance* is an expression of the will of those who are its beneficiaries.

Carry out the proposition of those who say you cannot go behind an act of the Legislature and see where it leads to. That body which is the mere creature of the Constitution, if you concede the correctness of this theory, practically becomes irresponsible, and may, through the use of similar means, perpetuate its own existence, and in conjunction with a corrupt Governor, it may fill the courts of the State with its own creatures, as has already been done in some instances, and then the people are bound hand and foot and lie at the mercy of this gigantic conspiracy against their liberties. Is that not very much the condition of Louisiana at the present moment? Has not the Supreme Court so far carried out these obnoxious measures, and has it not indicated its purpose to hold valid all the enactments and schemes of the people who appointed them?

If a statute can be tested in the courts for unconstitutionality, as is done every day, why not for fraud? *Fraud is a violation of the Constitution.*

Bribing our Legislature is the worst species of fraud, because it poisons the sources of legislation and indirectly nullifies the Constitution. The Constitution authorizes the Legislature to do certain things and prohibits it from doing certain other things. But it does not authorize the Legislature to sell or barter away any of its powers or privileges. These are held in trust only for the benefit of the people. It is as improper to sell an act of legislation as it would be if there were an article of the Constitution declaring that an act obtained by unfair means should have no effect and should be held void by the courts. Such a provision of the Constitution should be understood to be in that instrument. The Legislature is but an agent. Why should it not be held accountable to its principal?

The proposition that the judiciary may declare a statute void for unconstitutionality and may not declare it void for fraud, carries absurdity on its face. And if the judiciary must admit evidence to prove the charge when made, how are they to correct the evil? Let us suppose it has been proved that the proper means were used by parties interested in obtaining a privilege from the Legislature and that privilege deprives other parties of their property and rights—are we to be told that the courts must close their eyes upon them, is it to be said that the courts must close their eyes and vitiate entirely the enactment and strike it with nullity? Is it to be said that the Judiciary must be blind to the illegitimacy, the baseness of the statute they are required to vivify and enforce? that its speciousness, its counterfeit character cannot be proven before them?

The Slaughter-house Company's advocates say, however, that their act is a "police measure," and that the incorporators under it are mere agents of the State, appointed for the protection of the health of the people. Now, suppose the Legislature at its next session were to repeal the act, what would the Company say then? They would say "No! You have granted us the privilege for twenty-five years. You cannot take it away." What? The State cannot control her own police? The Legislature cannot undo what it has done? The true character of the act would then be declared by the Slaughter-house Company. It would no longer be "a measure of police." We should then hear of "vested rights." Perhaps we should hear the word "contract." But the act incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company has none of the features of a contract. It has all the features of a grant conferred without consideration to the State.

The State receives nothing from these grantees in return for the enormous privileges bestowed upon them, and there is nothing in the act to prevent them from selling to others the privileges they themselves have been invested with. Nothing to prevent them from shutting their eyes to violations of the police feature of the act. There is a penalty upon others but no provision for checking and punishing their own misconduct should they be guilty of any.

It has been decided by the United States Circuit Court in California that where a party in order to bring himself within a class of legislative grantees must exhibit his muniments of title, it may be shown those were fraudulently obtained. See the case of Seabury versus Field, reported in the 1st volume of McAllister's Reports page 60. The principle is well settled by previous decisions.

School Examination and Soirée.—We are indebted to Mrs. Clara Lefranc for an invitation to attend the examination of the pupils of the St. Charles Institute, which will take place in the school buildings Nos. 164 and 166 Bourbon street, on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; also to attend a musical and literary soirée which will be given by the pupils of the school in the Opera House, at 7 o'clock the next evening, Wednesday 30th.

Mrs. Lefranc, formerly Mrs. Mace, has achieved a high reputation for the school, the exhibition of which, consequently attract great attention.

Asbestos Roofing.—Messrs. Zable & Dalton, 115 Poydras street, invite the attention of property-owners, builders and others to the asbestos roofing of H. W. Johns, for which they are the agents in Louisiana. This is an elastic, water proof composition, laid on a strong canvas prepared for the purpose. It is proof against burning cinders, and does not yield to the heat of this climate.

They are also agents for John's Lake Superior iron ore paint, and they have for sale the celebrated "Times" cooking stove.

See advertisement in another column.

Our friend an *confrère*, Mr. Charles Dimitry is about to leave the city for New York, where he intends to resume his residence. Mr. Dimitry's uncommon talents as a writer and personal worth will commend him wherever he goes, and we hope his success in life will be commensurate with his merits.

The Gaines Litigation.—Parties interested in the property which forms the subject of this litigation will find in our advertising columns to-day a card intended for them by Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation to the grand picnic to be given by Oak Grove No. 2, U. A. O. D., on Sunday, July 4, 1869, in Magnolia Garden, near Bayou Bridge.

Havana Lottery.—Messrs. Bornio & Brother, No. 77 Gravier street, continue to pay the highest premium for tickets drawing prizes in the Havana lottery. This commercial house enjoys a high reputation in this community, for integrity and liberal dealing.

Removal.—Messrs. Schmidt & Zeigler announce through our advertising columns to-day, their temporary removal from Nos. 49, 51, 53 & 55 New Levee street, to Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91, in the same street between Poydras and Lafayette.

Thanks to Purser H. E. Parker, steamship Alliance, for late Florida papers.

Sailing of the United States.—The steamship United States, Capt. Norton, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Silas Dimitry, B Barrow, Dr James Lovis and lady, Mr Col..., Miss Alice Gony, Mrs Few, Mrs Jno H Carter, child and servant, Miss Carter, Mrs N W Travis, Lander E Sachse, Mrs or Boullemet, Dr Saml Chappin, Mr Chappin, J H Keep wife and child, Mr Seldon, J W Phillips, E Phillips, Mrs E Hangston and two children, Joseph Prados, Miss Robi..., Miss Coutts, Mr and Mrs B Franklin, Miss A Franklin, and 10 in the steerage.

Trip of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Wilderness.

CONDITION OF THE BARS AT SOUTHWEST PASS AND PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Last evening the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Wilderness", Captain Edward A Freeman, returned to the city with the delegates from the Chamber of Commerce and the Academy of Sciences, from the Bars at Southwest Pass and Pass-a-l'Outre, where they went on Thursday to ascertain their exact condition, and report the same officially; Collector Casey having kindly placed the "Wilderness" at their disposal for this purpose, and sent his Special Deputy, Col P. F. Herwig, to represent him.

Mr. John Roy, chairman of the Committee of Sciences, superintended the soundings and together with Mr. Knight and Lt Payne, in command of the U. S. Dredgeboat "Essayons," report one foot nine inches more water on the bar at Pass-a-l'Outre than on the bar at Southwest Pass. Vessels drawing 18 feet at high water can now pass over the former without difficulty, as was exemplified the last two days by the ships William Woodbury and Lizzie Moses passing out to sea over this bar. The official soundings at low water at the bar at Southwest Pass on the 24th inst. was 14 feet, and at Pass-a-l'Outre on the 25th fifteen feet nine inches.

Vessels entering Pass-a-l'Outre save a distance of thirty miles. Yesterday the steamship George Cromwell passed out to sea over this bar, and the pilots at Pass-a-l'Outre were notified to look for the steamship George Washington at that Pass.

The Essayons cost two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars. The whole work has been conducted at Government expense, and may now be said to be a success. Owing to fogs and the breakage of machinery the Essayons did not get fairly to work until last month, since which time she has deepened the bar six feet. With another dredge boat there is no doubt but that a depth of 22 feet would be obtained.

The whole work was projected by the late Gen. M. D. McAllister, of the engineer corps of the U. S. army.

CARD OF THANKS.

On Board the Revenue Cutter "Wilderness," Mississippi River, June 26th, 1869.

The undersigned, delegates from the Chamber of Commerce and Academy of Sciences of New Orleans, before separating from each other, feel constrained to express their grateful acknowledgments to Collector Casey for having kindly placed the United States Revenue cutter "Wilderness at their disposal, for the examination of the bars of Southwest Pass and Pass-a-l'Outre, also for having further displayed his interest in the expedition by placing his Chief Deputy, Col. P. F. Herwig, in charge of the same. They are deeply sensible of the many obligations they are under to Captain Freeman, commanding the "Wilderness," for the hospitality, courtesy and kindness received from him while on board. Their thanks are also due Lieut. Payne, of the Engineer Corps in command of the dredging operations of the United States steamer "Essayons," at Pass-a-l'Outre, for valuable information furnished.

Chamber of Commerce.	H. Rosenbaum, G. L. Laughland, John Roy.
Academy of Science.	J. B. Knight, Geo W. Avery.

The Cuban Republic Recognized by Peru.

RECOGNITION BY PERU.

Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Peru, Lima, May 13, 1869.

Sir—His Excellency, the President of Peru, has received with particular satisfaction the note which your Excellency has addressed to him under date 10th December last, in which your Excellency after having explained the origin, the object and the progress of the Cuban insurrection against the government of Spain, solicits that the Peruvian government will recognize as belligerents the Cuban patriots who are fighting for their independence, and lend them the support which our identity of origin demands, and, that we should interpose our influence with other nations in order that the Spanish government should regulate the operations of war.

His Excellency the President of Peru, faithful interpreter of the sentiments of his country, sympathizes deeply with the noble cause of which your Excellency constitutes himself the worthy organ, and he will do his utmost to reach the interest which that island, so worthy of taking its place with the civilized nations of the world, inspires him with. The Peruvian Government recognizes then as belligerents the party which is fighting for the independence of Cuba, and will strive its utmost to secure their recognition as such by other nations, and likewise that the war, which unfortunately continues, should be properly regulated in conformity with international usages and laws. To this end I write by order of his Excellency to our Legation at Washington.

Please accept for you excellency the consideration of his Excellency the President of Peru and the very respectful and distinguished sentiments with which I have the honor to subscribe myself, Your Excellency's very humble and very devoted servant,

J. A. BARRENECHEA.

To His Excellency the Captain General of the Liberating Army of Cuba, Carlos Manuel Cespedes.

The Cuban Revolution.

The New York *Herald*, of the 20th, contains several communications from points in Cuba, giving details of the battle of Puerto Padre, and Spanish accounts of the military situation; also General Quesada's official report of Cuban triumphs. A letter from Nuevitas, dated June 11, thus concludes, and we suppose it is not far from the truth:

On the 19th ult., a day after the engagement near the Bay of Nipe, a German, giving his name as John Jager, presented himself or was taken by the Spanish gunboat Africio. He stated that he embarked on the steamer Perit, Captain Fletcher; that he sailed from New York on the 7th ult. with thirty-nine Americans, twenty-nine Germans and 109 Cubans. Her cargo consisted of 2600 rifles, 18 cannon and other articles of war, with provisions. The steamer arrived at Nipe on the 14th, and after landing her passengers and cargo sailed away. He was shot in the act of jumping overboard to make his escape, as say the Spaniards. He was a native of Gottenburg, Germany, twenty-six years of age, a citizen of the United States, and served in the Federal army during the late war.

In looking at the situation here, it is evident that the struggle will continue a long time. I do not see any any advantages on either side which promise an early restoration of peace. Many of the Spanish officers are disheartened; they speak in very disparaging terms of their commanders, seeming to have no faith in them. As an officer remarked to me not long since, "It is nothing but marching and countermarching, conducting a convoy from one place to another, never stopping to fight and route the enemy. All we accomplish is to relieve Las Tunas, Puerto Principe, or some other city from starving. Much hard work and no glory, a good deal of noise and nothing more. Pompous and exaggerated reports are given by our colonels and brigadiers to gratify their ambition and advance their career."

Colored People at Hotels and Theatres.—It will be seen from the following article from the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Radical journal of the West, how the attempt to place the negroes on an equality with the whites at hotels and places of amusement is regarded by people outside of this city:

"Some ill-advised people in Washington are endeavoring to procure a city ordinance compelling the hotels of that city to accommodate colored guests on the same terms and at the same tables as whites, or forfeit their licenses. An ordinance has already been passed providing for annulling the licenses of theatres unless they shall seat negroes and whites without distinction on account of color. So far from being democratic, or in accordance with the principles of equality, such attempts are as flagrantly at war with equality of right as they are with politeness. The only persons who are affected by obtruding colored guests at a hotel or in a theatre are the other guests or attendants and the proprietor. Nineteen-twentieths of these would be white under any circumstances, and the effect of such a measure is to enable one black man or women to force his or her company upon nineteen white men or women who do not desire it. Displeasing the nineteen to please the one is a matter of mere association and taste is not equality. Hotels and theatres are not public offices or governmental institutions. They are not supported by taxes like free schools, nor do they enjoy any legislative monopoly, like railroads. They offer entertainment and amusement merely. The only function the Government has in relation to them is to preserve order, not to regulate the class of people who should go to them. If Government had the power by an ordinance to compel these places to admit people of color it must have the power to exclude them, and the effect of raising the question generally would be to cause them to be excluded altogether from the theatres and hotels, into certain parts of which, and within certain restrictions, they are now admitted."—*National Intelligencer.*

Omaha objects to being spoken of as in "the Far West." The *Republican* of that town says that Omaha is the point at which travelers gather for the purpose of *starting* West.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—There will be another church service in Spanish in Christ Church, Canal street, at 6 o'clock this evening, Rev. Sr. D. Vicente Ros y Rubio, officiating. He said to be a gentleman of culture as an orator.

There will be a grand firemen's festival at the Fair Grounds to-day, under the auspices of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, and Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, for the benefit of the relief funds of the two companies.

The Slaughter-house Company.—According to the following, which appears in the *Republican* yesterday, this company appears to be in a bad way:

The Slaughter-house Company is using every endeavor to induce the butchers to remove to Algiers and patronize the monopoly, but without success. The butchers know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. They are confident in the belief that their right to follow their occupation peacefully will be sustained by the judiciary of the State, as it already is favored by the public opinion of all honest citizens. The monopolists are evidently in trouble, they have dismissed their superintendent, Mr. Griffin, and elected Jonas Pickles—(O, how sear!) in his stead. They have called for another assessment on the subscription stock of ten per cent, payable to-day, and they have called a meeting of their stockholders, to be held at 12 o'clock M., to act on important business (*vide* the special notices in their organ, the *Times*). There is evidently trouble somewhere. Officers are changed, writs are being issued against them, further assessments to pay lawyers and costs of court are levied, meetings to change by laws and meet new emergencies are called, stock is depreciating, and, in the meantime, the hard working and honest Gascons and Germans are keeping our market supplied with the best of meats.

The Confederacy a De Facto Government.—Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, has rendered the following decision, by which it will be seen that he still adheres to the opinion enunciated by him in 1865, that the Confederacy was a *de facto* Government:

Indiana A. Sloan vs Stevenson & May and the Louisiana State Bank.—In January, 1863, in the parish of De Soto, in this State, the administrators of the succession of Hamilton Sloan sold to J J. Green 43 bales of cotton at private sale. This cotton was subsequently purchased by John A. Stevenson, for account of the Louisiana State Bank, and in July, 1865, the sale was approved by Major Gen. Herron, who ordered the delivery of the cotton to Stevenson.

The administrators in this suit allege that Stevenson has no legal right to said cotton, because the sale to Green was without any judicial authority, and because the price was paid in Confederate money, and they pray that the cotton, or value thereof, be returned to them.

This suit is untenable for the following reasons:

1. Administrators cannot take advantage of their own wrongs. They cannot allege their own turpitude. A subsequent administrator might complain of the wrongful acts of his predecessor, but not the guilty party himself.

2. The sale is otherwise valid, because it was made under a de facto government.

3. The Confederate notes given in payment were the only currency at the time, recognized by the de facto government and by the people. The plaintiffs, besides, in failing to return the identical notes, show that they have been benefited to that extent.

4. The delivery of the cotton took place by virtue of an order from Major Gen. Herron, the military commander acting in the name of the Government. That order is a full and complete ratification of the sale.

For three reasons, plaintiff's claim is rejected with costs.

Decision Touching the Discharge of a Dry Goods Clerk.—Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, has rendered the following decision touching the salaries of dry goods clerks:

T. E. Mahew vs Reiman & Friedlander.—The plaintiff entered the house of defendants as a clerk in October, 1868. The period for which he was employed is not clearly established by his evidence; but the settled custom in the dry goods business is to engage clerks for the business season or by the year, so that the presumption of law is in favor of plaintiff's affirmation that he was engaged for the whole season. He is, however, contradicted by the defendants, who offered in evidence the rules of their store, by which they have the right to discharge a clerk at pleasure and without cause. But, then, it must be shown that the rules were communicated to him, which was not done in this case, as confessed by Friedlander himself. So they are not bearing on plaintiff.

Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for.

A Pleasant Gathering.—Yesterday, about noon, there was a most delightful gathering of the young folks at the building of the Boys' Central High School, on Burgundy street. The great gentleman of this admirably conducted institution had extended to the young ladies of the Girls' High Schools of the First and Fourth and Second Districts an invitation to be present and participate in a dance.

We were present for a few moments, and were pleased to see the young people enjoying themselves with that vivacity which is so youth what the dewy freshness of the morning is to the day. The young gentlemen of the Central High School conducted themselves towards their fair guests in a most becoming manner, and, doubtless, the occasion will often rise fresh and green in their memories beyond the sterile wastes of years. And this is right. Let the pleasant, refined and elevating moments of our earlier years be cherished in our hearts like precious jewels in a casket. Amid the struggles of maturer years never turn from the oases of childhood. Even when most beset with vicissitudes, and the shadows of sorrow gather most thickly about us, voices sweeter than the music of harps, and forms beautiful as ever fancy pictured, come to us from the dreamy, twilight land of boyhood, and the heart becomes renewed and cheered in the midst of the struggle.

We trust these pupils of the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, who have graduated, may achieve success and happiness in life. To do this, they must not forget the good lessons they have received from their tutors in the school house. To those who have not graduated yet, and will return to their studies in the autumn, we wish a pleasant vacation.

An Extensive Fraud.—An affidavit has been made by Mr Wm. E. Stuart, attorney in fact for J. E. Powell, against J. W. Biree, a planter of Louisiana, charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. It appears the accused on the 27th of July, 1868, addressed Mr Powell a note, in which he stated he was cultivating the Black Bayou Plantation and Hood House place, upon which he expected to make between 400 and 700 bales of cotton; that, in consideration of $250, some supplies, and permission to draw on the house the following September for something over $5800, the accused would ship his entire crop of cotton to Mr. Powell.

The note stated further, that both places were entirely unincumbered. Upon the latter statement the prosecutor advanced $750. A year has passed, and as yet there has been no settlement. The prosecution alleges that the statement regarding the absence of incumbrance from the property was false, and made for fraudulent purposes.

Alleged Heavy Larceny.—A woman named Sallie Sawyer has been arrested by Special Officer Marks, charged by Allen Sawyer with the larceny of $750 from a box kept at their common residence. Sallie is said to be the only one besides Allen who had access to the box.

Prisoner Sent to St. Louis.—Alex Sumosky, alias A. T. Wensing, alias G. F. Skymanski, who was arrested some time ago by a special officer Cunningham, charged with stealing from Wm. Stampf, of St. Louis, Mo., about four hundred dollars worth of jewelry, was yesterday turned over to Capt. Cullen, a St. Louis detective, who brought a requisition on Gov Warmoth. The accused is suspected of having taken about nine hundred dollars worth of diamonds.

The Marchand Jewelry Robbery.—A man named Henry Quinn has been arrested, charged with having been concerned in the large robbery of jewelry and watches from the pawn office of Mr. Marchand, on St. Charles street. He is said to have been seen entering the store just before the robbery was committed, and to be the party who engaged Mr. M.'s attention while the property was taken. His arrest, it is hoped, will lead to the apprehension of other parties.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—Joseph West has been arrested for passing a counterfeit treasury note of the denomination of $30. He will be examined before a United States Commissioner.

A few days ago, two or three negroes pretending to have just arrived from Texas, where coin is known to circulate more freely than in this city, entered a drug store on Marais street, and said they would like to exchange some coin for currency if they could find some one who would not take the advantage of them. They were doubtless put up to the story as cat-paws for a gang of counterfeiters, who appear to be at work here rather extensively. However, this may be, their story took, and they made the druggist their man, victimizing him by exchanging with him $120 in counterfeits of $20 gold pieces for $130 in currency. The police so far have been unable to get upon their track.

Murderers at Large.—Mr. James McLarg, a citizen formerly of this place, who had gone temporarily to reside at Hazelhurst, Miss., was attacked on the 20th inst., on the railroad near that place, and murdered and robbed by two negroes, whom the Mayor of the burg, said to be a radical, is reported to have released on but $100 bail. The police here have been advised by a letter written to the sister of the deceased.

Affray in Terrebonne.—The *Civic Guard* of Houma of the 24th gives this statement of an affray there on the 19th inst.:

It is our painful duty to be obliged to chronicle one of those unfortunate and much to be deplored violations of the peace resulting in the death of one man and serious wounding of another. On the evening of the 19th inst., Thomas Edwards (colored) was killed and Frank Verret (colored) was dangerously wounded in a street fight caused by insulting words used by Alfred Verret. Affidavits have been made against Mr. Felix Daspit, Taylor Daspit and Henry Train. The latter was sent to New Orleans on account of the feeling existing towards him by the negroes. He is the son of Judge Train. Taylor Daspit made his escape. Mr. Felix Daspit is out under bond. Politics had nothing to do with the unfortunate affair. As the evidence has not yet been closed we refrain from making any comments.

A meeting has been held in Illinois, "without distinction of party," to protest against the Grant and Congressional plan of making the negroes a constituent element of American civil polity. The New York *Tribune* admits that a large number "claiming to be Republicans" attended this meeting. The meeting had for its object the inauguration of a "white man's party," and while we of the South are so bound hand and foot by Congressional chains, that we can do little more than look on, it is significant that such a movement is started in a Radical State like Illinois. To this complexion it must come at last. It is but a question of time. Meantime, this black element is a stubborn and enforced fact, to be utilized to the best public advantage while it lasts.—*Ex.*

Active preparations are being made at Long Branch for the approaching bathing season.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interview of Prominent Cubans with the President.

Shooting Affair in Richmond.

The Murderer to be Tried by Military Commission.

FROM HAVANA.

The Battle of Puerto del Padre.

Cuban Victory Complete.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 26.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $767,000.

Supervisor Noah, of Tennessee, was allowed to resign. His successor is unknown. The change is attributed to the influence of the Stokes party.

The President has appointed Wm. Wood chief of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Creswell was present at the interview between Grant and Lemus. The interview was unofficial.

It is stated on tolerably good authority that Grant never asked Hoar's opinion regarding the political status of Georgia, and Hoar has certainly taken no steps towards preparing such an opinion.

Washington, June 26.—The Haytien Minister had an interview with Fish to day.

The Government sells at auction July 2d, at Hoboken, the steamer Virgin, part of the assets of Thos. P. May, formerly Treasurer at New Orleans.

Washington, June 26.—The Cubans here have the following additional particulars of the Puerto del Padre battle between the Cubans under Marmol and the Spaniards under Ferrer. The Cuban victory was complete, they capturing a large train of provisions, arms, clothing and hospital stores, and killing over 203 Spaniards. A number of Americans participated.

The Cubans here also have information that troops which have been concentrating south of here, numbering 1800, have all departed, and it is believed have safely landed.

The representative of the Cubans here had several interviews with the President, several members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives. The assurances given them of earnest sympathy and desire to give practical aid to the Cuban cause gives great satisfaction. A Government agent will be sent to ascertain the strength and prospects of the revolutionists, and if the report is favorable the Cubans have no doubt of immediate recognition as belligerents.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, June 26.—Joseph Kelly, who was shot on Tuesday evening at the registration office, by Police Captain Callahan, died this morning. His death creates much feeling in the city, he having been held by three policemen while Callahan, who had a personal feud with Kelly, shot him. Kelly was Vice President of Seymour and Blair club during the campaign, and Callahan was an ex Confederate officer, who had charge of a Confederate prison during the war, and since joined the Republican party. Callahan, who was bailed, was to-day re-arrested.

Richmond, June 26.—Edmund Fontaine, the projector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, died to-day, aged 69.

Gen. Canby orders that Callaham who killed Kelly be tried by a Military Commission.

New York, June 26.—The steamer Cleopatra brought $58,000 in specie from Vera Cruz. Specie export to-day $353,000; for the week $540,000.

Imports for the week—dry goods $1,097,000; general merchandise $4,007,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, June 25.—The marines are now guarding Forts Moro and Cabanas, the volunteers disavowing any intention to revolt. Da Rodas having retired. 800 Spaniards were defeated and lost a convoy at Las Tunas. The Spaniards at Las Tunas and Cinco Villas are calling for reinforcements. Gen. Puello says 5000 men are required in the Cinco Villas District.

London, June 26.—Political news to-day unimportant.

Brest, June 26.—Advices have been received through the cable from the Great Eastern up to the forenoon. Some difficulty had been encountered, but everything was favorable at last accounts. At noon Friday the steamer had made 497 knots from Brest and paid out 542 knots of cable. At 4½ Saturday morning a fault was detected in communication through to shore. The steamer was instantly stopped and measures taken to locate the fault. This was found impossible, but as the signals soon afterward became perfect again is was resolved to proceed, which was done. The signals since, up to this time have continued good.

Madrid, June 26.—An exciting debate took place in the Cortes to-day on the policy of the government towards Republicans, and the arbitrary conduct of civil governors. Sagosta said the government was determined to punish all unconstitutional manifestations.

Florence, June 26.—The official newspaper contains the following: "The country is tranquil everywhere. The attitude of the population and the vigilance of the authorities will prevent future disturbances."

In Milan the government has forbidden the circulation of subscriptions for the aid of persons injured in the late disturbances.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 26.—Evening.—Cotton more active and firmer; middling uplands 33¼c. Sales 4300 bales. Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat heavy. Corn a shade better but not active. Whisky lower, 98c to $1. Pork dull and heavy. Lard a shade easier; kettle 19¾ to 20¼. Naval Stores quiet. Groceries dull. Freights firm.

New York, June 26.—Evening.—Money abundant at 7 currency, large balances were offered at 5 to 6 at the close. Sterling firm at 109¾ to 109½. Gold weak at 137⅛ to 137¼. Governments a shade firmer and in good demand. Some foreign orders only partially filled, on account of this advance. Coupons 1881, 121⅜ to 121⅝. 5-20s of '62, 122 to 122⅛; of '64, 117¼ to 117⅜; of '65, 118⅛ to 118⅜; do. new 119⅝ to 120; of '67 and '68 same. 10-40s 108⅛ to 108⅜. Government purchased a million to-day. Stocks strong. Southern securities closed steady.

The bank statement shows: Loans decreased $4,910,000; specie increased $1,239,000; circulation increased $15,000; deposits decreased $4,469,000; legal tenders decreased $1,448,000.

Mobile, June 26.—Cotton in good demand, closed firm. Low middlings 30 to 30½c. Sales 700 bales. Receipts 180 bales.

Memphis, June 26.—Cotton quiet and firm; Low middlings 32c. Receipts 36 bales. Exports 104 bales.

Louisville, June 26.—Superfine Flour $4 25. Corn 66c. Oats 70c. Prime Molasses 80c. Prime Sugar 14¼c. Tobacco sales 180 hhds at $6 to $12 75. Pork $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 18¼c; clear sides 18½c; hams 19¼c. Lard 19¾c. Whisky 93c.

Cincinnati, June 26.—Family Flour $5 75 to $6. Corn and Oats unchanged. Whisky 93c. Pork held at $32 75 to $33. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 15¾c; hams 20 to 21c. Lard 19¼c.

St. Louis, June 26.—Flour $4 to $5 05. Wheat $1 18 to $1 11. Corn higher. Oats 63 to 65c. Whisky 91c. Sugar 13 to 14¾c. Pork $33 25 to $33 75. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18¼c. Lard 19¼c.

Chicago, June 26.—Flour $5 to $6. Wheat $1 24¼ to $1 25. Corn 71¼c. Oats 61¼ to 61¾c. Rye $1 06 to $1 07. Barley $1 50. Highwines 94¼ to 95c. Molasses 95c. Sugar 13¼ to 14¼c. Pork $33 50. Bulk shoulders 12¾c. Lard 19¼c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 26.—Passed up: Shark and barges at 2 P. M. Boaz and barges at 4 P. M. Richmond at 5 A. M.

Passed down: Pargoud at 12 M. River falling slowly.

Louisville, June 26.—River rising, with 6 feet 6 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, June 26.—Weather cloudy and hot. River falling. Passed up—Commonwealth, Strader, and Star and barges. Down—Marble City.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 26—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind S. E. and fresh.

Went to sea at 5:30 P. M., steamship Harlan.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, June 26.—Evening.—Wind East, and fresh. Tide falling. No arrivals. On the bar: Ship Tranquebar.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Quebec, June 26.—Passed down—Thompson Dean and Marble City. River fell 4 inches. Mercury 91.

Memphis, June 26.—Captain W. M. Davis, Chief of Police of Little Rock, was shot and, it is feared, fatally wounded, on Monday night, by a soldier named Brayman, who, together with another named Lenhart, as accessory, has been arrested.

New York, June 26.—Net receipts of Cotton for the week 2470 bales; gross 12,480 bales. Exports to Great Britain 350 bales; to the Continent 99 bales. Sales for the week 9079 bales. Stock on hand 22,880 bales. Net receipts for the week at all United States ports 3580 bales. Exports for the week from all United States ports 7740 bales; to the Continent 99 bales. Stock at all United States ports 73,560 bales.

Havana, June 25.—Haytien advices report heavy fighting again at Aux Cayes. Salnave was defeated with heavy loss.

It is reported that Luperon landed at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, and demands its surrender.

The port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, is closed.

San Francisco, June 24.—Senators Wade and Conkling, with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, met a number of leading business men and representatives of six Chinese companies.

The Chinese representative made a speech expressing the hope that the Government will double the subsidy of the Chinese line of steamers, enabling it to run fortnightly. Suggested Congressional assurance of just protection to the Chinese, stating that Chinese capitalists, who invest money here, complained of the mysteriousness of California laws preventing Chinese testimony in the courts, and especially taxing Chinese immigrants and miners.

London, June 26.—Noon.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 80¾.

Liverpool, June 26—Noon.—Cotton a shade firmer. Sales 12,000 bales. Quotations unchanged.

Liverpool, June 26.—Afternoon.—Cotton active—middling uplands 12⅞d; middling Orleans 12⅞d. Sales 18,000 bales. Lard quiet—72s. Bacon 63s.

Havre, June 26.—Cotton market quiet and steady.

New York, June 26.—Noon.—Stocks strong—New York Central reached 197. Money active at 7. Sterling 109¾. Gold 137⅛. 5 20s of '62 122. Louisianas, old 72. Levees 68.

General Butler as a Lawyer—An Illustration of His Practice.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Chronicle* closes a recent letter with the following story:

"The intricacies of law are freshly illustrated by a new story of General Butler, which I have just heard. The directors of a Boston bank, having their suspicions aroused, notified their cashier that an examination of the books and cash in his possession must be had. The cashier went to Butler, and stated his case. He had misappropriated funds of the bank to the amount of $50,000. Part of this had been lost in stock speculations, and part was still invested in various speculative securities. He asked whether he had not better own up, restore what he could, and let his bondsmen make up the deficit. Butler, after some consideration, directed him to attend the meeting of the directors, deny that there was anything wrong, and, if they desired, to surrender the keys and go home, leaving them in possession. He did as directed, gave up the keys, and the directors, upon examining the books and cash in the vaults, found a deficit, as they anticipated, of $50,000. They notified the cashier and his bondsmen, who, in due time appeared, accompanied by Butler, who, acting as spokesman, inquired what the matter was. The Directors informed him of the facts, and added that they did not wish to make scandal, and if the cashier's bondsmen would make good the missing cash, no further proceedings would be had. General Butler coolly replied that there must be some mistake. His client had surrendered the bank and funds, as required by his bond. If there was any deficit it must have occurred after the director took possession. He would assure them that they could not take possession of the bank and its contents and come upon the bondsmen also. If they would accept the cashier's resignation and give him the usual certificate of good character, they would call it square and let the matter drop. The directors now began to see the dilemma in which they were placed and sent for a lawyer, only to find that they had made a false step, that they had no proper evidence of the amount of the cash in the bank when surrendered by the cashier, and that in taken possession they had lost their only remedy. As it would not do to let the stockholders know how they had been overreached, the directors had to go to work and make up the loss out of their own pockets. They gave their defaulting cashier the certificate of character which he demanded, and he went to work in another bank, in the same city, a few weeks afterward. What part of the stolen $50,000 Butler got for his fee I did not hear. The truth of this anecdote I can vouch for, but I will not tell how it came to first crop out in Washington."

Slave Obligations Held Valid by Judge Busted.—In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Busteed delivered an opinion in the case of John Thorn, administrator of Robert Hair, against Thomas Ramsey, on a promissory note given for slaves in 1861. Defendant's counsel (Goldthwaite, Rice and Semple) filed a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that the money could not be recovered because slavery had been abolished. The Judge overruled the demurrer with leave to the defendant to answer over. John A. Elmore and James Q. Smith counsel for plaintiff.

One of the grounds for the decision was, that the negroes were at the time of the purchase and sale regarded as property by the law of the land, and that the maker of the note entered into the obligation with a full knowledge of the risks and all the circumstances surrounding negro property.

That is the substance of it, divested of legal verbiage.

The note was given for $3000.—*Montgomery Mail*, 19th.

The Waiters' Strike at an End.—The waiters have wisely concluded to throw up the sponge and acknowledge defeat. They might have continued to fight "il fight" it could be called—for several weeks longer if they had desired to do so, for they have yet some $5000 in the treasury. Some were in favor of spending the last cent in "battling for their rights," but the older and wiser heads were desirous of saving this fund, which it has taken years to accumulate, and going to work for whatever wages they are obtain. On Monday night the men held a meeting and very quietly passed a resolution permitting members to work for anybody and for the highest wages to be obtained. This practically puts an end to the strike, but not to the difficulty of procuring employment. The hotel proprietors seem determined not to take the men back again at any price so long as they continue members of the Waiters' Union. At some of the hotels a document has been prepared which every waiter employed is required to sign, renouncing all connection with any waiters' society. No doubt the passage of this last resolution by the society men will strengthen this determination on the part of the bosses to break up the Union.

The waiters have been on the strike for seven days, and during that time have expended $2000 in the support of members and for necessary expenses in connection with the strike. Henceforth only members will receive any benefit from the society. During the strike any man who represented himself as a waiter on strike received aid the same as regular members.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Coincidence—Truth from Abroad.

On the 9th inst. the *Dispatch* copied the following lines that were inscribed over the stand of one of the Northern orators on the occasion of strewing the Union soldier's grave with flowers:

"They bound the nation
And unbound the slave"—

and added, "Or, as we should make it read, 'They made thirty millions of white slaves in converting four millions of black slaves into free barbarians.'"

The last foreign steamer brings a debate in the Cortes in which we find a passage identical with the above. A run-mad Red Republican had made a ranting speech on the glories of the American Republic, and to this Senor Rosas—a man who must have been born to swallow down such enthusiasts as he who had just spoken—replied:

"He (Senor Rosas) was very severe with the Republic of the United States. He said half of it was outside the law. All the States of the South were held under the sword of military government. Individual rights were all confounded. There was no liberty. It was dictation—sword dictation. The government of the half of the States had characters of iniquitous tyranny, for the interests of the conquered countries were sacrificed to the egotism of the North. They enslaved the whites to give liberty to the blacks. This slavery would be prolonged years and years; for the Federal legality and the autonomy of the States were completely abolished. Was that the sort of Constitution they wished to give their country?" [No, no, and great applause.]

How the vaingloiries of mock republicanism dissolve before a ray of Truth. Here is a statesman removed from us by a wide ocean, who must get all his information through Northern sources, and yet the subversion of the boasted republicanism of this country is so palpable that he cannot fail to discover it even through those sources. How far a little light hath thrown his beams!

Our Better Citizens.—Some great writer—Carlyle, probably—has said that "sincerity is the one all important fact about a man;" and if this be true, it is in the lives of sincere men that we should expect to find the history of our city's greatness and prosperity, and not in the "shamming" of the reckless and ostentatious. In all cities that have been distinguished for growth and remarkable commercial or social prosperity, we find in every condition of life a few earnest, quiet, unobtrusive men who think and work with an eye single to the duties that are marked out for them—men who make no "splurge," but move along silently in the paths of usefulness. We must not, then, overlook the deserts of the truly industrious mechanic, the enterprising merchant, the upright banker, the honest lawyer and the faithful public servant—those who, in the various sphere of life, will give tone and character to a city whose rapid growth has no parallel in the history of civil sation.

There are some people, and among the rest not a few editors, who are always ready to fall down and worship every Tom, Dick and Harry who may, by a mere "scratch," get into a large business, acquire money rapidly, drive fast horses and make a tremendous show generally, but who, in the end, are sure to leave on the books of our courts such records as—"Liabilities, $100,000—Assets, Nothing." Let us learn how to distinguish between the sincere man and the "shammer," and we will soon find ourselves materially bettered in more ways than one. We see every day scores of would-be "heavy men" floating aloft in their fragile balloons, when the mere prick of a pin would bring them to the earth with a terrible bang!—never to rise again.

Minors.—Negroes under twenty-one years of age are being registered all over the State. This is a great outrage, and ought to be redressed. The poor foolish boys are induced to perjure themselves by designing men who want to use them. It is a wrong to them and to the whites.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Saturday Evening, June 26, 1869.

The Money market is easy, and rates are without any material variation. On the street A1 paper, with unquestionable collaterals, and first class business paper, without collaterals, are done at 10 to 11 per cent. per annum, while good and second class are quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals. The market was extremely dull, with little or no speculative feeling in any department.

Gold opened at 137½ to 137¾, and after an extremely light business closed at 17⅛ to 17⅜. The sales embrace $9000 and $1300 at 137¾, $5000 and $1500 at 137⅜, $2500 at 137⅛, and $1000 at 137¼. In Silver $400 American halves sold at 131, and $750 at 131½. Mexican dollars are quoted at 2⅛ to 2¾ premium, Gold.

With very limited offerings there was but little done in Foreign Exchange, and the only sale of Sterling reported was £1200 A1 clear at 149½. We quote Sterling nominal at 149¼ to 149¾ for A1 bill of lading and clear and 151 to 151¼ for bank; and Francs at 3.78¾ for the former, and 3.76¼ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was steady at previous rates, with only a moderate supply. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent premium, at which they met only a light demand, and the sales of private included $2000 New York sight at par; $15,000, $25,000 and $25,000 at ⅛ per cent premium; $8000 at 5/16, $2000 and $10,000 at ¼, and $15,000 Boston sight at ⅜.

There was some demand for Crescent City Bank shares, for which the advanced rate of $88 50 was refused. It is now generally understood that this institution has declared a dividend of eight per cent for the past year, or $2 40 per share, but no official announcement of it has yet been made. With this exception, we heard of no movement in Stocks, nor was anything reported in Bonds.

Metropolitan Police Warrants were in fair request, and the sales included $6000 at the outside rate of 84. We also heard of $2500 State having changed hands at 75.

There was more enquiry for City Treasury Notes but at easier rates, the sales including $10,000 at 26 to 26¼ per cent. discount, showing a falling off from yesterday of ¼ per cent. Dealers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 27 discount, and supplied the current demand at ...

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, June 26, 1869.

Cotton.—The sales to-day summed up 1235 bales at figures requiring no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 26¾ to 27¼c, good ordinary 28¾ to 29¼c, low middling 30 to 30½c, and middling at 31¾ to —c.

The market opened with a better demand, which became still more active after meridian, and although several factors advanced their pretensions above the ruling rates, yet others were willing to accept yesterday's figures, and the business comprised the amount noted above, which may be regarded as liberal in comparison with the stock, and is much larger than was generally expected. The sales were mostly for the North, but a fair amount was taken for Liverpool. Good ordinary sold at 28¾ and 29c, strict good ordinary at 29c, and low middling at 30c, and in an exceptional case at less. At the close, with the reduced stock and favorable accounts from both New York and Liverpool, factors were more stringent in their pretensions.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	3,044
Arrived since last statement	143
Arrived previously	821,118
Additional bales from year's samples, waste, etc.	
	8,115—830,274
Cleared to-day	2,344
Cleared previously	815,936—818,016
Stock on hand and on shipboard	11,954

To day's exports embraced 1813 bales to Liverpool and 1175 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 140 bales, against 21 corresponding time last week.

Freights.—The offerings for foreign ports are light, but masters of unengaged vessels are asking fuller rates. Coastwise the regular steamers for New York have filled up, but there is room for Boston and Philadelphia. We quote:

By steam: Cotton to New York, Philadelphia and Boston 1c per lb. Flour to Northern ports 75 to 80c per bbl. Corn to do 15 to 16c per bushel. Tobacco to London 45 to 47s 6d per hhd.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. to Havre and Bremen ⅝c per lb. Tobacco to Liverpool 35s, to London 40s, to Bremen 35s, to Havre $9 per hhd. Flour to Liverpool 3s 6d per bbl.

Sugar and Molasses.—The Sugar market was inactive, the only sale we could hear of being one small lot at 9¾c per lb for good common, and 13¼c for prime. Nothing reported in Molasses, except 16 bbls thin fermenting at 30c per gallon. The movement in Cuba Sugar and Molasses is still confined to a retail and jobbing business, and the stock of each is large.

Arrivals from the West.—The steamers Magenta from St. Louis, R. E. Lee from Louisville, and Silver Spray from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

Flour.—Buyers have declined to purchase to-day on certificates of inspection of the new Board of Inspectors, and very little business was done in consequence. The sales to-day are confined to 3500 bbls uninspected, of which 600 double extra at $6 25, 100 do at $6 12½, 150 treble extra at $6 37½; 142 and 150 do at $6 50, 100 do at $6 75, 100 do super at $5 75, 100 choice extra at $8 25 per bbl, and 2000 bbls various grades on private terms. Since noon the old board of inspectors, with exception of one member, was reinstated, and the indications are now that the usual routine of business will be resumed on Monday with renewed vigor.

Corn.—Is in light supply, the demand is good and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. There were sales to-day of 4000 sacks, of which 450 ordinary yellow mixed at 95c, 500 white and yellow mixed, 112 yellow mixed and 800 white mixed at 93c, 700 at 92½c, 400 white mixed at 93c, 250 and 500 white and 250 white mixed at 95c, and 400 ordinary white on private terms.

Oats.—The market is quiet and prices are barely sustained. Sales to-day 1327 sacks, of which 127 and 700 sacks at 71c, and 500 at 72c per bushel.

Bran.—Is in fair supply to-day. Sales 1330 sacks, of which 600 at $1 05, 100 and 600 at $1 07½ per 100 lbs.

Hay.—Is in better demand and prices are firmer. Sales 775 bales, of which 600 bales prime at $26, 100 at $27, and 75 at $28 per ton.

Pork.—Yesterday evening, not reported, 40 bbls overweight mess sold at $35 37½ per bbl. Round lots are quoted at wholesale to-day at $35. It is retailing at $35 25 to $35 50 per bbl. A lot of 122 bbls overweight sold to-day on the landing at $34 75 per bbl.

Bacon.—The market is dull, at 15 to 15¼c per lb for shoulders, 18 to 18¼c for clear rib sides, and 18¾ to 18⅞c for clear sides; 6 casks clear rib sides sold at 18c per lb.

Lard.—Is quiet but firm at 20 to 21c per lb for tierces, and 21¼ to 22c for kegs.

Dry Salt Meat.—Is scarce and shoulders are retailing at 15c per lb.

Breakfast Bacon.—Is quoted at 20½ to 21c per lb, wholesale at 13¼ to 13½c. They are retailing at 14c per lb.

Salt.—Liverpool Salt is dull and unchanged. The dealers are selling at $2 20 to $2 25 per sack for coarse, and $2 25 to $2 30 for fine; factory filled has 20c per sack higher; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less.

Butter.—The stock has been somewhat reduced, but there is not much demand. We quote choice Western 27½ to 30c, and inferior 20 to 25c, choice Goshen 37 to 38c, common to good Northern 30 to 35c per lb.

Cheese.—There is no demand. Quotations are nominally as follows: Choice Western Reserve 14 to 15c, do factory 15 to 16c, inferior 5 to 10c, Northern cream and English dairy 16 to 18c per lb.

Esculents.—Louisiana Potatoes are in request for the trade at $3 25 to $3 50, and Onions at $5 to $5 50 per bbl.

Corn Meal.—The market is steady. Choice brands of kiln dried sell from the landing at $4 50 to $4 60, and from store at $4 75 per bbl.

Whisky.—The market is dull the demand being only for job lots. Western rectified is quoted at 92½ to 95c, and Louisiana at 90 to 92½c per gallon. 80 bbls Louisiana sold at 92½c, and 50 Western on private terms.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, June 27, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—434 Texas Beeves, 54 Calves and Yearlings, 70 Hogs and 170 Sheep.

Sold yesterday—278 Texas Beeves, 768 Calves and Yearlings, 131 Hogs, 110 sheep and 9 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—1261 Texas Beeves, 619 Calves and Yearlings, 104 Hogs, 795 sheep and 15 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed choice, ₱ lb net	— @ —	—
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ head	— @ —	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	35 00 @ 45 00	
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	25 00 @ 30 00	
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	16 00 @ 20 00	
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	10 @ 11c	
Stock Hogs, ₱ lb gross	7 00 @ 9 25	
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	4 00 @ 5 00	
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	3 00 @ 3 50	
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	2 00 @ 2 50	
Milch Cows, choice ₱ head	80 00 @ 100 00	
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50 00 @ 80 00	
Texas Cows with Calves, ₱ head	25 00 @ 35 00	
Yearlings, ₱ head	6 00 @ 12 00	
Calves, ₱ head	6 00 @ 12 00	
Goats ₱ head	1 50 @ 4 00	

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.

THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof-coating, forms a strong elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or sparks. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids.

It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as tin roof.

H. W. Johns' Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood-work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.

ZABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 115 Poydras street.

The celebrated Times Cooking Stove can be found at the above depot. je27 1y—3w

Notice.

ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

We have temporarily removed from 49, 51, 53 and 55 NEW LEVEE STREET, —TO— 85, 87, 89 and 91 NEW LEVEE, Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER. Wholesale Grocers. jun27 1m

HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street. ju27 3m

A CARD.

Thirty six years ago my first husband, William Wallace Whitney, was thrown into prison in this city, during the most afflicting period of the cholera in summer, for nearly a month, on the false charge of slandering title to property belonging to me, as the heir of my father, Daniel Clark, and also for charging the pretended executors of his estate with corruptly administering it. Since that gloomy period of my life the Supreme Court of the United States has most emphatically declared me to be "the only legitimate daughter of Daniel Clark, and entitled to his succession," embracing the very property referred to. This decision of the highest tribunal in the land, from which there can be *no appeal*, sets at rest forever my legal status and my rights.

Independent of the repeated recognition of my rights by the Supreme Court of the United States, the *Civil Code of Louisiana* provides that the judgment of the Supreme Court in my favor, acquiesced in for thirteen years, *has become final*, and the supposition that the judgment of that court can now be revised and reviewed is *preposterous*; and it must be manifest that those who build hopes upon such expectation deceive themselves.

In an evil hour, men have been found so regardless of truth, honor, law and justice, and of the decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States, as to trample upon their repeated decisions, in a suit recently instituted against me in the Second District Court of this city, which compels me to seek redress through the courts of my country, where the innocent are protected, and the wronged righted.

A number of persons whose names appear as plaintiffs to this slanderous suit, have come to me voluntarily and denied having given authority to any party to institute it. In addition to the absurdity of this proceeding, its recklessness is heightened by inserting as plaintiffs the names of many whose claims to my property were acted upon by the Supreme Court of the United States more than fourteen months ago, and decrees rendered in my favor.

Should the parties above referred to, or others whose names have been improperly used in this suit, report the fact to me within ten days, at my office, 48 Baronne street, that they have withdrawn their names from said suit, no proceedings will be instituted by me against them.

This notice, it will be perceived, is given in justice to those who have not authorized the suit referred to. I will not, knowingly, expose to the scorn and contempt of the world any innocent person for the guilty, whom I shall hold, in this case, to a strict and most rigid accountability in damages. For years I have borne every species of persecution, until forbearance has now ceased to be a virtue, but, from all those who meet me amicably, I will still entertain propositions for compromise in the same spirit of liberality which I have at all times heretofore evinced.

My possession of the property in dispute is only a question of time for the action of the courts, the principles of law and fact being finally and forever settled, as may be seen by the last decision and mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in my favor, now on record in the Circuit Court here, which is ordered to be enforced at the next term thereof.

The names of my prosecutors are here given for their information, viz: P. Avril, S. Abadie, Joseph Bermond, George Bisshoff, Antoine Baumgarten, E. E. Brunet, J. A. Blanc, V. Boscas, P. Brunet, J. M. Brunet, E. Carite, C. Carite, William Trippell, Owen Doherty, John Despaux, Victorine Demoruelle, S. Deloré, Alphonse Drez, J. Dauphine, H. Dauphine, N. Dabon, Marcelin Esnard, Florville Foy, Joseph Fuentes, Joseph François, Mrs. E. Vance, Joseph Guillot, Theodore Gayol, John L. Gubernator, Arthur B. Griswold, Marie Gueno, Joseph Hernandez, Josephine Hoa, F. M. Jacobs, Robert J. Ker, Jules Lepené, Gabriel Levasseur, J. T. D. Lefebvre François Lacroix, Henri Lague, Jules Lavergne, Miss M. A. Levasseur, Norbert Louque, M. J. Lizardi, M. de Liano, J. J. Lemoyne, P. H. Monsseaux, Michel Meilleur, Jr., C. Morel, Francis Mouney, P. Minville, Mrs S. Morel and husband, Louis Moisier, D. B. McCarty, Mrs S. Magner and husband, R. Massena, city of New Orleans, P. O. Peyroux, Mrs. George Perilloux, P. Pecquier, N. Rillieux, J. C. de St. Romes, Albin Rochereau, R. Rousselet, Aimé Rousseau, Mellina Ross, T. Robertson, George G. Remecke, Albin Soulie, David Stickney, Mrs. Jean Sauvage and husband, J. B. Stewson, James L. Swan, Ferdinand Thompson, P. Sherry, W. F. Vredenburgh.

Their petition is signed Miles Taylor, James McConnell, counsel for petitioners.

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

New Orleans, June 24, 1869. je 27 1t

Grand Entertainment —AT THE— OPERA HOUSE AND FAIR GROUNDS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LAUDERDALE ORPHAN HOME, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRAL HANCOCK CLUB. —ON— Tuesday Evening, June 29, 1869, AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A varied and interesting programme, consisting of the wonderful feats of the celebrated PROFESSOR HASKEMEYER, and the famous PHANTASMAGORIA. The whole to conclude with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT and SOIRÉE DANSANTE. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely.

On Wednesday Evening, June 30, 1869, AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

First—National Slow Mule Race. Dash of One Mile, for the Central Hancock Club Plate. Entries for all States will remain open until June 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Second—Match Race. Open for all ages.

Entries closed as above.

Third—Acrobatic Performances and Gymnastic Exercises in the arena.

Fourth—To conclude with the Promenade Concert and Soirée Dansante in the Octagonal Building.

The Gates will be open at 4 o'clock P. M.

Races to commence at 5 o'clock P. M., prompt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN G. FLEMING, Chairman.

F. A. Tyler, J. H. Von Coton, Jas. C. Sinnott, J. R. Parvis.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

ADAM GIFFEN, Chairman.

J. S. Walton, H. E. Witherspoon, Jos. Ellison, Forrester Bolhouda.

COMMITTEE OF REFRESHMENTS.

E. SALOMON, Chairman.

S. F. Pennington, T. L. Maxwell, Dr. T. Scott, Richard Flower, S. C. Bond, P. R. O'Rorke.

COMMITTEE OF RACES.

SAMUEL BOYD, Chairman.

A. H. Mason, Marcus J. Zunts, R. H. Raley, John P. Moore.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

THOS. L. MACON, Chairman.

Harry T Hays, Edward Ivy, Dr J T Scott, J O Nixon, Walter L Jewell, Sam'l R Walker, Melvin M Cohen, Frank Bartlett, Dan'l A Wilson, F P Schmidt, Ernest Guesnon, L Christ, E L Jewell, Richard Lambert, E Barnett, Adolph Mayer, Hugh Breen, M B Brady, T Jeff Haile, T J Harrell, Wallace Ogden, Chas Bringer, J J Garrard, Jno D Blair, A H Mason, B M Turnbull, Jno T Butler, Frank Michinard, Victor Fassman, L A Guillotte, W J A Hughes, F A Peterson, Dr E S Drew, Alfred Kearny, Ed Bouligny, Lafayette Folger, Chas W Fox, John Henning, Dr Jas Burns, W C Driver, John Anderson, Beg Toledano, G G Garner, Henry Thornhill, J B Johnson, A Kosheedt, R W Adams, B C Barrow, J C Barelli, John Leeds, Gustave Bouligny, S Block, E Bleesy, C A Miltenberger, J H Carter, Charles Chase, W Creevy, C G DeLisle, Edw C Gump, G Collagton, W C C Claiborne, Jr.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

THOS. M. SCOTT, Chairman.

W H Ellis, Charles A Green, J Caldwell Pierce, J C DeRussey, A J Higley, J B Skinner, J J Sharkey, Peter Labouisse, Victor Meyer, Dr J S Lewis, Thomas McKay, L R LeFonta, Geo M Eusock, Isaac Moise, Robert C Weatherly, A G Grinshaw, J H Halsey, Beverly Kennedy, Lewis D Craig, E C Kelly, T D Kennedy, J H B Houston, W E McNeil, J O Nixon, Jr., E F Briggs, E C Sayce, A J Aiken, T J Portis, Lewis A Adams, A W Rountree, R H Ghost, F C Zacharie, W Woodlief, E E Bushner, S M Todd, C T Buddecke, Prieur Roach, A Sambola, D H Reger, A Beamiler, Jr., Sumpter Turner, J Cassard, H D Gaines, Dr A Chastant.

Ample refreshments provided at Opera House and Fair Grounds.

Tickets of Admission—ONE DOLLAR—to be obtained at Hancock Club, from Members of the Committee, at Opera House and Fair Grounds.

Tickets issued receivable at either Entertainment.

J. PINCKNEY SMITH, President Central Hancock Club, and ex-officio Chairman Executive Committee.

WEST STEEVER, Secretary.

New Orleans, June 21, 1869.

Mr. JNO. G. FLEMING, Chairman Executive Committee:

Dear Sir—We have the honor to inform you that the steamers FRANK PARGOUD, Capt. J. M. White, GOV. ALLEN, Capt. W. Webb, and NATIONAL, Capt. E. F. Greene, will convey passengers to and from New Orleans, charging but one half fare to those desiring to attend the Entertainment to be given on the 29th and 30th inst., for the Benefit of the Lauderdale Orphan Home, under the auspices of the Central Hancock Club.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SINNOTT & ADAMS.

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.

No Mother's Nursery should be without it.

Are your children ailing now?

Have they a continual itching of the nose? Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite? Have they a hard, swollen abdomen? Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Have they offensive breath and headache? Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach? Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth? Have they temporary blindness and deafness?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is not dangerous, sugar candy.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.

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

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

JACOB OTT, Builder, 184.........DELORD STREET.........184 TIVOLI CIRCLE. JOBBING DONE WITH DISPATCH.

PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GENERAL REPAIRS OF STORES AND DWELLINGS. CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED. ESTIMATES MADE FOR NEW BUILDINGS. Orders left at shop or box 221 Mechanics' Exchange, opposite St Charles Theatre, promptly attended to. jy12 1m ep

To Families AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

BIZOT & SISSAC, Old Basin Bakery, No. 2 Carondelet Walk.

ARE offering superior BREAD at 5 cents a pound, in quantities to suit purchasers. The surroundings and the ... of the Bakery at the rate of 20 ounces the ... the same weighings ... Also superior and all kinds of Biscuits at the lowest market prices. je25—1m. BIZOT & SISSAC.

Office of the General Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co., New Orleans, June 24, 1869. NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, June 27th, inst. the Excursion Train for MAGNOLIA, Miss. will leave the Depot at 7 ... and arrive at Magnolia at 12 ... Returning will arrive on Monday at ... Tickets for the round trip to Kentwood ... Frecter $1 ... above Fire ... Magnolia ... Passengers returning by the ... train on Sunday or on the ... train on Monday ... Tickets by the ... evening train as usual (that is full fare going and returning). T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. jeS1 1y4

No Injunction on the Fulton Market.

FRESH MEAT of ... furnished at the FULTON MARKET, corner St. Peter street and Old Levee ... District, at wholesale, retail, dealers ... to supply ... with FRESH MEATS ... at the FULTON MARKET, corner Old Levee and St. Peter streets. STAFFORD & WEYMOUTH, Agents.

Saddles. Saddles. Saddles. AT FOUR DOLLARS EACH. ... SHOT GUNS at $4 ... CUTLERY and other HARDWARE, at low prices ... S. B. CHURCHILL, BROTHER, ... No. ... Magazine street. je24 1m

Old Clothes.

PERSONS having OLD CLOTHES FOR BOTH SEXES and wishing to dispose of the same, can do so profitably by applying to JOQUET GIRARD, Tailor, Nos. ... St. Philip street and ... Rampart street. je22 1m

CRESCENT HOTEL, Bay St. Louis.

THIS ... TOULME & BAUCHE, Proprietors. je21 2m

Fresh Meats Cheap!

MESSRS. STAFFORD & WEYMOUTH give notice that they will be ready, on and after to-day (SUNDAY MORNING) at their stand, corner of St Peter and ... streets, and ... in the Pike Market, Poydras street to retail the best of fresh beef ... meats at Ten Cents per pound. je27 ...

Improved Mercantile Agency.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, Proprietors—Established A. D. 1849. W. C. DAY, Superintendent New Orleans. Office 28 Natchez street, corner of Magazine, Morgan's Building. Principal Office 279 Broadway New York City. Branch Offices in fifty of the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

On the 1st July we shall issue the Twenty-Fifth Volume of our COMMERCIAL REPORTS, containing the name, address business and grade of credit, of nearly every person doing business in the United States and Canada—Revised and corrected to date of publication.

The fact above, that, for twenty years, the leading Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers in every city on this continent, and in many European cities, have had these reports in constant use, is sufficient evidence of their great value and reliability.

We desire at this time to call the attention of business men to the fact that no expense or labor has been spared in thoroughly revising our present, and procuring a very large number of additional reports, which, for completeness and reliability have never been equalled by us.

jeS1 J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

Daniel & James D. Edwards, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta St., —AND— Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAINS FOR MAKING SUGAR, and of every description of COPPER, BRASS, IRON, and SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES, STEAM WHISTLES, etc. COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Grain and other Distilling. —Dealers in— IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes. STEAM and HAND PUMPS. STEAM and WATER GAUGES, Iail and Registered. BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING. Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. je21 1y

Branch of Dr. Vergnes' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ARTHUR FORTIER, No. 227 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph.

CELEBRATED for the cure of persons who have been drugged by Mercury in all its forms, viz: Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, or by the absorption of any deleterious or metallic substance in the system; and especially successful in all cases of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Hydrocele, Nervous Affections, Debility, CHRONIC DISEASES, and all maladies peculiar to Ladies, for whom a special department is provided. my25 tf

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars! First Premium at the Fair of 1869. F. SUAREZ, 13.........Columbus street.........13 Between Rampart and St. Claude. CONSTANTLY on hand a full and complete assortment of CIGARS, manufactured with the best Havana TOBACCO, also, mixed and domestic CIGARS—at the lowest market prices. my16 3m

Notice to Sugar Planters.

THE CRESCENT CITY MOLASSES BARREL MANUFACTORY, Nos. 59, 61, 63, 67 and 69 St. Joseph St., NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING purchased a full set of the latest improved machinery for making barrels, we are prepared to turn out from two hundred and fifty to three hundred Molasses Barrels per day made much stronger and better than the best made by hand and at greatly reduced prices. Barrels made with iron hoops, or wooden to suit purchasers. We request all interested to call and examine our stock and facilities for manufacturing, before giving out their orders. All orders left at the Carriage Warehouse of E. March Dunman & C..., corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, will be promptly attended to.

E. F. WALLICHE & CO. E. F. WALLICHE. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH. je18 6m

JOHN M. COONEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, (Late Minute Clerk Fourth District Court.) Office 21 Camp Street. Up Stairs. june6 6m

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE—ICE! ICE! ICE! 146.........GRAVIER STREET.........146 Packed and shipped to all points, in hogsheads or tubs to suit purchasers. Prompt attention to all orders. IMPORTANT! CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED. je3 3m

OLD RELIABLE.

OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.

Delighted millions sing their praises.

No family or person should be without them.

ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW!

Have you a Headache or Backache? Have you Constipation of the Bowels? Have you a Sour Stomach? Have you a Bad Breath? Have you Cold Hands or Feet? Have you Chills or Fever? Have you Palpitation of the Heart?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Have you Suppressed Discharges? Have you Sickness and Vomiting? Have you Irregularities or Weakness? Have you Rush of Blood to the Head? Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Have you a Colic or Diarrhea? Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach? Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite? Have you Bilious Symptoms of any Kind?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROTHERS.

Sold all over the world.

Red Diarrhœa Remedy is pleasant and effectual in acute and chronic diarrhea. For cholera morbus and cramps, use R. D. R. R. D. R. is no hot astringent preparation.

For all forms of diarrhea use R. D. R. R. D. R. cools and quiets the stomach. R. D. R. is excellent for crying babies. For children when teething, use R. D. R.

R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite. One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach. R. D. R. is the result of bedside experience. A remedy, ... R. D. R. During the fruit season keep R. D. R. For cramps and vomiting use R. D. R.

English Female Bitters, tried old and young. E. F. B. ... female irregularities. Chlorosis ... cured with E. F. B. E. F. B. delights ... E. F. B. cures ... E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.

Drooping ... Co's Buchu ... Dromgoole & Co's Buchu. For ... Dromgoole & Co's Buchu. For early abuses, use Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.

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

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS 104 CANAL STREET.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT

Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1869, including unearned premiums of the previous year:

On Fire Risks	$695,482 11
On Marine Risks	393,767 96
On River Risks	132,082 37
Total Premiums	$1,221,238 55
Less Unearned Premiums	231,982 00
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1869	$989,356 55
Losses paid:	
On Fire Risks	$296,629 16
On Marine Risks	85,094 49
On River Risks	79,461 11
	$457,158 66
Taxes	45,134 29
Reinsurance and Return Premiums	28,045 32
Profit and Loss and Expenses, less interest	67,677 28 — 598,015 50
Profit	$391,340 56

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$144,986 90
City Bonds	131,500 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks	35,436 90
Notes Secured by Mortgage	664,154 87
Notes Secured by Pledge	198,774 00
Bills Receivable	44,441 03
Premiums in Course of Collection	83,270 92
State Bonds	1,380 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	12,786 00
Stock of Variété Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
of Levee Steam Press	2,300 14
of Marine Dry Dock and Ship-yard Company	2,700 00
of Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company	250 00
of Merchants Exchange	1,000 00
of New Orleans Lightering Co.	1,000 00
Mortgage Bonds of Grand Lodge of Louisiana	5,000 00
Mortgage Bonds of Turners' Association	2,050 00
Cash on Hand	219,683 22
Total assets	$1,409,000 47

Less: Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company $101,875 75; Whole issue of Scrip of 1869 payable in July 118,600 00; Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1869 230,982 00 — 451,637 75

$1,047,180 72

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

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

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June, 1869, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT, on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the whole issue of Scrip of 1865, and Six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS: P. Fourchy, S. Z. Relf, M. Puig, Chs. Lafitte, David McCoard, D. A. Chaffraix, P. S. Wiltz, J. J. Fernandez, L. F. Généres, P. Maspero, Jos. Hey. ja5 tf

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

CARTE D'OR.........LAC D'OR

THE undersigned has on hand and is constantly supplied with fresh WINES of the above brands, direct from the Proprietors, Messrs. Bruch, Foucher & Co., Mareuil Sur Ay, Champagne, France. JOHN M. BURROWS, 72 Gravier Street. je3 1m

Dr. Capdevielle

GIVES a Consultation from 12 to 1 P. M. every day, corner of Moreau and Mandeville. my15 3m

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street. jel6 6m

T. S. Waterman, SODA WATER MANUFACTURER, — AND DEALER IN — SODA WATER APPARATUS AND MATERIALS, 56, 58 & 60....Basin Street....56, 58 & 60 (NEAR COMMON.)

AGENT for Andrew J. Morse & Son's "Triumph" Soda Water Apparatus, THE BEST IN USE, and for which he was awarded ALL THE PREMIUMS at the three Mechanical and Agricultural State Fairs of 1868, 1869.

Having enlarged and improved premises, will keep constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Soda Tumblers, Tumbler Holders, Ice Planes, Fruit Juices, Extracts for Syrups, Also, a large stock of Sulphuric Acid, Marble Dust, Block Tin Pipe, all sizes, for the trade. my19 2m

F. GONTHIER Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —TO— 143.........Gravier Street.........143 Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices. je22 6m

Star Insurance Company in Liquidation.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a return of ... per cent of the capital stock thereof will be paid, on presentation of their certificates at the office, No. 10 Commercial street. je15 10t

The Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, La.,

IDENTIFIED DISTINCT from the Star Insurance Company in liquidation, ... continues to insure against Fire, Marine and River risks at Tariff rates. Office, No. 4 Carondelet street. je2 ... LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.

CH. FACIOT, BOOK-BINDER FROM PARIS. UNDERTAKES ALL KINDS OF Bookbinding, Pasteboard Varnishing, Cards, Edge Gilding, Marbling, and delivers his work in the best and neatest French style. Also, Fancy Pasteboard Boxes of every description. PRICES MODERATE. 37 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal. je18 1y

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, 26th ...
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, ...
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, ...
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, ...

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE First Cabin, $140. Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin	$145
Second Cabin	88
Third Cabin	45
Do. including railway tickets	37

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage apply to L. GRAND & CO., Provisional Agents, 15 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT	Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. J. R. HILDRETH
SHERMAN	Capt. WM. F. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans;

The steamship SHERMAN, Wm. F. Henry, Commander will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 3d, at 5 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE.........$60 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LODWIGSEN, No. 79 Common street.

The SHERMAN will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, July 3, at 5 P. M.

For New York.

The Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 5 P. M.

PASSAGE.........$60

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street. my4 1y

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER the management of Mme. E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DERON. No. 75.........Dauphin Street.........No. 75 BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL. jun28

Premium Dentistry.

DR. MALONEY, 401 St. Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting ... sets of teeth at $... The Doctor's manner ... work ... AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE ... for the best set of teeth made in this State. Old sets of Teeth remodeled and a sure fit guaranteed. may21 1y

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS, DENTIST. OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal. J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 130 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.

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

Cistern Shop And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.

PROMPTLY attended to; also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. BEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Gisso Box 255, New Orleans, Postoffice. Residence 345 Canal street, near Franklin. ap15 1y

BOYS' CLOTHING —And— MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. B. T. WALSHE. jun20 1y 113 Canal street, New Orleans.

GLYNN & WINTZ, 9.........CAMP STREET.........

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies' Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Also—Agents for Cahill's Imperial Bronze. We use the finest material and employ the best of workmen, therefore we guarantee satisfaction. Day & Martin's celebrated English Blacking always on hand. mh7 1y GLYNN & WINTZ

Law Partnership.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the practice of law under the name and style of WOOLDRIDGE & THOMAS. E. WOOLDRIDGE, J. W. THOMAS. je3 1m Office 61 Camp street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases ... Marriage Philosophically Considered ... stamps by addressing: SECY. BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. ap4 1y

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 17.........Chartres Street.........17

IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc. mar27 1y ep

I. Y. Whitted CELEBRATED BRANDS TOBACCO.

GOLD AMBROSIA, NAT MACON, J. W. COBIN, STAR POUNDS, GOVERNOR ALLEN, CHARLES DAY TWIST, HARRY LEE. For sale by DE VAN, MASON & CO., Agents for the South, je15 1m 104 Poydras street

$40---$45---$50 WILL BUY A WILSON LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, —At— No. 6 Baronne Street.

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, it stands without a rival. Twenty-five Dollars cheaper than any other first-class Machine. Agents wanted throughout the South. Address E. W. INGLE, Glass Box 437 N. O. my15 3m

Plantation for Sale.

EIGHT miles below the city of New Orleans, Gretna parish, right bank, a PLANTATION, ... arpents front to the Mississippi river, by fifty-three or forty in depth.

That property is one of the best ... for a residence to be found in Louisiana ... produces abundantly ... of fruits and vegetables ... orange groves ... With appropriate cultivation, the land can yield ... income superior to that of many a large plantation. It is very healthy. That property would suit admirably for ... asylum ... Apply to the owner, AD. RINCK, on the Plantation. june6

Claret, White Wine, Vinegar.

LANDING ex-ship EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned: 300 casks "Gote de ..." CLARET, 402 boxes "St. Julien" ... "Cantenac" ... "Chateau de Carsac" WHITE WINE, 17 casks ... 90 barrels ... casks "Cote de Bourg" CLARET, ... "Graves" WHITE WINE, ... VINEGAR. C. CAVAROC, je20 St. No. 5 Exchange Place.

N. O., Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Office Company, 66 Canal street. NEW ORLEANS, June 19th, 1869.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the affairs of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors. je21 1m CHARLES KERR.

To the Ladies.

DR. URBAN, an old and experienced Physician of thirty-five years practice, respectfully informs the ladies of the city that he devotes his time exclusively to all female complaints. Let the nature of the disease be what it may when undertaken by the Doctor, you may have all confidence in him, as he will promise nothing but what he can and will perform. Fistula, Piles, Nervous Debility, all Diseases of the Womb, etc., cured; a Suppression of the Menses ... will be safely and speedily relieved. Everything strictly confidential. Office—Northeast corner of Rampart and Customhouse streets. Entrance No. 195 Customhouse street. my27 3m

Arrow Tie Agency.

43.........Carondelet Street.........43 NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARROW TIE.

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS Tie ... cotton has induced the proprietor to provide a largely increased supply for the coming season, and we are now prepared to fill orders from the Trade, in any quantity, of the ARROW TIE.

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