The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,791.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $12; half-yearly, $7; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday; Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements in the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $[illegible] per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discounts from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1869.

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

THE FINANCES OF THE CITY.

The condition of the City Treasury compels the Council to take some steps to replenish its coffers. The resources of the city consist of the taxes due to the city. When they are paid municipal affairs go on. When they are not paid they come to a stop and that is the difficulty at the present moment. The money has "given out." The reason why tax-payers are not paying their taxes is this—they offer to the Treasurer in lieu of money, warrants issued by the Metropolitan Police Board which they have bought up at a heavy discount and which they insist the city is bound to receive dollar for dollar. The city denies the obligation and claims money and the city is perfectly right. She is entitled to money but her debtors happening to hold a position where they can take advantage of their creditor, snap their fingers and say "If you will not take Metropolitan warrants, you shall have nothing." What is the city to do in these circumstances? Sue the taxpayers? That will not bring any money into the Treasury until judgments have been obtained, and it is not easy to say when that time will come. Already there has been some litigation in the courts touching the responsibility of the city for these Police warrants and the result so far is unfavorable. Judge Théard of the Fourth District Court has decided that the city is bound to pay the Metropolitan Police and that the warrants should be accepted by the City Treasurer for licenses and taxes in the place of and in stead of money. Judge Théard's decision, however, is not final. An appeal lies from it and has been taken, but in the meantime tax payers take advantage of the doubt and the Treasury remains empty. We have repeatedly discussed the subject of the Metropolitan Police Law, and the question as to its binding force upon the City of New Orleans. We have shown that that law was enacted for the express purpose of protecting our Radical State Government, and in the absence of a militia furnishing the Governor with a guard and a means of enforcing the laws which he and his associates in the Legislature have imposed upon this community. We have shown that the Metropolitan Police Law was not enacted in the interest or for the benefit of this people, but to provide the means of support for the needy adherents of the Republican party. We have shown that by this law the city's expenditure for police purposes will be greatly increased—that whereas it never exceeded from $250,000 to $100,000 per annum, it will under the assessment of the Metropolitan Board exceed $800,000, or more than double past expenditure. We have argued that the Legislature can not delegate the power of taxation to the Metropolitan Board, or to any other parties, and that the citizens of New Orleans have the constitutional right to govern themselves. But all these reasons are of no avail, since the doctrine is in vogue that the Legislature is supreme. There is no doubt that our present Supreme Court is of that opinion, and will sustain the Metropolitan Police law and any law however outrageous that the Legislature may enact. What good then, say some persons, in resisting a power you cannot overcome? There is certainly little use practically in doing it, but we are not prepared to say that no good will ever arise from opposition to wrong. We should always resist imposition with the means which are afforded us, until we are driven to the wall. Our action is at all events a protest and proves we are not willing slaves. The question now is, has the city exhausted all means of defence and is she in a condition where she is compelled to submit? Certain members of the Council think so and we will give them credit for sincerity and reject the suspicion that they are holders of these warrants and have a pecuniary interest in advising submission. Such a suspicion has been entertained and utterance has been repeatedly given to it, but those who indulge in it are probably unable to propose any plan to relieve the City Treasury from the state of congestion into which it has fallen, and such a plan is the matter in hand.

We do not see how the city can contest before the courts the Metropolitan warrants if she is not sustained by her own citizens. If they purchase these warrants they acknowledge thereby their value and the obligation of the city to redeem them. If they withhold from the city treasury the means whereby the government of New Orleans is to be carried on, how can they expect the City Council to do anything but yield. They are but the agents of the tax payers.

A proposition is now before the Council which its friends believe meets the difficulty. The Finance Committee of the Lower Board of Aldermen have reported a resolution which directs the issue of city bonds authorized by act 49 of the Legislature, to the amount of $805,000 to be disposed of by the Fiscal Agent, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the police. This resolution was adopted by the Lower Board after strenuous opposition had been offered by Alderman Lagan on the ground that the question of the constitutionality of the law had not yet been decided—that the assessment was onerous and excessive, and because the city has no right to apply any of the bonds issued under act 49, except to the objects and purposes expressed in the act. Alderman Lagan's objections were of no avail.

We do not like this indirect, this round about way of financiering. If the city must pay the Metropolitan Police, the easiest, quickest and best method of doing it is to make the tax payers put the money needed for the purpose in the city treasury. The Metropolitan Police Law authorizes and directs the Council to raise by taxation, if necessary, the sum apportioned by the Board of Police as the share of the city of New Orleans. We don't like to hear about the issue of bonds, that is putting off the evil day. If the tax-payers are determined to give value to the police warrants, they can find no fault with their representatives in the Council if they take them at their word and pay the police. We are not able to account for the short-sightedness of those of our citizens who have bought these warrants thinking they were making a profit out of the city government. Whichever way the money to pay the police is raised, it must come out of the tax-payer's pocket. If there is a deficiency in the treasury, caused by the payment into it of these warrants, the tax-payers must make that deficiency up. Certainly, if the treasury is compelled to receive $800,000 in warrants, the money to meet the other expenditures of the government must be raised in some way. It can only be raised by a special tax. What do the purchasers of warrants at a discount save if such a tax be assessed against them? We think Alderman Lagan's objection should have been sustained, and that it would have been much more sensible to have gone about this business of paying the police—if that be the object—in a straightforward manner.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow, Large streams from little fountains flow."

Seven years ago the PLANTATION BITTERS were but little known. To-day there is not a nook or corner of our land where they are not found and used. The sale has reached the enormous number of Five Millions of bottles annually, and it is constantly increasing. It only shows what can be done with a really good medicine, and a systematic course of making it known. Perhaps no medicine in the world was ever so deservedly popular as the PLANTATION BITTERS. Go where you will, among the rich or poor, and you will always find these Bitters in use. Their merit has become an established fact, and we cordially recommend them in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, chills and fever, headache, &c., &c.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Mr. John G. Devereux, Cashier of the Southern Bank, announces in another column that a dividend of five dollars per share has been declared by the Board payable on July 1st.

Mr. Thomas Layton, President of the Southern Bank, the fiscal agent of the city of New Orleans, announces through our advertising columns that the interest coupons of the consolidated debt due on the 1st of July will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' Bank, New York.

The New York Times of the 21st contains a very able article elaborating the views of the [illegible]

Louisiana Items.

CROPS IN CARROLL PARISH.—The Carroll Record of the 26th says:

A continuation of warm weather and a cloudless sky has done much to improve the crops. Planters are taking advantage of the scorching sun to destroy grass and weeds, and as a consequence the cotton is in a clean and healthy condition.

Since the above paragraph was put in type, we had on Friday evening a slight shower, which did nothing more, however, than to cool the atmosphere. A copious shower at this time would be acceptable.

A RIDE OVER THE PARISH.—We had the pleasure during this week of making a trip to Bunches' Bend and Tompkins' Bend, and of meeting and enjoying the hospitality of quite a number of our friends and fellow-citizens in both neighborhoods. We are pleased to chronicle the fact that the parish generally on this side is enjoying good health, and our large-hearted planters are in good spirits at the prospects before them.

The cotton, though late, under the recuperative influence of the present favorable weather, is attaining a good position, and the genial showers are having a very fine effect on corn.

The appearance of the fields show that for the past two or three weeks there have been no idlers, but that every one has worked in earnest. We venture to assert that no community in the South can present a better set of workers, both white and black, than Carroll parish, and we do not know of a case of loaferism or vagabondism, or dead-headism in the whole parish.

Paducah and St. Louis Railroad.

The Paducah Herald of the 20th ult. says:

Judge J. M. Bigger returned yesterday from Olney, Ill., and brings cheering accounts of the rapid progress of our railroad interests in that direction. The St. Louis and Paducah Railroad is completed twenty miles, to Belville, and the company are rapidly pushing forward the work on that portion of the road between Belville and Athens, a distance of fourteen miles, in order to get out the present wheat crop. The vote will be taken in Perry county on the 3d inst. to carry the road to DuQuoin, and it will be carried unanimously. From DuQuoin to Paducah the line of the road will be direct. The directors of the Danville, Olney and Ohio river Railroad have authorized the President to take the proper steps in order to allow the counties along the line to subscribe stock to the road, and to procure the right of way through those counties, and have also authorized the Executive Committee to negotiate with capitalists for the building of the road. The engineer has been instructed to proceed immediately to make a reconnoissance of the route, and he will be in Paducah on next Thursday to commence from this end of the road. Everything in that direction is going forward as rapidly as could be consistently wished for, and we will soon have the pleasure of seeing the ground broken and the work advancing on this most important route. Certainly the skies are bright above Paducah, and the glorious future looms up like the golden dawn of resurrection. A mighty city looks out from the rapidly lessening distance, and in its busy world of commerce and enterprise we behold the future wealth and greatness of Paducah.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter's Letter.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.]

Our Virginia brethren are soon to have an election on the reconstructed Constitution and for officers under it. That they will be cheated is quite a matter of course, but still the effort is to save something out of the wreck, and in this view Mr Hunter seems to write. His letter is too long to republish but the main points appear to be, first, that no reliance can be placed on the good faith of Congress in this matter of reconstruction; and second, that nothing the people of the State may do in the matter is binding upon them, being in reality done under duress and not of free-will. Taking such to be Mr Hunter's view, we do not know of any endorsement that is too hearty for us to give. From the very inception of this scoundrelly reconstruction scheme, there has been no one single point or moment of time when the collective affidavit of Congress in the matter has been more trustworthy or respectable than an harlot's oath. That body has in plain terms lied to the people of the South. We put it offensively because the thing is an offensive thing, rank and noisome with the most detestable and repeated untruths.

As to the obligation which is imposed on the people of the South by virtue of anything done by them under the reconstruction scheme, where is there any such obligation? This very day, if the free will of the South were restored there is not the ten-millionth part of any moral obligation to restrain her from tumbling the whole accursed fabric from its topmost pinnacle to its lowest vault in one common ruin. Reconstruction has no obligation but force, and when force goes, away goes the obligation.

This, then, is the whole gospel of reconstruction, that Congress is in nowise to be trusted, and that nothing the people of the South may do or say or resist in the matter binds them for one single moment.

Grant's Speech at Boston.

[From the Chicago Times.]

We have so many windy orators in this country that the people place a just estimate upon the value of laconism. If Grant's speeches were appropriate and full of pith and suggestiveness no fault would be found with them on account of their brevity. The complaint is not that he says but little, but that there is nothing of value in what he does say. His speeches compel the conviction that the man is troubled with barrenness of thought. In his public addresses he deals in trite common-placisms, awkwardly mattered together. In his speech at Boston, on Wednesday, he said:

"It affords me great pleasure to visit the capital of the State which has done so much and for the support of the Union in the time of the great rebellion, a State whose principles did so much to give me whatever political position I may hold, and a State where I have received such a hearty welcome to-day."

In the above he does not speak of himself as President, but acknowledges his obligations to Massachusetts for what she has done for his personal advancement. In a speech of half a dozen lines, there are five allusions to himself, one to the Union, and three to the State to which he was welcomed by Governor Claflin. He had not a word to say of "the great peace jubilee," which is now attracting the attention of the nation, and which had just given him a flattering reception, and had not a word of congratulation to offer upon the return of the country to an orderly condition, and the gradual extinguishment of the hatreds and passions which have caused so much devastation and bloodshed.

The occasion and circumstances attending the address were such as would have suggested to any of her citizens of ordinary intelligence the propriety of some comments upon the topics above referred to; but, instead of this, the President recalled the part taken by Massachusetts in the war, and was silent on the blessings of peace.

A few hearty, cordial words from him upon the necessity of maintaining peace by cultivating feelings of kindness for all sections of the union, would have properly instructed, as to a part of their duty as citizens, those to whom he was speaking, and who have been cheerfully welcomed by the man who was lately in rebellion. These may have been made to feel not only that their States are "conquered provinces," but that a majority of the people in the North still cherish hatred for them and wish to pursue them with revengeful policy. One of the greatest musical festivals, as regards numbers, variety of instrumentation, discipline, and presence of musical talent, that the world has ever known, is met to express the national joy for release from civil war, and to chant the blessings of peace, and the Chief Magistrate of the nation is present, and honored as becomes his office; and yet, in making a public address on the occasion, makes no reference to it whatever.

Why was he thus dumb? Was it because of absence of ideas, or inability to express them, or contempt for the demonstration, or want of sympathy with its objects? If not any of these reasons, why did he consent to be present and attempt to make a speech?

MORE EVIDENCE.—The evidences of the disintegration of the Radical party accumulate daily. The New York Herald, which has been one of the warmest Grant papers in the country, in alluding to the war waged by the New York Sun, Radical, against the administration, says:

An incipient war has commenced, indicating the breaking up of the Republican party and the fall of Gen. Grant's administration. This is the more apparent from the fact that the particular newspaper referred to is owned by and the organ of one of the United States Radical Senators from New York, and other leading Radical politicians of the State. We need not inquire here into the cause of this party newspaper war and war on the administration. It may be disappointment in the distribution of the spoils, or it may be a sort of preparation for a new political shuffle and deal with regard to the future. At all events it is a significant sign of the times. It shows that there is no principle or friendship in politics, and that there is no cohesion among party editors but that of office and the spoils.

REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE ALABAMA MISSION.—The following note from Reverdy Johnson has appeared in the Boston Post:

Baltimore, June 19, 1869.—MY DEAR SIR: I have your note of the 16th, and thank you for it. I think I shall write upon the Claims Convention; but if I do, I shall certainly not offend diplomatic propriety. Mr. Sumner's unjust and unkind insinuations in his speech as to the motives of Mr. Seward and myself in hastening the negotiations, I cannot suffer to be unanswered. Nor can I fail to let the public know what his opinion upon the subject was when I was appointed. If I write anything, I will send you a copy. I am gratified to know that my course in England has your approval, and remain, with sincere regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

George W. Searle, Esq., Boston.

THE WAY HENRY J. RAYMOND COULD WORK.—A remarkable instance of Mr. Raymond's working ability occurred on the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster, a statesman for whom he had the greatest admiration. The news of Mr. W.'s death reached here on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Raymond wrote an admirable biography, which appeared in Monday's paper, covering twenty-six columns of the Times, and in addition, he wrote three columns of editorial on the same subject. Of this extraordinary biography, Mr. Raymond wrote sixteen columns without stopping a moment for rest. As a feat of editorial labor, we doubt its ever having been equalled.—Tribune.

THE MACON POSTMASTER.—We learn that Turner takes possession of the Macon post-office to-morrow. The people of Macon see in this appointment an unmerited and unworthy insult, which, in due time, will disclose its natural results to the perpetrators. Unless we are grossly misinformed, General Grant, in forcing this appointment upon us, broke faith with the delegation who waited on him to protest against it in the name of the people.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The Emperor of Brazil to Gen. James Watson Webb.

Gen. Webb, the United States Minister to Brazil, has been kicking up a muss there—one of his periodical "shindies." Webb is great on the "Bombastes" style. But he met with his match when he encountered the Baron de Cotegipe, who thus sends him his passports to leave the country. Webb has arrived in the United States:

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 19, 1869.

The undersigned, of the Council of his Majesty the Emperor, Minister and Secretary of State for Affairs of Marine, charged meanwhile with Foreign Affairs, has received the note which Gen. Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, did him the honor of sending to him on the 10th inst.

In that note Gen. Webb reminds me that I had not yet answered his of the 3d which treated of the Canada claim, and which he closed with a demand for his passports, from which fact he deduces a very disrespectful want of attention, and he formally declares the suspension of diplomatic relations between the American government and the present government of Brazil, and concludes with again demanding his passports.

The note unreplied to bears date the 3d inst.; however, it was not delivered to this Secretariat of State before the 5th. It was very long. It had to be turned into Portuguese, to be considered by the undersigned and in a conference with his colleagues, and, finally, to be brought to the knowledge of his Majesty the Emperor.

At this court all international affairs of any gravity invariably pass through this course, and very grave, indeed, was the resolve declared in said note of the 3d.

What had to be considered was the violent act of a diplomatic agent who, accredited near his Majesty the Emperor, and on the point of ending his mission, has brought it to a sudden close by breaking off the diplomatic relations between two friendly governments, breaking them off in an extremely offensive manner.

No one can say that an affair of such gravity did not deserve to be taken into consideration in the usual form; and, likewise, it cannot be said that the Imperial Government, if acting as precipitately as was expected from it, would have shown more consideration to that American Government which is strange to the act of its Minister.

The Imperial Government does not think as General Webb does, and it believes that it acted as was natural and was its duty; that not only now and here should it take cognizance of the declaration made to it and of the manner of its making. Thence it must deduce its course of action.

The undersigned returns the note of the 3d to General Webb. It wounds not only his own dignity, but also that of the Government and the country, and it cannot be preserved in the archives of this Ministry.

As to the other note, the undersigned replies by sending to the General the passports for which he asked, and by assuring him that not the least obstacle will be placed in the Custom house to the embarkation of his effects.

Diplomatic relations cease between the Government of Brazil and the present Minister of the United States of America and upon this Minister will rest all the responsibility of the disagreeable occurrence.

The Government of his Majesty has practically shown and will continue to show its sincere desire to preserve the friendly relations which bind it to that of the United States. It believes that this Government is too enlightened and just to allow the least break to occur in those relations in consequence of the acts of an agent who prefers to employ violent language insults and threats.

The undersigned reiterates the assurance of his high consideration for General Webb.

BARON DE COTEGIPE.
To General James Watson Webb.

Austria vs. the United States.

The ancient military monarchy of Austria is teaching the nations how fast it is possible for "an old dog" to learn new tricks. The civil authorities now are fortified to enforce the sentences of military courts and the military authorities are prohibited from meddling with citizens, except in matters strictly within their own purview. Indeed the advancement of Austria from heavy handed despotism toward real national and individual liberty, since the "sharp, short and decisive" fight with Prussia has been and is one of the most wonderful phenomena of this age of wonders.—New York Times.

Austria is affording a marked and favorable contrast to the United States on this question. While she is pursuing a liberal policy this so called Republic is taking from the civil courts their jurisdiction, and reposing it in military commissions. A man is now being tried in Mississippi—we will not say tried, for it is a disgraceful mockery to use that expression—but is upon the point of being put to death by a body that has no semblance of legality and which has been repudiated by the highest Court in the land.

It is a melancholy fact that individual liberty is now better protected in Austria than it is in the United States. We have heard much of the tyranny of the Hapsburgs; but while they have been progressing toward civil liberty, we have been running back into the most complete despotism. Our Government is also more extravagant and corrupt. The expenditures of thirty-five millions of people are more than double what they are in Austria and are applied to less useful purposes.—Cincinnati Enq.

The New York Times—Mr. Raymond's Successor.

The New York Sun has the following in relation to the vacancy created by the death of the late Henry J. Raymond:

The future course of the Times newspaper is a matter in which not only the profession is greatly interested, but one in which the public [illegible] concerned. It is a matter of fact that Mr. Raymond made the paper and conducted it to its present position of pecuniary independence and public influence, and common sense would seem to indicate that a continuance in the course he laid out would be the surest mode of continuing its prosperity. Under Mr. Raymond's guidance the Times never was a partisan journal. He was not a partisan, nor could he be bound to the platform of any political organization. [illegible] conspired to make him an independent journalist. Of late years it was Mr. Raymond's frequent habit to spend many months in Europe, at which time his partner and copublisher, Mr. George Jones, was in absolute charge of the paper, while the conduct of it editorially was left to the sound sense and rare tact of Mr. S. S. Conant, who, as managing editor, discharged all the delicate offices connected with the responsible position to the entire and long continued satisfaction of his chief. Left suddenly, and without a moment's premonition, without the counsel of his beloved and honored partner, Mr. Jones must have been staggered, both by the terrible bereavement and the enormous responsibility it entailed upon him. But that marked sagacity and signal business capacity which have made his career prosperous and his name an authority have not deserted him in this hour, and we learn with cordial satisfaction that there will be no change in the editorial course of the paper, nor in the personnel which has contributed so greatly to its success. We welcome Mr. Conant to the scarcely more onerous, but more responsible position he now enters on, and feel fully assured that while the Times newspaper will sacredly continue in the channel marked out by its late chief, the profession will extend to him the cordial greeting which his ability entitles him to and his high personal character abundantly justifies.

In another we find this rumor:

THE TIMES AND THE LATE MR. RAYMOND

It is rumored in newspaper circles this afternoon, that the editorial management of the Times is about to be offered to Mr. Charles A. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War, who is wanted to fill Mr. Raymond's chair. It is quite likely that Mr. Dana will accept; he feels himself considerably hampered in the Sun, which tries to hit, dares not, be Radical. Mr. Dana's services would be of great value to the Times, which needs a man of such standing at its head, now that Mr. Raymond is no more.

A NEW START FOR JUDGE CHASE.—A Chicago Radical paper contains the following special dispatch from New York: "A movement has been commenced among some dissatisfied Republicans for pressing Salmon P. Chase for President in 1872, and with the supposed intention of coalescing with the Democrats. Hugh Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, David Dudley Field, Thomas C. Murphy, and George Opdyke are mentioned as among the parties interested, and two or three meetings have been held to arrange plans. A meeting was arranged for last night at the St. James Hotel, but there were not enough present to organize. Some who went into the movement at first have dropped out on account of its strong bearing toward Tammany Democracy, and a suspicion that it was intended to carry Conservative Republicans into the Democratic ranks."—World.

A Southern paper says that the winds of Heaven, more generous than men, soon scattered the flowers alike over the graves of Federal and Confederate soldiers. It is, at least, a very pretty thought, and may relieve the recollection of the United States Marines presenting their bayonets in Arlington Cemetery, at women and children, who sought to cast a flower on the grave of a dead friend or relative. Brutal, Radical ferocity, never wore a more disgusting aspect than on that day.

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.—In reply to an address of welcome from Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, General Grant said: "It affords me great pleasure to visit the capital of a State which has done so much for my support and for the support of the Union in the time of the great rebellion." Grant's motto seems to be that of the renowned Simon Suggs—"First, myself; second, my friends; and third and last, my country."

A RECKLESS GAMBLER.—The London papers furnish some particulars of the beggary of the young Duke of Newcastle, which present a sad illustration of the fatality of gamblers on the turf. The bailiffs are in possession of his ancestral seat of Clumber. The mansion at Carleton House Terrace is in the like hostile occupation, and certain "heirlooms" of the splendid property of the Clintons are bones of contention between his merciless creditors. "Mrs. Hope, the Duke's mother-in-law, claims a jasper cup, valued at £10,000; but the cattle that browse on the Clumber meadows, and the growing crops that are almost ready for the reaper, and the pictures on the walls of his old home have all been lost and won. The Derby race plunges him deeper in debt by £[illegible],000. His own life estate in the dukedom will probably be taken from him. Folly, like Wisdom, is justified of all her children."

Superintendent Harvey, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (Ill.) Railroad, has invented a "lightning brake," which is operated by electricity. Batteries are placed in the baggage car, and connected with the brakes, which by a movement of a lever, are applied to all the wheels of the train, and stop it almost immediately. It promises to be a success, and its application a few days ago saved a train from collision.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral of Gen. Labuzan.—A large cortege attended the funeral of Gen. Charles A. Labuzan yesterday. Rev. H. M. Palmer officiated. Among those present were Gen. Jno. L. Lewis, Gen. Maurice Grivot, Messrs E. J. Hart, David McCoard and other prominent citizens.

The Slaughter Controversy.—In the Sixth District Court yesterday came up the rule taken by counsel for the Butchers' Association for a rehearing to test the solvency of the sureties given on the bond of the Slaughter-house Company upon the dissolving of the injunction issued against them. Judge Cooley granted a re-hearing so far as relates to the questioned solvency of William Durbridge only and fixed the case for Monday next.

Bridge Wanting Repair.—The attention of the Street Commissioner is called to the bridge at the intersection of Broad street and Esplanade, has been left, since the digging of the Canal and Broad street, in a state dangerous to travelers either on foot or in vehicle. Two boards are missing and the rail of the bridge is broken. It ought to be repaired immediately.

The Entertainments for the Benefit of the Lauderdale Orphan Home.—The Lauderdale Orphan Home is located in Lauderdale county, Miss., several miles north of Meridian, and near the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is an institution chartered by the State of Mississippi, and is a home for the orphans of those Confederate soldiers from every Southern State who lost their lives in upholding what they believed to be right. There is an incumbrance in the nature of a mortgage on this property, which mortgage will be foreclosed the 15th instant if not redeemed.

To prevent this foreclosure, the recent entertainments under the auspices of the Central Hancock Club were given, and we are pleased to state have proved quite successful. The entertainment at the Opera House, Tuesday evening, passed off pleasantly. That at the Fair Grounds last evening was also well attended. The most amusing part of this performance was a fast and a slow mule race. The fast mule was a female mule by the name of "Woman Rights," and made the mile in two minutes and fifty-eight seconds. The slow mule was an eunuch mule, of the name of "Massachusetts," and made the mile in six minute and forty five seconds.

There was an interesting quarter race between a chesnut sorrel horse, owned by our friend, Fred Wang, and a dark bay, owned by Mr. Quilter. The bay won, making the quarter in 26 seconds—and Fred stood the drinks.

Irad Ferry Fire Company No 12 made a trial of speed, with the view of entering the contest on the 4th inst. Last evening, this company, with 23 men ran half a mile and threw water in three minutes and nine seconds.

The entertainment at the Fair Grounds closed with a bal champêtre, in the Octagonal Building.

The little orphans of the Lauderdale Home are indebted to Capt. J. Pinckney Smith, J. G. Flemming, E. A. Tyler, Joseph Ellison, Col. J. B. Walton, Adam Giffen, F. Deslonde, Col. Sam'l Boyd and others for the efforts made in their behalf.

Exhibition of St. Charles Institute.—The annual exhibition of this fine school, of which Mrs Clara Lefranc is the principal, took place in the foyer of the Opera House last evening in the presence of an audience which proved too large to be fully accommodated in so limited a hall.

The exercises were uniformly excellent, reflecting great credit upon the pupils and their teachers, but were protracted to so late an hour (12 o'clock) that we are compelled to defer further notice till our next issue.

Heavy Frauds in the Government—[illegible] Sugar Seized.—Over a thousand hogsheads and four thousand boxes of sugar which had been placed in bonded warehouses were seized for confiscation by order of the Government, Tuesday evening for alleged undervaluation in invoice, and violation of the revenue laws.

Investigations, it seems, had satisfied Collector Casey and Mr Dillingham, of the Naval Office that heavy frauds had been practiced on the Government, and probably for years in the most systematic manner. In reference to the sugar in question the [illegible] appears to have been the use of two invoices, the correct one of which is kept in the hands of the "ring," while a false one is used to deceive such officers of the Government and others as are not in the ring. The quality and quantity of the sugar is misrepresented in the false invoice [illegible]. The suspicions of the Custom-house officers were excited by the apparent [illegible] of the boxes as described in the invoices.

These seizures have naturally created a great excitement in commercial circles and if those engaged [illegible] include a Radical Congressman, and some of our well known merchants [illegible]. One party is said to be involved to the extent of a million.

Appeal.—A suspensive appeal has been granted in the case of Barelli vs. Gauche testing the ownership of the Moresque Building and recently decided by Judge Cooley in favor of plaintiff.

Grain for Havre.—The bark Essex, having received 13,000 bushels of wheat in bulk from the elevator in this city, was towed down Tuesday and goes direct to Havre, France.

Arrest of Burglars.—John Sullivan and William Williamson were arrested yesterday by Special Officer Despart charged with being the persons who on Monday night, feloniously entered the residence of Louis Bauer, on Carroll street, and stole a large sum of money. The accused [illegible], admit they were the parties who entered the place, but deny getting any money. One of them confesses to having a revolver, a breast-pin and a pair of sleeve buttons. A third man engaged in the affair is still at large.

Robbery.—At an early hour Sunday morning the Alabama Warehouse of Marshall J. Smith, in the New Basin was burglariously entered by unknown thieves, who stole two mules worth $[illegible]. The animals were found by the police in the possession of E. Posado. He has been arrested, charged with having stolen property in his possession. The accused was arraigned before Recorder Becker, and released under $1000 bonds.

A Singular Charge.—B. Rosenberg, doing business at 312 Poydras street, has been arrested on the affidavit of Wm Berg, who charges him with having, on Monday evening, sold him two shoes of different sizes and numbers, which the affiant averred as a pair and which he could not wear. The price paid for the badly fitting article was one dollar and a half. The case was continued.

The Tremé-st Schoolhouse.—The jury in the case of Scheuchauer [illegible], and have been discharged by the Court.

The Guerin Case.—The case of Arthur Guerin for killing Dave Hennessey, was partly tried yesterday before the First District Court, and continued till to-day.

The Present State of the French Navy.

The main feature in the Corps Legislatif on the 15th ult. was a speech of M. Dupuy de Lorme on the French navy, of which the following is the substance:

He commenced by taking a rapid review of the former state of the navy, and having pointed out that France was the first naval power to construct armor-plated vessels, remarked that M. Bethmont blamed the Government for having built too many iron-clad corvettes. The fact was true that a certain number of vessels of that class had been constructed, but not before the type—the Belliqueuse—had been tested in every possible way, and with the uniform result that every admiral or captain who had been on board her or had an opportunity of witnessing her trials spoke in the highest terms of her sea going qualities. Some differences had been made in the new constructions, owing to the adoption of heavier guns, but all that had been finished were excellent. He would not enter into further technical details, but would show what had been done to realize the programme of 1856. According to it 40 fast sailing ships of the line of iron clad frigates had to be constructed; of those, 12 of the former and 15 of the latter were terminated, while 12 more of the frigates were wanting. Of 90 corvette gunboats, 19 were now completed, and of 30 floating batteries, 29 were ready. The whole of the 75 transports were constructed, as well as 104 small vessels forming the flotilla, and of which the number proposed was 125. There were besides [illegible] for special services not included in the programme, which comprised 319 steamers, but which number was in that manner increased to 331. Several of those now being built would be terminated in a very short time, and 35 others were on the stocks. In reality there were only wanting 11 iron clad frigates, 20 sailing corvettes and 21 vessels of the flotilla, the whole of which would cost 96,950,000f. The execution of the programme was estimated to require an outlay of 187,000,000f, of which sum 120,000,000f. has been expended in France and 14,000,000f. for the purchase of two vessels in America. The difference in the real cost and the provisions was, therefore, 33,000,000f.; but in the original programme the floating batteries, which are now found to be so necessary for guarding the coasts, were not included. As for the proposal for a Parliamentary inquiry, he would accede to it willingly, did it not bear an appearance of suspicion, for it would certainly redound to the credit of the Ministry of Marine. The fleet had been completely transformed between the 1st of January, 1851, and the 1st of January, 1869. The number of steamers at the former date only 199, was now 331, while the sailing vessels had been reduced from 211 to 99, and the total value of the fleet had risen from 244,000,000f. to 475,000,000f. The charge was made that the vessels were rotting from having been made of green wood; but the fact was that the stores of timber were larger than at any former time, and if some of the vessels were beginning to show a sign of decay the cause was to be found in the rapidity with which they had been built. While the fleet was being converted, docks, basins and barracks were being constructed at Toulon and Lorient, and the total value of all the ships, naval material, dockyards, etc, had increased in eighteen years from 744,000,000f. to 1,300,000,000f. He believed that such a work had never before at any period been accomplished for the navy of France.

THE BAY OF SAN DIEGO.—The San Bernardino Guardian remarks: At no distant day a city second only to San Francisco, will be built on the bay of San Diego. This bay is fifteen miles long by three broad, completely landlocked, and with sufficient depth of water to float the largest ship ever launched. The city is growing rapidly; some three or four hundred buildings having been erected during the past year. Two wharves are being constructed, which, when completed, will afford ample conveniences for landing and receiving freight, and do away with all the lighterage. The bay is backed by a rich country of five hundred miles in extent. Southern Utah, Arizona, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego, are to be an empire in themselves. The future prosperity of this country cannot be over-estimated.

Professor Marsh, of Yale College, has discovered in the tertiary deposits of Nebraska the minutest fossil horse yet obtained. It is only two feet high, although full grown. This makes the seventeenth species of fossil horse discovered on this continent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disturbance at a Republican Meeting in Richmond.

Recovery of Stolen Securities.

Destructive Tornado in Memphis.

Convention for Promoting Chinese Immigration to the South.

FROM EUROPE.

Disestablishment of the Irish Church Postponed One Year.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 30.—The President and most of the Cabinet are absent.

Internal Revenue for the fiscal year, $158,250,000. Decrease of the public debt for the month, about $9,000,000.

Grant distributes the Georgetown College premiums. A son of Senator Mallory wins the first prize.

The Departments close on Monday in honor of the 4th.

Washington, June 30.—The small vessels with the filibusters failing to meet the Catherine Whiting, put into New London for provisions, when some deserted, but the bulk reached a large steamer, supposed to be the Quaker City, and are certainly off.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, June 30.—Last night, in Petersburg, Van Wyck, of New York, addressed a Republican meeting. A number of Conservatives present called for a division of time, and that not being allowed the next Radical speaker was drowned out by calls for Conservative speakers. The negroes present then formed in a body and charged the whites, driving them away with bricks and chasing them through the streets.

It appears that the whites went to the meeting with the impression that a division of time was to be allowed. Neither party used fire arms and nobody was seriously injured.

New York, June 30.—The forger Ketchum was before the court to-day on habeas corpus on the plea that he was sentenced for a crime not charged in the indictment. His discharge on bail is probable.

A box containing $600,000 of securities stolen from the Ocean Bank, has been found.

Charleston, June 30.—Weather intensely hot. Accounts from all quarters represent the cotton crop both uplands and sea islands, as extremely promising. The apprehensions of the caterpillar for this season are now to a great extent dissipated.

Memphis, June 30.—A tornado passed over the city this afternoon unroofing and otherwise injuring some twenty houses, including the Tyler Cotton Press, the roof of which was lifted off and carried some distance. The chimneys of the Virginia and Lady Witham [illegible] at the landing were blown down and the roofs of the steamers broken. Three men crossing the river in a skiff were drowned. It is feared the destruction of property has been great.

A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to take steps to secure Chinese immigration, composed of the leading men of the section. Charles Kortrecht presided. The following telegram was read:

San Francisco, June 30.

Does the meeting about Chinese labor meet July 13th? Koopmanschap the principal Chinese importer, will be present if the reply is favorable.

Signed J. G. Eastland.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which reported favoring adjournment until July 13th, calling on each county, city and town in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee to send delegates without further invitation setting forth the great need of an improved system of labor, and earnestly entreating the co-operation of the States named in the work.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, June 30.—DeRoda says he counts on 40,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion.

London, June 30.—House of Lords adopted an amendment postponing the disestablishment of the Irish Church one year.

A motion looking to the release of the Fenian prisoners failed.

Havana, June 30.—Complete harmony exists between DeRoda and the volunteers.

The Spanish Admiral has returned from a cruise.

Lesca has frequent encounters with the insurgents in Cinco Villas. It is supposed that the insurgents executed an entire company of Spaniards, captured at Sabana Nueva.

London, June 30.—John Bright and Wm. E. Forster have resigned their membership of the Reform Club, because the club failed to elect a gentleman whom these two had proposed.

A dispatch from [illegible] Kong June 9 says a decisive battle between the Imperialists and Mahomedan rebels has been fought. The latter defeated, loss 20,000.

The Chinese have offered further insults to foreigners.

Japan news is unfavorable. Civil war continued and heavy fighting was anticipated.

Madrid, June 30.—Ministers Lopez and Figuerola will probably soon resign.

Lisbon, June 30.—The latest Paraguayan advices report that Lopez proposed to leave the country on certain conditions.

An English and two American officers were permitted to pass the allied lines. The Englishman was sent back and the Americans allowed to enter the Paraguayan camp.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 30—Evening—Cotton active; middling uplands 12⅜ to 12½; middling Orleans 12⅝ to 12¾c; sales 18,000 bales.

London, June 30—Evening.—Consols 92⅝; Bonds 80¾. Sugar quiet on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, June 30 — Evening — Breadstuffs firmer. Lard 71s 6d. Cotton shipments from Bombay to 25th, 15,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 30—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 3900 bales. Flour dull. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Pork lower, $31 12½. Lard heavy; kettle 19¼ to 20c. Freights—Cotton, sail 5 32d. Wheat, steam 8½.

New York, June 30—Evening.—Southern securities heavy. Louisianas 72. Levees 67. Money 7 with ¼ commission. It reached ½ commission during the day. Sterling 109¾. Gold 137¾. Stocks higher but unsettled. Governments closed stronger. 5 20's, of '62, 121¾; of '64, 117; of '65, 117¾, do new, 119¾; of '67, same; of '68, 119⅛; 10 40's 107⅝.

Mobile, June 30.—Cotton closed quiet. Low middlings 31c. Sales 75 bales. Receipts 19 bales; exports 52 bales.

Memphis, June 30.—Cotton quiet and firm. Low middlings 32½c. Receipts 73 bales, exports 79 bales.

Cincinnati, June 30.—Family Flour $5 75 to $6. Corn 70 to 71c. Oats 65 to 68c. Whisky 92 to 93c. Pork held $32 75. Bacon—shoulders held 14c; clear rib sides 17¼c, clear sides 18c. Lard 19¼c. Hams 20 to 20¾c. Raw Sugar 12¾ to 15c.

St. Louis, June 30.—Tobacco active; lugs to medium leaf $6 to $8 10. Flour $4 75 to $5; Corn—white, in bulk, 80 to 81c. Oats 69 to 70c. Rye $1 05. Pork $32 50. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18¼c. Lard 19 to 19¼c. Whisky 91c. Sugar 12 to 14¼c.

Chicago, June 30.—Flour $5 to $5 50. Wheat $1 14½. Corn 68c. Oats 63¾ to 63⅞. Rye $1 05. Barley $1 45 to $1 50. Highwines 95c. Molasses 95 to $1. Sugar 13¾ to 14¼c. Pork $32 20¾. Lard 19 to 19½c. Shoulders in bulk 12¼ to 12¾c.

Louisville, June 30.—Superfine Flour $4 25. Corn 66c. Oats 70c. Prime Molasses 85c. Sugar unchanged. Tobacco—sales 250 hhds at $4 50 to $34. Pork $33. Bacon shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18¾c. Hams 19¼c. Highwines 95c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 30.—Passed down—Mary Houston, at midnight last night; Emma No. 3, at 6 this a. m.; Great Republic, at 8 this p. m. River falling fast.

St. Louis, June 30.—River rising.

Louisville, June 30.—River receding, with 6 feet 5 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, June 30.—Weather hot and stormy. Departed—Mollie Able and City of Alton.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 30—8 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind east and light.

No arrivals. Departed—steamship Clinton, at 5 this P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 30—Noon.—Barometer 29.85. Wind S E and light.

Arrived—At midnight, last night, steamship W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Galveston and Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Brig H. Gilbert.

New York, June 30.—It is ascertained certainly that the Cuban expedition went to sea on Saturday.

Lieutenant Commander Van Vleck died of yellow fever on the hospital steamer Illinois.

Washington, June 30.—Secretary of the Interior Cox, and Commissioner of Patents are about resigning.

The Attorney General has information of the seizure of three steamers in New York harbor, loaded with filibusters for Cuba.

Liverpool, June 30.—Noon.—Cotton active; prices unchanged; sales 15,000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, June 30.—Afternoon.—Cotton—sales will reach 1800 bales. Pork flat.

New York, June 30—Stocks firm but unsettled; money 7 with ¼ commission.

Havre, June 30—Cotton closed yesterday on the spot at 147, afloat 147½. To day both 148. Sterling 109¾. Gold 137. 5 20's of '62 121. Louisianas 72, Levees 67.

New York, June 30—Noon.—Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat unchanged. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Mess Pork $32 25. Cotton, middling uplands 34½c. Freights dull.

Our relation with England are stated tersely and ably in an article in Lippincott's Magazine. It must, we suppose, have been written when the cry was yet loud for a change of the issue. Sumner it was who made the discovery that our true complaint against England was not for the depredations by the Alabama, but for the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, when they were fighting for slavery. The article, which is by Mr. Henry Flanders, shows the practice of nations in the matter, and recalls the forgotten circumstances of the recognition, by our government, of the Texans as belligerents, in November, 1835, which was about four months prior even to the Texan declaration of Independence. We think the conclusion reached by Mr. Flanders is that now generally accepted—that the Southern States certainly were belligerents, so recognized by us and by all the world, and that our true ground of reclamation is for the damages done by the Alabama, which the British government, after its declaration of neutrality, let loose on American commerce.

The French Atlantic Cable, it is reported, is now completed, and the fleet of vessels engaged to lay it will sail on June 20th. The main portion of the cable, 2752 miles in length, is placed on board the Great Eastern, which vessel will start about 5½ miles from Brest, picking up the heavy shore end. The other vessels are the Scandaria of 1850 tons, and the Chiltern, both being fitted up with grappling irons, buoys, and picking up machinery and carrying the sections intended to be laid between the Island of St. Pierre to the coast of the United States, a distance of 600 miles. The depth at which the cable will lie between Brest and St. Pierre is not yet accurately known, but will be fully ascertained before the expedition starts. From St. Pierre to the United States the whole distance has been sounded, and the cable will lie in shallow water, the greatest depth being 360 fathoms. The Great Eastern, it is expected, will occupy eighteen days in laying the deep-sea cable, and when this is effected, the success of the work will be considered as certain.

A PRACTICAL GERMAN IDEA.—A seminary has been opened in Berlin in connection with the Evangelical Johannesstift for the purpose of educating young men—of whom there are already seven in the establishment—to fill the offices of clergymen and teachers among the German immigrants in the United States. The constant stream of emigration from Germany to America has made the want of educated pastors and schoolmasters every day more and more felt. The North German American Seminary, though united to the Johannesstift, has an independent administration and separate accounts, but they are both entirely dependent of voluntary contributions for their support.

THE NEW RUSSIAN CAPITAL.—The place selected by the Emperor Alexander for his new Capital is the city of Kiev, Capital of the Province of Kiev, located on the river Dnieper and had a population, by the last census, of some sixty-two thousand inhabitants. It is several degrees of latitude further south than the present Capital, St. Petersburg, and is within a short distance of the Black sea. A large district of country near it has been purchased for the Imperial family, and a magnificent palace is being erected.

It is believed that the change of the Russian Capital has a decided political significance, and foreshadows a movement looking to the complete control of the Black sea and its connections with the Mediterranean.

MR. RAYMOND'S SUCCESSOR.—There is quite a sharp contest going on for Mr. Raymond's successor in the Times. The principal stockholders in the concern are George Jones, the publisher and business man of the concern, who owns thirty shares. Mr. Raymond's estate thirty four shares. James B. Taylor, fourteen shares. E. B. Morgan, of Cayuga, ten shares. A. B. Stout, [illegible] shares and two other shares owned by other parties making in all one hundred shares. The shares are valued at $10,000, making the concern worth about $1,000,000. The different interests are divided as to who will be Mr. Raymond's successor. One interest favors George William Curtis—another interest would like to see Mr. Godkin, of the Nation, and another interest is pressing Mr. District Attorney Tracey, of Brooklyn. How the matter will end it is impossible to say. The Times is a prosperous paper, and is paying large dividends. It is understood that Mr. Raymond has made a will some time since, making Judge Benedict his administrator.—New York [illegible]

The late Mr. Thackeray had a nose of most peculiar shape, as may be seen by his portraits. The bridge was very low and the nostrils extremely well developed. On one occasion at a party where Douglas Jerrold was present it was mentioned that Mr. Thackeray's religious opinions were unsettled, and that a lady of his acquaintance was doing her best to convert him to Romanism. "To Romanism!" exclaimed Jerrold. "Let us hope she'll begin with his nose."

A pair of horses were sold in Lynchburg, Va., the other day, at the rate of twenty two and a half cents per pound.

The annual falsehoods about the destruction of the cotton crop by rains or worms, are beginning their circuit.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1869.

The movements in the Money market proper has presented no new feature since our previous report. There is still a fair demand for accommodations, but with a supply of capital more than sufficient for the wants of all borrowers, we have to report an easy market. As most of the good business paper offering is taken by the banks, we hear of little or none of that description being done outside, the business in the street consisting mostly in loans on such collateral securities as are not receivable by the banks. We hear of transactions at 1 to 1¼ per cent per month for good and second grade collaterals. First class mortgage paper, secured by productive property situated in the business part of the city is in demand and readily commands the inside figures of our quotations, say, 9 per cent per annum. In fact, there have been negotiations at 9. The street rates are 10 to 11 per cent per annum for A1 paper secured by unquestionable collaterals, and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1 to 1¼ per cent per month for good and second class. Mortgage notes are quoted at 9 to 10 per cent per annum for A1, and 10 to 12 for good and second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and lend readily for short periods on solid collaterals.

The Bank of America has declared the handsome dividend of fifteen per cent, or $15 per share, from the profits of the past six months. The bank, moreover, has added $8 per share to its reserve fund. The previous semi annual dividend was 12 per cent, making the total amount dividend to stockholders for the year 27 per cent.

Gold opened at 137⅝ to 137¾ (against 137¾ at New York) and after a very dull business closed at the opening rates. The sales included $1000, $1250 and $5500 at 137, $1000 and $5000 at 137¾, and $1700 at 137⅞, and $5000 (late yesterday, delivered to day) at 137⅜. Nothing transpired in Silver. It is quoted nominally at 130¼ to 131 for American half dollars, and 129¾ to 133 per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was at almost a standstill. The transactions in Sterling were confined mostly to small lots of bank taken for remittance. The only sale reported is a small amount of private bankers at 151. In francs 25,000 A1 commercial sold at 3 68¾; 12,000 do. and 50,000 first class at 3 77½. We quote nominally for sterling 149 to 149⅝ for bill of lading and clear, and — to 151 for bank, and francs 3 80 to — for the former, and 3 70½ to — for bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but steady. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and the sales included $10,000 commercial sight on New York at 5 16 per cent. premium, $30,000 private bankers at ⅜, $15,000 sight on Boston at ¼ premium, and $15,000 at ⅜.

In Stocks there were sales of 500 shares Ship Island at $1 32½, and 900 at $1 35. We heard also of 100 shares Crescent City Slaughter house, full paid, at $30. An offer of $200 50 was refused yesterday for Bank of America.

$1000 Metropolitan Police Warrants changed hands at 83, and a similar amount at 83½. These, however, are outside figures. Small lots were offered subsequently at 82½. There was some inquiry for State Warrants, the sales of which included $4000 at 76½, $3000 at 78, and (small) at 80.

City Treasury notes were without any apparent movement. The dealers rates were 26 to 26½ per cent discount buying, and 25 to 25½ selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to day summed up 650 bales at an average advance of ¼c. We now quote low ordinary at 25½ to 26½c, ordinary at 27½ to 28½, good ordinary at 29½ to 30¼, low middling at 31¼ to 31½ and middling at 32¼ to 32½c.

The market opened under the stimulating influence of an advance of ¼c at New York, but as factors raised their pretensions in proportion, the movement exhibited little spirit until late in the day, when, the accounts being less favorable, buyers were enabled to go on at figures about ¼c higher than yesterday's prices. On this basis the demand was quite active, and the sales summed up the fair amount noted above. Good ordinary sold at 29½c, good style do at 29⅞, strict do at 30 to 30¼, strict low middling at 31½ and even higher, and middling at 32¼c. Some authorities quote low middling at 31¼ to 31½c and middling at 32¼ to —, and sales of any magnitude could hardly be executed at less, but the general business, consisting mostly of small lots, was in accordance with our quotations.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3 014
Arrived since last statement	85	
Arrived previously	131,012	
Additional bales from year's samples, waste, etc	3,114	[illegible]
		134,[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

Receipts proper since Friday evening 650 bales, against 993 corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room for foreign ports is only moderate, but in view of the light supply of tonnage unengaged, full or higher rates are being asked. Coastwise the offerings of Cotton are good, and the New York steamers have filled up. We quote:

By steam: Cotton to New York, Boston and Philadelphia ¾c per lb. Corn to do, 16 to 18c per bushel. Flour to do, 80 to 90c per bbl.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; to Havre and Bremen ⅝c per lb. Tobacco to Liverpool 35s 6d to 35s; to Bremen 30s; to London 35s; to Havre $10 per hhd. Flour to London 3s 3d per bbl.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sugar is inactive, no sales of any importance having transpired. Yesterday, not reported, 24 hhds. sold at 13½c. per lb for prime and 14c. for choice. Nothing done in Molasses, prime to choice fermenting is quoted at 55 to 64c. per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday. The Kellogg and barges from St. Louis, have not reached here yet.

FLOUR.—As usual, on the last day of the month, buyers are holding off until after the 1st prox, and little or no business is doing. Superfine is quoted at $5 75, double extra at $6 12½, treble extra at $6 25 to — per bbl. The principal sales are confined to 330 bbls, of which 50 double extra at $6 12½; 30 and 250 treble extra at $6 25 per bbl.

CORN.—The supply is very light and the demand is restricted in consequence. Last evening, not reported, 1800 sacks were sold, of which 600 ordinary mixed at 87½c, 624 white mixed at 95c., and 600 do at 92½c per bushel.

To-day the sales were confined to 1000 sacks, of which 200 white and 150 yellow at 95c, 150 white at 90c, 100 white and 125 yellow mixed at $1 and 200 white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS.—Are in light supply but in limited demand; 400 sacks sold at 71c. per bushel.

BRAN—100 sacks sold at $1 10 per 100 lbs., an advance of 2½c. on yesterday's prices, owing to scarcity.

HAY—Is quiet. Prime is quoted at $26, and choice at $27 to 28 per ton.

PORK—A lot of 90 bbls over weight mess sold at $31 75 per bbl. It is retailing at $35 25 to 35 50 per bbl.

BACON—8 and 15 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 21c. per lb. 4 casks clear rib sides at 18¼c and 10 do clear sides at 18¾c per lb. A retail business is doing at 15 to 15½c per lb for shoulders, 18¾ to 18⅞c for clear rib sides, 18¾ to 19c for clear sides, and 20 to 22c for sugar cured hams.

LARD—A lot of 140 kegs refined sold on private terms. Tierces are quoted at 19½ to 21c; kegs 21 to 22c per lb.

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

COFFEE—Continues inactive, with holders asking 16 to 16¾c for prime, gold duty paid, 15½ to 16c for good, 14½ to 15¼c for fair, and 13⅛ to 14½c for ordinary. Stock in first hands 17,700 bags.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is dull, the demand being only for small lots for the trade at 7¾ to 8c per lb for ordinary, 8¾ to 9¼c for prime, and 9 to 9½c for choice. Stock very small.

HOOP POLES—Stock on hand 300,000 bbl and 160,000 hhd Poles. The retail demand is good at $35 to $40 per 1000 for bbl and $75 to $90 for hhd Poles, as in quality.

CHEESE—The stock of choice is light, but there is little or no demand, and quotations are nominal.

WHISKY—The demand is better and holders are asking $1 per gallon for Western and [illegible]c for Louisiana and rectified.

CORN MEAL—100 bbls kiln dried sold on the landing at $4 12½ per bbl.

WOOL—The demand is good except for burry, which is neglected. Receipts of Lake and Merino are very light. We note sales this week of 7000 lbs Texas at 25c per lb, 8000 lbs do at 31c, 1000 do do at 22c, 1000 lbs Louisiana mixed at 18½c, 2000 do do at 21c, and 3000 lbs Texas Merino at 26c per lb, a total of 25,000 lbs. Burry is quoted at 15c, and pulled is offered at [illegible]c per lb. The stock on hand is 200,000 lbs, made up as follows: Mexican 12,000 lbs, N. O. pulled 34,000, Louisiana 14,000, Texas 120,000, Lake 20,000.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—320 Texas Beeves, 332 Calves and Yearlings.
Sold yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings.
Stock on Sale—1041 Texas Beeves, 187 Calves and Yearlings, 45 Hogs, 440 Sheep, and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed	[illegible]
Texas Beeves 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs ⅌ gross	10 d 12c
Sheep 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves ⅌ head	[illegible]
Yearlings ⅌ head	[illegible]
Calves ⅌ head	[illegible]
Goats ⅌ head	[illegible]

DIED.

At Saundsboro, Miss., June 18th, 1869, RAYMOND CUEVAS, aged 53 years.

Havana papers please copy.

FISCAL AGENCY, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, July 1, 1869.

THE Interest Coupons of the New Orleans Consolidated Debt, due the 1st July, will be paid on presentation at the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, New York.
THOS. LAYTON, President.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, July 1, 1869.

A [illegible] dividend of five dollars per share [illegible].
JNO. G. DEVEREUX, Cashier.

Removal.

G. [illegible]

Bank of America, New Orleans [illegible]

A [illegible]

Removal. Removal.

G. N. MORRISON [illegible] 18 MAGAZINE STREET [illegible]

Notice.

MR. F. FREITAS [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.
R. G. DUN & CO.
70 ... Canal street, up stairs ... 70
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
D. WEBSTER, Manager.

We beg leave to say that this Agency continues to attend promptly and faithfully to making collections upon all kinds of claims throughout the United States and Territories [illegible]. During an existence of twenty-eight years in New York, and nearly twenty years in this city, millions of dollars have been collected [illegible]. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. G. DUN & CO.

To Arrive,
10 CASES Hale & Parshall's OIL PEPPERMINT.
For sale at New York rates, by
E. J. HART & CO.
73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, 28th June 1869.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi annual dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on the first Monday of July next. The United States Internal Revenue tax will be paid by the Bank.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Office of the General Superintendent
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co.,
New Orleans, June 24, 1869.
NOTICE.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, the 27th inst., the Excursion Train for MAGNOLIA, Miss., will leave the Depot at [illegible] and arrive at Magnolia at [illegible]. Returning will arrive on Monday at [illegible].
Tickets for the round trip to Kenner, [illegible]; above Frenier to Magnolia $1 50. [illegible]
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

No Injunction on the Fulton Market.

FRESH MEAT, freshly slaughtered, fat and choice, furnished at the FULTON MARKET, corner St. Peter street and Old Levee, Second District, at wholesale, to retail dealers at reduced rates. We have facilities for supplying Butchers with FRESH MEAT at prices less than it will cost them to slaughter their own. If any body doubts it, let them try us.
Come and see at the FULTON MARKET, corner Old Levee and St. Peter streets, near Jackson Square.
STAFFORD & WEYMOUTH, Agents.

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 & ZIEGLER, Wholesale Grocers.

Roman Cement.
LANDING from bark Uriel [illegible] bbls. ROMAN CEMENT, for sale at R. FIAGGIO & CO'S, Corner Camp and Tchoupitoulas sts.

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.

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 picking of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is no dangerous sugar candy.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.
Sold all over the world.

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 267 Broadway, New York City.
Branch Offices in Nineteen of the principal cities in the United States and Canada.
On the 1st July prox. 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 that for twenty years the leading Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers in every city [illegible] 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 [illegible]
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

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

Branch of Dr. Vergnes'
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
ARTHUR FORTIER,
No. 237 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph.
CELEBRATED [illegible]
CHRONIC DISEASES, [illegible]

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.
THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, [illegible]
ZABLE & DALTON, Agents, [illegible]

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

To Families
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
BIZOT & SISSAC,
Old Basin Bakery, No. 7 Carondelet Walk.
ARE offering superior BREAD at 5 cents a pound, [illegible]
Also, superfine and all kinds of Biscuits at the lowest market price.
BIZOT & SISSAC.

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

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

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE.
148 ... GRAVIER STREET ... 148
Packed and shipped [illegible]
IMPORTERS' CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED.

Old Clothes.
PERSONS having OLD CLOTHES FOR BOTH SEXES, and wishing to dispose of the same, can do so profitably by applying to
ROQUET GIRARD, Tailor,
Nos. 140 St. Philip street, and [illegible] Rampart street.

N. O. Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company, 59 Canal street.
New Orleans, June 16th, 1869.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, on MONDAY the 12th 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,
CHARLES KERR.

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, [illegible]
E. F. WALLICHS & CO.
E. W. [illegible]. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

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

E. HEATH,
DEALER IN
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 99....Camp Street....No. 99.
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, TERRYS, PLUSHES, CHINTZ, DIMITY and STRIPES for Slip Covers, HOLLANDS, ENAMELLED and HAIR CLOTH, CANE SEATING, BURLAPS, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, CURLED HAIR, TICKINGS, MATTRESSES and TWINE, SOFA, CHAIR and MATTRESS SPRINGS, WIRE GAUZE, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR PLATES and FRAMES, &c., &c., &c.

OLD RELIABLE.
OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.
Delighted millions sing their praise.
No family or person should be without them.
ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW!
Have you a Headache or Backache?
Have you Constipation of the Bowels?
Have you a Sour Stomach?
Have you a Bad Breath?
Have you Cold Hands or Feet?
Have you Chills or Fever?
Have you Palpitation of the Heart?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Sickness and Vomiting?
Have you Irregularities or Weakness?
Have you 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.

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.

CRESCENT HOTEL,
Bay St. Louis.
THIS well known Hotel [illegible]
TOULME & BA[illegible]

[illegible] R. D. R. [illegible]

Star Insurance Company in Liquidation.
THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified [illegible]

The Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, La.
[illegible] Marine and River risks [illegible]
D. B. COLEMAN, President.

CH. FAGIOT,
BOOK-BINDER FROM PARIS
[illegible]
PRICES MODERATE.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
CARTE D'OR [illegible]
THE undersigned has on hand and is constantly supplied with fresh WINES of the above brands, direct from the Proprietors, Messrs. Binck, Foucher & Co. [illegible]
JOHN M. BURROWS, 72 Gravier Street.

Dr. Capdevielle
GIVES Consultation from 12 to 1 [illegible] every day, corner of Moreau and Mandeville.

REFINED SUGARS.—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE,
F. GIEFERS,
34........St. Charles Street........
Hunting, Racing, Military and Side-Saddle Maker. Importer of French and English articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold is of superior quality.
Prices Moderate.

Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases, Syphilis in all its stages [illegible]

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 [illegible] Fistula, Piles, Nervous Debility, all Diseases of the Womb, etc., cured in the shortest possible time. Ladies afflicted with the Suppression of the Menstrual (or monthly discharge) will be safely and speedily relieved. Everything strictly confidential.
Office—Northeast corner of Rampart and Customhouse streets. Entrance No. 193 [illegible]

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

Saddles. Saddles. Saddles.
AT FOUR DOLLARS EACH.
1000 McClellan SADDLES, at $4 each.
500 RIFLES, at $12 and $15.
[illegible] Fine Double-Barrel SHOT-GUNS, at $15 and [illegible]
And also a large assortment of Table and Pocket CUTLERY and other HARDWARE, at low prices.
S. CHURCHILL & BROTHER,
Successors to Taylor & Churchill, [illegible] Magazine street.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MANUFACTURES Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, [illegible] etc.

Premium Cooperage.
TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.
THE undersigned calls the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large stock of Molasses Barrels and Half Barrels, Sugar Hogsheads [illegible]
[illegible]
31, 33 and 35 Front st., between Conti and Bienville (Sugar Landing.)

Southern Manufactory.
JOHN NORWOOD,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
130 Canal Street, near Dryades,
NEW ORLEANS.
Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's [illegible] attended to.

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 .... Saturday, 26th June
PEREIRE .... Saturday, [illegible]
ST. LAURENT .... Saturday, [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS .... Saturday, [illegible]
PRICE OF PASSAGE (in gold) [illegible] First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, [illegible]
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin [illegible]
Second Cabin [illegible]
Third Cabin [illegible]
Do. including railway tickets [illegible]
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage apply to
L. GRAND & CO., Provisions, 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. S. [illegible]
SHERMAN .... Capt. W. M. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship SHERMAN, Wm. P. Henry, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, July 3d, at 8 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $60 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.
The GEN. MEADE will [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

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 [illegible]
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,
17 Carondelet street.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
UNDER the management of Mme. E. LAVILLE [illegible]
No. 73 .... Dauphin Street .... No. 73.

Premium Dentistry.
DR. [illegible]

Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence, No. 14 Dauphin Street, second door from Canal street, near LOFT'S.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of NITROUS OXID 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 [illegible] manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth in gold and vulcanite, at moderate prices. [illegible]

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to [illegible]
J. H. BEHAN [illegible]

BOYS' CLOTHING
— AND —
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
S. T. WALSHE
[illegible] Canal street, New Orleans.

GLYNN & WINTZ,
[illegible] CAMP STREET.
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies', Gents and Children's BOOTS and SHOES [illegible]
GLYNN & WINTZ.

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have [illegible] formed a partnership under the name and style of [illegible] & THOMAS.
[illegible]

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. [illegible] New York Museum of Anatomy [illegible] Baltimore, Md.

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 and Tassels, Hair Cloth, [illegible]

I. Y. Whitted
CELEBRATED BRANDS TOBACCO.
[illegible]
DE VAN, MASON & CO. [illegible]

$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, Close Box 25, N. O.

Plantation for Sale.
EIGHT miles below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank, a PLANTATION four arpents front on the Mississippi river, by fifty-three or four in depth.
The property is one of the best [illegible]
With appropriate cultivation [illegible]
Apply to the owner, LEO. RINCK, on the Plantation.

REOPENING.
N. MILLER'S
LAKE PARK HOUSE AND RESTAURANT
NEW LAKE.
HAS been reopened for the Season, on SUNDAY, March 21st, 1869, since [illegible]. The best Wines, Liquors and other Refreshments always on hand. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
Comfortable Rooms for Parties, Weddings, etc.
N. MILLER, Lake Park House.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERZ,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets,
(Old Basin.)
SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kinds of building material for sale at the lowest prices.
Shipments particularly attended to.

Copartnership.
MR. FRANK H. HOOKER becomes a partner in my house from December 1st, 1868. The firm will be under the name and style of J. A. LUM & CO.
J. A. LUM.
The CARRIAGE BUSINESS will be continued at the new stand, No. 163 Gravier, and 13 Union street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where may be found a large stock of the latest styles of CARRIAGES suited to the market.
J. A. LUM.
FRANK H. HOOKER.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Gust. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc.
NO. 195 CHARTRES STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

Lost.
CERTIFICATE No. [illegible] of [illegible] Shares of Bank of New Orleans, dated September 19th, 1860, issued to J. Raymond. Application has been made to the Bank for a new certificate.
J. A. WILLARD.
New Orleans, May 22d, 1869.