The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1867.

Thanks to Mr. J. C. Caro, purser of the steamship "Harlan," for late Texan papers.

The steamship Catherine Whiting, sailed last evening for Para and Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil) with a large number of emigrants.

The steamship Oriental, Snow, sailed last evening for Boston, with a good freight and a number of passengers.

"La Cause Perdue."—The twentieth number of M. Noblom's translation of Mr. Pollard's "Lost Cause" has been received. Subscribers can procure their copies by applying at the office of *La Renaissance*.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order declaring null and void the second section of Ordinance No. 10, adopted by the Police Jury of the Parish of Ouachita on the 25th of February last, requiring "that the informant shall be liable for costs in cases of prosecution." The General commanding declares this regulation has "the effect to operate against the poorer classes of people, especially colored citizens; and also at variance with the laws of Louisiana."

Maximilian.—It is with undisguised pleasure that we read the dispatch given in another column, which states that the court martial in the case of Arch-Duke Maximilian has been suspended for the present. The other item of Mexican news will hardly surprise any one after what has already occurred in that country. Civil war seems to be popular with the Mexican people, for they are hardly over with one before ready for another. The arrival of Santa Anna upon the coast gives fair promise of further trouble, and Juarez may not find himself as easy in the Presidency as he supposed. Apparently Santa Anna is still popular, but it is difficult to tell who is or who is not popular in that country. The *Express* says that it has positive news of Santa Anna's arrival, and if not contradicted by to-morrow or next day we may suppose it to be true.

FROM MEXICO.

The official Liberal papers are very clamorous from one end of Mexico to the other, for the lives of Maximilian and his generals; and no doubt is made anywhere that they would be shot, one and all.

There is little doubt that the Capital fell into Liberal hands some days since; and there is not a shadow of doubt that Maximilian and his generals have been executed.

A letter from Saltillo, of June 4, says Maximilian was ordered to be shot day before yesterday. Also that the court martial which tried the prisoners, comprised of subaltern officers never before heard of, unanimously agreed to the shooting of Maximilian and fellow prisoners.

The same letter says Gen. Trevino with his corps is en route for this place and Monterey. He and Escobedo were several times saved from death by Mejia, who furnished them money and horses, at one time, to make their escape. They now demand Mejia's life in the name of God and Liberty.

A paper published in Guadalupe Hidalgo, called *Don Gregorio*, concludes an article on Europe as follows:

"Heretofore she threatened us; now she implores us.

"Before, she looked upon us with contempt, now she is on her knees before us.

"The heads of Maximilian and his generals, is imperiously demanded by the Mexican nation.

"The treachery of General Miguel Lopez in selling Maximilian and his band of heroes is fully confirmed.

We yesterday conversed with a gentleman who was in Queretaro at the surrender, and he says the Imperialists had organized plans to break through the Liberal lines the morning after the garrison was sold by Lopez.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Mr. Clark, who was with Maximilian all through his campaign, arrived here from San Luis day before yesterday. He is en route north with a budget of dispatches.

Maximilian and his generals were in confinement at Queretaro, undergoing trial when Mr. Clark left San Luis. He says, among other things, that Maximilian had lived on mule meat for thirty days prior to the bargain and sale. At Queretaro, he says, they think and care less about executing Maximilian than other places this side. At every other place the people are crazy to have Maximilian shot.

Mr. Clark, who was taken prisoner in the general surrender at Queretaro, saw the traitor, Lopez, afterwards, and was offered the hand of that General, but with true English contempt for a traitor, refused to receive it.—*Ranchero* 11th.

The stage from the interior arrived at Matamoros on Saturday evening last, with Queretaro dates to 29th ult., San Luis 29th ult., Saltillo 1st inst., and Monterey 6th inst., evening.

Maximilian's Trial.—The papers from the interior agree in stating that as the defenders of Maximilian had started from the capital, further time would be granted.

Maximilian had telegraphed to the President, who acquiesced.

City of Mexico.—According to the correspondence of the *Coahuilense*, nothing of importance has taken place at the capital.

The siege is continued, and a general assault is soon expected.

From Vera Cruz.—The situation is not materially changed. Gen. Garcia is said to have obtained great advantages over the besieged.

A railroad has been established from Puebla to the city of Guadaloupe. It makes three trips daily.

Telegraph Line.—The telegraph line from Vera Cruz to San Luis Potosi is now in running order.

Preparations for the President's Reception.—Great preparations are being made at Guanajuato for the reception of the President, when he will pass through that city on his way to Mexico.

Gen. P. Diaz.—*La Prensa* says Gen. Diaz has 22,000 men besieging the capital, with his headquarters in front of "Peralvillo Garita."

The attack upon the capital is conducted from different points. Great consternation and demoralization is reported in the city. Many families have left for Tacubaya, San Angel, Mixcoac, etc., etc.

The Spanish house, known as "La Lonza," and the "German Club" have been closed.

Gen. Marquez has threatened all the foreigners opposing him. He compelled all able-bodied men to take up arms, and raised 12,000 men. Several plots were made against him, but he discovered them. He ordered the shooting of four Frenchmen, in front of the citadel, charged with plotting to blow up the depot of ammunition.

Proposal to Surrender.—Marquez proposed to surrender the capital to Diaz, if the latter would give him personal guarantee. Diaz refused, and Marquez has since shown great activity in raising men.—*Rio Grande Courier*, 11th inst.

Monterey, June 9, 1867.—From the interior it is reported that Maximilian has asked to be allowed to communicate with the Embassadors of Prussia, Austria, Spain, Belgium and Italy, about private matters; also, that he asked an interview with Juarez, to communicate to him some important State secrets that would be of great use to the country. The Emperor has not the least doubt about his fate. No answer had been given to his request. It is also said that he was tried on the 3d instant and would be shot on the 6th. No wholesale shooting yet reported.

The property of the Sanchez's that was worth over three millions of dollars, after having been confiscated, was sold by the Juarez Government for the pitiful sum of eighty-five thousand dollars. So it goes.

Escape of Col. Gayon.—Colonel Antonio Gayon, long and favorably known on the frontier as an officer of the Mejia Division, was taken prisoner at Queretaro, and, though a cripple, succeeded in making his escape. He arrived in this city late evening before last. He passed directly through Matamoros in disguise, and is safe, so far as life and limb are concerned. He confirms the treachery of Lopez; says the Imperialists were hopeful, and had been successful in every engagement with the Liberals up to the hour he left. We shall have occasion to speak of Col. Gayon's views touching the great calamity to Mexico—the fall of Maximilian. To announce the escape of Col. Gayon affords us no little pleasure.—*Ranchero*, 13th.

The treason in Maximilian's camp at Queretaro was not confined to one or two officers but probably involved half the officers in the Imperial army. Virtually, Maximilian was sold by his official Mexican allies. The whole scheme was cut and dried for the Arch Duke, and was by him discovered before the trap was sprung. Of course the leading Mexican Generals were not in the plot, but a large portion of the subaltern officers were deeply in it.

It is believed that the sentence was stayed for a purpose no less revolting than his execution. It is believed that Maximilian has been reprieved, with a view to exacting an extraordinary ransom for his life. Already has this infamous, thus last Mexican atrocity been mooted in official Liberal circles. No less a ransom is going to be demanded than the cancellation of the debt due Europe by Mexico. So enormous a proposition we can hardly realize Mexico capable of making; but unless Maximilian was executed on the 6th, he has only been spared for ransom money. From hints and suggestions thrown out by the last papers at hand, we incline to the opinion that he was not executed on the 6th.—*Ranchero*, 15th.

The Cable to Cuba.—*Gainesville, Fla.*, June 12.—The land telegraph line between this place and Punta Rassa, to connect the Cuban cable by marine cable with Havana, is completed. The marine line of 172 miles was constructed in 27 days, under the immediate superintendence of Major [illegible]. The additional 10 miles, to connect with the Western Union Telegraph system at Lake City, Fla., is also finished. The Western Union Telegraph Company will build a line to connect Lake City with Savannah, Ga. The cable business certain to be laid between Punta Rassa and Havana, via Key West, early in July.—*Tel. to N. Y. Tribune.*

The three leading tobacco counties of North Carolina do not expect much harvest of the weed this season.

Two boys were drowned at West Milton, O., last Saturday, while bathing.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The New York *Tribune* of late date has an article on the distribution of the Peabody fund, which for cool and unblushing effrontery, exceeds anything that we have seen for many a day. The opportunity to interfere in the matter and to give the committee of distribution some unasked advice was too good to be lost, and though the old saying that "one should not look a gift horse in the mouth" seems to have occurred to the writer, the lesson was not strong enough to make him withstand the temptation of putting a finger in the pie. If not moral feeling, good taste, should have suggested some more fitting subject for a fling at the South. The self-assurance and arrogance of the article is worthy of the *Herald*, and a few more like it would lead us to consider the latter a much maligned journal. The idea of attaching a political importance to the method adopted by the committee for the distribution of this fund is not a new one, for several papers attempted the same thing sometime ago; but the manner of treating the question is decidedly unique and original. Accepting General Longstreet's doctrine, that Northern ideas must follow the Northern sword, and that the conquered must accept the full civilization of the conqueror, the writer asks why, "if ideas may follow the sword, why should they not follow the purse?" Strange, is it not—strange, indeed, it seems to the writer—that the trustees of Mr. Peabody's fund should proceed on a different principle. They have the temerity, in the very face of the Radical party, to "desire that the whole system and its administration be in the hands of the (Southern) people"; they "wish to act exclusively through school organizations in existence among the people"; they "do not desire to own schoolhouses, to employ school-teachers, nor to superintend schools;" and all this is nothing more nor less than advancing money to aid the Southern people in organizing, instituting and communicating their own ideas. They provide a modicum of means, but decline to furnish the modicum of mind to go with them—and this modicum of mind is the very thing, the *Tribune* thinks, most of all demanded, if not most of all desired. In plain words there is not mind, or intellect, enough in the South to establish a system of public schools worthy of Mr. Peabody's money. But in this statement even, we do not give the subject full justice, for it is not Mr. Peabody's money now, it is "Northern money," or "Northern means," which should only be used for the purpose of carrying Northern ideas into the South. And we are left to infer whether the writer means Northern ideas on education, or that the money should be used for conveying political ideas, and of converting the Southern people to Radicalism.

It may be a matter of some surprise—and to no one more than to our able Superintendent—to learn that free schools are phenomena in the South, and that the people know nothing at all about popular education. To prevent any charge of perversion, we give the exact words used by this remarkably accurate writer: "Those people (of the South) know nothing about popular education, and *cannot have the least notion of the way to proceed in its inauguration.* Free schools are phenomena quite strange to them. Schools of any sort, truly deserving the name, have been exceedingly rare. The subject of school houses, in its breadth, their arrangement, construction, position, dimensions, lighting, heating, and ventilating provisions has engaged the Northern mind for many years. We have made all the newest discoveries in school architecture. Ours are the improved methods of teaching. Ours are the establishments where teachers are trained. *All this is a blank mystery to the Southerners*; and it is a mystery which, thus far, they do not seem anxious to penetrate." If anything were needed to convince us that those who pretend to write about the South really know nothing whatever of their subject, this would be sufficient. As we have previously remarked, for cool and unblushing effrontery, and we may add, for unnecessary ignorance, this article would be difficult to match.

The committee for the distribution of the Peabody trust are supposed to be enlightened by these ideas, and the advice as to the proper distribution of the money is based upon them. One member of the committee is the Rev. Dr. Sears, the general agent, a man eminent in every walk of life, and one who was supposed to be above anything like misrepresentation; yet we find that this eminent and respected divine has been telling the people of the North that we have a good public school system in Louisiana—one that will compare favorably with that of any other section. We really believe that the Doctor labors under the error of supposing that we had an admirable system of education in this State before the war; that there were neat public school-houses, of good architecture, well lighted, well heated, well ventilated, and having good school-teachers; that there were all the departments to be found in any other system; that there was a good normal school, and that there were gentlemen here who had "mind" enough to put the public school system in operation. There is evidently a mistake somewhere; and when doctors disagree who shall decide? It was the letter written by Dr. Sears to R. M. Lusher, Esq., that called forth the *Tribune's* remarks, in which letter he gives great offence by using the expressions above quoted, and by saying further: "The only conditions that we shall insist on will be that the schools shall be, or tend to become, public free schools. By 'free schools' I do not mean schools equally open to whites and blacks. All such matters we propose to leave to the people themselves." Farther on Dr. Sears says: (advising a local tax for the support of local schools) "Pardon this incidental remark, which was suggested by reading your report. You, of course, know better than a stranger, what is adapted to your own State, and need no advice from me. My object in writing was to express to you my strong sympathy with the spirit of your admirable report."

In these paragraphs can be found an explanation of the *Tribune's* objection to the manner of distribution proposed by the committee. They would have the fund given in a way to force the whites and blacks to have the same schools, or to decline the fund entirely in favor of the blacks, and to give employment to Northern teachers and missionaries, who could be used for the spread of Radicalism among the Southern negroes. Fortunately Mr. Peabody is still alive, and his trust is in the hands of good and Christian gentlemen.

Important Military Order in Mississippi.

Head Quarters Fourth Military Dist., (Mississippi and Arkansas) Vicksburg, Miss., June 12, 1867.

General Orders No. 12.

1. With a view to secure to labor in this district its hire or just share of the crops, as well as to protect the interests alike of debtors and creditors from sacrifices of property by forced sales in the present impoverished condition of the country, it is ordered that all proceedings for the sale of land under cultivation, or of the crops, stock, farming utensils or other materials, used in tilling such lands, in pursuance of any execution, writ or order of sale, issued in any case where the debt or other cause of civil action was contracted or accrued prior to the 1st day of January, 1866, be stayed and suspended until after the 30th day of December, 1867. In the meantime, all interferences, under the color of any such legal process, with the lawful tenant in cultivating or gathering the growing crops is prohibited; provided that the rights or remedies for a recovery of debts, at any time, of parties to whom the crops have been hypothecated for money, stock or other means or material supplied in the cultivation of the land, shall not be hereby prejudiced or postponed.

This order to go into effect from and after the 20th day of June, 1867, in the State of Mississippi, and from and after the 30th day of June, 1867, in the State of Arkansas.

2. It having been reported that corn, so much needed by the poor of this district, is being made into whisky illicitly, Sub District and Post Commanders are directed, when they can learn of the existence of any distillery engaged in manufacturing whisky, to inform themselves whether it pays the legal taxes, and if not, seize it and all the liquor they can find, and as poverty increases where whisky abounds, the property seized will be sold for the benefit of the poor of the county in which it is found and the money will be divided under the direction of the Registration Board for that county, to whom it will be duly turned over.

Sub-Districts and Post Commanders are entrusted with the execution of this order.

3. When complaints are made by citizens that they have been persecuted by the civil authorities for opinions sake, such complaints will be ascertained by Post Commanders in this District, who after carefully inquiring into all the circumstances, taking testimony under oath of both parties, will forward a report of their investigation, accompanied by the affidavits, to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General Ord:
[illegible] Tyler,
1st Lieut. 24th U. S. Inf. A. A. A. Gen.
Official.

From Queretaro.—Col. Gayon, who was on the staff of Mejia, while that general was commanding in Matamoros, and who was with the Emperor at Queretaro, arrived in Brownsville on Tuesday evening, after moving in disguise from the former city to this frontier.

On the day La Cruz, the key to the city, was sold by Lopez, Col. Gayon was captured with others, but owing to the friendly relations which existed between him and certain Liberal officers, he was allowed to escape.

He entered the Sierra immediately and finally succeeded in making his way hither, finding plenty of friends on the road, who scarcely offered him such assistance as he required.

He says that during the siege Maximilian behaved nobly, often exposing himself in a very gallant manner.

He also says that at the time the Liberals entered the city, all necessary preparations had been made by the Imperialists to cut their way out, in which they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the treachery of Lopez.—*Rio Grande Courier*, 13th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Surratt Trial.
Prolonged Cabinet Session.
The Pacific Railroad.
Protection from the Indians Necessary.
FURTHER FROM MEXICO.
Court Martial of Maximilian Suspended.
FROM EUROPE.
The Cotton Market.
Miscellaneous Matters.
From Southwest Pass.

Washington, June 19.—The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $546,000.

Washington, June 19.—The Department of State has information that the court-martial in the case of Maximilian has been suspended for the present.

Washington, June 19.—Judge Fisher decided that the prosecution need not furnish a list of witnesses to the defendants, and against the right of retaining witnesses for cross examination at any time during the trial. The fact has been developed during the argument that the prosecution have seventy witnesses.

Charles H. Bliss, watchman at the Vermont Central Railroad depot, testified that two men, one of whom left a handkerchief marked J. H. Surratt, slept on the benches on the night of the 17th of April.

Carroll Hobart, conductor on the Vermont Central Road, testifies that he carried the same two men, one of whom looked like the prisoner, toward Canada.

Counsel agreed to admit railroad time table as evidence.

John T. Triplett—Heard conversation between Mrs. Surratt and the prisoner—heard Mrs Surratt say she would give any one a thousand dollars to kill the President—*thought* he heard the prisoner, when there was a Union victory, curse the Union army. To this the defence objected, but the prosecution wanted to show malice, and the evidence was admitted. Further evidence, intended to confirm the impression of Surratt's presence here on the night of the assassination was heard, but nothing striking was developed. The Court adjourned.

The Cabinet session lasted from 10 until 2:30, when the President, Stanton and Stanbery, had a prolonged interview.

Washington, June 19.—Rear Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has been assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron.

Washington, June 19.—Gen. Pope telegraphs Gen. Grant that it is untrue that negroes have been appointed to the municipal government of Mobile, but that the offices are filled from the best people of the city. He states that Gen. Swayne lays his way to Washington.

Nothing authentic has transpired regarding the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Executive order is not yet completed.

Washington, June 19.—Isaac Newton, late Commissioner of Agriculture, died to-day.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The American Variety Theatre, Walnut street, with much surrounding property, is now (9 P. M.) in flames.

New York, June 19.—Money easy; the supply exceeds the demand. Call loans unchanged. Prime paper scarce at 7 to 7½ per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day bought $3,500,000 7-30 bonds. Gold closed at 138⅛ to 138¼.

Governments closed dull at a fraction lower. Stocks steady.

New York, June 19.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana the 15th, has arrived.

Salnave has been proclaimed President of Hayti.

The American schooner United States, with emigrants from Wilmington, N. C., had arrived in Guayana.

The revolution in Venezuela had been quelled.

The great scarcity of rain in Jamaica threatened the sugar crop, which would be very light, but an abundant coffee crop was expected.

Capt. Fry, of the American schooner Chattanooga, was drowned at Port Rio.

Richmond, June 19.—In the registration in the city to-day the blacks went 97 ahead of the whites.

Two citizens have been summoned before the United States Commission, charged with registering though they were disfranchised.

Charleston, June 19.—The comments upon General Sickles' course contained in the Attorney General's opinion, published here this morning, has created a profound sensation. General Sickles has to-day forwarded a request to Washington to be relieved from duty as commander of this district, and demanded a court of enquiry on his official action.

Petersburg, June 19.—In two wards of this city, up to this evening, 486 whites and 1446 negroes have been registered. There is much apathy among the whites upon the subject of registration.

New York, June 19.—The *Express* says it has private, but thoroughly authentic, advices that Juarez's forces were severely repulsed at Tampico. Garrison's battle-cry was viva Santa Anna, viva Republic!

Boston, June 19.—Sailed steamer Cuba, with $160,000 in specie.

New York, June 19.—Arrived steamer Queen, from Liverpool.

Baltimore, June 19.—Cotton market quiet. Middling Uplands 26 to 26½. Rio Coffee dull and unchanged—stock 44,000 bags. Flour dull and drooping, with only a retail demand. Corn more steady—White $1 07 to $1 08; Yellow $1 08 to $1 10; Western Mixed $1. Sugar quiet and unchanged—imports 4860 hhds during the past week. Provisions—stock light and the market well maintained but inactive. Lard and Mess Pork dull and heavy. Whisky 30 to 35c.

New York, June 19.—Cotton market unchanged—sales to-day 3100 bales. Middling Uplands 27c. Flour dull—State $7 30 to $10 50; Southern $9 40 to $15. Corn quiet—Mixed Western $1 05 to $1 10. Pork firm at $21 70. Whisky quiet. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 60 to 62½. Rosin $3 50 to $8. Freights less firm—on Cotton to Liverpool, by steamer, 3-16 to 4-32. Stocks active. Gold 138⅛. 5-20's of '62, registered, 107 to 107½; do. Coupons 110¼. Virginia 6's, 67 to 70. Tennessee 6's, new issue, 69.

Columbus, Ohio, June 19.—R. B. Hayes was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

Galveston, June 19.—The following answer to Fiske's inquiry into registration matters has just been received.

Washington, June 18th 1867.

To Fiske, Editor Bulletin, Galveston:

The Attorney General's opinion just given is full and complete upon the points referred to in your dispatch of June 12th, a copy of which I forward to you.

(Signed) R. Morrow,
Assistant Private Secretary.

Mobile, June 19—Cotton market closed firm. Sales to-day 650 bales. Middlings 24c. Receipts 52.

Augusta, June 19.—Cotton market quiet. Sales 83 bales. Strict Middlings 24 to 24½c.

Savannah, June 19.—Cotton steady and in fair demand. Sales 316 bales. Stock offering very light. Receipts 46.

Charleston, June 19.—A duel was fought this afternoon at Hatobe's Avenue, a short distance above this city, between Edward Roe, formerly of Columbia, and Theodore G. Boag, of Charleston. Roe was wounded at the first fire, supposed mortally. Boag surrendered himself promptly to the civil authorities.

Charleston, June 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middlings 25 to 26c; receipts 124 bales; sales 32.

Omaha, June 19.—The Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad says the work must be abandoned unless there is more protection from the Indians.

Louisville, June 19.—Sales of 336 hhds of Tobacco to-day—Lugs $2 75 to $5; Common to Medium Leaf $6 to $15; Selections $18 to $31; Cutting Leaf $33 to $63 20; Manufacturing $25 35. Superfine Flour $6 50 to $9 50. Wheat $2 10 to $2 25. Corn, delivered, 87½c. Oats, in bulk, 70 to 72c. Mess Pork $21. Bacon Shoulders 9c; Packed Clear Sides 12½; Sugar-cured Hams 15½c. Lard, kettle rendered, 12½ to 12¾c. Raw Whisky $2 18 to $2 20. Cotton 26c.

Louisville, June 19.—The river is falling slowly—6 feet in the canal by the mark.

St. Louis, June 19.—Tobacco steady at $1 35 to $4 50 for Lugs; $4 75 to $6 for Common Leaf; $6 to $10 45 for Factory Dried Leaf; $4 to $6 50 for Dark Fillers; $6 to $15 for Medium Bright do.; $8 to $12 50 for Black Wrappers; $15 to $25 for Good and Fine Bright Leaf, and $30 to $75 for Fancy do. Cotton nominal at 24c for Middlings. Flour quiet and unchanged—Superfine Fall $7 to $8 25. Corn dull and lower—75 to 78c. Oats dull and lower, 65 to 67c. Rye steady—$1 to $1 05. Mess Pork—$21 50 to $21 75. Bacon steady—Shoulders 9c; Rib Sides 11¼c; Clear Rib Sides 11¾c; Clear Sides 12¼c. Whisky firm, $2 to $2 05.

Cincinnati, June 19.—Flour dull and unchanged, family $11 to $12, fancy $13 to $14. Wheat dull and nominal at 75c. Oats higher at 65 to 66c. Rye higher at $1 25. Cotton dull; Middlings 25 to 24½c. Whisky unchanged, 30c in bond. Pork quiet at $21. Bulk meats unchanged, shoulders 7¾c, sides 9¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9c, sides 11c, clear rib 11¾c, clear sides 12¼c, hams 13 to 13½c for common, 15 to 16c for sugar-cured canvassed. Lard dull; city rendered 12c. Sugar firm and higher; Cuba 12 to 13c, hard refined 16½ to 17c. Coffee firm at 23 to 26c for fair to prime Rio.

Pittsburg, June 19.—Passed down, Olive Branch at 9 and Henry Ames at 10 A. M., and the St. Charles at 6 P. M. River falling.

Liverpool, June 17.—Evening.—Corn has declined 3d. Lard 50s. Bacon advanced; Cumberland cut Middles 40s 6d. Pork dull at 74s. Tallow declined—40s 9d.

Boston, June 19—Evening.—Consols 94⅛. 5-20's 73¼.

Liverpool, June 19—Evening.—Cotton closed easier in tone but prices are unchanged. Middling Uplands 11⅝d; Middling Orleans 11⅝d. Sales to-day 8000 bales.

Southwest Pass, June 19—6 P. M.—Fine weather all day with passing clouds and fresh N. E. winds. Barometer 29.75. At Pass a L'Outre: brig Diana and schooner United States. At the bar: ship Ariana, McKair, Boston May 15, with tow, to the Crescent City Ice Company. The excavator has been at work all day on the bar. Went to sea: steamship Austin.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 19.—Wind northeast, with appearance of rain, barometer 29.75. Arrived Spanish ship Sabina, Onyman, Havana six days, to Avendano & Co., in ballast.

The steamship Beaufort, Burrows, sixty-five hours from Aransas, with freight to Perkins & Hersey. Last night steamship Harlan, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Went to sea schooners C. W. Chapin and Alma.

Memoranda Steamship Beaufort.—*Aransas*, June 13.—Sailed: Schooner Sea Witch, for Mobile; Alice C. Noyes, for New York.

In port: Schooner Swift, for New Orleans. Schooner S. Clessen, from Indianola, having lost both anchors and been fifteen days off Aransas Pass.

June 16, arrived steamship Reindeer from New Orleans. In latitude 29 9 N., long. 92 50 W. spoke schooner Sophia, of Mobile.

Pass a L'Outre, June 18.—Schooner United States, fourteen days from Orinoco river via St. Thomas, was towed in this evening.

London, June 19.—A public breakfast was tendered to Wm Lloyd Garrison by a committee of which the Duke of Argyle was chairman. John Bright will preside.

In the Vice Chancellor's court, on a demurrer in the case of the United States vs. Wagner, a decision rendered in favor of plaintiff.

Dublin, June 19.—Funeral of a victim of the late riot was attended by five thousand persons, all wearing green emblems.

Washington, June 19.—Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, is hopelessly sick.

The Cabinet is in session to-day, making the third consecutive day.

London, June 19—Noon.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds ¾.

Liverpool, June 19—Noon.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands 11¾d; Middling Orleans 11⅞d. Corn 37s 9d. Other markets unchanged.

New York, June 19.—Stocks dull. Money 6 per cent. Gold 138⅛. Sterling, time, 101; sight, 110¼.

Five-twenties, 1862, registered, 107¼ to 107½. Coupons, 110¼ to 110⅜.

Flour 10 to 20c lower. Wheat dull and declining. Corn a shade better. Pork firmer; Mess $20 85. Lard dull at 11⅞ to 12½c. Whisky quiet.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 27c. Freights dull.

London, June 19, 2 P. M.—Bond declined ⅛.

Liverpool, June 19, 2 P. M.—Cotton, Breadstuffs and Produce unchanged.

Beef advanced 2s 6d. Pork declined 1s; quoted at 74.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Synopsis of Messrs. Palfrey & Hill's great syndic sale, Wednesday, June 19th, 1867.

Dwelling No. [illegible] St. Charles street, corner St. Andrew street—(cash)	$12,200 00
Dwelling No. [illegible] St. Charles street adjoining—(cash)	10,000 00
Dwelling No. 392 St. Charles street, adjoining—(cash)	10,000 00
Dwelling No. 404 St. Charles street, adjoining—(cash)	10,000 00
Dwellings Nos. 340 and 342 St. Mary street between St. Charles and Prytania—(cash)	11,000 00
Dwelling No. 3[illegible] Josephine street, between St. Charles and Prytania streets—(cash)	14,000 00
Lot on St. Charles street, with improvements—(cash)	2,000 00
Vacant lot on St. Charles street—(cash)	2,700 00
Vacant lot on St. Charles street—(cash)	2,000 00
Vacant lot on St. Charles street—(cash)	2,125 00
Vacant lot on St. Charles street—(cash)	2,100 00
Vacant lot corner St. Charles and Josephine streets—(cash)	3,370 00
Vacant lot on Josephine street—(cash)	1,[illegible] 00
Brick residence on Clio street, with lot in rear, fronting on Calliope street—(on terms)	13,100 00
Square on St. Charles street, third above Louisiana Avenue, right hand going up—(on terms)	8,400 00
Square of ground on Peter's Avenue, midway between St. Charles and Magazine streets—(on terms)	1,070 00
Square No. 67, in Richerville—(on terms)	315 00
Total	$110 115 00

Temperature Report, June 19th, 1867, furnished by C. Duhamel, optician, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets:

6 o'clock	A. M.,	Fahrenheit,	77	degrees.
12 "	M.,	"	83	"
3 "	P. M.,	"	86	"
6 "	P. M.,	"	85	"

Jacob Barker's Troubles and Troublers.—Mr. Jacob Barker, the venerable banker and proprietor of the Bank of Commerce, was yesterday again arraigned before Recorder Abern—this time on nine different charges of breach of trust, and embezzlement of the funds of depositors in his bank, as follows:

J. M. Wiggins	$21,000
Thomas Barry	5,500
Joseph Elliott, (gold,)	15,000
George Long	535
Patrick Barnes	1,150
E. L. Butler	325
C. Lambert	2,000
J. P. Fitzpatrick	699
Robert Elliott	500

Messrs. Randall Hunt and Alfred Hennen appeared as counsel for Mr. Barker, and Messrs. C. M. Conrad & Sons for the prosecution in behalf of J. M. Wiggins. Owing to the absence of two important witnesses, all of the nine cases were continued until Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., and the witnesses duly notified to attend at that time.

The case of J. M. Wiggins against Mr. Barker possesses features of peculiar interest. The affidavit made by Mr. Wiggins states that the deponent was induced about the 11th ult., at the special request of Jacob Barker, to withdraw from the Canal and Banking Company, and from Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Co., $21,000, which he had deposited at the time in these two houses, and transfer the deposit to the Bank of Commerce. That on the 13th ult., deponent determined to withdraw the amount from the Bank of Commerce, but was dissuaded therefrom by Mr. Barker, who stated that his son, Thomas H. Barker, in connection with himself, would guarantee the return of the amount whenever demanded.

That Mr. Barker gave deponent, in a sealed envelope, what he represented to be a memorandum of the transaction, stating at the time, "Take this and put it in your pocket, and say nothing about it." The deponent, having confidence in Mr. Barker, put the paper away without breaking the seal. Two days afterwards the Bank of Commerce suspended payment, and deponent, on opening the seal of the envelope, was surprised to find the following document, instead of a receipt, from Thomas H. Barker:

"New Orleans, May 13, 1867.
"Received from Mr. J. M. Wiggins $21,000 to be held subject to the order of Thomas Ballitt Harrison. W. G. Harrison, Jr."

"New Orleans, May 13, 1867.
"I hereby guarantee that Thos. B. Harrison shall faithfully comply with whatever instructions Mr. J. M. Wiggins may give in relation to the disposition of the aforesaid money.
"Jacob Barker."

The deponent further stated that he had had no dealings whatever with any person known as Wm. G. Harrison, Jr., or Thomas Bullitt Harrison.

This is certainly a terrible showing against Mr. Barker.

After Mr Barker left the court room, and was proceeding down Lafayette street in the direction of Carondelet street, an old Irish woman attacked him and entreated him to give her back the money she had deposited with him. Mr. Barker making no reply she seized him by the clothes, and berated him soundly with the vilest epithets. He only escaped further importunity by getting into a car.

Alas, for the poor old man and his poor depositors!

Trial for Manslaughter.—Wm. O. Wade was tried yesterday before the First District Court for manslaughter, in killing John Black, a young man about 24 years of age, on the 5th of March last, (Mardi Gras) about 7 o'clock in the evening, in a coffee-house at the corner of St. Louis and Villeré streets. The District Attorney conducted the prosecution, and Jas B Robertson (formerly Judge of the First District Court) and Frank C. Zacharie, Esq., and Bartlett, Esq., appeared for the defence.

The accused is a young man about the same age as deceased, who was employed as a barkeeper in the saloon at the corner of Mandeville and Front streets.

Deputy Coroner Barthe testified that an inquest was held on the body of deceased on the 6th of March, and that the jury found a verdict to the effect that he died from an incised wound inflicted by Wm O. Wade.

Dr. Bayon, City Physician, testified that he had held the post-mortem examination, and that deceased died from the effects of two wounds, inflicted by a knife or cutting instrument; one of the wounds, on the right side, below the fifth rib, was necessarily mortal.

Michael Short sworn—Was at the corner of Villeré and St. Louis streets—saw Black and a man whom the latter called "Billy" quarreling—Black struck "Billy," and the latter stabbed him—"Billy" was dressed in black velvet, and had his face blackened—"Billy" ran away after the stabbing—witness started to follow, but was called back—this was about dusk in the evening.

Ed. Brown—Was with Oscar Wade (deceased) and Black on Mardi Gras day—went into the coffeehouse at the corner of Villeré and St. Louis streets—a party was there singing, dancing and fighting—some one said that Black was stabbed—witness ran to the door, and saw Black dying on the sidewalk—had seen him in the coffeehouse about five or ten minutes before—this was between 5 and 6 in the evening.

Accused wore a light black plug hat and was dressed in black velvet. Saw no quarrel between accused and deceased.

Sergeant Lestere, of the police, sworn—Arrested accused in a house of ill fame, on Dauphine street, at 10 o'clock, on the night of Mardi-Gras.

Hannah Mitchell, sworn—Leaves 178 Dauphine street. Accused came to the house about 5 o'clock on the evening of Mardi-Gras. Rose Gallagher let him into the house. He was dressed in plain citizens' dress. A suit of black velvet (man's suit for masquerading) was left in the room of witness by Rose Gallagher, about an hour after witness saw accused. (about 7½ o'clock.) Saw accused about fifteen minutes after he came to the house.

Rose Gallagher sworn—Accused came to the house between 6 and 7 o'clock and laid down on the sofa. He was dressed in citizens' clothes, at least witness thought so—the room was rather dark—saw the suit of black velvet in the hands of the police officer next day—they were found in Hannah Mitchell's room—how they got there witness does not know. Accused had no bundle of any kind in his hand when he came in. Witness was no sister.

(Rose Gallagher testified before the Recorder that accused, when he came to the house, left a suit of black velvet clothes with her to give Hannah Mitchell.)

One of the witnesses for the prosecution, O'Neal, having absented himself from Court, an attachment was issued for the Sheriff to bring him into Court. He was not found, and the case was therefore continued till 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day.

Special Registration Order.—Mr. Chas. L. C. Dupuy, an auctioneer of this city, having been refused the privilege of registering, the matter was brought to the attention of Gen. Sheridan, who returned the papers in the case to Mr. Dupuy, with the following endorsement:

Auctioneers not coming under the head of Executive or Judicial officers, as defined in the Military Bill, Mr. Dupuy will be permitted to register, if no other disqualification exists in his case.

By command of Major General Sheridan.
(Signed) Geo. A. Forsyth,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army,
Sec'y Civil Affairs.

Public School Examinations.—The annual examinations of the Beauregard, Fillmore, Le Breton, and Bayou Bridge Schools took place yesterday, and, so far as we saw and learned, were quite interesting.

The first is under charge of an able corps of teachers. Mrs. S. Blaney, principal, and Miss R. M. Woodley, Miss O. Pitard, Mrs. M. Barres and Mrs. N. Fortier, assistants. There are 275 girls on the roll, with an average attendance of 240. The examinations in the various departments, conducted in the presence of Mr. Rogers, the indefatigable general superintendent, and Messrs. Mount, Kelly, Thienemann and Stamble of the Board of School Directors, and numerous visitors, were, we thought, quite thorough and satisfactory, so much so that we will raise no distinctions in the merits of the teachers and their evident proficiency of the pupils.

We were highly pleased with the compositions and recitations in French and English, and were particularly struck with the novel interest imparted to them and the examinations as far as they came under our observation, which was necessarily limited on account of our attention having to be divided between those at other schools going on at the same time, and the fact that with all the knowledge which we were able to acquire at school ourselves, we could never subject our physical corpus to the same rule of division into one or more component parts. And we have to regret that this same rigid physical inability prevented us, after all our endeavors, from making our rounds so complete as to embrace an attendance at them all, so that we can only say in general terms from the report of others, that we doubtless missed equally interesting feats at the Le Breton and Bayou Bridge Schools, the two which we necessarily failed to attend, for which we will some day try to make amends by being present on other occasions.

At the Beauregard School we should mention that the compositions on "The Proper Sphere of Woman," another, by Miss Equen, on "The Fashionable Young Lady," another, by Miss Ophelia Letten, the dialogue in French, *L'Epreuve*, by four young misses; another, "The Boarding School," in English, by some dozen others, and the tableau and dialogue by prettily dressed girls, typical of Faith, Meekness, Patience, Justice, Meekness, Charity, Religion, Hope, Modesty, Prudence, Peace and Sincerity, were all good; particularly the dialogue of the Boarding School with its ingenious surprises to the audience.

The Fillmore School has about 340 boys under charge of an efficient principal, Mr. Ulrich Bettison, ably assisted by Mr. Charles Escoffier, Miss Ellen Butler, Mrs. L. Quartier, Miss A. J. Coll, Miss M. A. Brady, Miss A. Desgouttes, Mrs. M. Forwood and Mrs. Vienne. Our attendance here was very brief, owing to our having, unwittingly, been attracted so long by the interesting exercises of the Misses at the Beauregard School, but we saw enough to satisfy us that the pupils have generally availed themselves of very thorough instructions from able and devoted teachers. The instruction in French, under the teaching of Mr. Escoffier, seemed to have been particularly excellent. We should not neglect to add that we were shown a remarkably well executed specimen of map drawing by Master Nichols, only nine years of age, and other very creditable ones by Master Walter Brown, twelve years of age. There will be examination to-day in the St. Phillip, Barracks, St. Ann and Bayou road schools.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. L. Michel, 177 Circus street, was entered night before last and robbed of a pocket-book containing $910 in city money.

Drowned.—Louis Schelling, a boy 12 years old, was drowned by falling into the river Tuesday evening. The body was not recovered. His parents reside at the corner of Bartholomew and Casacalvo streets.

Bit by a Mad Dog.—Corporal Woody, reports that he yesterday shot a mad dog that entered the premises of Mr. Joshua Faley, corner of Girod and Magee streets, and bit his little daughter in the leg.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The case of Morris J. Malloy, charged with having set fire to a dwelling house on Canal street, on the night of the 7th inst., was yesterday ignored by the Grand Jury.

William Cooper, charged with robbery, plead guilty of larceny, which plea was accepted by the State. Cooper stole a pocketbook and $7 50 from Mrs. Gertrude Seaburi, on the 2d of June, at the corner of Goodchildren and Elysian Fields.

Ed Murray, charged with embezzlement, plead guilty of larceny, and this plea was accepted. The accused stole nine chickens on the 19th of May, from Alfred Allingsworth, in whose employ he was.

In the case of Louise Pelagie Brown, charged with the murder of Fanny Crouch, by poisoning, a nolle prosequi was entered on account of the accused having before been convicted of manslaughter, and a new trial granted.

The balance of the time of the Court was occupied by the trial of Wm. O. Wade, for manslaughter, reported elsewhere.

Proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba on the Slave Trade.

Supreme Government of the Island of Cuba, Don Joaquin del Manzano, Captain-General of the Island.

When I assumed the government of this island in November last, I made known my intention to prosecute with a strong hand the traffic in negroes, (bozales,) which is shocking to moral precepts and the interests of the country; and when we ought to believe that nobody was thinking in such repulsive undertakings against the laws, reason and humanity, the country will learn with horror that there are still men—fortunately but few—who have such poor ideas of honor, delicacy and patriotism as to attempt again to engage in this criminal traffic, disturbing the peace of the country, and without any scruples about the troubles which might arise by this violation of international laws, and the insecurity which they may produce among a portion of the properties of this island.

After making a number of remarks in relation to those who are, or intend, to engage in the business and giving the employees a little shaking up, he publishes the following order.

Art. 1. The Governors or Lieutenant Governors will inform me, as soon as they are aware of the intended landing of a cargo of slaves by the signs which generally precede it, who the persons are that are suspected in the business and immediately send them to Havana to be disposed of by me, to fix them their residence at such points as may be convenient or banish them from the island according to their antecedents or circumstances. At the same time you will inform me whether any official or public functionary has been aware of this and not given timely information, so as to deprive him immediately of his position, and also inform the Admiral and myself if any vessel has any connection with slaves, by giving them information, acting as lighters and otherwise.

2. In case a cargo of slaves should be landed, all the officials and public functionaries of the district where the landing took place, or through which the negroes passed, whether they belong to the civil or military establishment, without regard to rank or service, will immediately be dismissed, without relieving them of the responsibility of the process which will be formed against them.

3. The owners or chief employés, in the owner's absence, of the plantations where the negroes may be carried to or where shelter has been granted them, will immediately be sent to the capital, and placed at my disposition, when I shall assign them their prison outside of the limits of the island, besides being tried for the offence.

4. All employés who give information will be exempt from responsibility.

5. Any person found on a plantation where negroes have passed, and not living in the place, will be considered as an accomplice, and will be sent here, to be judged accordingly.

6. Even if the cargo of slaves should not be landed, as soon as the necessary information has been received who are the authors and principal assistants of the crime, they will be expelled from the island for having intended to ridicule the laws, evade the vigilance of the authorities, and causing trouble and alarm in the different districts, giving cause to employ these extraordinary measures.

Joaquin Del Manzano.
Havana, June 6, 1867.

The Case of the L. & N. R. R., vs. Gen. S. B. Buckner.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

A couple of weeks ago we made notice of the motion for a new trial, made by Jeff. Crowns, Esq., for the defendant, in the case of the Louisville and Nashville, Railroad vs. Gen. S. B. Buckner. Our readers will remember, as we at the time published the answer, that Gen. Buckner was sued in the Chancery Court by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the destruction of Green river bridge, and also for the destruction of other property along the line of the railroad, committed while he had command in this State in 1861. The decision of the Chancery Court was given in favor of the railroad, and the General's property was sold to pay the damages allowed.

After the case being laid before Judge Pirtle, and the grounds for the new trial set out, the Judge yesterday ordered the case to be reopened and a new trial granted.

The effect of the new trial will be to restore the General's property to him, setting aside the very unjust judgment of $55,000 against him, which, as we stated in our first notice of the case, was obtained while he was in the Confederate army, in 1862, and of which he knew nothing until some time after the close of the war.

This is the first case brought up under the amnesty act of last winter, which forbids and prevents suits being brought against officers and soldiers of either army for any acts performed under military compulsion, and by color of military authority. This amnesty act of the Legislature only reasserts the general doctrine as heretofore understood by the most enlightened jurists, but it is deemed necessary to put it in the form of a legislative enactment, to remind courts of justice what the law was prior to the war.

We are satisfied that General Buckner will, on the rehearing of the case, be restored to his property, as the justice of such being done is apparent to every one, as, if it was not the case, every officer and soldier of either army who made any seizure of property or destroyed any property during the war under military orders would be liable to be sued, and the amount of damage recovered from him.

It is to be hoped that the General, when restored to his property, will return to his home in his native State.—*Louisville Courier*, 15th.

Mr. Charles Kean has been compelled, by disease of the heart, to break an engagement in Liverpool.

Arrival of Emigrants.—Two hundred and nineteen emigrants arrived in this port yesterday from Bremen per ship Hermine, Captain Wilms. The vessel was a long time on the passage owing to contrary winds. They are all from the "Faderland" and manifested no disposition to stop short of the "far West" in search for new homes.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, June 19, 1867.

We have no improvement to report in the general market, operations in most departments of trade having been on a restricted scale throughout. There was more demand for Sugar and Molasses, at better prices for the former, but the movement in Western produce was to a barely moderate extent, attended, however, with a less unsettled feeling in flour, increased weakness in oats, and a further decline in corn, while operations in our leading staple were of a trifling character, the sales at the close aggregating barely 1100 bales, at full previous prices, the market closing at our quotations with a tendency decidedly upward.

The movement in Coin has been of a restricted character, and rates have fluctuated in agreement with the course of the New York market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 137⅛ to 137¾, against 138, the opening rate in Wall street, but subsequently receded, then reacted, and after touching 138, closed steady at 137¾ to 138. The cash offerings were limited throughout, and as the generality of buyers were not willing to operate, the business transacted has been light, including the following sales: $3000 at 137¾, $5000 at the same, $1500, $5000, $6000 and $7500 at 137¾, $10,000 at the same, and $5000 at 138. A gold check on New York for $8000 sold at 138⅛. The sales of Silver were trifling, being confined to the following: $500 in American Halves at 130, $1800 do. at 131, and 1000 Mexican Dollars at 141.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been to a fair extent, and rates sympathising with the course of Gold, have exhibited an improved feeling. The supply was less liberal, but as the character of the bills was unexceptionable, they met with ready purchasers when offered for negotiation. The sales of Sterling to banks and bankers included the following bills: £800 and £2000 A1 at 149¼, £7000 at 149¼ to 150, £10,000 at the same; £1000 first class at 150; £1200 bank at 152; £5000 at the same, and £4000 at 152¼. The sales of francs included 50,000 and 50,000 A1 commercial at 3 80; 10,000 bankers at 3 75, and 10,000 bank at 3 70. The market closed so completely unsettled that we are obliged to omit our regular scale of quotations.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet but firm. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium, mostly at the latter rate. The counter demand was moderate. The supply of commercial was limited, and the demand light, the sales comprising the following bills: $15,000 bankers' New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium, $10,000, $30,000 and $75,000 at 5-16, $15,000 and $25,000 at ¼, $10,000, $10,000, $20,000 and $60,000 at ¼, $10,000 at ⅛, and $5000 five days' at ¼ per cent. discount. The closing rates for commercial sight were ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium.

Stocks continued dull and inactive. There were no sales reported from the opening to the close of business.

There was no animation whatever noticeable in City Bonds. The Consolidated are still quoted at 89 to 90, and the Railroad Issues at 78 to 80, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 73 to 75, Jackson Railroad change bonds, at 70 to 75, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 54 to 55.

There were no sales of Uncurrent Money reported. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 42c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 82½ to 83c. City Treasury notes sold at 4¼ to 5¼ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Wednesday Evening, June 19, 1867.

Cotton.—The demand to-day has been restricted throughout, being confined, principally to buyers, who had previously unexecuted orders to fill up, the completion of which would not admit of postponement. The supply continued light, several factors refusing to uncover their tables, while those who exposed their lots, generally exacted full prices, some of them in fact, obtaining figures a fraction in advance of yesterday's rates. Under those circumstances the sales were limited, amounting in the aggregate to barely 1100 bales, taken by seven brokers, at prices indicating additional firmness, but not a quotable improvement, we keep our quotations, with a strong upward tendency. With the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 20 to 21c, Good Ordinary 22 to —c, Low Middling 24½ to —c, and Middling 26 to —c. The receipts to-day have been more liberal, but the scarcity of the better description prevented several from operating.

Statement of Cotton.

[illegible]

The exports are exclusively for Boston.

Sugar and Molasses.—Louisiana Sugar is scarce and in request. Some 60 hhds sold to day at 11c for seconds, and 14c for Yellow Clarified. Prime is selling at 13¼ to 14c. Choice 14¼c. We have heard of some sales of Cuba not reported. Choice Porto Rico is retailing at 13¼c. We quote Cuba Sugar Refining grades, boxes and hhds, 10¼ to 11¼c; Muscovado, hhds, grocers' grades, 11¾ to 13c. Cuba, boxes, Nos 10 and 12, 11¾ to 11½c. Nos. 13 and 14, 12 to 12¾c; Nos 16 to 18, 14¼ to 15¾c. Cuba Molasses is held at 45 to 50c per gallon.

Tobacco.—Buyers are again looking around and examining samples, but the sales to-day were only 1 hhd Low Leaf at 6c, and 15 Clarksville Leaf at 12½c per lb. The market is very firm, and we continue to quote:

[illegible]

Arrivals from the West.—The steamers "Richmond," from Louisville; "Ruth," from St. Louis, and "Kenton," from Pittsburg, have arrived since yesterday.

Flour.—The market appeared to be a little steadier to-day, but without any quotable improvement in prices, which are yet too irregular for accurate quotations. The sales are confined to 772 bbls, of which 76 bbls on private terms, 300 Treble Extra, also on private terms; 100 bbls Sour at $6, and 300 Treble Extra at $12 per bbl.

Corn.—The market continues dull, and prices have again declined 5c per bushel. Sales to-day 8400 sacks, of which 5000 Mixed, Yellow and White at 80 to 90c; 2000 Mixed at 85c; 900 White and White Mixed at 90c, and 500 White at $1 per bushel.

Oats.—We have again to note a dull market and drooping prices. There were sales of 1600 sacks, of which 200 and 500 at 75c; 300 on private terms.

Bran.—Is selling in a jobbing way at $3 70 per 100 lbs.

Hay.—Is plenty and dull. It is selling slowly in a jobbing way at $14 to $18 per ton for Inferior Western; $23 50 to $24 for Prime, and $26 to $27 for Choice.

Pork.—The market is very dull. We have not a sale worthy of note to report to-day. Mess is quoted nominally at $23 to $23 25 per bbl. It is retailing at $23 50.

Lard.—We have heard of sales of about 400 kegs Prime at — to 13¾c per lb—a decline of ¼ to ⅜c. Tierces are quoted at 12¾c per lb.

Bacon.—Some 25 tierces Sugar-cured Hams sold at 15¼ to 15¾c per lb. Sides are dull and lower. 20 tierces Clear sold at 12¼ to 12½c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 10¼c, Ribbed Sides 11¾c per lb.

Corn Meal.—A lot of 100 bbls sold at $4 90 per bbl, without guarantee. It is selling in small lots to the trade at $4 75 to $5 50 per bbl.

Star Candles.—The stock is light, the demand is moderate. No. 12 is held at 16c, No. 13 at 17c, No. 14 at 18c, and full weight at 35c per lb.

Wool.—Supplies are coming in slowly. There is a fair demand for shipment at 28 to 30c per lb for worked, 10c for burry, 15 to 20c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for ¼ to ⅜ Merino, 24 to 27c for ⅜ to ¾ Merino.

Hides.—Are in light supply and in active demand at 15 to 16c for dry, and 10 to 10½c per lb for Green.

Butter.—Is in fair supply and demand at 30 to 35c per lb for Northern, and 20 to 25c for Western. Common old is quoted at 10 to 12½c per lb.

Cheese.—We quote Western at 14 to 17c; Western English Dairy 17 to 19c, Northern Cheese 18c per lb. Western is in fair supply, Northern is scarce.

Texas Beef.—Is in light demand and fair supply at $13 to $14 per bbl.

Eggs.—Are selling on the landing, in barrels, at 20 to 22c per dozen, in boxes at 20 to 22c.

Poultry.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 to $6 50 per dozen, Geese $10 to $12, Turkeys $24 to $30.

Coffee.—The demand is fair. There is none in first hands, and a stock in second hands of 6000 sacks Rio. It is selling in lots at 16¾ to 18¼c per lb, gold, for Low to Prime, at 23 to 25c currency. It is retailing at ¼c per lb higher.

Beans.—Are in moderate demand at $13 to $14 per bbl for Western, and $15 to $16 for Northern.

Coal Oil.—Is quoted at wholesale at 31½c per gallon. It is selling in lots of 5 to 25 bbls at 42½ to 45c, and retailing at 47½ to 50c.

Naval Stores.—We have to note a dull and drooping market. We have heard of considerable sales of Spirits Turpentine at 40 to 45c per gallon. It is retailing at 45 to 47½c. Considerable sales have been made on time at the latter price. No. 1 Rosin is selling at $3 50 to $4, No. 2 and 3 at $3 to $3 25 per bbl.

Rice.—There is no India in first hands—that in second hands is selling at 10½c. Carolina is scarce, and is selling in second hands at 13c.—Louisiana commands 9½ to 11c.

Cow Peas.—Are dull at $4 per bushel.

[illegible]—New Apples is selling at $10 per bbl; Onions $5 75; Potatoes $3 75 per bbl.

Vinegar.—Cider is selling at 24c, Cincinnati Grape at 27½c per gallon. French White Wine $17 per bbl.

Lard Oil.—Is selling at $1 15 per gallon.

Dried Apples.—Are selling at 8½ to 9½c.

Tallow.—City rendered is selling at 9 to 10½c per lb.

Malt.—Is very dull at $1 to $1 20 per bushel for Western, and $1 20 to $2 for Canada.

Hops.—Are in small supply and demand at 65 to 70c per lb.

Whisky.—Only a retail business is doing at $1 75 to $2 25 per gallon for Western Rectified and $2 00 to $2 75 for Louisiana.

Salt.—Coarse is selling in lots from warehouse at $2 10, Fine at $2 15, Coarse from store $2 30 to $2 30, Fine $2 25 to $2 35 per sack. Turks' Island in bulk at 50c per bushel, in bags in warehouse at $2, in store $2 25 to $2 35.

Gunny Bags.—Are quoted nominally at 22½ to 23c for heavy.

India Bagging.—A lot of 50 bales sold yesterday at 25¾c per yard—to-day 100 bales sold at the same price.

Freights.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The rates are ⅜c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York and Boston, ⅜c for Philadelphia. Steam for New York and Boston 40c per sack for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. Steam for Liverpool ⅞d for Cotton, sail 15-32 to ½d. For Havre 1⅛c.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, June 20, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—116 Texas Beeves, and 101 Hogs. Sold—92 Texas and 100 Calves and Yearlings, 101 Hogs, and 282 Sheep.

Stock on Sale—173 Texas Beeves, 1882 Calves and Yearlings, 100 Hogs, 3372 Sheep, and 10 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Gross, ℔ net	—	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	—	10 —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	—	— 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ℔ head	40 00	45 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	30 00	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00	20 —
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	—	—
Hogs	7	8 ½
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	6 00	6 ½
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	2 50	3 50
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	1 50	2 00
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	— 00	100 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00	80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	8 00	15 00
Calves ℔ head	5 —	10 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—	—
Goats ℔ head	1 50	4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 20, 1867.

Masters of vessels will confer a favor upon the Press by hoisting their signal numbers (Rodgers's or Marryat's Code) on arrival within five miles of the S. W. Pass bar; by this means their arrival will be reported several hours in advance of the time it now requires to ascertain their names. The Telegraph Station of the Associated Press at the S. W. Pass is provided with signal books, and can receive communications by means of signal flags.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Oriental, Snow, for Boston, Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Lillian, Westendorf, for Sabine Pass, D McCoard
Steamship Catherine Whiting, Robinson, for Rio de Janeiro, via Para, L Moreno
Steamship Hudson, Burt, for Indianola, Master
Bark Lucy A Nichols, Gord, for Boston, Geo A Fosdick
Schr Texana, Taylor, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Indianola and Galveston, to Chas A Whitney & co—1st district 16
Steamship Beaufort, Burrows, from Aransas Bay, to Perkins & Hersey—1st district
Steamer Sarah, Stone, from Mobile—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Ruth, Carter, from St Louis
Kenton, Dunlap, from Pittsburgh

DOMESTIC PORTS

New York, June 14—Cleared for Galveston, steamship Wilmington, Spencer; cleared for New Orleans, schr I Thomas, Rogers. Arrived from Galveston, steamship Tilley, Partridge from Galveston.
Philadelphia, June 16—Arrived from New Orleans, brig Achilles, Schellhager.

BELOW COMING UP

Bark Frank Marion, Farrington from Cardiff (Wales) April 10th
Bark Sabina (Spanish) Orzman, 6 days from Havana, in ballast to Avendano Bros
Brig Pablo, (Spanish) Domat, 8 days from Havana, in ballast, to Fig Bros
Schr United States, [illegible], 14 days from Orinoco River, via St Thomas, to master

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Bark Florence Peters, Hooper, 19 days from Havana to Chaffraix & Agar—Cargo 164 bbls 420 hhds sugar to Chaffraix & Agar
Brig Antoinette (Spanish) Ferr, from Matanzas, in ballast, to master
Brig [illegible] (British) Smith from Cienfuegos, to master—Cargo: [illegible]
Brig Ladis (Spanish) 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to Fuig Bros
Schr T J Frazier, Wells 8 days from Cardenas, to Trufant & [illegible]
Schr Orienta, (British) Osborne, 6 days from Havana, to master—Cargo [illegible] A Thompson & co
Schr Agnes E Martin, Nickerson, 13 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to E J Hart & co

EXPORTS

BOSTON—Per steamship Oriental—343 bales cotton, 77 bales wool [illegible]
SABINE PASS—Per steamship Lillian—[illegible]
RIO DE JANEIRO VIA PARA—Per steamship Catherine Whiting—[illegible]
INDIANOLA—Per steamship Hudson—[illegible]
BOSTON—Per bark Lucy A Nichols—[illegible]
PENSACOLA—Per schr Texana—21 bbls flour 6 bbls pork [illegible] and sundries

IMPORTS

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ruth—[illegible]
PITTSBURGH—Per steamer Kenton—[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G N. RAILROAD.

June 19—[illegible]

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company, New Orleans, June 18th, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. O. Gas Light Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of July proximo.
W. S. Brown, Treasurer.
je20 1m

Notice.
Mr. Jules Dusca having an interest in my tobacco house since the 1st of May, 1867, will sign, as per power of attorney, for said house, and Mr. Rene Dumestre holds my full power of attorney.
L. Moulor.
je19 6t

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools. New Orleans, 15th June, 1867.
The Annual Examination of the Public Schools will commence on MONDAY, 17th inst., and be continued during the week, as follows:
Monday, June 17—Hancock, McCarthy, Washington.
Tuesday, June 18—Pontchartrain, Chalmette, [illegible]
Wednesday, June 19—Beauregard, Fillmore, Le Breton, Bayou Bridge.
Thursday, June 20—St. Philip, Barracks, St. Ann, Bayou Road.
Friday, June 21—Bienville, Robertson, Rampart.
Parents and guardians of the pupils and others interested in the welfare of our Public Schools are cordially invited to these examinations.
Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent.
je16 6t

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans. New Orleans, June 12, 1867.
This Bank has voluntarily closed its connection with the Treasury of the United States and is no longer a Depository of Government funds.
Henry Hull, Jr., Cashier.
Jos. W. Carroll, Vice President.
je13 2w

Notice to Tax Payers.
Treasurer's Office, City Hall, New Orleans, June 11th, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to those who have not yet paid their City Taxes, that this is the last month granted for the payment of the same, without costs.
J. Hernandez, City Treasurer.
je12 1m

Choice Lumber for Counters, &c.
10,000 Feet of choice black Walnut Lumber, suitable for counters, for sale, [illegible] Also a large lot of Yellow Pine Lumber and Tongued and Grooved Flooring and Ceiling. For sale by
Alex. McConnell, 104 Carondelet street.
je13 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Florentine Zorn.

Second District Court of New Orleans. No. [illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the dative testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
F. R. O'Rorke, Clerk.
je20 29

Mr. Editor of the Bee:

In perusing the columns of your valuable paper, we found therein an advertisement by a lady calling herself Henrietta Plimely y Pintado, who pretends to have legal rights to lands bequeathed by the late Sebastian Pintado, and informs the public that she will receive proposals, &c., &c.

Will you please allow me, Mr. Editor, to state through your paper, to that lady and to the public generally that Mr. Vicente Sebastian Pintado was married only once, and that his sole heirs are Ms. Teresa Eulalia Valdez, his legitimate wife, who is yet alive, and four sons, Vicente Tranquilino, Facundo Rogue, Eudaldo Gregorio, and Vicolo Augusto Pintado, all residents of the Parish of Assumption.

Yours, respectfully,
Vicente T. Pintado.
Assumption, June 11, 1867. je16 1m

Crescent Hotel,
AT BAY ST. LOUIS.
This House will open on the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, for the reception of travelers. The proprietors will spare neither trouble nor expense to make it a comfortable resort. Persons will please mark their freight and baggage "Crescent Wharf."
je14 2m

Important! ------ Important!!
—TO—
BUYERS OF IRON TIES.
New Orleans, May 18, 1867.
John T. Butler, Esq.
Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton coming to this market, cheerfully take this opportunity of stating, for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters and the public in general, that in our opinion the BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE, should have preference over all other Buckle Ties as being the Strongest, Simplest and Easiest of Application, and know that we can compress a bale of Cotton put up with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.
The Buckles which are attached to other Ties are weak in their construction and very insecure, and we have been compelled in many instances, and, at our own expense, to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.
Saml' Boyd & Co., Shippers' and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.
Thos. M. Simmons & Co., Alabama and Crescent City Presses.
Isaac Randolph, Pelican Press.
Stanley & Co., Commercial Press.
C. N. Chase, Virginia Press.
C. R. Pastfur, Proprietor Cooper's Press.
Irvine, Kopman & Co., Merchants' Press.
Gautier, Allain & Co., Penn's Press.
E. M. Pasteur, Fireproof Cotton Press.
Having secured the Agency for the above celebrated COTTON TIE we are now prepared to fill orders for Merchants, Planters and Country Dealers at the lowest prices.
Wm. A. Bell & Co., Dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties, No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans.
je1 3m

Landing ex ship Narragansett, from Bordeaux:
150 casks Family Wine, [illegible] White Wine, [illegible] White Wine Vinegar.
—IN STORE—
50 bbls Madeira and Sherry Wine, 50 do. Port do., [illegible] boxes Absynthe and Kirschwasser—E. Pernod, [illegible]
F. Tiblier & Co., Conti street.
my11 1m

St. Louis Restaurant,
Nos. 75 and 77 St. Louis street,
—KEPT BY—
HENRY BARTHE.
Mr. Henry Barthe respectfully informs his friends and the public [illegible]

FRENCH HAT STORE,
No. 187 Canal Street.
VICTOR BOUTROUX.
Manufacturer of Silk and Cassimere Hats [illegible] REDUCED PRICES [illegible] Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Headquarters Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party, State of Louisiana,
Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.
The Regular Meetings of the above Committee are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
Geo. A. Fosdick, President.
T. L. Maxwell, Secretary.
my24

J. M. Elkin. F. Stringer.
ELKIN & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
3....CARONDELET STREET....3
NEAR CANAL.
Mattings and Oil Cloths.
Just received Fancy Canton Matting, White and Check.
Which they offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICE wholesale or retail.
Floor Oil Cloths, from 4 to 18 feet.
Table Oil Cloth.
Window Shades, a large variety of new patterns.
Curtains, Cornices, Mats, &c.
my19 3m

Summer Arrangement.
Parents and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified by early fall, for positions worth $1000 [illegible] per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.
Rufus Dolbear, President.
my 26 1y

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.
This Company has removed from 136 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage in any part of the city in time for the different railroad trains, steamships or steamboats.
Baggage, freight, etc., removed from one part of the city to another.
Omnibuses furnished to parties, balls, pic nics, etc., also for funerals.
Parties living at the Watering Places, or along the line of the different railroads, can have their fruit, game, parcels, freight, etc., delivered to any part of the city by having it properly marked to the care of this Company. Labels can be had at the Office or from the Messengers.
This Line is represented by Messengers on all the trains, by which means passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, railroad, steamer or any part of the city.
may11 3m

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS, WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.
On and after June 20th, the Railroad Ferry-boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, every day at 2:30 P. M., connecting with daily Passenger Train leaving Algiers at 3 P. M.
On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Ferry-boat will leave same place at 8 A. M. for the Train, leaving Algiers at 8:30 A. M., and connecting with the Texas steamships. This Train will stop at all stations.
A Passenger Train will leave Brashear every day at 6:30 A. M., and also on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of the steamship from Galveston. The Steamship Train from Brashear to Algiers will stop only when the Conductor is notified or when signalized at Stations.
Freight for Stations on the Road and for Landings on the Teche will be received daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street. Freights delivered before 3:30 P. M. will be forwarded same day. All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.
G. W. R. Bayley, Superintendent.
je17 dt

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:
FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.
[illegible]
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M., in lieu of Horse Cars.
[illegible]
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.
George Pandely, General Superintendent.

The Sixth Ward National Reconstruction Association meets every FRIDAY EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock, at Col. Forder's Academy, No. 154 Hospital street.
C. E. Girardey, President.
[illegible], Secretary.
je8 tf

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets ... $5,000,000.
ORGANIZED IN 1850.
"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never litigated a claim."
PAYS PROMPTLY.
King & Fitzgerald, Agents, No. 5 Carondelet street.
my9 1y

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums received during the year ending on 31st May 1867 including unearned premiums of the previous year.		
On Fire Risks		$925,910 49
On River Risks		200,258 65
On Marine Risks		330,231 32
Total Premiums		$1,4[illegible],479 86
Less Premiums unearned on 31st May, 1867	$234 182	
Return Premiums	25,[illegible]	[illegible],137 29
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1867		$1,1[illegible],342 57
Losses paid during the year		
On Fire Risks	$311,225 09	
On River Risks	190,719 43	
On Marine Risks	278,[illegible] 60	
	$[illegible],570 42	
Taxes	31,650 37	
Reinsurance expenses profit and loss, less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profits		$[illegible],218 64
The Company have the following assets		
Real Estate		
Notes secured by mortgage		$130,617 87
Notes secured by pledge		[illegible]
Cash on hand		109,607 40
Premiums in course of collection		74,799 32
City Bonds		[illegible]
Bank and Railroad Stocks		[illegible]
Bills Receivable		143,735 46
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		118,301 79
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock		26,715 00
Levee Steam Press		15,000 00
Gas Light Company		5,000 00
Marine Dry Dock		5,000 00
Merchants' Exchange		2,950 00
Lightering and Wrecking Company		1,000 00
State Bonds		1,000 00
		1,500 00
Total		$1,[illegible],416 43
Less—		
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next, on outstanding Scrips	$95,364 18	
Thirty per cent. curtailment on Scrip of 1856 payable in July	50,540 30	
Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1867	234,182 [illegible]	378,994 62
		$1,077,421 81

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
Paul Fourchy, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of June 1867.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th June, 1867, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of twenty per cent on the net earned premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in July next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY PER CENT CURTAILMENT ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1856, and six per cent interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS: John Pemberton, J. Morgan Hall, David McCoard, P. Maspero, Pierre Poets, E. A. Rolf, L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez, Chs. Seg ry, E. Dupuy, M. Puig.
je7 tf

STATE OF LOUISANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first, before me, WILLIAM JOSEPH CASTELL, a Notary Public, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared: The persons hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the formation of corporations, they do by these presents form themselves into a corporation and body politic, for the objects and under the following stipulations, to wit:

ARTICLE I. The corporate name of the Association shall be the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ARTICLE II. The place of business and legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE III. The object of this Association is to construct and maintain one or more Steamboats to run on the Mississippi river and its tributaries for the purpose of carrying Freight and Passengers, and performing the several incidents, powers and privileges as are hereby, or may hereafter be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid.

ARTICLE IV. The President of the Association is hereby constituted the officer on whom citations shall be served.

ARTICLE V. The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, represented by Five Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each. Ten per cent. of each subscription shall be payable at the time of subscription [illegible]

ARTICLE VI. This Association [illegible]

ARTICLE VII. That in case it should be deemed necessary to place this corporation in a state of liquidation, [illegible]

ARTICLE VIII. The Board of Directors, as soon as practicable after this Association, [illegible]

ARTICLE IX. This Association shall have a corporate seal, the device of which shall be a steamboat and name of the Corporation transcribed thereon.

ARTICLE X. The term for which this Corporation is formed shall be twenty five years.

ARTICLE XI. That should any subscriber refuse or neglect to pay [illegible]

ARTICLE XII. This corporation shall [illegible] By-Laws [illegible]

The parties to this act are: David De Haven, David C. Martin, Frank Baker, Thomas G. Rhett, John D. Strong, John A. A. West, Lee Crandall, A. W. Faulkner.

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Charles E. Lenes and Theodore Renshaw, witnesses of lawful age, domiciliated in this city, who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me, the said Notary, after the reading of these presents.
(Signed) D. DeHaven, D. C. Martin, F. Baker, Thos. G. Rhett, A. W. Faulkner, John D. Strong, John A. A. West, Lee Crandall, Chas. E. Lenes, Theo. Renshaw, W. J. Castell, Notary Public.

A True Copy. W. J. Castell, Notary Public.
New Orleans, April 10, 1867. ap11 tf

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of March, 1867.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of Thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of July next.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding certificates of Scrip will be paid on the second Monday of May, 1867, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: [illegible]

THE "ARROW TIE,"
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS.
For sale at the lowest prices, by
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
General Agents, 63 Carondelet street.
The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.
N B—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices.
may19 3m

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 Gravier street, New Orleans.
McCOMBIE & CHILD,
61 Broad street, New York.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."
Running a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons ... VanSice, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ... Weir, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons ... Slocum, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons ... Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons ... Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons ... Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons ... Hudson, Commander
MONTEREY, Edwards, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, June 22d, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.
Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.
For freight or passage, apply to CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, 59 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. HARTSON, No. 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.
dec6 1y

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:
EUROPE ... Lemarie ... 1st June
ST. LAURENT ... Bocande ... 15th June
PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... 29th June
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ... 13th July
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $130. Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin ... $135
Second cabin ... $85
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Extra steamers to Havre direct.
TAMPICO ... Rousseau ... Saturday, 8th June
VERA CRUZ ... Hilliard ... Saturday, 6th July
Cabin passage, $100, gold; steerage, $35, currency, including wine.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of waiting or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to VICTOR PEPSILLIAT, 137 Common street.
dec8

For New York Direct.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. CROMWELL ... Capt. E. E. Vaill.
GEO. WASHINGTON ... Capt. E. V. Gager.
GEN. GRANT ... Capt. R. W. Holmes.
GEN. MEADE ... Capt. A. W. Sampson.
The steamship GENERAL MEADE, A. W. Sampson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, June 23d, at 8 A. M.
Freight for Boston taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for same.
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.
my4 1y

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA, TEXAS, BERWICK BAY ROUTE, VIA NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD AND MORGAN'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
For Galveston and Indianola.
The steamship MATAGORDA, [illegible], will leave Brashear [illegible] SATURDAY, June 22d, [illegible]
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

SEA SHORE LINE.
BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.
The elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, Geo. L. Blakeman, master, will, hereafter make DAILY (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Pontchartrain Railroad train, for Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.
RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 5½ o'clock, A. M., and Bay St. Louis at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., PUNCTUALLY. The above trips will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, 10 Carondelet street.
my3 tf

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.
[illegible]
L. Friedrich Jr., No. 20 Carondelet street.
je9 3m

20....CHARTRES STREET....20
O. JAUBERT & CO.
Offer to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline of gold [illegible] to be found elsewhere.
As usual, their terms are far below the lowest market prices, and the same as auction prices.
A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.
mh6 6m

FRENCH RESTAURAT,
33.... Royal Street.
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN.)
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING.
By the Month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
Repasts for Weddings and other Parties, etc., etc.
Mr. Forget continues his old prices.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
All descriptions of SAW MILLS, FLOURING, and CORN MILL MACHINERY, WOOL CARDING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWS.
Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., etc., constantly on hand.
General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO., No. 2 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall.
nov16 tf

TREATMENT
—OF—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ,
Druggist, from the Paris University,
Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Dr. RICORD'S
INJECTION AND PILLS.
For the cure of GONORRHEA, whether recent or chronic, in both sexes—easy treatment and a cure guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.
ap21 tf

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.

J. A. GASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STREETS.
He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
sep1 tf

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
BLANCAND & GUITET,
No. 49 Old Levee.
New Stock for the Season Just Opened.

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
16 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
James M. Brooks, Louis M. [illegible], Hugh Macdonald.
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