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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1869

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

CAN THE LEGISLATURE GRANT A MONOPOLY?

It has been gravely asserted since the opening of the controversy between the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company and the butchers and stock-dealers of the city, that it was within the power of the Legislature of the State to invest this and other chartered incorporations and individuals with privileges which amounted to a monopoly. At first it was denied that the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company had been granted a monopoly, but since their monopoly privileges have received an airing, it has been generally conceded by their friends that these privileges do amount to a monopoly. They say, however, that there is nothing in the Federal or State Constitution which prohibits such a grant, and they point to our railroad companies, the gas company, the banks and insurance companies and other chartered incorporations as instances where large privileges have been conferred without objection, and such persons roundly assert the competency of the Legislature to confer large benefits exclusively upon such persons as they may see fit.

If there were no other reasons why we should insist upon the impropriety and illegality of such grants, the fact that these latitudinous powers are claimed for the Legislature would be quite enough. No one can read the history of England and the United States without coming to the conclusion that opposition to the granting of special privileges and to exceptional legislation has characterized that history, and is deeply seated in the Anglo-Saxon nature. The best proof in the world that monopolies are illegal, is found in the fact that there are very few or no such grants to be found on any of our statute books. If they had been legal the statute books would have been full of them. The instances cited by the advocates of the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company, show how hardly pressed they were when they were driven to refer to the charters of our railroad companies, banks, insurance companies, the Gas Company and other incorporations. The privileges conferred upon these incorporations, so far as we know or can learn, are beneficial to the public and in no sense mischievous, and therein lies the distinction between them and the Slaughter-house Company. Neither are their privileges *exclusive* unless perhaps those of the Gas Company. Any citizen can engage in banking or in the insurance business, or in railroad traffic. The Pontchartrain Railroad was named as an instance of exclusive privilege. We believe the grant to that company was exclusive, but the benefit they proposed to confer upon the people of New Orleans over-rode any objection that could have been made to the grant, and nobody was injured by the charter of the Pontchartrain Company at the time it was granted. An outlet to the lake was very desirable, and to obtain it it was necessary to secure the company against competition. We do not say the privilege granted to that company was legal. It was very odious at the time, and has been frequently condemned since. But no one proposed to build a railroad but the parties who obtained that charter, and no one was thrown out of employment, or lost his property, so far as we are aware, by its construction. Neither has any citizen been stopped in his daily labor and in obtaining the means of livelihood by any of the charters granted by the Legislature and referred to by the friends of the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company.

How is it with the charter of the latter company? Admitting that it confers benefits upon the community, does it not inflict immense, able injuries upon a large class of the population? Does it not put an immediate stop to the business of our stock dealers and render their property, which has been erected for and devoted to the purpose of sheltering stock, completely valueless? Does it not subject the entire fraternity of butchers to the domination of the Crescent City Company, and even put them at the mercy of that company? What security is there that the price of meat will not hereafter, and when they are firmly invested with their privileges, be enhanced?

As to the Constitutional objections to the charter of the Crescent City Company, which its advocates say do not exist, we think he must be a very indifferent student of the Constitution of the United States and that of Louisiana who cannot find some provision opposed to monopolies. Is there anything JUST about a monopoly? The very preamble to the Federal Constitution says the Union was formed "TO ESTABLISH JUSTICE." Does a monopoly promote the general welfare? The same preamble mentions that as one of the objects of the Constitution. Does a monopoly tend to secure to the citizen his LIBERTY? Surely not. It restrains him in his liberty. The same preamble particularizes that as one of the objects of the Constitution—the securing "the blessings of liberty." Does the operation of the Slaughter-house act deprive the stock-holders and butchers of the right of property without due process of law? If so, it is a violation of the 5th and 14th amendments to the same Constitution.

The 14th amendment says:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

It is a privilege of the citizens of the other States of this Union to bring their property here for sale. They have a right to land it here at any public or private landing they may see fit and place it in the hands of factors for sale. These factors have a right to protect that property when placed with them, in their own yards, sheds or buildings if they think proper. They cannot lawfully be controlled in that matter. Certainly they cannot lawfully be compelled to store produce and shelter stock in the buildings and erections of any individual or set of individuals. The Crescent City Company Charter seeks to do this and therefore it abridges the privileges of the citizens of other States.

Is it not an "inalienable right," that of pursuing a legitimate occupation without let or hindrance? Then the Slaughter-house act violates the State Constitution because that instrument declares the citizens have "inalienable rights" and the act says to the stock dealers that they shall land and shelter no more stock. If it be contended that the State Constitution does not prohibit monopolies because it does not specially mention them, art 14 covers the point.

"The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed."

But it seems to be entirely unnecessary to go to the Constitution for authority on this subject. The right to labor and labor freely without the permission or hindrance of government is inherent in every human being and precedes the organization of government. The right to labor is not derived from government. We do not admit the government has any right to say when and where a man shall work. If it has, then we are not free as we boasted. We are mere serfs. We shall close this article by quoting the definition of a monopoly in Homan's Cyclopædia of Commerce. It fits exactly the grant made to the Crescent City Company:

"By this term is usually meant a grant by competent authority, conveying to some one individual, or number of individuals, the SOLE right of buying, selling, making, importing, exporting, &c., some one commodity or set of commodities."

"Such grants were very common previously to the accession of the House of Stuart, and were carried to a very oppressive and injurious extent during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 'Commercial monopolies reached to such a height in England, that Parliament petitioned against them, and they were in consequence mostly abolished about the close of Elizabeth's reign, 1602. They were further suppressed, as being contrary to law, 19, James I., 1622, and were totally abolished, and it was decreed that none should, in future, be created, as was previously the custom by royal patent, 16, Charles I., 1640. (Anderson's History of Commerce.) The grievance became at length so insupportable, that, notwithstanding the opposition of government, which looked upon the power of granting monopolies as a very valuable part of the prerogative, they were abolished by the famous act of 1624. The act of James I. declared that all monopolies, grants, letters patent for the sole buying, selling and making of goods and manufactures, *shall be null and void.* This act effectually secured the freedom of industry in Great Britain."

Now, will any one pretend that one of the cast-off marks of royal prerogative has been transplanted to American soil?

NEW ORLEANS CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—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 o'clock.

THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB.—We are in receipt of an invitation to the first annual entertainment to be given at the Varieties Theatre, on Monday evening, June 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

Mercantile Agency of J. M. Bradstreet & Son.

The attention of our mercantile readers in the city and in the country is called to the advertisement, in this issue, of the mercantile agency in New Orleans of J. M. Bradstreet & Son, the principal office of which firm is in New York, where it has been in successful operation for twenty years, having been established there in 1849.

The agency here has lately been placed under the management of Mr. W. C. Day, a gentleman peculiarly well qualified for the conduct of such a business. Mr. Day is favorably known in mercantile circles through his former connection with the highly respectable factorage houses of Nalle, Summers & Co., Edward Nalle & Co., and Nalle, Day & Co. In dealing with the agency of the Messrs. Bradstreet & Son, its subscribers will transact their business with persons who are not strangers to them, Mr. Day being assisted by gentlemen who are familiar with our commercial men.

There has been considerable prejudice existing in the public mind against these mercantile agencies which we learn is dying away as their workings become better known. We can easily understand of how much advantage they are to the public when conducted by competent and judicious men, under proper rules, and we have reason to believe Messrs. Bradstreet's affairs are so conducted and that they enjoy the confidence of our leading houses, who make use of their reports and regard the information they contain as being of value and reliability. No expense or labor is spared in making up these reports, the 25th volume of which will be issued on July 1st. It will contain the name, address, business and grade of nearly every person doing business in the United States and Canada, revised and corrected up to the date of publication.

Mr. Day's office is at 28 Natchez street, corner of Magazine, being the Morgan building, where subscriptions are received and information given.

We tender our thanks to Mr. D. H. Feger, the gentlemanly and popular agent of the Louisville Railroad line, for appreciated favors.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—We are in receipt of an invitation, signed L. Michel, A. Hardenbrook, M. Billan and A. Lafitte, to attend an exhibition of their school, at 5 o'clock P. M., June 23d. The invitation neglects to furnish us with the location of the school.

FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE.—The grand fête champêtre now being given at the Carrollton gardens for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum will end with a grand concert, to take place at the Varieties Theatre, next Saturday evening, 26th instant, under the direction of Mr. A. B. Chase, assisted by Mesdames Dubois, Dunn, Pearce; Mr. Cassard, Mr. Méyé and other talented artists. We hope to see a large audience on this occasion, as the orphan children of the St. Mary's Asylum are sadly in need of assistance.

We received a cable dispatch yesterday from Brest, announcing the arrival of the steamship Ville de Paris at that port on Monday, 21st inst. This steamship sailed from New York on the 13th, having many passengers from New Orleans on board, who are reported in our telegram as being all well. The trip seems to have been made in about nine days.

SAILING OF THE BIENVILLE.—The steamship Bienville, Capt. Baker, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For New York—Mr. Braden and wife, Miss Roberts, Joe Conroy, J Fratcke, Arcadie Foso, A W Sheridan, A A Appell.

For Havana—Jose M del Foso, Filomena del Foso, Rafael Morales, Jose M Macias, Antonio Aragon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Funeral services for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Blanc were celebrated at the Cathedral Tuesday morning.

At a meeting of the advocates of Irish Republicanism, Monday night, it was recommended that Grant be furnished 100,000 men from the party to sustain him in enforcing the Alabama claims, and that he be repudiated if he does not enforce them.

The semi-annual exercises of the New Orleans Central High School will take place at Lyceum Hall Thursday evening, 24th inst.

Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6 and Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3 will have a grand firemen's festival at the Fair Grounds, next Sunday, June 27.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Academy of Science will go down on the U. S. Revenue cutter Wilderness to-morrow, to the bar, for the purpose of making such surveys and inspections as may be deemed necessary.

In the Fifth District Court yesterday, of the relation of Benj. Bloomfield against the old Board of Drainage Commissioners, an argument was had for the purpose of changing the return day of the appeal from New Orleans, in November, to Natchitoches, in August. Judge Cotton for the State, Mr. Phelps for the opposition. The rule to change the relation day was dismissed.

The Slaughter-house Controversy.—The controversy between the Butcher's Association and the Slaughter-house Company, was further argued yesterday before Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court. Judge Campbell made a very elaborate and able argument against the exceptions taken by the Slaughter-house Company to the petition of the Butcher's Association. We have only room to notice points taken by him as follows:

Judge Campbell quoted particularly the 5th section of the Slaughter-house act to show that the Slaughter-house Company was a monopoly, and that, too, for a period of twenty five years. Monopoly was the central feature of the act, and if he could show that the intention of the Legislature was to create a monopoly, then the whole act is null and void. He cited on this subject the case of George W. Martin and others in Gray's 2d Mass. Reports.

Suppose the Legislature had neglected to make any provision in the act for the erection of a slaughter-house, or the seventeen incorporators had repented themselves of their intention and refused to put the act into operation, would the people have been prevented from acting for themselves under the first provisions of the act? On this subject he referred to a case in point in Rawls' Abridgment, touching the professed health features of the Slaughter-house act, where the British Parliament refused to incorporate a hospital because it would be a monopoly. One report says the incorporator brought 4000 suits to enforce this monopoly. The King had to apologize for issuing the patent to Sir Giles, which weighed upon the industry, comforts and subsistence of the people, and Giles was deprived of his knighthood and had to flee to France. This and other monopoly cases led to revolution in England, and it was held that even the King, though he derived his powers and prerogatives from on high, must exercise them according to the law of the land. He quoted a decision of the English courts which concludes that common law, in all these things agrees with the law and equity of God.

Judge Campbell quoted, among other numerous authorities, the case of Arrington in 2d Hardwicke, where one object was to create a fund, from the monopoly of manufacturing cards, for the benefit of the crown. There is always some such recital of public good in the charter of all monopolies to cloak the true objects from the people. In the Slaughter-house act it was to preserve the health of the people. If the court is not to exert its vision to look at the very aim of a statute, where is our protection? Must you not look to this to see whether or not the object is to invade the constitutional rights of the people? In bills of credit must you not determine whether they are issued to circulate or borrow money? Three hundred years ago it was decided that no man could debar himself of the privileges of his own labor, and that much less could the King be debarred by the King's patent.

You ask me what particular clause of the Constitution this act violates, I answer it violates all the inherent rights, guaranteed by the Constitution—the right of men to labor, the care and control of their own property, compelling the butchers to trust them to Pratt and Wood. It was strange that at this late day when such questions as the right of man to earn his living by his own labor has so long been discussed, and sought to be elevated, we should now be discussing the same right in this court of justice, because seventeen men desire to take it from them and monopolize it for themselves. There is a law of the land which the Legislature does not give but which they are bound to obey, and that is the law of the Constitution.

Judge Campbell referred to the privileges granted to Fulton in consideration of his discovery of steam to navigate all the rivers in the State of New York. The State courts held that this was a monopoly well granted and enjoined boats from other States. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, treating a vessel as human and responsible, maintained the rights of all vessels licensed by the United States to navigate the rivers of New York.

He cited a case in 25th Connecticut Reports where the exclusive privilege of furnishing gas to the city of Norwich was refused. He knew of no State where it was attempted to give privileges to such enormous extent as in Louisiana.

Objection has been raised to the use in the butcher's petition of the word "adventurers." [Mr. Wm. Hunt interrupting; not the word adventurers, but the words "gang of adventurers out of employment."] Suppose this fact were to appear and that I should make it appear that checks on the bank were given to A. B. C. D., &c. of the Legislature and stock to F. G. H. &c. for corrupting the Legislature, could you keep your countenance composed at the professed underlying objects of this act, to protect the health of the city by keeping the water pure, etc. Judge C. here referred to a state of affairs in Georgia during the occupancy of that State by the Indians, while settlements had extended only about 30 miles from Augusta. A bill was passed giving every member of the Legislature who was a member of a mining company organized to protect the place 112,000 acres of land of the State. The indignation of the people was so great that some of them were hung and others had to flee for their lives. Governor Watkins was the only State officer not concerned in the fraud. Gen. Jackson who was then in Congress from that State, resigned for the purpose of coming home and running for the Legislature, and introduced "the repealing act." Of course the titles of the claimants were not sustained. Congress was not disposed to recognize these frauds even with reference to these parties, who subsequently, to the act of the Legislature, purchased these lands in good faith. The Supreme Court held that the Legislature could not pass upon its own acts where they affected third or bona fide purchasers. And no sanction was ever acknowledged to this act and whatever was done in this "Yazoo fraud," as it was called, was done by compromise.

Now the question was whether the State of Georgia could have no redress from the passing away of all the domain of the State by a corrupt Legislature where the rights of innocent third parties were affected. Where could the remedy lie except in the Judiciary? Such a case could not arise in European countries, for the injury would be to the supreme power, which could effect its own redress by rescinding the grants made. The wickedness of men is too cunning and powerful to be prevented by the laws. They prey upon the Commonwealth, and convert to their own use what was intended for the preservation and welfare of the State. The only remedy in the case is to show the fraudulent procurement of an act by means of the court.

Here Judge Campbell recurred to the allegations of fraud in the petition of the Butchers' Association. We are not arraigning the Governor or the Legislature, but the seventeen men who have administered the bribe, or used corrupting influences. All law, common and civil, reprobates fraud and cunning as the greatest evils to society. No prescription can prevent a fraud from being unkennelled. Our governments are agencies of a very high order, it is true, but let them exceed their powers and there is no country magistrate but may pass upon their acts. And if officers can be punished, why not fraud? I might go to Pratt and Wood and buy their permission to slaughter, and I would be protected under the Slaughter-house act. So that they, and not the Grand Jury, are the conservators of the peace, so far as any violation of the law is concerned. If the State is interested in this as a public matter, the State, and not this company, should be the prosecutor.

Before Judge Campbell concluded the Court adjourned till this morning, when he will resume his argument.

The City Council—The Injunction Against the Short Term Members Sustained.—Yesterday Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, read the following opinion, dismissing the rule to dissolve the injunction which forbids Messrs. Fisher *et als*, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, from interfering with the newly elected members:

Davis, Barnes and Pasley vs. Pemberton, Fisher and Murphy.—The motion to dissolve the injunction has been argued as if all the circumstances and dates which might serve the defendants to resist the action of plaintiffs were legally before the courts; but this is not so.

For the purposes of the motion I must take the sworn petition as true. Thus, I must assume that there has been an election, and that plaintiffs have been elected. Then that their election *was not been contested*; and hence that there is no controversy or case before the Council for decision.

According to the petition, nothing has happened to give rise (so far as defendants are concerned) to the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction each Board possesses "to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members."

I certainly would not interfere with that jurisdiction in any case in which it has attached; but that this is a case of such jurisdiction, does not yet appear.

On the contrary, by the petition and affidavit filed, the defendants are put before the court as trespassers.

There is nothing in the petition alleging or admitting the defendants to be in possession as usurpers or even as trespassers.

It only declares that defendants will commit the trespass if not restrained, and thus coupled (as already noted) with the allegation that there is no contestation before the Council; no refusal on the part of the Council to receive the newly elected members in the places of those whose terms have expired.

The obstacles presented by the petition is not any action of *the Board*, as a Board, but only the pretended personal and individual entry of defendant's, without color of right, upon the seats within the bar of the Council, reserved to plaintiffs. A sufficient *prima facie* case is presented by the petition.

What a trial on the merits might disclose to counteract the alleged facts, cannot be now taken into consideration.

The injunction must therefore remain in force till further orders. Rule dismissed.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Wiltz in the chair.

The resolution allowing Dennis Crowe payment for repairs on the Bienville draining machine, was concurred in.

The resolution from the Lower Board to meet with the Municipalities of Carrollton and Jefferson city to resist the claim of the Ship Island Canal Company to the drainage funds was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A communication from the Mayor's special officers relative to delinquent license payers, was referred.

A communication relative to the inadequateness of the First District Court room, was referred.

A memorial from the Firemen's Association asking $100,000 ten months pay due them, was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution to pay the Association monthly, was referred.

A resolution to expend $500 for repairs on Bienville street, was concurred in.

Mr. Prados called up the resolution to remove the iron building at the foot of Canal street to the lot in the rear of the St. Louis Cathedral, was adopted finally.

A resolution to employ additional counsel to defend the City Counsel in the suit by the Governor's appointees, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution constituting the Chairmen of the Finance and Streets and Landings Committee ex officio members of both committees, was adopted finally.

The Board then took a recess for fifteen minutes to await the action of the Lower Board in the matter of pledging the market notes to secure the interest on all outstanding bonds, including the 7 per cent. bonds, and to borrow $625,000 from the Fink and McDonough funds.

After reassembling the Board adjourned without action.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—There was a regular meeting of the Board last evening. A quorum present, and President Pandely in the chair.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending June 19th, shows: Receipts, $21,826 17; expenditures, $14,212 88; balance on hand, $13,091 01.

A communication from the Controller reported that he had adjudicated a contract for the building of three nuisance boats. Referred.

A communication was received from the officers of the First District Court, petitioning the Common Council for needed repairs to the court-room. Referred to the Committee on Improvements and Buildings.

President Pandely announced the following committees:

Streets and Landings—G. Farrell, chairman; Messrs. Walker, Wynne and Lagan.

Finance—John Breen, chairman; Messrs. Davis, Stringer and Pasley.

Education—M. D. Lagan, chairman; Messrs. Davis, Stringer and Pasley.

Police and Health—Alfred Kearny, chairman; Messrs. Grandpré, Stringer and Barnes.

Railroads—Alfred Kearny, chairman; Messrs. Lagan, Camp and Wynne.

Fire—Charles Stringer, chairman; Messrs. Wynne, Davis and Breen.

Workhouse and Prisons—John Pasley, chairman; Messrs Barnes, Lagan and Farrell.

Water Works—Wm. Davis, chairman; Messrs Stringer, Wynne and Farrell.

Improvements and Buildings—C. Camp, chairman; Messrs. Breen, Wynne and Grandpré.

The Finance Committee submitted a resolution that in furtherance of an "Act to enable the city of New Orleans to fund its floating debt, and to liquidate its indebtedness, approved February 27th, 1869," the proper officers are directed to issue out of the bonds authorized by said act the sum of $805,000, to be disposed of under such rules as the Finance Committee and the Mayor of the city may establish; provided the bonds so issued be given to the Fiscal Agent at par in payment to such creditors of the city as may be determined by the said committee and the Mayor, to come within the review of section 3d of said act.

Alderman Lagan opposed the resolution upon the ground that the Supreme Court, in the case of Cain vs. Diamond, had decided that the Metropolitan act, in certain portions, was in violation of the State Constitution—in this, that taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. He was not opposed to paying the police under a law which is pronounced constitutional.

Alderman Pasley favored the adoption of the resolution. That the police must be paid. The law was in force, and it was not for this Council to sit in judgment upon the validity of any law. The Court had not pronounced that the paying of the police would be unconstitutional.

Alderman Barnes opposed the resolution. He stated that the Fiscal Agent had informed him that $650,000 was sufficient to pay the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Board.

The resolution passed its first reading. A motion to suspend the rules to place the resolution on its adoption was lost.

A resolution was submitted by the Finance Committee, authorizing the city to borrow of the Fink Asylum Fund and McDonogh School Fund, the sum of $612,000 to meet the financial emergencies; provided that none of the money so borrowed shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Board. The resolution passed its first reading.

A resolution was submitted by the Finance Committee directing the Controller to immediately deposit with the Fiscal Agent, as collateral security for the payment of the monthly interest on the seven per cent. bonds, the notes of the farmers of the public markets. The resolution was adopted on its first reading.

Alderman Pasley introduced a resolution directing the Finance Committee, together with the Fiscal Agent, to take such steps as they deem proper, prior to the first of July, to pay the debts and uphold the credit of the city. The resolution was adopted on its first reading.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to contract for the building of three dredge boats, was laid on the table.

Alderman Lagan introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee on retrenchment, who shall report at an early day the number of officers and attachés in the pay of the city.

The Board then adjourned.

New Rule Taken for Contempt on the Metropolitans.—Yesterday, in the Sixth District Court, in the case of the City of Jefferson vs. the Metropolitan Police Board, Messrs. A. N. & H. N. Ogden took a rule on defendants as below, which was made returnable Thursday morning at the regular rule hour, 10 o'clock:

On motion of A. N. & H. N. Ogden, attorneys for the plaintiff, and on giving information to the Court of the continued refusal of the defendants to obey the writs of injunction issued in this cause, on Thursday, the 24th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., why they should not be punished for contempt.

The Gaines Case.—In the matter of the reopening of the Gaines case at the suit of Joseph Fuentes *et als* vs. Myra Clark Gaines, instituted in the Second District Court, Messrs. Race, Foster & Merrick and Fellows & Mills, all of counsel for Mrs. Gaines, have filed an application for the removal of the case to the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, and offered the usual bond. On this application the Judge ordered the plaintiffs to show cause why said application should not be granted, which question has been partly argued and continued for further argument.

More Injunctions.—Numerous butchers have taken out injunctions in the Seventh District Court against the Slaughter-house Company, while in the Fifth District Court the Company is enjoining the butchers by wholesale.

Messrs. Wilson, Logan & Co., have enjoined the Slaughter-house Company from interfering with them in landing sheltering and slaughtering stock. Others join with them in the injunction.

Coal Oil Explosion.—About half-past 11 o'clock Monday night a coal oil lamp exploded at the residence of Mr. Noelton, on the corner of Franklin and Thalia streets, and came near burning down the house. The flames were extinguished by Officer Gaanon. No damage resulted.

Attempted Burglaries.—At a late hour Monday night, a colored man named Henry Murray was arrested by officer McGuire, charged with attempting to burglariously enter the clothing store of Mr. Loeb, on Tchoupitoulas street. He is also accused of violently assaulting the officer.

Some time during Monday night an attempt was made to burglariously enter the residence of Mr. Davigneaud, on Esplanade street, between Dorgenois and Rocheblave. The inmates were aroused and the thief made his escape.

A Casualty.—Mrs. Brown, while walking on the steamship landing, Monday, fell through the wharf and was severely bruised. She was taken to her residence, at the corner of St. Mary and Religious streets.

The Fête Champêtre at Carrollton.—The fête for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum attracts crowds of delighted visitors every evening, most of whom go up on the boats which leave every evening at 5 o'clock. The young folk should remember that among the festivities are included promenades and dancing. Mrs. Hiskok, Fortier, Carr, Knox, Rourke, and other ladies are devoted to the success of the entertainments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Arrests of Cuban Leaders.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Democratic Convention at Mobile.

100,000 Rifles Shipped to the Grand Turk.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard at Fortress Monroe.

FROM MEXICO.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 22.—Developments regarding the arrest of Col A J Rodgers at New York for alleged forgery, exculpate Colonel Rodgers.

Five negroes qualified to day as Grand Jurors. Fisher has appointed a negro bailiff.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day over $500,000.

Boris, Cox and Boutwell, were absent from the Cabinet to-day.

The months' decrease of debt is estimated at $5,000,000.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to 23d ult., report that the Emperor in opening the parliament, was silent regarding the abolition of slavery, and complimented the allied army on the Paraguayan success.

Washington, June 22.—Dates from the City of Mexico to 14th inst have been received. Minister Nelson had arrived. The authorities at Acapulco had a difficulty with the U. S. steamer Pensacola. An order was served on the commander that she must not leave the harbor.

Without paying any attention to the order the Pensacola sailed the next day.

Troubles in Queretaro are increasing.

The Federal troops in Michoacan and Guanajuato have been ordered to reinforce the troops at Queretaro.

Much excitement exists over the elections. The *Two Republics* newspaper predicts that the Government will carry the day. Tejada allows the Church many privileges and will gain its aid in the elections.

A revolution is on foot at Guadalajara.

Gen. Placido Vega had arrived at Tepec.

Gen Lozada had issued an order for the division of lands and haciendas among the Indians. This is looked upon as the beginning of a war of races.

Owing to the vigorous measures of the Government, kidnapping is on the decrease. The latest news from Queretaro reports that the Federal party have displaced the State officers and are executing prisoners for treason.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 22.—Yesterday, six important arrests of Cuban leaders were made by Marshal Barlow, comprising the following named persons: Ignatio Alfaro, General of the Northern Division of the Cuban Provincial Army; Colonel W. O. C. Ryan, Chief of the Recruiting service, Captain Felix Von Stonberg; Captain Ackerman; Captain Joseph Peters, and Captain Lindorf. Secretary Fish ordered active measures to secure all the leaders. Ryan was to command an expedition of 1000 men, which intended to depart to night or to-morrow morning with arms and ammunition. It is supposed, to join the Quaker City, which is believed to be laying off the coast. Ryan and Peters were first taken as they were entering a carriage from the Casino, their headquarters on Houston street near Mulberry. Ackerman Von Stonberg and Lindorf were afterwards arrested at the Casino, when quite a row took place with the volunteers under their influence. Whilst they were attempting to prevent the capture the Marshal was obliged to use force. Bail was refused for Ryan and he will be examined to-morrow.

It is understood that Secretary Boutwell will to-morrow appoint a successor to Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, who tendered his resignation some months ago.

An order was entered in the Superior Court directing the Trust Company to pay alimony to Mrs. Forrest semi-annually hereafter, which obviates the necessity of special semi-annual orders heretofore granted.

Springfield, Mass, June 22.—100,000 rifles, sold by the Government to the Grand Turk, have been shipped.

Atlanta, June 22.—The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day decided that the Code of Georgia, adopted by the new Constitution, forever prohibits the marriage relation between white persons and persons of African descent, and declares such marriages null and void.

Also, that this section of the code is not repealed by, nor is it inconsistent with that part of the Constitution which declares that the social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation. That clause of the Constitution absolutely denies to the Legislature the power to pass laws in future regulating the social status of or compelling the two races to unite in social intercourse.

As the laws then in existence allowed churches, for instance, to determine for themselves who should occupy their seats and where they should sit, and permitted railroads, steamboat companies and hotel-keepers to classify and assign places to those using their accommodations according to social status and grade, as they might think proper, the Constitution puts it beyond the power of the Legislature ever to enact any law compelling them to make different classifications, or to group together in social intercourse, those who do not recognize each other as equals. As the social relations of citizens are not proper subjects for legislation, the Constitution has wisely put the matter at rest by denying to the Legislature the power to repeal or enact laws upon the subject.

Mobile, June 22.—The Convention of the Democratic party of the First Congressional District met here to-day at noon. M. J. Williams, of Dallas county, Temporary Chairman; H. Toulmin, of Mobile, Secretary. Delegates were present from Baldwin, Clarke, Monroe, Wilcox, Conecuh, Escambia, Dallas and Mobile counties.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Permanent Chairman ex-Governor John A. Winston, and eight Vice Presidents, who were chosen.

On the adoption of the majority rule W. D. Mann and E. H. Grandin, of Mobile and W. T. H. Randall, of Dallas county, were placed in nomination. On the first ballot Mann received 125 6, Randall 7, and Grandin 3 votes. Mann having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee. On motion of Mr. Burns, of Dallas, the nomination was declared unanimous.

A committee was appointed to inform Mann of his nomination, when the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

The Convention was well attended and the proceedings very harmonious throughout.

Baltimore, June 22.—J. M. Campbell, an eminent criminal lawyer, died to-day.

Several agents of foreign insurance companies have been mulcted in $500 each for failure to procure State licenses.

New York, June 22.—All the Cubans except Ryan have been bailed. Several more cases of yellow fever and one death are reported on the Saratoga.

Fortress Monroe, June 22.—A schooner, from Matanzas for Baltimore, put in here to-day with yellow fever on board. The captain and cook died to-day. The second mate is convalescent.

Memphis, June 22.—Whitman's so called Opera troupe exploded in a general row. His baggage, etc., were seized while he was attempting to escape, for debts due attaches and hotel keepers.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 22—evening.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 33¾c; sales 800 bales. Flour in brisk shipping demand; superfine $5 75 to $6 50; common to fair extra Southern $6 50 to $6 90. Wheat and Corn closed quiet. Neon's advance partly lost. Pork heavy; $33 75. Lard lower, kettle 20 to 20¼c. Whisky $1 02½ to $1 03. Sugar active; Muscovado 11 to 12¼c. Molasses steady. Coffee firm. Freights firm.

New York, June 22—Evening.—Southerns heavy. Lcs 72. Levees 66¾. Money in pressing demand at 7, with 1-16 to ¼ commission. Sterling 109¾. Gold heavy at 137. 5 20s of '62, 122¾; of '64, 117; of '65, 118¼; do. new, 119¼; of '67, same; of '68, 119¼; 10 40s, 108¼.

Mobile, June 22.—Cotton—demand limited, closed quiet; low middlings 29¾ to 30c; sales 125 bales; receipts 40.

Savannah, June 22.—A heavy rain and hail storm occurred here this afternoon.

Memphis, June 22.—Weather warm and showery. River falling. Departed—Silver Spray for New Orleans. The Virginia dropped back here for repairs.

Memphis, June 22.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middlings nominally 31c; receipts 44 bales; exports 52.

Cincinnati, June 22.—Family Flour $5 50 to $5 75. Corn 68 to 70c. Oats unchanged. Whisky 95c. Pork $33. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 16½. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18¼c. Hams 20 to 21c. Lard 19¾c. Groceries unchanged.

St. Louis, June 22.—Flour $4 62½ to $4 87½. Wheat $1 15 to $1 20. Corn 68c. Oats 62½ to 66c. Rye $1 08 to $1 10. Whisky 96c. Groceries quiet, steady and unchanged. Pork $33 50 to $33 75. Bulk shoulders 13¼c. Bacon—shoulders 14¾; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Lard held 19¼ to 20c.

Chicago, June 22.—Flour $4 75 to $6 25. Wheat $1 28 to $1 29. Corn 68¼ to 69c. Oats 69c. Rye $1 03. Barley $1 20. Highwines 95c. Molasses 95c to $1. Sugar 13½ to 14¾. Pork $33 50 to $34. Lard 18c. Short rib middles 16 to 16½c. Loose rough sides 16 to 16¼c. Bulk shoulders 12¾c.

Louisville, June 22.—Flour $4 25. Corn 68 to 65c. Oats 70c. Prime Sugar 14½c. Prime Molasses 80c. Tobacco—sales 220 hhds at $4 90 to $38 50. Pork $33 50. Packed Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib sides 18¼c; clear sides 18¾c. Hams 19¼c. Lard 19¾c. Highwines 96c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 22—evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¼d; middling Orleans 12½d; sales 15,000 bales.

London, June 22—Evening.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 80¾. Sugar—afloat firmer at 28s 9d.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 22.—Passed down—Richmond, at 10 last night; Henry Ames, at 4 this P. M. River rising slowly.

St. Louis, June 22.—River stationary.

Louisville, June 22.—River falling, with 6 feet 2 inches of water in the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind S. E. and light.

Arrived at 4:30 P. M.—Steamship Harlan, Lewis, Galveston and Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Ship St. James, at 4.30 P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Nashville, June 21.—The *State Journal*, Stokes's organ, made its first appearance this morning.

It is edited by the late editors of the *Press and Times*.

A special from East Tennessee states that Stokes, in his speech of Saturday, was severe on Brownlow, and declared that Grant was on his side, and that he was expecting a dispatch from him to that effect.

Cairo, June 22.—Passed down—Silver Spray and R. E. Lee. Weather cloudy, with some rain. Mercury 84.

Southwest Pass, June 18—noon.—Barometer 29.85. Wind S. E. and light.

Sailed—Bark Frey.

Outside at anchor, waiting wind—Ship St. James.

New York, June 22.—Two deaths and six new cases of yellow fever have occurred on the Saratoga.

Six Cuban leaders, including Col. Ryan, have been arrested by order of Secretary Fish, on complaint of Spanish Minister Roberts. Warrants are out for many others.

Berlin, June 22.—The Zollverein has passed the bill imposing a duty on sugar.

London, June 22—noon.—Bonds 80¾.

Liverpool, June 22—noon.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12¼ to 12¼d; middling Orleans 12¾d; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

Liverpool, June 22—afternoon.—Breadstuffs active. Old Corn 28s 9d, new 28s 3d. Lard 71s 6d. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester firmer, with better prices.

Havre, June 22.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

Washington, June 22.—Minister Webb, from Brazil, has arrived.

The lobbies of the White House were crowded to day, but audience ceased at 11:30 A. M. Many persons were disappointed.

New York, June 22—noon.—Money 7 per cent. in gold. Sterling exchange 109¾. Gold 138. 5 20s of '62, 122; Louisiana, old, 71½; Levees 66¾.

New York, June 22—noon.—Flour 10 to 20c better. Wheat excited and 3 to 5c higher. Corn 1 to 2c better. Pork steady at $32 87½ to $33. Lard steady. Cotton dull and lower, middling uplands 33¾c. Freights firmer.

Washington, June 22.—Bromberg's commission as Postmaster of Mobile was signed to day.

Louisiana Items.

The Caddo *Gazette*, of the 19th, says:

During the past week the weather has been clear and warm, with cool nights. There was a light shower on Monday night, which was very beneficial to the crops.

Corn is now in silk and tassel, and with a good rain in the next ten days an average crop will be made on many plantations. The prospect for a corn crop is not flattering, owing to the cold and wet spring. A severe drouth at this time would almost destroy the corn on the uplands.

The weather during this month has been very favorable for the destruction of grass and weeds. Cotton is generally very small, and is many places the stand is bad. No definite opinion can be formed as to the growing crop of cotton. With seasonable weather and no worms, a good crop may yet be made, but there are so many contingencies that we are left to conjecture. The advance in cotton should stimulate the planters to redouble their efforts for at least thirty days, and then leave the result to the seasons.

The Bastrop *Conservative* of the 18th says:

Reports from the country, relative to the crops, are certainly very encouraging. The corn crop was never more promising. Cotton is some two or three weeks behind last year, but is looking well, and promises a heavy yield.

The Opelousas *Courier* of the 19th says:

THE CROPS.—The commission merchants of New Orleans in particular, and all those who believe in the truth of the axiom that the soil nourishes all, will no doubt learn with satisfaction that the crops of our parish are at this moment very promising. True, they are at least a month backward, but they are generally remarkably fine, and now but one thing is feared, and that is the caterpillar; not that anything announces their coming has been observed, but they are so treacherous and destructive that the very thought of seeing an army of these pests in his cotton field makes the planter shudder.

May the caterpillar be banished from our parish and State as effectually as justice and equity are banished from the Radical code! Our planters would then feel comparatively safe.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 16th inst says:

THE CROPS.—A friend, who had the good luck to have the leisure, and a kind invitation into the country, has recently returned from a visit up the river as high as Hurricane Bluffs. During his absence he had time to visit and inspect several plantations, and he reports that the crops are not only very backward for the season, in consequence of the late rains, but that they are generally very foul. We presume this is the general condition of the river farms, as we happen to know it is the condition of all the hill farms. The fact is, our entire spring season has been so backward, in consequence of rainy and cold weather, the crops are at least two weeks behind the season of last year. How the present condition will affect future production and prices depends on so many accidents, or Providences, that we will not venture an opinion. It is, however, safe to estimate so material reduction in the price of our great staple.

HUNG BE THE HEAVENS IN BLACK.—The Grand Jury now in session is composed of ten buck negroes and five white men. If this state of things did not partake too much of the tragic it might be called a comedy. We suppose we must compromise and call it a farce—a most decided farce. Burnside is foreman, and will disappoint us if his report is not a rich one.

The Clinton *Democrat* of the 19th says:

The crops, so far as heard from, still continue promising. Many planters have laid by their corn, and are devoting their whole attention to cotton. Fruit is ripening, but does not promise to be abundant.

The New Iberia *Times* of the 19th says:

We have had too much rain during the past week. On Saturday we had a delightful shower here, but learn it was much heavier on the prairie, a few miles west. Sunday and Monday the rain continued at intervals, and toward the evening of Monday, when all thought the sky was about to clear up, suddenly a black cloud enveloped us, and we never saw it rain harder. The ground became too wet to work, and since, the planters have done but little; and to make it worse, yesterday was another rainy day. But the crops were free from grass before, and since they are now growing finely, we do not anticipate harm from a protracted rain, unless the cotton worm should appear.

On Friday night, at the residence of Mr. D. B. Thompson, on the bayou, about seven miles below here, a carpenter, named Francois Ravey, who was employed in making repairs on the dwelling house, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, in a temporary fit of insanity. Dr. Duegan was immediately called, but the unfortunate man died before his arrival. Justice Roach, of this place, went down and held an inquest on his body, and to him we are indebted for the above facts.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, 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 still 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 137¾ to 138, (against 137¼ at New York) and after selling as high as 138¼ closed nominal at 137¼ to 137¾. The sales were $5000 at 137¾, $30,000, $5000 and $10,000 at 138¼, $2500 at 138¼, and $10,000 buyer's option, 30 days, at 139¼. In silver only $500 American halves sold at 131.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were only moderate and rates were again irregular and unsettled, varying with the fluctuations in gold. The sales of Sterling comprise £12,000 and include £9000 bill of lading at 149¾, £2500 at 119¾, £1000 A1 clear at 150, and £600 bank at 150¼, £1400 at 150¾, £1100 at 9¼ gold, and £3000 on private terms. The only sale of Francs was a bid for 50,000 A1 Commercial at 3 78¾. We now quote Sterling at 150¾ to 150¾ for bank, and 149¼ to 149¾ for commercial; and Francs at 3 77¼ for the former, and 3.80 to 3.78¾ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was stiffer, but there was only a moderate movement. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, and the sales of commercial embrace $3000, $15,000 and $15,000 sight on New York at par, $30,000 and $10,000 at ⅛ premium; $10,000 and $15,000 30 thirty days' sight at ¾ discount, and $10,000 do at 1 per cent. discount; also $10,000 bank check at ⅛, and a like amount at 1-16 per cent premium.

In Stocks 1000 shares Ship Island Canal sold at $1 60, 1400 at $1 60 to $1 65, and 200 at $1 65. We also hear of 70 shares Merchants' Bank sold within a day or two, rates not reported.

Nothing done in Bonds.

Metropolitan Police Warrants were in fair request, and the sales included $2500 at 83½, $9000 at 83½, and late in the day $2000 at 84.

City Treasury Notes were firmer, and we note sales of $1000 and $2000 at 26¼, and $2000 at 26¾ per cent. discount. The dealers bought at 26¼ and sold at 25½ per cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 239 bales, mostly at easier prices. Quotations must be regarded as nominal, but the following approximate as nearly as possible to the prices paid: Ordinary 26¼ to 27¼c, good ordinary 28½ to 29¼c, low middling 30 to 30¼c, and middling — to 31¼c.

The supply was rather better, but the want of freight room for the North prevented operations, and, although prices were easier, the sales were confined to the limited amount noted above, taken for Great Britain and the North. Good ordinary sold at 28¼c, strict good ordinary at 29c, low middling at 30 to 30¼c, and middling at 31¼c, while the actual business was in accordance with the reduced rates noted above, factors generally asked higher, and had the demand been more active, buyers could hardly have operated unless at previous quotations. The sales of the past three days sum up 490 bales, and the receipts 1000 bales, embracing 109 from other delivery ports and 891 proper against 1134 proper for the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 243 bales, and 243 last year—an increase of 648. The exports for the three days comprise 8977 bales, embracing 3380 to Liverpool, 263 to Vera Cruz, 978 to Boston, and 4376 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	3,646
Arrived since last statement	414
Arrived previously	639,319
Additional bales from year's samples, waste, etc	3,113—639,965
Cleared to-day	2 300
Cleared previously	377—619,677
Stock on hand and on shipboard	24,273

To-day's exports embraced 91 bales to Liverpool and 2609 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 81 bales against 1134 corresponding time last week.

TOBACCO.—The movement in this article has been on a very moderate scale since our report of Saturday last, only 145 hhds having been sold for export, of which 1 at 9c per lb, 6, 9 and 23 at 10c, 16 at 10½c, 16 at 11c, 8 and 8 at 12c, 16 at 12½c, 2 at 15, and 35 at —c per lb. Prices are firm and unchanged. We still quote:

	Light.		Heavy.	
Refused	7½ @ 8½		8 @ 9	
Common Leaf	9½ @ 9¾		9½ @ 10½	
Medium	10 @ 10½		10½ @ 11	
Good	10½ @ 11		11 @ 12	
Fine	12 @ 13		12 @ 14	
Choice selections	13 @ 15		15 @ 16	

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, hhds	2,180
Received past three days	466
Received previously	17,894—18,360
	20,540
Exports past three days	2,373
Exported previously	10,002
Broken up for baling, city consumption, etc.	1,935
	14,310
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, hhds	6,230

The clearances embrace 148 hhds to Genoa, 23 to New York, and 818 to Liverpool.

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

By steam: Cotton to New York ¾ 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 ⅞d. To Havre and Bremen ⅞c per lb. Tobacco to Liverpool 31 to 32s, to Bremen 35s, to Genoa 4£ 6d, to Havre $8 50 to $9 per hhd. Flour to Liverpool 3s 6d per bbl. Oil Cake to do 25s per ton.

We may observe, however, that vessels still take up cotton under the ruling rate. There is now no unengaged room by steamer coastwise.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was no movement in either Sugar or Molasses to-day beyond a few retail lots. Sugar may be quoted at 9 to 9½c per lb for inferior, 12¾ to 12½c for good fair, 13c for fully fair to prime, 13¼c for prime, and 14 to 14½c for choice. Fermenting Molasses 35 to 62½c per gallon as in quality, and plantation reboiled 55 to 67½c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The towboat Shark and barges, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—There have been further receipts since yesterday, and superfine and double extra are now in a little better supply, and prices have given way slightly. Yesterday, not previously reported, 1200 barrels sold on the merits at $6 per bbl. To day some 1700 bbls were sold, of which 160 at $5, 50 and 100 double extra at $6 10, 100 do at $6 15, 460 do, in lots, at $6 20, 100 and 100 do at $6 25, 100 treble extra at $6 12½, 200 do at $6 37½, 100 and 100 do at $6 50, 50 do at $7, and 50 choice extra at $8 per bbl.

CORN.—Is in better supply, and the market is weak. Sales to day, 2500 sacks, of which 300 yellow mixed, 250 white mixed, and 150 yellow at 90c, 400 white mixed at 92½c, 200 and 300 white and 300 yellow at 95c, 100 white at 97½c, and 500 choice do at $1 per bushel, and 59 sacks inferior at 75c.

OATS.—Are in good supply and dull at 73c per bushel, 75 sacks sold at 73c.

BRAN.—Is in liberal supply, and prices have declined materially. 1000 sacks sold on private terms, 400 and 500 at $1 05 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply, but the demand is limited; 266 bales prime Western sold at $25 50 per ton. It is selling in small lots at $26.

BACON.—The market is quiet but firm, with holders asking 15¼c to 15¾c per lb for shoulders, 18¾ to 18¾c for clear rib sides, and 19 to 19¼c for clear sides. Eight casks clear sides sold at 18¾c, and 100 tierces sugar-cured hams, to arrive, at 20c 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.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are quoted at wholesale at 13¼ to 13½c. They are retailing at 14c 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 36c per lb.

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 8 to 10c per lb. Northern cream and English dairy 17 to 19c per lb.

BAGGING.—The market is firm at 23c per yard, with a good demand for the trade.

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 Louisiana sold at 92½c per gallon.

ESCULENTS.—Louisiana Onions are steady at $5 per bbl, and do Potatoes at $3 per bbl. Western Potatoes nominal.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 to $7 per dozen grown, and $2 50 to $3 50 for young; Turkeys at $18 per dozen. Eggs 22 to 25c per dozen for fresh Western.

BEANS.—Both Northern and Western continue neglected, and are quoted at $10 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 fine 20c per sack higher; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less.

CORN MEAL.—Is in fair supply and demand and rates are steady. Choice brands of kiln-dried sell at $4 50 to $4 60 on the landing, and $4 75 in store. 50 bbls kiln-dried in second hand barrels sold to-day at $4 35 per bbl.

COW PEAS.—Are quiet. The dealers sell yellow clay Carolina Peas at $1 90 to $2 10 per bushel.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—188 Texas Beeves, 172 Calves and Yearlings and 3 Milch Cows.

Sold yesterday—277 Texas Beeves, 212 Calves and Yearlings, 67 Hogs, 70 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—761 Texas Beeves, 1274 Calves and Yearlings, 191 Hogs, 316 sheep and 28 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed choice, ℔ net	—	9	— 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ℔ head	—	8	— 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	35 00	@	45 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	25 00	@	32 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00	@	20 00
Hogs ℔ gross	9	@	10
Stock Hogs ℔ head	5 00	@	11
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	4 00	@	5 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	3 00	@	3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ℔ head	1 50	@	2 00
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	75 00	@	100 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	40 00	@	50 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ℔ head	25 00	@	35 00
Yearlings ℔ head	6 00	@	8 00
Calves, ℔ head	8 00	@	12 00
Goats ℔ head	2 00	@	3 00

MARRIED.

By the Hon. John P. Montamat, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, on 19th of June, 1869, JEAN MICHEL VERNOLE to LAURENCE GARLEPIED, both of this city.

Office of City Superintendent Public Schools,
No. 23 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,
Superintendent.

je23 2t

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.

TOULME & GAIDRIE, Proprietors.

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OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 40 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 to the tenderest infant or aged adult.

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

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

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

PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GENERAL REPAIRS OF STORES AND DWELLINGS.
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ESTIMATES MADE FOR NEW BUILDINGS.
Orders left at shop or box 228 Mechanics' Exchange, opposite St. Charles Theatre, promptly attended to.
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Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delord St.,
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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.
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J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
Proprietors—Established, A. D., 1849.
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Superintendent, New Orleans.
Office 28 Natchez street, corner of Magazine, Morgan's Building.
Principal Office 237 Broadway, New York City.
Branch Offices in fourteen 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 names, 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 alone that, for twenty years, the leading Bankers Merchants and Manufacturers in every city on this continent (and in many European cities) have and now maintain a constant use, is sufficient evidence of their great value and reliability.

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

je23 3m 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

ROQUET GIRARD, Tailor,
Nos. 104 St. Philip street, and
127 Rampart street.
je22 1m

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 bull-hired meats at Ten Cents per pound.

je20 6t

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 MAX ELMEYER, and the famous PHANTASMAGORIA. The whole to conclude with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT and SOIRÉE DANSANTE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely.

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

First—National Slow Mule Race. Dash of One Mile, for the Central Hancock Club Plate.

Entries for all Stakes will remain open until June 29, at 12 o'clock M.

Second—Match Race. Open for all ages. Entries close as above.

Third—Acrobatic Performances and Dynamic Exercises in the arena.

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JOHN G. FLEMING, Chairman.

C A Tyler, J H Von Colan,
Jno C Haswell, J R Purvis,

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
ADAM GIFFEN, Chairman.

J S Walton, H E Witherspoon,
Joe Ellison, Forrester Dolhonde,

COMMITTEE OF REFRESHMENTS.
E SALOMON, Chairman.

E F Pennington, T L Maxwell,
Dr J T Scott, Richard Flower,
C Bond, P E O'Rorke,

COMMITTEE ON RACES.
SAMUEL BOYD, Chairman.

A H Mason, Marcus J Aunte,
H Rainy, John P Moore,

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.
THOS L MACON, Chairman.

Harry T Hays, Edward Ivy, Dr J T Scott,
J O Nixon, Walter L Jewell, Sam'l R Walker,
Melvin M Cohen, Frank Bartlett, Sam'l A Wilson,
F F Schmidt, Ernest Gueseon, L Christ,
E L Jewell, Richard Lambert, E Barnett,
Adolph Meyer, Hugh Breen, M B Brady,
T Jef Hulls, T J Harrell, Wallace Ogden,
Chas Stringer, J Garrard, Jas D Blair,
A H Mason, B M Turnbull, Jno T Butler,
Frank Michinard, Victor Fassman, L A Guillotte,
W J A Hughes, A Peterson, Dr E S Drew,
Alfred Kearny, Ed Souligny, Lafayette Folger,
Chas W Fox, John Hanning, Dr Jas Burns,
W O Driver, John Anderson, Ben Toledano,
G W Garner, Henry Thornhill, J B Johnson,
R Kushardt, A W Adams, R G Barrow,
J C Barelli, John Leeds, Gustave Souligny,
S Block, J Bleury, C A Miltenberger,
J C Carter, Charles Chase, W Creevy,
C B De L'Isle, Edw C Gump, G Colignon,
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 Sigley, J S Skinner,
J J Sharkey, Peter Labouisse,
Victor Meyer, Dr J S Lewis,
Thomas McKay, L E LaPonte,
Geo M Emsch, Isaac Mulee,
Robert C Wentworth, A G Grimshaw,
J H Halsey, Beverly Kennedy,
Lewis D Craig, E C Kelly,
T C Kennedy, J H H Houston,
W F McNeil, J O Nixon, Jr.
F E Briggs, E C Boyce,
A J Aiken, T J Portis,
Lewis A Adams, A W Rountree,
S W Short, F C Zacharie,
W Woodlief, E E Buckner,
S H Todd, C T Buddecke,
Prior Roach, A. Sambola,
G H Fages, A Bermudez, Jr,
Sumpter Turner, J Cassard,
H L Gaines, Dr A Chestant,

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, GUY ALLEN, Capt. W. Tobin, and NATIONAL, Capt. E. F. Greene, will convey passengers to and from New Orleans, charging but one half fare to those desiring to attend the Entertainment to be given on the 29th and 30th inst., for the Benefit of the Lauderdale Orphan Home, under the auspices of the Central Hancock Club.

Very respectfully, [illegible] servants,
SIMMOTT & ADAMS.

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.

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. for silent or crying babies.
For children while teething, use R. D. R.

R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite.
One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach.
R. D. R. is the result of bedside experience.
A remedy in time of need. R. D. R.
During the heated season keep R. D. R.
For cramps 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. cures by restoring.
E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.

Dromgoole's Co's Buchu is ahead.
Urinary deposits, use Dromgoole's Co's Buchu.
For infant's a diuretic Dromgoole's Co's Buchu.
For early abuses, use Dromgoole's Co's Buchu.

Wholesale by
WHEELOCK FINLAY & CO. Agents
je1 1y cor. Gravier and Magazine Street

Star Insurance Company in Liquidation.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a return of ten per cent. of the capital stock thereof will be paid, on presentation of their certificates, at the office, No. 14 Common street.
je19 1m

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

IDENTICALLY DISTINCT from the Star Insurance Company in liquidation, is now prepared to continue to insure against Fire, Marine and River risks at Tariff 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, Iodine, Arsenic, Lead, Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, or other absorbents; Rheumatism, Gout, Tumors, Diseases of the Kidneys, Paralysis, Nervous Affections, Debility.

CHRONIC DISEASES,
and all maladies peculiar to Ladies for whom a separate department is provided.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!
First Premium at the Fair of 1869.
F. SUAREZ,
13..........Conti street..........13
Between Rampart and St. Claude
CONSTANTLY on hand a fine and complete assortment of CIGARS manufactured with the best Havana TOBACCO, imported and domestic.
Sale at the lowest market prices.

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 proprietors 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 & Ber Fastening BUCKLE TIE, with bands, if any required. Quality guaranteed of the best quality of August iron.

H. T. BARTLETT,
E. W. PAYNE,
General Agents.
my2 3m 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans

HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery.

BORNIO & BROTHER,
ap22 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,
Secretary and Treasurer.
my25 tf

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 in a stronger and better manner than the best made by hand and at greatly reduced prices. Barrels made with iron hoops, or wooden to suit purchasers. We invite all interested to call and examine our stock and facilities for manufacturing before giving out their orders. All orders at the Carriage Warehouse of E. Marsh, Denman & Co., corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets will be promptly attended to.

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

N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad
Office Company, 69 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, June 22d, 1869.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY the 12th of July next, at 7 o'clock P. 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.
je11 1m

Plantation for Sale.

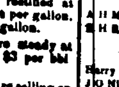
EIGHT miles below the city of New Orleans, Orleans parish, right bank, a PLANTATION, four arpents front to the Mississippi river, by fifty-three or four in depth.

That property, one of the best located for a residence to be found in Louisiana, is completely above danger of crevasse. Has very high ground and virgin soil, producing abundantly and in 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 very healthy.

That property would suit admirably for a college or an asylum, as the inmates could, at a moderate cost, be employed in a healthy manner in cultivation.

Apply to the owner, AD. BINCK, on the Plantation.
jel tf



Notice.

SHIP EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Stoff, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within the required time will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

C. CAVAROC,
je20 3t No. 3 Exchange Place.

Claret, White Wine, Vinegar.

LANDING ex-ship EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, from Bordeaux and for sale by the undersigned—
casks "Cote de Clairac" CLARET.
boxes "St. Julien"
" "Canteau"
" "Chateau de Curson" WHITE WINE.
casks
barrels
casks "Cote de Bourg" CLARET.
" "Frontan"
" "Graves" WHITE WINE.
VINEGAR.
C. CAVAROC,
No. 3 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 references given. Address H. BENO, Post Box.
je20 4t

JOHN M. COONEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Late Minute Clerk, Fourth District Court.)
Office 21 Camp Street,
jun4 6m Up Stairs.

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE—
ICE! ICE! ICE
GRAVIER STREET
Packed and shipped to all points.
In hogsheads or sacks to suit purchasers.
Prompt attention to all orders.
IMPORTERS' CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED.
je8 3m

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—TO—
143..........Gravier Street..........143
Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and to [illegible].

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

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

STATEMENT

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

On Fire Risks	$985,400 13	
On Marine Risks	385,707 80	
On River Risks	150,002 27	
Total Premiums		$1,521,209 30
Less Unearned Premiums		320,902 00
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1869		$ 900,305 30
Losses paid		
On Fire Risks	$328,028 08	
On Marine Risks	93,001 49	
On River Risks	79,451 11	
	$437,124 68	
Taxes	46,134 39	
Reinsurance and Return Premiums	38,645 32	
Profit and Loss and Expenses, less Interest	97,077 38 —	568,915 37
Profit		$ 401,390 65

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$ 144,606 00
City Bonds	121,500 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks	38,445 00
Notes Secured by Mortgage	604,154 97
Notes Secured by Pledge	109,174 00
Bills Receivable	44,641 00
Premiums in Course of Collection	84,279 92
State Bonds	1,500 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	12,765 00
Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
of Levee Steam Press	2,300 00
of Marine Dry Dock and Shipyard Company	3,700 00
of Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company	250 00
of Merchants' Exchange	1,000 00
of New Orleans Lightning Co.	1,000 00
Mortgage Bonds of Grand Lodge of Louisiana	5,000 00
Mortgage Bonds of Turners' Association	2,000 00
Cash on Hand	219,031 22
Total assets	$1,400,000 47
Less	
Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company	$101,975 75
Whole issue of Scrip of 1866 payable in July	118,000 00
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1869	231,002 00 — 451,077 75
	$1 048,180 72

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of June 1869.

S. MAGNER,
Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June 1869, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1869 for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the whole issue of Scrip of 1866, and Six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS.
P. Fourchy, David McCord, L. F. Generes,
E. J. Hart, D. A. Chaffraix, F. Macparo,
M. Pels, P. S. Wiltz, Jos. Mey,
Chs. Lafitte, J. J. Fernandez.

Piedmont Life Insurance Company
—OF—
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Capital paid up and secured on Real Estate... $100,000
Income to May 1, 1869, over... 300,000
Total losses since organization... 30,000

Number of Policies issued to date, 3,000.
Paid to Policy Holders, 75 per cent. of profits.
Received premiums in gold and will pay policies in gold.
Loans [illegible] 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..........R. M. MAURY.
Secretary..........J. J. HOPKINS.
Medical Adviser..........C. M. FERROW.

DIRECTORS.
R. H. Maury, O. F. Weisiger,
W. A. Armistead, A. F. Harvey,
Richard Irby, W. P. Shepherd,
A. [illegible], A. Tideman,
J. R. 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,
D. J. Beauregard, Forrester Dolhonde,
D. A. Wilson, Jr., W. H. Holcombe,
D. H. Maury, J. C. Denis,
T. S. Baron, G. O. Gasuer,
Edward Nalle, W. M. Randolph,
Alc. Fortier, President Bank of America.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Thomas M. Simmons, T. L. Macon,
G. O. 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, G. G. Wayne,
G. W. Logan, Richard Pritchard,
H. T. Coffee, G. C. Sebastian,
Gen. T. M. Scott, Thomas Murray,
R. M. Downey, Pierre Maiechez,
W. H. Ballard, Dr. J. T. Scott,
T. D. Vauhorn, Jas. N. Ogden,
R. R. Rhodes, W. C. Duxbury,
C. R. Buckner, J. E. Logan,
D. Lacy, Gen. F. C. Armstrong,
W. C. C. Claiborne, J. A. Wayne,
Seth B. French, Dr. Samuel Logan,
Charles Ruding, Albert G. Phelps,
Henry Haller, J. O. P. Hoce,
Washington Marks, J. H. Maroon,
John Miller, E. S. Benedict.

ACTIVE CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE CITY AND STATE.

General Solicitor for Louisiana: D. A. WILSON, Jr., No. 18 Carondelet street.
Drs. SCOTT and FIM, Medical Examiners.
ROBERT POGH, Attorney.

D. H. MAURY,
General Agent for the Southwestern States.
je8 6m

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,
je8 1m 72 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.,
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.
feb14 tm

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,
88..........Customhouse Street..........88
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
—AND—
Agents for the Sale of Alexander's Spool Cotton.

A [illegible] SUPPLY of this Celebrated Article kept constantly on hand, which they offer to the trade at greatly reduced prices and on accommodating terms.
feb17 3m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau..........Saturday, 26th June
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday, 10th July
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarié..........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..........$145.
Second Cabin..........88.
Third Cabin..........46.
Do. including railway tickets..........47.

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,
13 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT..........Capt. H. S. QUICE
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. J. S. HILDRETH
SHERMAN..........Capt. WM. F. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Geo. L. Norton, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 26th, at 5 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$50 00
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 130 Common street.

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

For New York.

The Cromwell Line.

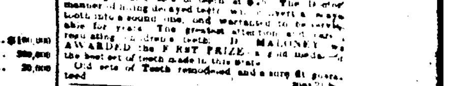
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. Vaill, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE..........$60

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

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

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."



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

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

Freight for stations on the road, for landing on the Teche, and for Opelousas, delivered at New Iberia or St. Martinville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bayou Boeuf and Houma, will be received and transported through, via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne Station, through steamboat rates.

All railway freight payable at the time of shipment and all forward freight on delivery.

GEORGE PANDELY, 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. D'AQUIN.
No. 75..........Dauphine Street..........No. 75
BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL.
jan20 1y

Premium Dentistry.

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