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

[illegible] $16; [illegible] $8; [illegible] $4.
[illegible]
The Semi-Weekly [illegible] published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising [illegible] thereon 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.
[illegible]
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per square.
[illegible]
All Obituary Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net 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 [illegible].
[illegible]


# The New-Orleans Bee.


OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1869.

42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,785.


NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1869.

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

## THE MEAT QUESTION.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

The time of the Sixth District Court was occupied for the most part of the last two days, in listening to an argument of Judge Campbell in support of the petition of the Butcher's Benevolent Association, which sets forth the unconstitutionality of the Act of the last Legislature incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company—the injury done to the interests of the Butcher's Association by the proceedings of the Crescent City Company and a claim for damages in consequence thereof.

This argument was listened to by a large auditory, among whom were a number of the most distinguished members of the Bar and other citizens, as well as a full representation of the butchers and their friends.

The case before the court came up on exceptions taken by the Crescent City Company to the plaintiffs petition, the principal one being a denial that the petition alleged any cause of action against the Crescent City Company.

As is often the case the argument of counsel was not confined to the question before the court. They branched out from the point in issue and discussed to a considerable extent the merits of the action and the binding force of the statute under which the Crescent City Company claims to act. The counsel of the latter company dwelt chiefly upon the character of the statute as a measure of police—the history of the legislation of the State and city touching the Slaughter-houses of New Orleans and the alleged indecorousness of the language used in the petition of the Butchers' Association, which it was claimed was sufficient to authorize the court to dismiss the proceedings.

It devolved upon Judge Campbell, the author of the document thus objected to, to answer the argument of the Crescent City Company's counsel and to justify the terms in which the grievances of the butchers had been presented to the court. We have given in our local columns an abstract of the principal points made by Judge Campbell, which, it is needless to say, were urged before Judge Cooley with a force, a wealth of illustration and learning for which that eminent jurist is so deservedly distinguished. The argument itself, as taken down from his lips, we understand, will be published in a few days. The weight of his reasoning was thrown against the unjust and unconstitutional features of the statute, in addition to which a powerful effort was made to convince the court that the act of the Legislature incorporating the company contained intrinsic evidence that it could not have been adopted by that body nor approved by the Executive, unless improper means had been used by the parties in whose favor the act was passed. The object of this effort being to show that it was competent for the Court to inquire into the facts thus alleged, and if the Legislature and Governor were proved to have been bribed, that the act incorporating the Crescent City Company should be declared null and void for fraud.

Mr. Roselius and Mr. Randall Hunt have the closing of the argument, which will probably be concluded to-day.

Should Judge Cooley determine to sustain the exceptions taken by the defendants, the suit will be dismissed without going into the trial of the merits of the case, and the whole argument will have to be repeated before the Seventh District Court, where similar suits have been instituted. Should the exceptions be overruled, the case in the Sixth District Court will then be in a shape for trial in due course.

The general public are interested in this litigation only in so far as principle is involved—the principle that mischievous monopolies being contrary to right cannot be legalized by act of the Legislature. They are also interested with the butchers so far as an abundant supply of meat in our markets is concerned. It is not to be doubted that public opinion, for these reasons, sustains the butchers. From present appearance, we think it is safe to say that the usual supply of meat will be found hereafter in the various markets of the city.

The Steamer Richmond for Louisville.—Now that warm weather is upon us and many of our citizens doubtless contemplate making excursions to a cooler latitude, we take occasion to remind them that the superb steamer Richmond, commanded by that popular and experienced officer, Capt. J. Stutt Neal, will leave this (Thursday) evening, at 5 o'clock for Louisville. The accommodations of the Richmond, like the charms of a fine lady, speak for themselves, and you have only to be fairly introduced to her by making a trip on her once to wish you could go voyaging on her a hundred times. Messrs. Sinnott & Adams, Commercial Place, are the agents for the Richmond.

The Richmond was to have left yesterday, but has been detained unavoidably till this evening.

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Owing to the impossibility of unloading, the steamer Richmond has delayed her departure until to-day (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock p. m.

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We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the Young Men's Benevolent Association on Sunday, June 27.

The procession will move from the Hall of the Association, corner of Customhouse street and Exchange Place, at 10 o'clock a. m., and proceed to the National Theatre, where they will receive a banner, to be presented by some of its friends. They will then march to the Hall of the Portuguese Benevolent Association, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, where a collation will be served.

Messrs. Stafford & Weymouth announce, through our advertising columns to-day, that they are prepared to furnish to Butchers newly slaughtered meat at prices less than it will cost them to slaughter their own. Their stand is at the Fulton Market, corner Old Levee and St Peter street, near Jackson Square.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of S. B. Churchill and Brothers, 41 Magazine street, in this day's issue. They have on hand a large quantity of McClellan saddles at $4 each. Also, 300 rifles, 500 shot guns, and a large assortment of table and pocket cutlery and other hardware.

A highly intelligent lady, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., says that she was afflicted nearly a year, periodically, with derangement of the circulation, the blood rushing to the lungs with such force as to threaten congestion and death. This was attended with the most intense pain in all parts of the body. Failing to obtain relief from any of the physicians whom she employed from time to time, she was induced to try the Plantation Bitters, and to her surprise and joy they have relieved her, and she is now in good health and flesh.

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

Sailing of the Trade Wind.—The steamship Trade Wind, Captain J. T. Morrill, sailed last evening for Belize Honduras, with a good freight and the following named passengers:

Thomas Gubbs, C C Turner, Jose Sabas, M Jourdan, F W Turner, Lena Rubusich, E Heim, Mrs F Jourdan, F A L Estrange.

The Radical Attorney General of Indiana has given an official opinion, that the passing of laws in the Legislature of that State, after the resignation of forty-two Democratic members, was in accordance with the State Constitution, and the measures so passed are legal and valid. This is not wonderful. When did a Radical stop at a Constitutional impediment. They throw down or overleap all such barriers.

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Hoar says that there is war in Texas and martial law shall rule the State, because a white man there killed a negro. If the negroes continue their violence towards the whites in Washington City, some such case of "war" may arise there. We do not doubt Hoar will be ready with an opinion; and martial law will then be established at the capital of the Union.

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It is said that the family of Judge Black is in the receipt of letters giving the pleasing information that the fracture of his arm is slowly but surely mending. Such news to the legal profession, and to men of ability and culture, will in all the walks of life, will be regarded with great satisfaction.

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The extraordinary verdict of one hundred thousand dollars damages in the Sprague Craig breach of promise case will excite attention throughout the country, and probably provoke a large crop of similar suits. The explanation of the verdict is that the jury were convinced that Sprague not only violated his contract to marry Miss Craig, but lied about her, and conspired against her to blast her character.—Cincinnati Commercial.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Slaughter Controversy—Further Argument.*—In the Sixth District Court yesterday Judge Campbell resumed his argument in favor of the Butchers' Association in their controversy with the Slaughter-house Company. Judge Campbell's argument occupying the attention of the court during its session Tuesday, and much of its time yesterday, was a masterly, eloquent and, we think, almost, if not quite, unanswerable effort. We have only room to notice it very briefly.

Judge Campbell, in resuming yesterday, gave a review of his argument previously wherein he showed what features of the Constitution were violated by the Slaughter-house act. A question always arises, he said, whether officers have the authority to do an act sought to be enforced by a law, and there was allowed a very large latitude for inquiry into the validity of any act where fraud is imputed to any party who claims the benefit of that act. He quoted declarations from English Judges that "all the partialities of law expire under the antipathy to fraud, and even a fraudulent decree in an act may be treated as a nullity in the lower court." It had been held, as he cited a case to show, that inquiry into the fraud of an act of Parliament could not be set aside on mere plea.

He alluded in the most scathing terms to the impeccability of the Legislature, which, he said, a veil had been drawn as though they were the prophets of the Constitution, and no man must speak evil of them. In this connection he referred to the case of John Hampden in "Howell's State Trials," in which every Judge who delivered arguments in the case was expelled from the courts, and their judgments expunged, and to the great leading case of Fletcher vs. Peck, which arose in Georgia, in consequence of an act of the Legislature, disposing of all the domain of the State to a company composed largely of the members of the Legislature, the same case to which he alluded in his argument on Tuesday.

It was different in this country from what it was in England, where, in twelve instances in the history of that Government, Parliament had revoked the King's grants. As to corrupt legislation, the case of Fletcher vs. Peck established no doubt that there is no power in the Legislature or any subsequent Legislature to effect a remedy, and a remedy must be sought elsewhere.

In the case of Dimes against the Grand Junction Railroad in England, Lord Chancellor Cottenham's decision was reviewed and discussed because he had a few shares of stock in the company, which he did not know of, or overlooked through inadvertence.

Now, then, suppose the case had been presented in this light. Instead of a very few shares—for as my recollection of the case is, the Lord Chancellor had forgotten that he was the owner of such property, and was never advised of it until some publication, in which he was accused of giving a judgment in which he was interested—now suppose the case had been this, that instead of having a very small interest in the capital of that company, that that company had placed in his hands a check on the bank of England, conditioned that when that judgment was so rendered that check might be paid; or suppose they had come to him and said, we have two kinds of stock, stock that is preferred and stock that is not preferred. We will give you a very large number of shares of the preferential stock, or your choice of the stock, provided that little judgment can be entered in our favor. I ask the court what would have been the sentiment of either the Chief Justice, the ex-Chancellor of the House of Lords upon that subject?

Is not the legislative power as dangerous to men as the judicial? Is it not as dangerous to the operation of society as the judicial can be? More so, greatly more so. And they have power to dispose of what a man has. To say, as the Legislature has in this case.

The Legislature in this case tells these gentlemen, who have been for twenty or thirty years in the place where they are now, and employing the property as they now employ it, you shall do so no longer. That kind of business we confide to these seventeen friends of ours.

That kind of labor we place under the control of these seventeen persons. The work you have to do and the property you have must be put under their control, and it is done because these seventeen men paid the money; these seventeen men seduced them from the obligations of duty; these seventeen men, regardful of no interest save their own, trampled upon the rights of the people, and obtained this grant which has necessitated them to apply to you for justice. That is the confession on the case. That is the argument we made on the paper which they say is so argument at all, and you must dismiss it.

I do not know that I am called upon to argue any further on the question of its being a grievous and burdensome monopoly. Whatever is any monopoly by law is condemned. It is *res adjudicata*, that a monopoly is a baneful thing, because opposed to common right and common justice, and from the day it was pronounced to be against common right and common justice, the enlightened opinion of the world has been continually becoming more intense as to that fact.

Here Judge Campbell briefly noticed the revolutions which had resulted from monopolies from the time of the Middle Ages down to the present, and even in our own civil war, which was the result of an insurrection by the world against slavery in the South, when the unanswerable question was, was it right for you to appropriate another man's labor.

They would tell us that the philosophy of Smith, Lieber and Mill are all false; that monopoly, creating castes and privileges, is the crowning blessing of government and society.

It organizes these hands to control and direct labor, and make property contribute to it. Then that is statesmanship. It puts the guardianship of the food and comfort, and subsistence of this great city for twenty-five years in the hands of the firm of Weed & Co. That is statesmanship—that is legislation—that is justice! Anything else is folly, absurdity and obsolete ideas.

Now, sir, the protection we claim here is from the judicial tribunals. Woe! woe! woe! to this country if these tribunals falter in the performance of their duty. We do see that the Legislature do not perform it. We see the Executive department of the Government—I do not mean the highest of them, but the State Executives.

The Executive administrative of the department of the Government from their offices give a stench worse than ever came from any slaughter house here or anywhere else. Fraud and corruption you hear of from every one. You cannot speak to a human being upon political affairs at all without being acquainted with that cry. One is forced, in order to get clear of it to go back to their old reading—back to anything to escape from the dreadful din produced by these things, and we come here to ask of this court, and we ask of all the judiciary of the country—these courts whose members have been for five centuries maintaining popular rights—all modern civilization is derived from the ascendency which the legal profession acquired. All the constitutions of Europe emanated from the professional mind, and I pray that the judges of the land may fulfill their high vocation, and defend and protect and guard the liberties that are embodied in these constitutions.

After argument by Mr. Roselius, for the Slaughter-house Company, the case was continued for further argument on the same side this morning, when Hon. Randall Hunt will probably address the court.

*The Flour Inspection Business.—The Old Board and the Chamber of Commerce Injoined.*—A petition has been filed in the Fifth District Court by Attorney General Belden, representing the State, and the new Board of Flour Inspectors, appointed by Gov. Warmoth, Messrs. Pemberton, Schulz, Knobler, Beare and M Lemore.

The petitioners allege that they have been legally appointed and commissioned by the Governor, under act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1867, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Flour Inspectors and to regulate the duties of the same."

That they have qualified and organized, and elected W. H. Pemberton President; that they have an office at No. 31 Poydras street, and have given notice of organization and location in a majority of the most extensively circulated papers in the city of New Orleans, and have notified the "Chamber of Commerce" of their readiness to inspect flour conjointly with said Chamber, as provided by law.

They represent that notwithstanding this, they are prevented from so doing by Jas Rose, J. C. Fanres, J. M. Baldwin, George Boulighy, and Henry Judson, who they allege are "usurping" petitioner's rights.

That the parties are inspecting flour unlawfully, and without any right to do so, and are receiving the emoluments belonging to the franchise of "Inspector of Flour for the City and Port of New Orleans," which privileges and emoluments belong to petitioners. They allege that the Chamber of Commerce are illegally and unlawfully engaged and acting conjointly with said parties, instead of acting with petitioners.

Wherefore, as they deem it necessary, they pray that a writ of injunction issue as provided by law, instructing the parties named, individually and collectively, from inspecting flour, and from interfering with petitioners, and also restricting the Chamber of Commerce from acting with the said parties, and that after due proceedings judgment be given in their favor, and for $1000 damages.

Upon this petition, supported by the affidavit of W. H. Pemberton, the court ordered: Let a writ of injunction issue in this case, as herein prayed for, and according to law, upon plaintiffs giving bond, with good and solvent security, in the sum of $1000, conditioned as the law directs.

*The Injunction Business.*—The Fifth and Seventh District Courts are enjoying a monopoly of the injunctions in the Slaughter Controversy. In the first the Slaughter-house Company are enjoining the butchers by hundreds, and in the other the butchers are also enjoining the company, so that each court is likely to have several hundred injunctions to occupy its attention, and thus drive a big business in costs.

*Large Arrival of Grain for Europe.*—The towboat Snark and barges have arrived at this port with 25,000 bushels of wheat in bulk for direct shipment to Havre, besides 3000 barrels of flour, going direct from the barges on shipboard for Liverpool.

*The Pomyane* is advised of a shipment of flour from St. Paul to New York by way of New Orleans at $4 85 per barrel. That must be highly satisfactory to the grain growers of the Northwest.

*The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.*—The Mobile Register of the 22d inst. states that this Railroad Company have just concluded a contract with Col. W. D. Mann, of that city, for furnishing 250,000 crossties for the construction of the road. The contract will involve the employment of several hundred men for months, and the distribution of a large amount of money. This looks like business.

*Large Cargo of Tobacco.*—Capt. Neal's fine steamer, the Richmond, from Louisville, arrived yesterday with 1211 hogsheads of tobacco—the largest cargo of this staple received this season—besides a large list of other freight. Of the tobacco 640 hogsheads, we notice, is consigned to our enterprising commercial friend Mr. Henry F. Given.

The traveling public should bear in mind, by the way, that the Richmond is about the finest steamer afloat, and that she leaves for Louisville this evening at 5 o'clock, having been detained in discharging her large cargo. Messrs. Sinnott & Adams, Commercial Place, are the agents for the Richmond.

*Personal.*—Our enterprising young clothing merchant of Canal street, Capt. B. T. Walshe, has just returned in fine health from Bladon Springs, Ala., where he went for his health.

*The Recoyons.*—The object of the visit of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi is to ascertain what has been the result of the operations of the United States dredge boat Essayons in deepening the Passes. Their report will be of interest to the public.

*The City Attorneyship.*—Judge Leaumont yesterday decided in favor of plaintiff in the case of J. R. Beckwith vs. H. J. Lacey, contesting for the City Attorneyship, the decision turning on the ground that a vacancy was created by the resignation of Mr. Estlin, which was competently filled by the appointment of Mr. Beckwith.

*Testing Their Solvency.*—In the Sixth District Court counsel for the Butcher's Association took a rule on the counsel for the Slaughter-house Company, to show cause why there should not be a new trial to test the solvency of the securities of the Slaughter-house Company on the bond furnished by them.

*The Contempt Case.*—The new rule for contempt, taken upon the Metropolitan Police Board for continuing to police Jefferson City with Metropolitans, is fixed for hearing to-day before Judge Cooley.

*False Heirs.*—A suit has been instituted in one of the District Courts arising from mistaken identity. Many years ago, Charles Desmoche died in this city, leaving considerable property and no direct descendants, and bequeathed his possessions to a son of a sister then living in France. The will was duly probated and the heir advised of his inheritance. But, strange fortality, a person of the same name, or some one assuming the name of the heir for the purpose of the fraud, having got hold of the communication, came to this country and was put into possession of the property. After a number of years the property, after having increased largely in value, was left by the possessor to his son, and in the mean time the real owner also dies, leaving heirs, who now seek to get possession of their inheritance, and have been forced to appeal to the courts. The case promises to be quite interesting in its developments.

*Felonious Doings.*—A man named James Hobson has been arrested, charged with robbing T. J. Ray of $120 in Tivoli Circle.

A young man named Crews is charged by O D. Graham with stealing some money from his room, on St. Charles street. Graham's pocket-book was found in possession of the accused.

A German shoemaker, Herman Pfeiffer, has been arrested, charged with maliciously cutting up and thus destroying over one hundred dollars' worth of leather for George Stone George, it seems, didn't want him to do it for him, and it is naturally to be supposed he could have done it for himself as well, or a great deal better, if desirable.

Joseph Williams is accused of fraudulently obtaining money from Mr. Druse, and Henry Jacques, was arrested for having in his possession property stolen from the residence of Mr. E. D. Sanford.

*Attempted Arson.*—A young man named George Wright has been arrested on complaint of Michael Potter, who accuses him of attempting to set fire to his residence. It appears the accused had been in his employment as a teamster, and being discharged for some impropriety, it is supposed he attempted this mode of revenge. Fortunately, the fire was discovered before it had resulted in any material damage, and was extinguished.

*Robbing a Boy.*—Peter Pierre was arrested yesterday and fined $25 by Recorder Becker for robbing a boy, 8 years old, of $20. The boy, it seems, stole the money from his father, a shoemaker, and took it to Pierre to change. Pierre put it into his own pockets.

*Negro Murder on the Steamer Richmond.*—About 1 o'clock, Monday morning, while the steamer Richmond, which has since arrived at this port, was nearly opposite Napoleon, Ark., Paul Bienvenu, a colored deck hand, was killed by Jim Williams, a colored coal passer, both employed on the boat.

There was first a quarrel between Williams and another colored deck hand, an old man named Joe Dick. While at some work on the boat, Williams desired to change places with Dick. This the latter refused, and Williams knocked him down with a shovel. Bienvenu, who was Dick's partner, came to his support and abused Williams for his conduct. Bienvenu then walked off and Williams followed him. The latter then returned and said to Dick: "I have killed your partner and now I'll finish you," telling Dick where he had killed Bienvenu, which, it seems, was done with a billet of wood. Williams was arrested and secured, and Bienvenu died soon after.

Two men were placed to guard Williams, Monday night, but fell asleep, and, Tuesday night, it was discovered that Williams, slipping his fastenings, had escaped, probably by jumping overboard. The officers of the boat kept a strict lookout at the landings, and as they could not find him anywhere on board, are confident he could have escaped in no other way. The murdered negro was formerly a slave of Mr Bienvenu, residing on Royal street, in this city.

### The Late Henry J. Raymond.

The New York papers of the 19th contain appropriate and eloquent obituary notices of the late Mr. Raymond, the principal editor and proprietor of the New York *Times*. We republish one of these tributes in lieu of any words of our own, expressive of the heavy loss American journalism has sustained in the death of this distinguished member of the editorial profession.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

Mr. Raymond has left an impress upon the age that will long be felt. He possessed great industry, courage, and a strong will. He had been carefully educated, and he showed always the peculiar force and culture of a well-trained mind. He gave to journalism a new character, and widened its field. In the early days of the Republican Party, and in the stormy period which immediately preceded its organization, Mr. Raymond was a bold and determined and outspoken leader. His voice gave no uncertain tone, and he showed that he had convictions, and that they were of the most positive character. In these later years he has been, at times, less pronounced and decided. He followed what he regarded as truth honestly, but it often led him temporarily away from those with whom he had acted. Still, however, much as he was condemned by other organs or speakers of the Republican Party, he kept on his way, true to the general faith that the party avowed, and true to the interests of humanity and liberty. Mr. Raymond was much admired by Mr Lincoln, and was often consulted by him. He was a vigorous advocate of the late war, and sustained the policy of the Administration. As a writer, Mr. Raymond possessed singular facility of diction and clearness of utterance. It was impossible for his pen to utter a weak thing. He was a hard fighter, and many an opponent has had occasion to remember the terrible and determined blows he rained upon them. He was an interesting and impressive speaker. A few years ago he lectured about the country, and always drew large audiences. But it was on the political platform that he was best known, and there he was most at home. He reveled in the excitement of a political contest. We have said that Mr. Raymond gave a new character to journalism in the *Times*. That paper in losing him, loses its directing head. Although its managing and writing men are still there to do the work they have done so well, the strong personality is no more, and the vital and inspiring voice is forever hushed. This community meets with a most emphatic loss in the death of Henry J. Raymond.

That Committee.—The Investigating Committee now in session at the Custom-House in New Orleans, are still deeply absorbed in the fair and impartial investigation of the facts touching the elections. It is thought by some that the result will be that either the Democrats who were elected to Congress will be permitted to take their seats or another election ordered. So think not we. If their verdict prove a fair and impartial one, we will never trust our instincts again. They have already had before them Mr. A. L. Hay, of the Shreveport *News*, and Dr. Lacy, of the *Caddo Gazette*. Witnesses summoned are allowed traveling expenses, etc. Dr. Lacy was paid $75. Mr. Hay was, unfortunately for his purse, already in the city, and was only allowed about ten dollars, and could not get that without signing a blank receipt. We would have seen them hanged first. They will not fill up that blank for $75—oh, no! There was a "party" sent up some two weeks since, who summoned Dr. Lacy, and at the time told him he had a summons for Mr. Dillard, of this office. Instead of serving the latter, however, he returned to New Orleans and came back on the B. L. Hodge to do so. That "party" will make nothing by this little transaction—oh, no!

But what is the use of commenting on these things? The mind sickens at witnessing the venality and corruption pervading all classes at the North, and all legislative and judicial bodies North and South.—*Exchange*.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.—The Greensboro (Ga.) *Herald*, of the 10th instant, says: "We were yesterday shown a letter from this distinguished statesman, to a friend in this city, in which he says that his health is improving, that he can sit up most of the day and attend to business. This will be welcome news to every Georgian, as no man in the State is so universally loved by the people, or whose death would be more lamented. Long life to the noble Georgian! may this 'great' little man be spared to a people whose posterity will love and honor his name."

Looking Up—The Chances of Cuba.—It now begins to look worse than ever for the Spanish power in Cuba. The sudden resignation of the Captain General under most provoking circumstances, the savage demonstrations of the loyal volunteers, the squabbles between the Spanish leaders, the compulsory resignation of a number of the principle functionaries, the demoralization of the Spanish party, the antagonism between the regular volunteer troops—these and other details reported by the Havana cable within the last few days, betoken a breaking up of the ground on which the Spanish authority rests. We have all the signs that ordinarily appear in connection with a failing cause. And if to these we add the facts that the revolutionists are now rapidly supplying themselves with arms, that the leaders are learning the art of war, and their followers are acquiring the courage to fight, that the prevalent sentiment in the island is all in favor of the insurrectionary side, that the hot season gives them a new advantage, and that in all respects they are in better condition now than ever before—we shall see that the prospects of the revolution are brightening as those of the Spanish party are becoming hopeless.—*New York Times*.

Jews in Parliament.—There are seven Jews in the present English Parliament—a larger proportionate representation than any other religious denomination has, except the Established Church. Though they are all Liberals, there is no tendency on the part of any of them to extreme radicalism; neither are they, in the remotest degree, inimical to the Church of England as established by law. Some of them have freely given plots of land for the erection of churches and chapels on their estates, and they consider it a moral and religious duty to provide amply for the spiritual wants of their Christian tenantry.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Affairs and the Cabinet.

Examination of the Cuban Leaders.

Spanish Minister in Communication with U. S. Officials.

Memphis Mayor and Aldermen.

Chase at the Richmond Tobacco Exchange.

Progress of the Yerger Trial.

Mississippi Conservative Republican Convention.

### FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

*Washington*, June 23.—Cuban affairs have never been the subject of consultation, though occasionally the theme of conversation in the Cabinet, nor is the present aspect of affairs in official action probable. The Government has no information that the opposing forces in Cuba ever met in open field, but that the little fighting that has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishes, and operations are confined to a few inland points. In this view of the case no member of the Cabinet has expressed any desire or hinted at recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

The Spanish Minister has been informed that while the Government will enforce the neutrality laws, it and the people sympathise with the Cubans.

The Spanish Minister has been placed in direct communication with the United States Attorneys and Marshals, so that he may furnish them information enabling them to enforce instructions issued months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests were made on information furnished through Spanish sources, and are mainly attributable to the open boastings of the Cubans, of their success in landing men and arms.

There is no disagreement between Fish and Sumner regarding Motley's instructions.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York.

*Washington*, June 23.—Webb has been telling Fish that the Brazilians have no more respect for us than for Hayti, and suggests that we thrash them.

Grant remains here until after the Virginia elections, and a day is fixed for Mississippi and Texas.

Annie Surratt's husband, recently married, has been dismissed from a clerkship in the Surgeon General's office.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Richmond*, June 23.—Chief Justice Chase, by invitation, visited the Tobacco Exchange, where he was welcomed with enthusiasm. Upon being introduced by the President, he said a few words expressing the hope that Virginia will soon regain her former prosperity. He was loudly cheered.

*Jackson, Miss.*, June 23.—The Yerger trial is progressing slowly. Witnesses were examined by the defence to prove that Yerger has given evidences of insanity at times.

The Conservative Republican Convention met to-day with a large attendance. Organization was effected by electing Major Wofford President, and Col. Jenks, of Vicksburg, Secretary.

Resolutions were reported, in favor of reconstruction on the strictly Congressional plan, and in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and endorsing the administration of Gen. Grant.

The Convention is harmonious and success full.

*Montgomery*, June 23.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* says that the Democratic Convention, which met at Marion, Ala., to-day, adopted a resolution that it was inexpedient to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in the 4th district and adjourned.

They endorsed the action of the other districts and urged a strict party organization in every county.

Col. Lee Crandall addressed the people after the adjournment of the Convention, on the subject of immigration and was warmly welcomed.

*New York*, June 23.—The Cubans were before Commissioner Osborn to-day, who, learning that they were under indictment by the Grand Jury, declared the case before him ended. Subsequently the Cubans were arrested on a new indictment but again bailed.

*Memphis*, June 23.—Crop reports from Arkansas are very encouraging.

The Board of Aldermen appointed a committee this afternoon to investigate the charge made by the Mayor against them.

Alderman Moffett denounced the Committee as a whitewashing one and reiterated the charges of the Mayor.

It is currently reported to-night that the Grand Jury has been investigating Mayor Leftwich's charges against certain members of the Board of Aldermen, and that indictments will be found against at least three of them for bribery and corruption.

The Police made a raid on the Keno Halls to-night and arrested all the proprietors.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the verdict of the Criminal Court in the case of Moody and Galvin, convicted of the murder of Capt. Perry of the Police, about a year ago, and they will be hung.

*Philadelphia*, June 23.—The Republican Convention nominated Geary on the first ballot.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*London*, June 23.—A deputation representing the Lancashire cotton trade presented a petition to the Government for aid in the Indian cotton culture.

*Florence*, June 23.—The authorities of Turin, Naples and Milan are adopting extraordinary precautions against tumults. It is feared there the revolutionists are inciting disturbances. Several arrests have been made at Geneva.

*Brest*, June 23.—The Great Eastern is 174 miles out and working well.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

*London*, June 23.—Evening.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds quiet at 80¾. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

*Liverpool*, June 23.—Evening.—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 12¾d; middling Orleans 12½d. Lard 72s. Common Rosin 4s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*New York*, June 23.—Evening.—Cotton dull and heavy—middling uplands 32½ to 33c. Sales 600 bales. Flour—superfine State $5 10 to $5 60; common to fair extra Southern $6 60 to $7. Wheat closed less active, soon's advance partly lost. Corn closed dull. Pork lower—$32 50. Lard heavy—kettle 19¾ to 20½c. Whisky heavy at $1 02. Turpentine 41 to 42c. Freights firmer. Wool without decided change—Texas 26 to 30c, Mexican 21c. Hides irregular but firm—Rio Grande, dry 21c, Texas 21 to 22c, Rio Grande, wet 11⅜c, Texas 12 to 13c.

*New York*, June 23.—Evening.—Money eased after bank hours and was plentiful at 7 currency. Sterling 109⅝. Gold 137. Stocks closed firm. Southern securities weak; Louisianas 72; Levees 67. Governments closed steady. 5 20's of '62 122⅛, of '64 116⅝, of '65 118, do new 119⅛, of '67 same, of '68 119¼; 10 40's 107⅝.

*Mobile*, June 23.—Cotton nominal; nothing done. Low middlings 29½ to 30c. Receipts 59 bales.

*Chicago*, June 23.—Flour $5 37½ to $6 25. Wheat $7. Corn 63c. Oats 64c. Rye $1 22. Barley $1 35 to $1 40. Highwines 91c. Molasses 85c to $1. Sugar 13¾ to 14¾c. Pork $33 50. Hams 18½c. Shoulders in bulk 12½c. Lard 19¼c.

*St. Louis*, June 23.—Flour $4 25 to $5. Wheat $1.15 to $1 20. Corn 65 to 70c. Oats 60 to 65c. Rye $1 15. Whisky 95c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Sugar 12¼ to 14½c. Molasses 65 to 85c. Pork $33 50 to $33 75. Shoulders in bulk 13⅛c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 19 to 19¾c.

*Cincinnati*, June 23.—Family Flour $5 75 to $6. Corn 65 to 66c. Oats 66 to 73c. Whisky 94c. Pork $33. Shoulders in bulk 13c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18½c. Lard held 19½c. Groceries steady and in moderate demand.

*Louisville*, June 23.—Superfine Flour $4 25. Corn 68c. Oats 70c. Rye $1 15. Prime Sugar 14½c. Prime Molasses 80c. Tobacco sales 390 hhds at $4 60 to $30. Pork $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14⅝c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c; hams 19½c. Lard 19¾c. Highwines 95c.

*Memphis*, June 23.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middlings nominally 31½c; receipts 16 bales; [illegible].

RIVER NEWS.

*Vicksburg*, June 23.—Passed up—Stella and barges, at 6 a. m. Down—Magenta, at 6 p. m. River falling slowly.

*Memphis*, June 23.—Weather clear. Mercury 84 at noon. River falling.

Passed down—R. E. Lee. Up—Indiana and Mississippi.

*Cairo*, June 23.—Passed down—J. L. Hyatt. Up—Rubicon and Bee. River stationary. Mercury 78.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

*Southwest Pass*, June 23—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.90. Weather calm.

Arrived—Steamship I. C. Harris, Lockwood, 4:30 p. m., Galveston and Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Steamships Bienville, at 5:30 p. m., and W. G. Hewes, at 6 p. m.

Ship St. James at anchor in West Bay awaiting wind.

*Louisville*, June 23.—River declining, with 6 feet of water in the canal.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Cairo*, June 22.—Passed up—Great Republic, Alaska and Lizzie Gill. Down—Kellogg and barges. River rose four inches.

*Memphis*, June 22.—A convention of citizens of West Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas is called to meet here on the 6th to take measures for the introduction of Chinese emigrants.

Williams, the late Registrar, has sued out an injunction against Bongoner, his successor.

Mr. Mitchell, President of the Mississippi River Railroad, advertises for bids for grading the road from Memphis to Covington, distance 36 miles.

*London*, June 23.—Lord Shaftesbury introduced an amendment to the Irish Church bill that the Irish Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish tenantry.

*New York*, June 23.—The Arizona arrived from Aspinwall with $123,000 in specie. She reports the fever raging dreadfully at Tacna, Peru, and the smallpox at Chiriqui.

A slight earthquake and great storm occurred at Valparaiso, damaging Government buildings to the amount of $100,000.

*Norfolk*, June 23.—In an affray at Franklin, Va., a negro was mortally wounded by a man named Holland. The negroes collected at midnight and attempted to fire Holland's house, but were driven off.

A few hours later the negroes burned the saw mill and lumber yard of Henly Brothers. Loss $60,000.

*London*, June 23—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds steady at 80¾. Sugar afloat quiet and steady.

*Liverpool*, June 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12¼d; middling Orleans 12½d; sales 10,000 bales. Wheat buoyant—red Western 9s 1d. Flour 21s 6d.

*Liverpool*, June 23—Afternoon.—Cotton easier; sales 12,000 bales. Wheat—red Western 9s 6d.

*Havre*, June 23.—Cotton active, on the spot 146; afloat 144¾.

*New York*, June 23.—The bark M. V. Hugg, from Matamoros, has arrived with yellow fever on board.

Two more of the Saratoga's crew are dead.

ENGLAND.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

*London*, June 18.—In the House of Peers, to-night, in anticipation of debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance, all the seats on the floor being occupied. At the opening of the sitting the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and in the streets in the vicinity of the House of Parliament a great throng of people were present.

REMARKS OF EARL GRANVILLE.

In the House a great many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville then moved that the bill pass to its second reading. He had always thought that the Irish Church was an anomaly and failed to fulfill the position for which it was intended. He thought it was great injustice and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced the history of the suspensory bill of last year, and said the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry showed their acceptance of the decision of the country in favor of disestablishment and disendowment.

After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration, Granville continued. The Government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Churches. He would leave the explanation of the endowments to his colleagues. He declared there was nothing in the act of union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to a majority of the people and constituencies in Ireland. The bill had no effect on the royal supremacy.

After referring to the threatened opposition and commenting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the Bench and to the Bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more misplaced than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands as the one on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was but the prelude to the disestablishment. He appealed to the dignity of the House, and after due protest, to allow the bill, indorsed by the voice of the country, to pass. The House of Peers does great, power for good. but there is one thing it does not possess. It has not more power than the House of Commons. It has not power to thwart the National will. He said that the method of conducting the bill in the Commons was offensive, and the House of Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here, for he would assure the Lords that, though the Liberal party adhered strongly to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alteration of detail proposed by their Lordships. More than this he could not say.

EARL OF HARROWBY.

The Earl of Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary and in violation of the coronation oath and of the act of union. The circumstances were not sufficient to justify its introduction, and its result would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants. It was no act of justice. He repudiated the idea that the rejection of this measure would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point, and he believed the country was now earnestly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

LORD CLARENDON.

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feeling of the Earl of Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed in regard to the Reform and Free Trade measures. He believed the sentiments of the country had been fully tested on the topic. It had been discussed for the past year and a half, and was so thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it. As a Protestant he sympathized with his Catholic fellow countrymen in Ireland in the wrongful position in which they were placed. He never felt it stronger than when he saw on one occasion kneeling outside a hovel with a hand to his believed peasants church [illegible] by unattended. He believed the question of the hour had [illegible] condition had how involved government after government. The universal assent of the country and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue to be imposed on Mr. Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievances.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bill because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and declared his conviction that the revolutionary system would never answer.

LORD STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE

objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative positions of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded the second reading of the bill, after which the Upper House could go to work and amend its objectionable features.

LORD ROMILLY

regarded the idea that this bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some bishops, abolish ecclesiastical courts and remove specific endowments, and it would not interfere with the doctrine or discipline of the church. He warned the House against opposing the national will, and reminding them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the Reform bill and the final compulsion they were under to pass it.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

said the bench of Bishops intended to do what in their consciences they considered wisest and best. On the decision of the House of Lords depended issues affecting the Churches of Ireland and England, as well as the destinies of the empire. He would not agree with a blind acceptation or rejection of the bill, and he was glad to hear that amendments to it would receive consideration. The curse of Ireland was perpetual religious and political agitation. He was not desirous of supporting either. He believed those who urged rejection really desired to see this House powerless. He was attached to the Irish Church. He believed that a blow injuring it would injure the English Church. He therefore desired to give a calm and serious consideration to the bill to amend and make it a good measure. The earnest endeavor of the House of Peers containing the heads of the Church and of the laws and of the landed interests of the realm, would be of more appeal than any agitation meeting at Manchester or in Ireland.

THE EARL OF CARNARVAN

was unable to understand how Protestants could hand Ireland over bodily to the Church of Rome, but that they were bound to recognize the merits of freedom from State control which had for so long a period been a kind of slavery. He repudiated the idea that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church, and did not think it an act of spoliation, but distinguished private from corporate property; but as to the wisdom of disendowing a corporation which was fulfilling duties of a questionable character, it was right to state that where the disestablishment was granted, partial disendowment must follow. On the monetary question he urged liberality and generosity. And in conclusion he advised the house not to reject the bill. The majority of the Commons, he said, demanded its passage, but a minority of the House and the country commanded its consideration in common.

THE BISHOP OF DERRY

opposed the bill on the ground that it ignored the Queen's supremacy, and would in the end bring the government under the dominion of a papal legate.

The House without taking any action at 11:35 adjourned.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, June 23, 1869.

We have no material variation to report in the Money market proper. The street rates are 10 to 11 per cent. per annum for A1 paper with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, while good and second class calls rule at 1 to 1½ per month. Mortgage paper is quoted at 9 to 10 per cent. for A1, and 10 to 12 for good and second class.

Gold opened at 137⅛ to 137¼ (against 137⅛ at New York) and after a small business closed at the opening rates. The sales include $5000, $5000 and $15,000 at 137⅛, $10,000, $5000 and $2000 at 137¾, and $5000 and $1000 at 137¼. The only sales of Silver reported were $1200 American halves at 131, and $1000 at 131⅛.

Foreign Exchange was steadier, but there was very little movement. £5000 Bank Sterling sold at 150⅛, and £5000 at 150⅜; and in Francs a bill for 100,000 A1 commercial at 3.80¾. We quote Sterling nominally at 150 to 151 for bank, and 149 to 149½ for commercial; and Francs at 3.77½ to 3.76¼ for the former, and 3.80 to 3.79¾ for the latter.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, June 23, 1869.

Cotton.—The sales to-day were confined to 170 bales. Prices easier, but not quotably lower. We continue to quote ordinary at 25½ to 27¼c, good ordinary at 28¾ to 29¼c, low middling at 30 to 30½c, and middling at — to 31¼c.

There was some enquiry to-day, but buyers could not find the kinds wanted, or at prices not above their views, and the business was consequently confined to the amount noted above. Although the receipts have been limited, the supply on sale is more liberal than a few days since, but factors generally claim outside figures or a fraction more, and the amount actually offering at the ruling rates is inconsiderable. A vessel on the berth for New York, and requiring only a few hundred bales to fill up, offers an opportunity for shipment to that extent, which it is anticipated will be used to-morrow.

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales | | 3,644 |
| Arrived since last statement | | |
| Arrived previously | | 889,768 |
| Additional bales from year's compress, waste, etc. | | 3,113—[illegible] |
| Cleared to-day | | 413 |
| Cleared previously | | [illegible] |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | | 18,183 |

To-day's exports were to Liverpool ... Receipts proper since Friday evening 903 bales against [illegible] corresponding time last week.

Freights.—The demand for room for foreign ports is light and the supply of tonnage within that coming sufficient. Coastwise the offerings are still good and rates firm. We quote:

By steam: Cotton to New York ⅝ to 1c; to Boston 1c; to Philadelphia ⅞ to 1c per lb. Flour to Northern ports 70 to 80c per bbl. Corn to do 15 to 16c per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ¼d; to Havre and Bremen ⅝c per lb. Tobacco to Liverpool 30 to 35s; to Bremen 35s; to Genoa 42 6d; to Havre $8 50 to $9 per hhd. Flour to Liverpool 2s 6d per bbl. Oil Cake to do 25s per ton.

We may observe, however, that vessels filling up take cotton under the ruling rates.

There is now no unengaged room by steamer coastwise.

Sugar and Molasses.—The market is still devoid of animation, the sales of Sugar to-day being confined to a few small lots from second hands. Quotations are nominally unchanged. Fermenting Molasses may be quoted at 35 to 42½c, and plantation reboiled at 50 to 67½c per gallon as to quality. Cuba Molasses 45 to 50c per gallon.

Arrivals from the West.—The steamers City of Alton and Mollie Able, from St. Louis, and Richmond, from Louisville, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

Flour.—The usual movement has been interrupted to-day by the action of the Government authorities in enjoining the regular flour inspectors appointed by our Chamber of Commerce, and endorsed by our merchants, and placing in their stead those appointed by the Government, which our trade refuses to recognise. The principal sales to-day are consequently confined to 1600 barrels, of which 100 double extra at $6 25, 100 treble extra at $6 75, 100 choice do at $8, 91, 159 and 174 do on private terms, 200 on its merits on private terms and 50 single extra at $6 10, or on its merits at $5 75, 100 do at $6 10, and 300 treble extra at $7 50 per bbl. Descriptions comprise the factors' use average about $7 50 per bbl.

Corn.—Is dull and prices are drooping. The sales to-day are confined to 4500 sacks, of which 200 ordinary yellow mixed at 85c, 200 yellow mixed at 90c, 200 yellow at 92½c, 300 and 400 white at 95c, 125 choice white at $1, 250 and 2500 white at 92½c per bushel. 300 bags in the ear sold at 85c per bushel.

Oats.—Are in liberal supply, but the demand is limited. Sales to-day 1400 sacks, of which 460 at 71c, 100 and 300 at 73c, 100, 150 and 150 at 72c per bushel.

Bran.—Reduced prices brought out the dealers, who purchased freely, and took 7800 sacks, of which 700 at 97½c, 100, 600, 800, 1000, 2000 and 2627 sacks at $1 per 100 lbs.

Hay.—Is in fair supply. A jobbing trade is doing at $26 per ton for fair, $27 for prime, and $28 for choice. A lot of 100 bales prime sold at $28.

Dry Salt Meat.—The market is nearly bare and prices are higher; 5 casks shoulders sold at 14c. They are retailing at 15c per pound.

Bacon.—The market is quiet but firm, with holders asking 15¼ to 15¾c per lb for shoulders, 18¾ to 18¾c for clear rib sides, and 19 to 19¼c for clear sides. Sugar cured hams are retailing at 20 to 21c per lb. A lot of 6 casks shoulders sold at 15c per lb.

Pork.—Only a retail business is doing at $35 to $35 50 per bbl for mess. It is held at wholesale at $35.

Lard.—Is quiet but firm. Tierces are quoted at 20 to 21c, kegs 21 to 22c per lb.

Breakfast Bacon.—Is quoted at 20½ to 21c per lb.

Butter.—The market is heavily supplied with both Northern and Western Butter and the demand is limited. Choice Western is quoted at 27½ to 30c, inferior 20 to 25c per lb; choice Northern Goshen 40c, common to good 32½ to 35c per lb. A lot of 200 firkins Western sold on private terms.

Cheese.—The stock continues very large and there is scarcely any demand for round lots. We quote choice Western Reserve at 15 to 16c, factory 17 to 18c, inferior 8½ to 10c per lb. North ern cream and English dairy 17 to 19c per lb.

Whisky.—The market is well supplied and with a moderate demand, prices are without any change. We quote Western rectified at 95 to 97½c, and Louisiana do at 92½c per gallon. 50 bbls Western rectified sold in job lots at 95 to 97½c, and 25 on the landing at 92½c per gallon.

Esculents.—Louisiana Onions are steady at $3 per bbls, and do Potatoes at $3 per bbl. Western Potatoes nominal.

Beans.—Both Northern and Western continue neglected, and are quoted at $1.0 per bbl for prime white Western, and $11 to $12 for Northern.

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

Cow Peas.—Are quiet. The dealers sell yellow clay Carolina Peas at $4 90 to $5 10 per bushel.

Bagging.—The market is firm at 25c per yard, with a good demand for the trade.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, June 24, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—221 Texas Beeves.

Sold yesterday—441 Texas Beeves and 20 Hogs.

Stock on Sale—560 Texas Beeves, 1214 Calves and Yearlings, 175 Hogs, 316 sheep and 36 Milch Cows.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas Beeves, corn fed choice, ₱ head | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ head | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head | 36 | 00 | @ | 40 | 00 | |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head | 25 | 00 | @ | 30 | 00 | |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head | 20 | 00 | @ | 25 | 00 | |
| Hogs, ₱ lb gross | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Stock Hogs, ₱ lb gross | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head | 7 | 00 | @ | 8 | 00 | |
| Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head | 5 | 00 | @ | 6 | 00 | |
| Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head | 3 | 00 | @ | 4 | 00 | |
| Milch Cows, choice ₱ head | 80 | 00 | @ | 100 | 00 | |
| Milch Cows, ₱ head | 50 | 00 | @ | 60 | 00 | |
| Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head | 25 | 00 | @ | 30 | 00 | |
| Yearlings, ₱ head | 7 | 00 | @ | 10 | 00 | |
| Calves, ₱ head | 8 | 00 | @ | 12 | 00 | |
| Goats ₱ head | 1 | 00 | @ | 2 | 00 | |


### No Injunction on the Fulton Market.

Fresh Meat, freshly slaughtered, fair and chosen, 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.

je 24 6t STAFFORD & WEYMOUTH, Agents.

### Special Notice.

We are requested to say that an elegant silver goblet has been placed on the table of Mrs. Knorr, at the Fete Champetre, Carrollton, to be awarded to the most popular paper in the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carrollton. The friends of the various papers are requested to take due notice thereof, and begin at once to solicit votes for their respective papers. Votes, ten cents each. je24 1t

### Saddles. Saddles. Saddles.
AT FOUR DOLLARS EACH.

1000 McClellan SADDLES, at $4 each.
300 RIFLES, at $12 and $15.
500 Fine Double-Barrel SHOT-GUNS, at $15 and $25.

And also a large assortment of Table and Pocket CUTLERY and other HARDWARE, at low prices. For sale by
S. B. CHURCHILL & BROTHER,
Successors to Taylor & Churchill,
je24 1m No. 41 Magazine street.

### CH. FACIOT,
BOOK-BINDER FROM PARIS.
UNDERTAKES ALL KINDS OF
Bookbinding, Paste-board, Varnishing Cards, Edge Gilding, Marbling, and deliver his work in the best and neatest french style. Also: Fancy Paste-board Boxes of every description.
PRICES MODERATE.
27 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal.
je24 1y

### $10 Reward.

To any one who will bring back to No. 226 Royal street, a large pointer DOG, answering to the name of "Rolla," eight months old, white and liver color, has a white streak between the eyes, from the forehead to the nose, head yellow, the paws and legs white, one-half of her tail brown, and the rest white. He was lost sight of on the Philip street. je24 3t

Office of City Superintendent Public Schools,
39 Burgundy Street,
New Orleans, June 22, 1869.

The semi-annual public exercises of the New Orleans Central High School, will take place in Lyceum Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ p. m.
WM. O. ROGERS,
je23 2t Superintendent.

### CRESCENT HOTEL,
Bay St. Louis.

This well-known Hotel, lately thoroughly replenished, is now open for the reception of guests.

The proprietors will do all in their power to make it a pleasant Summer resort. Land at the "Crescent Wharf," fronting the Hotel.
je22 2m TOULME & SAUCIER, Proprietors.

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.

No Mother's Nursery should be without it.

Are your children ailing now?

Have they a continual itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
is no dangerous sugar candy.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
None genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROS.
Sold all over the world.

### JACOB OTT, Builder,
180..........DELORD STREET..........180
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 289 Mechanics' Exchange, opposite St. Charles Theatre, promptly attended to.
je10 1m op

### 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, Made and Repaired.
BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING.
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
je18 1y

### 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 247 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 in the continent (and in many European cities) have used these reports to commend us, 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 any.
je22 J. M. BRADSTREET & SON

### Old Clothes.
Persons having OLD CLOTHES FOR BOTH SEXES, and wishing to dispose of the same, can do so profitably by applying to
BOQUET GIRARD, Tailor,
Nos. 160 St. Philip street, and
277 Rampart street.

### 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 MAS SIMEVER, and the famous PHANTASMAGORIA. The whole to conclude with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT and SOIREE DANSANTE.
Doors open at 7½ 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 Show Mule Race. Dash of One Mile, for the Central Hancock Club Plate.
Entries for all States will remain open until June 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock m.
Second—Match Race. Open for all ages.
Third—Grand [illegible].
Fourth—Acrobatic Performances and Gymnastic Exercises in the arena.
Fifth—To conclude with the Promenade Concert and Soiree Dansante in the Octagonal Building.
The Gates will be open at 4 o'clock p. m.
Exercises commence at 5 o'clock p. m., prompt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JOHN G. FLEMING, Chairman.
E A Tyler, J M Van Cohen,
Jos C Brande, J R Purvis,
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
ADAM GIFFEN, Chairman.
J B Walton, H K Witherspoon,
Jos Ellison, Forrester Dolhonde,
COMMITTEE OF REFRESHMENTS.
E SALOMON, Chairman.
S F Pennington, T L Maxwell,
Dr J T Scott, Richard Flower,
B C Bossi, P R O'Rourke,
COMMITTEE ON RACES.
SAMUEL BOYD, Chairman.
A H Mason, Marcus J Zunts,
R H Raley, John P Moore,
COMMITTEE OF 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 F Schmidt, Ernest Gussoni, L Christ,
E L Jewell, Richard Lambert, E Barnett,
Adolph Meyer, Hugh Brown, M E Brady,
T Jeff Hale, T J Harrell, Wallace Ogden,
Chas Scriber, J J Garrard, Jas D Blair,
A H Mason, S M Turnbull, Jos T Butler,
Frank Michaud, Victor Foreman, L A Guillotte,
W J A Heston, F A Peterson, Dr E S Drew,
Alfred Kearny, Ed Bouligny, Lafayette Folger,
Chas W Fox, John Haunting, Dr Jos Barne,
W G Driver, John Anderson, Ben Toledano,
G G Garner, Henry Thornhill, J B Johnson,
B Rushbeck, R W Adams, R G Barrow,
J C Barelli, John Leeds, Gustave Bouligny,
S Block, E Sleep, C A Miltenberger,
J R Carter, Charles Chase, W Greevy,
C G Dei/Ida, Edw G Gump, G Collignon,
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 Bigley, J B Seixner,
J J Sharkey, Peter Labouisse,
Victor Meyer, Dr J B Lewis,
Thomas McKay, L E LaFonta,
Geo M Emerich, John Stokes,
Robert C Weatherly, A G Grimshaw,
J H Molony, Beverly Kennedy,
Louis D Godit, E G Kelly,
T D Renaud, J M R Houston,
W E Matlock, J O Nixon, Jr.
E F Bright, E C Boyce,
A J Aiken, T J Pettis,
Lewis A Adams, A W Boantree,
R H Short, F C Zacharie,
W Woodlief, B E Buckner,
S M Todd, C T Beddrocke,
Prieur Roach, A. Semibola,
D H Fagan, A Bonnabel, Jr.
Sampier Turner, J Conard,
H D Gelmos, 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. Tobin, and NATIONAL, Capt. E. F. Gordon, 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.

### JOHN M. COONEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Late Minute Clerk, Fourth District Court.)
Office 21 Camp Street,
jene4 6m Up Stairs.

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE—
ICE! ICE! ICE!
145..........GRAVIER STREET..........145
Packed and shipped to all points.
In large or small to suit purchasers.
Prompt attention to all orders.
IMPORTERS. CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED.
je8 6m

OLD RELIABLE.

OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age.
Throughout 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 Billious Symptoms of any kind
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

Red Diarrhea Remedy is pleasant and effectual in acute and chronic diarrhea.
For cholera-morbus and cramps, use R. D. R.
R. D. R. is not 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 babes.
For children while teething, use R. D. R.

R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite.
One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach.
R. D. R. has the result of notable experience.
A remedy in time of need R. D. R.
During the hot season keep R. D. R.
For stomach and vomiting use R. D. R.

English Female Bitters cures old and young.
E. F. B. cures all chronic female irregularities.
Chlorosis or green sickness cured with E. F. B.
E. F. B. delights all sickly females
E. F. B. are taken by the young.
E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.

Dromgoole & Co's Buchu is ahead.
Urinary deposits use Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
For inflamed kidneys—Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
For early cures, use Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
at wholesale by
WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO. Agents
je1 tf cor. Gravier and Magazine Street

### 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 Peters streets, and also in the Pilie Market, Poydras street to retail the best of fresh butchered meats at Ten Cents per pound.
je20 6t

### Star Insurance Company in Liquidation.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a return of [illegible] per cent of the capital stock will be paid, on presentation of their certificates at the office, No. 116 Common street.
July 1st.

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

Is entirely distinct from the Star Insurance Company in liquidation [illegible]. Insure against Fire, Marine and River risks at fair rates.
Office No. 14 Carondelet street.
LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.

### Branch of Dr. Vergnes'
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
ARTHUR FORTIER,
No. 237 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph.

Celebrated for the cure of persons who have been drugged by Mercury in all its forms, viz: Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, or by the absorption of any deleterious or metallic substance in the system, and especially in the relief of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Hydrocele, Nervous Affections, Female Debility.
CHRONIC DISEASES,
and all maladies peculiar to Ladies, for whom a special department is provided.
my8 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 fine and complete assortment of CIGARS manufactured with the best of Havana TOBACCO, also mixed and domestic CIGARS—at the lowest market prices.
my18 tf

### Arrow Tie Agency.
43..........Carondelet street..........43
NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARROW TIE.

The increasing demand for this popular Fastening for Bales of Cotton has induced the proprietor to provide a large 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 Cotton Fastening BUCKLE TIE, with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron.
H. T. BARTLETT,
R. W. RAYNE,
my2 3m General Agents
43 Carondelet street, New Orleans

### HAVANA LOTTERY.

The highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.
SORNIO & BROTHER,
ap21 3m 77 Gravier street.

### Chamber of Commerce.

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Chamber, the merchants and business men of the city are cordially invited to attend the deliberations of the Commercial Convention, at Mechanics' Institute.
ARTHUR C. WAUGH
my20 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

### 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. Factory Warehouse, 59 Marais, between and Common streets. All orders left at the Car Carondelet and Gravier streets, will be promptly attended to.
E. F. WALLICHE & CO.
je18 6m B. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company, 58 Camp street.
New Orleans, June 18th, 1869.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the 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,
je11 1m CHARLES ABEL.

### Plantation for Sale.

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

That property, one of the best located for a residence to be found in Louisiana, is completely above danger of overflow. Has very high ground and virgin soil, producing abundantly and is the greatest perfection all kinds of fruits and vegetables. There is on it a forest containing about 12,000 cords of wood, and a young orange grove of four arpents. Fishing is very productive most part of the year.

With appropriate cultivation the land can yield an income superior to that of many a large plantation. It is healthy.

That property would suit admirably for a college or an asylum, as the inmates could as a recreation, only cultivate enough for their wants.

Apply to the owner, AD. RINCK, on the Plantation.
june20 tf

### Claret, White Wine, Vinegar.

Landing ex-ship EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
500 casks "Cote de Claret" CLARET,
100 boxes "St Julien" "
207 " "Canteuse" "
322 " "Chateau de Cursac" WHITE WINE.
17 casks " "
20 barrels " "
30 casks "Cote de Bourg" CLARET,
20 " "Fronsac" "
30 " "Graves" WHITE WINE,
10 " VINEGAR C. CAVAROC,
je18 2t No. 5 Exchange Place.

### Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of large experience as a TEACHER, formerly connected with one of the city high schools, is just now foot loose, and desirous of obtaining a position. The best reference given. Address N. BERO, Post Box.
je20 4t

### 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 what he will perform. 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. 186 Customhouse street.
my27 6m

### Merchants' Mutual Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS
106 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 | | $925,498 18 |
| On Marine Risks | | 205,707 50 |
| On River Risks | | 102,622 27 |
| Total Premiums | | $1,233,828 95 |
| Less Unearned Premiums | | 229,163 00 |
| Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1869 | | $1,004,665 95 |
| Losses paid | | |
| On Fire Risks | $562,065 92 | |
| On Marine Risks | 32,607 40 | |
| On River Risks | 72,438 11 | |
| | $667,156 06 | |
| Taxes | 48,164 30 | |
| Reinsurance and Return Premiums | 26,045 32 | |
| Profit and Loss and Expenses, less interest | 87,077 32 | 828,516 97 |
| Profit | | $ 451,380 96 |

The Company have the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate | |
| City Bonds | $ 144,303 39 |
| Bank and Railroad Stocks | 131,500 00 |
| Notes Secured by Mortgage | 88,459 00 |
| Notes Secured by Pledge | 604,184 87 |
| Bills Receivable | 169,174 66 |
| Premiums in Course of Collection | 44,441 85 |
| State Bonds | 63,279 82 |
| Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies | 1,589 15 |
| Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company | 12,700 00 |
| of Levee Steam Press | 20,000 00 |
| of Marine Dry Dock and Shipyard Company | 2,100 00 |
| of Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company | 3,700 00 |
| of Merchants' Exchange | 250 00 |
| of New Orleans Lightering Co. | 1,000 00 |
| Mortgage Bonds of Grand Lodge of Louisiana | 1,000 00 |
| Mortgage Bonds of Turners' Association | 4,000 00 |
| Cash on Hand | 2,000 00 |
| | 219,002 52 |
| Total assets | $1,493,[illegible] |
| Less | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrip of the Company | $101,975 75 | |
| Whole issue of Scrip of 1869 payable in July | 119,[illegible] 00 | |
| Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1869 | 229,163 00 | 451,[illegible] |
| | | $1,041,[illegible] |

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 1867, and the interest on all outstanding Scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS.
P. Fourchy, David McCoard, L. F. Gendres,
S. F. Reif, D. A. Chaffraix, F. Marquez,
M. Puig, P. S. Wiltz, Jos. Hoy,
Chs Lafitte, J. J. Fernandez,
je4 tf

### Piedmont Life Insurance Company
—OF—
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Capital paid up and secured on Real Estate....$100,000
Income to May 1, 1869, over....[illegible]
Total losses paid since organization....[illegible]

Number of Policies issued to date, 2,400.
Paid to Policy Holders, 87½ per cent. of profits.
Receives premiums in cash and will pay policies in gold.
Lends funds acquired from Louisiana on real estate in Louisiana.
Requires real estate as security for all loans.
Rates of Insurance unusually low.
Declares Dividends annually, and assigns Dividends annually after second year.

President..........W. C. CARRINGTON
Vice President..........S. H. MAURY.
Secretary..........J. J. HOPKINS.
Medical Adviser..........C. M. PERROW.

DIRECTORS
S. H. Maury, O. F. Weisiger,
W. A. Armistead, A. F. Harvey,
Richard Irby, W. F. Shepherd,
A. S. Lee, A. Tolmage.
J. E. Peebles,

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

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

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Thomas M. Simmons, T. L. Macon,
G. G. Garner.

Additional references among Louisiana policy holders—
Rt. Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, Gen. S. B. Buckner,
Gen. J. B. Hood, Sam. Henderson,
W. S. Pike, C. G. Wayne,
G. W. Logan, Richard Pritchard,
H. T. Coffee, G. C. Sebastian,
Gen. T. M. Scott, Thomas Murray,
R. M. Doswell, Pierre Soniat,
W. H. Ballard, Dr. J. T. Scott,
T. D. Vaudry, Jas. M. Ogden,
R. R. Rhodes, W. C. Duxbury,
C. B. Buckner, J. E. Logan,
D. Lacy, Gen. F. C. Armstrong,
W. C. C. Claiborne, J. A. Wayne,
Seth R. French, Dr Samuel Logan,
Charles Ruding, Albert G. Phelps,
Henry Hatter, J. O. P. Hoce,
Washington Marks, J. H. Maron,
John Miller, S. S. Benedict.

ACTIVE CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THIS CITY AND STATE.

General Solicitor for Louisiana: D. A. WILSON, Jr., No. 10 Carondelet street.
Drs. SCOTT and PIM, Medical Examiners.
ROBERT PUGH, Attorney.
D. H. MAURY,
General Agent for the Southwestern States.
je6 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,
je3 1m 32 Gravier Street.

### 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.,
45 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

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

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

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

Cuba Sugars—In Boxes and Hogsheads.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
feb16 6m 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

Agent for Andrew J. Morse & Son's "Triumph" Soda Water Apparatus, THE BEST IN USE, and for which he was awarded ALL THE PREMIUMS at the three Mechanical and Agricultural State Fairs of 1866, 1868, 1869.

Having enlarged and improved premises, will keep constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Soda Tumblers, Tumbler Holders, Ice Planes, Pure Fruit Juices, Extracts for Syrups. Also, a large stock of Sulphuric Acid, Marble Dust, Block Tin Pipe, all sizes, for the trade.
may19 3m

### Sieg & Krug,
58..........Customhouse Street..........58
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
—AND—
Agents for the Sale of Alexander's Spool Thread.

A FULL SUPPLY of this Celebrated Article kept constantly on hand, which they offer to the trade at greatly reduced prices and on accommodating terms.
mh17 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..........Bocande..........Saturday, 26th June
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday, 10th July
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday, 24th July
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday, 7th August
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..........$146
Second Cabin..........88
Third Cabin..........[illegible]
Do. including railway tickets..........[illegible]
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage apply to
L. GRAND & CO. Provisional Agents
mar4 ood 16 Carondelet street.

### For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamers
GENL GRANT..........Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
GUIDING STAR..........Capt. WM. F. HENRY
GENL MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans;
The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Geo. L. Norton, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 26th, 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. 100 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. CROMWELL,
S. R. Vail, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, June 26, at [illegible] 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,
my4 1y 67 Carondelet street.

### Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans and Western Louisiana and Texas.

The Railroad Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY at 7½ a. m., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 a. m.

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

Freights for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Terrebonne Canal, and for Houma, will be received and transported through via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne Station.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment and all inward freight on delivery.
GEORGE PANDELLY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage apply at corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
my25 tf CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents.

### INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the management of Mme. E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DEROM.
No. 75..........Dauphin Street..........No. 75
BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL.
jan20 tf

### Premium Dentistry.

Dr. MALONEY, 33 St. Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting durable sets of teeth at $15. The Doctor's number of long decayed teeth will insert a decayed tooth with a sound one, and warranted to be serviceable for years. The Premium Dentistry, which is now offering through ... AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE, a silver medal, for the best set of teeth made in this State.
Old sets of Teeth remodeled and a sure fit given.
may21 ly

### Dr. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.

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

### Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 126 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.

He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most satisfactory manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold or vulcanite, at moderate prices. Consultations free. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas.
French, Spanish and English.
sept1 tf

### 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 Glass Box 285, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 285 Canal street, near Franklin.
ap15 ly

### BOYS' CLOTHING
—And—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
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my29 law

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